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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1905

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

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 June 30, 1905.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK OLIVER,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, December 13, 1905.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, December 2, 1905.

The Honourable FRANK OLIVER,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

The number of tribes, their different stages of development, the variety of their environments, and the geographical range of their habitats combine to produce much difficulty in generalizing with regard to Indian conditions; but fortunately there has been during the year a sufficient uniformity in the main directions which make for prosperity to greatly simplify the task.

In so far as it has been possible to keep a record of them the aggregate earnings of the Indians from all sources exclusive of interest moneys, annuities and rentals, have reached the considerable total of \$4,524,773.00, and thus exceeded those of the preceding year, itself a fairly prosperous one, by \$248,973.00, figures which not only bear testimony to the material welfare of the Indians, but further prove that its enjoyment has been gained in a manner calculated rather to benefit than impoverish the country.

General health has been rather above the average; and so far as moral progress can be gauged, there has been improvement in that direction.

For the correctness of these conclusions and such details as cannot be given in a general review, I beg to refer you to the various reports from the department's officials, officers and agents, together with the statistical statements hereto appended.

With regard to progress in a direction which these sources of information fail to disclose, viz.: the acquisition of the higher spirit of citizenship, I may refer to a remark made two years ago in my first report, viz.: that Indians, so far from having

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availed themselves of the machinery provided for enfranchisement, had rather shown an inclination to adhere to tribal customs.

At the same time there is, or may be, aroused a stronger and more widespread desire among the more advanced, especially of the younger generation, to break loose from the limitations imposed by existing legislation, than superficial appearances would indicate, and that among many of them the desire to perpetuate tribal memories and customs may not be by any means incompatible with the spirit of national amalgamation.

The indifference generally manifested may be attributed largely to the machinery provided for emancipation. The adoption of a simpler system is not unworthy of consideration.

There seems little room for doubt that a workable plan for enfranchisement may enable the Indian to make a start in the direction which Indian legislation has at any rate for its theoretical object, viz.: the breaking up of separate racial communities which have in whole or in part reached the highest point of development attainable under tutelage, and their amalgamation with other national elements.

Nothing of special importance during the year has varied the routine of Indian affairs excepting the arrival at a determination to make a treaty with Indians who had not been included in the Robinson Treaties, and the taking of steps to give effect thereto.

This measure was adopted in pursuance of the old established policy of keeping sufficiently in advance of settlement to avert the danger of complications or, worse still, conflict with the aboriginal claimants of the soil.

The immediate cause in this instance was the projected passage of the new trans-continental railway through their territory, and the increasing influx of prospectors which seemed to have ripened the time for acceding to the requests in this direction which the Indians had been urging upon the government for some years past.

In defining the limits of the proposed new treaty, it was not considered wise to be guided strictly by artificial or legal boundaries; but so far to overstep those which legally separate the province from the Northwest Territories as to include such of the closely allied tribes as had been excluded from treaties formerly made with Indians of that region.

Two commissioners were, therefore, appointed to act on behalf of the Dominion Government, viz.: Duncan C. Scott and Samuel Stewart, Esquires, both officers of the Department of Indian Affairs, with whom was associated a third, viz.: Daniel G. MacMartin, Esquire, of Perth, who represented the interests of the province in fulfilment of an understanding between it and the Dominion, based on the provisions of the Statutes of Canada, Clause 6, Chap. 5, 54-55 Vic.

The territory covered may be generally described as bounded on the south by the height of land referred to in the Robinson Treaties as separating 'the territory covered by the charter of the Honourable the Hudson's Bay Company' from the tracts

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ceded by the said treaties, on the east by the western boundary of the province of Quebec, on the north and west by a line drawn from the northeast angle of Treaty No. 3 along the height of land separating the waters which flow into Hudson's bay by the Severn and Winish rivers from those which flow into James bay by the Albany and Attawapiskat rivers.

Such Indians as were met gladly accepted the terms offered them ; but as it was impossible to overtake all of the bands concerned, scattered as they are over so wide a district, the work will, it is hoped, be resumed and finished next season, and meanwhile it is deemed better to withhold a fuller report pending completion of the work and approval by the provincial government of the selection of reserves.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The first of the following tables gives the number of births and deaths respectively during the year in the provinces and outside territory within treaty limits ; the second shows the result of the census as compared with that of the preceding year.

Province.	Births.	Deaths.	Gain.	Loss.
Ontario.....	593	495	98	
Quebec.....	294	175	119	
Nova Scotia.....	71	85		14
New Brunswick.....	77	56	21	
Prince Edward Island.....	11	15		4
British Columbia..	768	865		97
Manitoba.....	301	227	74	
Northwest Territories.....	584	508	76	
	2,699	2,426	388	115

The excess of births over deaths is 273, which surpasses by eleven the increase of population from the same source during the year before.

Province.	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ontario.....	21,191	20,850		341
Quebec.....	11,149	11,218	69	
Nova Scotia.....	1,998	1,993		5
New Brunswick.....	1,694	1,699	5	
Prince Edward Island.....	292	288		4
British Columbia.....	25,234	25,142		92
Manitoba.....	6,775	6,870	95	
Northwest Territories.....	17,561	17,493		68
Outside Treaty Limits.....	22,084	22,084		
	107,978	107,637	169	510

The comparison of population is deceptive without the following explanation, which will serve to convert an apparent decrease into an actual increase of population.

In one agency in the province of Ontario 430 souls have been deducted from the count through the agent's recognition of an error by which they had been formerly returned under two distinct headings.

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Again, the returns this year from Treaty No. 8 have only taken account of Indians who came in and presented themselves for payment, thus omitting from the census some 227 souls.

It is clear, therefore, by adding 227 to the given population of the Northwest Territories, and making allowance for the 430 omitted from that of Ontario, there have been in so far as concerns actual growth respective increases of 59 and 89, which makes the true aggregate increase for the Dominion within treaty limits 296, of which number 273 represent natural increase and 23 result from migratory fluctuation.

As to Indians outside treaty limits, the numbers given make no claim to even approximate accuracy, but are brought forward from year to year unchanged, unless some very exceptional opportunity for their partial revision may occur.

The above showing may be regarded under existing conditions as very satisfactory, although the conditions and consequently the showing are susceptible of considerable improvement.

HEALTH.

The appointment of a General Medical Superintendent permits for the first time of the presentation of a professional report relative to the most important subject of health.

The available data are not such as to render this report by any means exhaustive, but none the less sufficient to make it not only directly, but also for inferential purposes, of interest and value.

So far the main contention which the department has for years past advanced as accounting for the slowness of the rate at which the Indian population has been growing, appears to be confirmed.

The high death-rate is attributed chiefly to the presence of tuberculosis and kindred scrofula, aggravated by the conditions attending the earlier stages of transition from the aboriginal to the civilized environment.

The radical remedial measures for this evil, viz.: close and frequent inspection and removal of infected persons to sanatoria, hospitals or tents, and placing the work under medical officers of known ability, &c., &c., have in past reports been more or less fully discussed, and all that need be here remarked is that the department's difficulty in giving effect to the necessary measures will be readily recognized by a comparison of its resources financial and other with those of the provinces and municipalities, and the remembrance that although some two thousand deaths are said to result annually in Ontario alone from the ravages of 'the white plague' (if the writer's information be correct), only one municipality has seen its way so far to providing a home for the segregation of the infected.

Meanwhile such amelioration of existing conditions, especially in the direction of producing resisting power, as may result from gradual improvement of food, clothing, housing, personal habits, and morals, is more or less apparent.

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Doubtless less intermingling in marriage among members of small communities which the existing system of keeping bands apart on their individual reserves encourages, would tend by the infusion of new blood to reduce the prevalence of scrofula and benefit health generally.

Even in outlying districts some progress has been made in substituting enlightened ideas and practices, for the incantations and mummeries of the native medicine men and such primitive measures for gaining relief as rolling naked in the snow to reduce the fevered temperature, and the indiscriminate use of a form of vapour bath as a panacea for all forms of disease.

Since the avowed sources of the Medical Superintendent's report are professional returns from certain specified agencies, it may not be superfluous to supplement it somewhat from the more extended if possibly less exact sources of the agents' reports.

In Ontario and Quebec these reports show that the health ranged from good to excellent (that is judged by the Indian standard) ; that in Nova Scotia, although not quite so good, it was very fairly so ; but in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island it was less satisfactory.

In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories the general condition was, if anything, above the average, and it is gratifying to find that a very marked improvement occurred with respect to some bands which, as was pointed out last year, were in an exceptionally unhealthy condition.

In British Columbia, while in some districts improvement resulting from better material conditions is reported, in others the ravages of tuberculosis are said to be, if anything, on the increase.

The Kwawkewlth agency appears to be in the worst condition in this respect, which is attributed to conditions which were last year inadvertently ascribed to the 'West Coast agency' instead of to an agency on the West Coast (Kwawkewlth having been intended), viz.: the accompaniments and sequences of potlaches, to which the Indians there cling with peculiar obstinacy.

Small-pox, which has been lingering more or less since its introduction from the United States some four years ago, effected an entrance into the Walpole Island, Goulais Bay, Gros Cap, Sault Ste. Marie and Batchawana bands, in the province of Ontario, and appeared at Timiskaming, in Quebec, also reappeared at Saddle lake, in the Northwest Territories, where it was prevalent the year before in a somewhat severe form ; but in every case the type was extremely mild, and prompt and energetic measures prevented any spread of the disease.

Of diphtheria, which in the past has been a rare complaint among the Indians, there were some few cases at Walpole island and among the Six Nations, in Ontario, also at Oka and at Mingan on the lower St. Lawrence, in Quebec.

The last-mentioned outbreak is reported to have been a serious one, some 43 cases having occurred, attended by six fatalities, and it would doubtless have spread with yet more disastrous consequences but for the efficient services of the medical

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officer who was sent to the assistance of the Indians. The disease furthermore appeared in New Brunswick, but was promptly stamped out, as also at the St. Mary's Mission school, in the Fraser River agency, in British Columbia.

As mentioned by the Indian Commissioner in his report, a very serious outbreak of virulent diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles occurred at Norway House, Lake Winnipeg, and although a medical man and nurses were promptly sent to the assistance of the sufferers, many fatalities occurred before the distance and means of communication allowed of their arrival on the scene.

Influenza, or grippe, still continues to select bands apparently somewhat capriciously for its attacks, which this year were of a more virulent character than for some time past, and caused some deaths at Cape Croker, in Ontario, and a good many, especially among infants and those at the other extreme of life, in some of the agencies in British Columbia.

HOUSES.

The character of dwellings is so intimately connected with the condition of health that this subject may appropriately be taken up as next in order, although viewed in another aspect, viz.: that of effect upon morals and higher development, it might about as logically be considered in connection with them.

The size, plan, material and structure of Indians' abodes are as varied as the development, circumstances and surroundings of their occupants.

Among the hunting and fishing Indians, the further they recede from contact with civilization the less ambition for a good class of dwelling is found to exist, and at the same time the greater is the difficulty experienced in procuring the material, such as lumber, shingles, window frames, glass, &c., necessary for its construction.

The first stage in the process of evolution constitutes no great advance upon the teepee or wigwam, and consists of a small low-roofed cabin made of logs, with a floor of mud, a roof of the same material or of thatch, with or without an opening for a window, and another in the roof as an outlet for the smoke from the fire kindled in a hole or within a circle of stones in the centre of the single room.

Even this advance is not to be despised in so far as it may indicate fixity of abode, which is the fundamental essential for the civilization of a nomadic race.

No great difficulty is experienced in securing some advance upon this primitive type; but the introduction of light, ventilation, partitioning into separate rooms and finally of adornment is a very gradual process.

It is true that on the one hand even among bands which have been longest dwelling within a civilized environment, a comparatively poor class of structure is much too common, but that condition is by no means confined to Indian communities, and on the other hand surprising strides have been made in the younger provinces in the desired direction, and Indians are to be met with commonly and in increasing numbers who voluntarily spend hardly earned funds in improving their abodes, and a fair pro-

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portion who go a step beyond the strictly utilitarian limits, and endeavour to render them attractive.

These remarks apply not only to the buildings themselves, but also to their internal arrangement and furnishings.

AGRICULTURE.

Viewed in relation to the Indians, agriculture may be regarded in two aspects, first, as a direct means of maintenance, second as a medium for civilizing and creating habits of industry which may later on be diverted into other channels.

It is in the prairie country of Manitoba and what was until quite recently known as the Northwest Territories that this value has been most extensively and distinctly demonstrated, and for years the practice of agriculture has been insisted upon.

As a consequence the Indians who have already or are being fast overtaken by settlement, are for the most part either in a position to provide for their maintenance by farming, or to avail themselves of such other openings for industry as the changing conditions may afford.

There is a good deal to be said in favour of encouraging Indians to continue the occupation of farming, as experience proves that they thus accumulate much more property than through less stable pursuits and at the same time are less exposed to various temptations.

In the older provinces there is some fluctuation in the number of those engaged in agriculture, corresponding with the condition of other industries, and the dearth or abundance of openings for employment.

The following table will show in relation to population and in comparison with the previous year the extent of acres cultivated, products harvested and numbers of live stock held in the various provinces, the comparative value of products being added in a separate statement.

Province.	Population.	Acres.	Grain and roots harvested.	Horned stock.	Horses.
Ontario.....	20,850	16,926 $\frac{3}{4}$	545,392 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,638	3,714
Quebec.....	11,218	4,804	118,291	1,890	848
Nova Scotia.....	1,993	206	9,000	287	56
New Brunswick.....	1,699	527 $\frac{3}{4}$	11,428	171	64
Prince Edward Island.....	288	78	3,553	49	11
British Columbia.....	25,142	8,045 $\frac{3}{4}$	304,482	8,047	15,085
Manitoba.....	6,870	1,112 $\frac{1}{2}$	46,116	2,647	759
Northwest Territories.....	17,493	12,495 $\frac{3}{4}$	226,442 $\frac{3}{4}$	25,243	12,582
Total for 1905.....		44,196 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,264,705 $\frac{1}{2}$	44,972	33,119
Total for 1904.....		45,101 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,365,086 $\frac{3}{4}$	37,827	32,635
Increase.....				7,145	484
Decrease.....		904	100,381 $\frac{1}{2}$		

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VALUE OF FARM PRODUCE.

Province.	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	330,986 63	351,255 93	20,269 30	.....
Quebec.....	115,416 25	120,863 00	5,452 75	.....
New Brunswick.....	12,496 50	8,752 50	.....	3,744 00
Nova Scotia.....	13,137 50	14,815 50	1,658 00	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	1,830 00	1,145 00	.....	685 00
British Columbia.....	295,077 75	273,532 00	.....	21,545 75
Manitoba.....	51,396 50	54,480 00	3,083 50	.....
Northwest Territories.....	288,280 07	304,423 96	16,143 89	.....

Conditions affecting the seeding, growth and maturing of crops naturally differed very considerably in the various provinces and districts, covering such an expanse of territory.

In Ontario the area cultivated bears the relation of 81 per cent of an acre to each unit of the population, but the bulk of cultivation is done in the district south of an imaginary line drawn from Parry island on the west to Golden lake on the east.

As to conditions during 1904, the season under review, the general average characteristic of the spring was a tendency to wet and cold, but not on the whole unfavourable for seeding and planting.

The summer months were rather cool and moist, suitable for growth and maturing, and as a consequence although the area cultivated was slightly less than during the preceding year, the harvest was somewhat larger and of better quality and of fully greater financial value.

In Quebec less interest is taken in farming, the acreage cultivated being proportionately only about half of that in Ontario or .42 of an acre per capita.

Pretty much the same conditions prevailed as in Ontario, with like results proportionately.

In New Brunswick the proportion of cultivation is .31 of an acre to each unit of population, in Nova Scotia .10, and in Prince Edward Island .27. In these maritime provinces the season up to June was propitious, but during that month drought set in and continued more or less for the balance of the season.

As a consequence in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island there was an appreciable shrinkage in the quantities harvested, with corresponding reduction of value; but in Nova Scotia the comparative lightness of the crop was more than counterbalanced by the increased area cultivated.

In the Northwest Territories the proportion of cultivation is .71 of an acre per capita, and approximates to the condition in Ontario much more closely than in any other province. This is accounted for by the comparative dearth of opportunities for hunting, trapping and fishing, and earning wages, which shuts the Indians up very much to farming for their maintenance in the prairie districts.

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In Manitoba the proportion is '16 of an acre to the unit, the bulk of the Indians still being remote from settlement and settled near the big lakes where fish are abundant, and the game and fur animals have been comparatively little disturbed.

Conditions in the Northwest Territories were not very favourable on the whole, as the spring was somewhat backward, the summer rather dry, and when rains set in in August they tended to prolong growth and retard ripening in time to escape frost.

As was to have been expected under the circumstances, the crops were smaller than the year before, but none the less enhanced prices imparted value exceeding what was realized from larger crops the year before.

In Manitoba conditions were somewhat more favourable and increased quantities rather than enhanced prices accounted for the augmented aggregate value.

In British Columbia the per capita average area cultivated is '31 of an acre, the Indians along the coast depending almost entirely upon salmon and other fish, and numbers inland upon salmon and proceeds of the hunt.

LIVE STOCK.

In approaching the question of the cattle industry, it seems natural to turn first to the Northwest Territories, for there the Indians are in possession of one and one-quarter times as many horned stock as the aggregate number held by Indians throughout the whole of the rest of the Dominion.

Various circumstances contribute to account for this large preponderance in favour of the Territories, but the main reason for it is what has been pointed out in another connection, as to the prairie Indians, since the disappearance of the buffalo, having been left pretty well dependent upon agriculture and its kindred industries.

The cattle industry has, therefore, been a matter of necessity rather than of choice, and in fact had to be practically forced upon the bands in Treaty No. 7, although a complete change has gradually come over their views in this respect and the difficulty now is rather to keep pace with their demand for cattle. The experimental discovery of the market value has brought about this revolution of feeling, which manifests itself in various ways, such as the fencing in of pasture-fields, the erection of better shelter, the more abundant provision of hay, and increased care generally.

The natural available supply of both hay and pasture is being rapidly and considerably curtailed by settlement, and before long much more will have to be done in the direction of cultivating grass and making pasture.

In the ranching districts the welfare of the herds during the winter depends mainly upon the depth of snow and comparative freedom from storms.

Fortunately for the prosperity of the live stock industry, the haying season was most propitious and the winter one of the shortest and mildest experienced for years past.

Under these circumstances the animals came through in excellent condition and with little loss, and despite the steadily increasing extent to which the Indians are be-

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ing required to furnish their own beef, and the resultant demands upon the herds, there was a net increase in them during the course of the year of 6,391 head.

In point of number of cattle held, British Columbia comes next, having 8,047 head distributed among a population of 25,142, which bears a curiously near proportion to the tenure of 6,638 held by Ontario with a population of 20,850.

The haying season in this province was not so favourable as in the Territories, the drought having had the effect of somewhat reducing the weight of the hay-crop, but the season was of the same mild character and the cattle wintered well.

The increase was only some 472 head, a good deal less in proportion than in the Territories; but the curtailment of resources caused by the poverty of the season for salmon, and some other kindred conditions, would naturally lead to a supplementary demand upon their cattle.

In Ontario and Quebec a comparatively wet season fostered a heavy growth of hay, which was the more fortunate as it enabled provision to be made for the unusually severe and prolonged winter that ensued.

In the maritime provinces the winter was likewise long and severe and unfortunately the preceding growth of hay was so poor as to enhance rather than relieve the situation; however, the whole number of cattle concerned in these provinces is insignificant, and, if they came through in poor condition, there was little, if any, actual loss.

Horse-raising is becoming a more important industry in the Territories, the department having been experimenting during the last few years in the direction of introducing sires wherewith to breed from the native mares a class of horse serviceable for general purposes, and of market value.

In British Columbia the Indians have managed to improve their horses to some extent and possess not a few equal to any in the province.

On the other hand in both the Territories and British Columbia there still exist as a survival of nomadic days a number of ponies which are valueless for industrial purposes, but the introduction of better blood and the curtailment of pasturage before the advance of settlement will gradually serve to get rid of them.

In Ontario horses although comparatively few in number are mostly of a good class, well adapted for farm work, and in the Northwest Territories a start has been made in the direction of allowing Indians to substitute horses of the same class for the oxen which under the old conditions were and for the most part still are considered best adapted for their use.

WAGES AND VARIOUS EARNINGS.

Again this year there has been a marked advance in earnings from the marketing of labour direct and through the medium of some industry, the distribution of which is shown in the following tables.

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Wages Earned.

Province.	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario	462,476 00	502,542 75	40,066 75	
Quebec	377,091 00	491,605 00	114,514 00	
New Brunswick	49,550 00	51,750 00	2,200 00	
Nova Scotia	27,750 00	23,851 00		3,899 00
Prince Edward Island	280 00	230 00		50 00
British Columbia	423,694 00	431,231 00	5,537 00	
Manitoba	38,875 00	29,225 00		9,650 00
Northwest Territories	88,415 14	91,294 99	2,879 85	
	1,470,121 14	1,621,729 74	165,197 60	13,599 00

Other Industries.

Province.	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario	93,956 65	99,071 70	5,115 05	
Quebec	104,023 00	102,770 00		1,253 00
New Brunswick	18,575 00	22,350 00	3,775 00	
Nova Scotia	20,320 00	22,775 00	2,455 00	
Prince Edward Island	17,400 00	17,400 00		
British Columbia	227,210 00	260,821 00	33,611 00	
Manitoba	17,510 25	28,254 00	10,743 75	
Northwest Territories	113,815 87	138,739 28	24,923 41	
	612,810 77	692,180 98	80,623 21	1,253 00

The combined increase from these sources has been \$203,968, in close proximity to that of the year before as compared with its predecessor, which was \$228,236.

It will be observed that the increase from wages has been proportionately greater in the older provinces and that from industries in the younger.

It is not, however, always easy to draw a distinct line for classification between these methods of earning.

In so far as the nature of a transaction permits, the department makes it an invariable rule that the sale of natural products from off a reserve shall be made an opportunity for affording the Indians concerned an opening for profitably disposing of their labour, and the equivalent for the labour paid by the purchaser for preparation or removal of the product would be classified under the head of wages earned.

If, on the other hand, an Indian makes a ton of hay or prepares a cord of dead wood for fuel and then disposes of it, the proceeds would be regarded as derived from 'various industries or earnings.'

Possibly no great importance attaches to the distinction, so long as the Indian gets the best obtainable value for the products, and has been compelled to enhance its value as much as possible by the application of his industry, but the fact that

there are far more opportunities in some provinces than others for Indians disposing individually and directly of natural products will help to explain what may perhaps excite observation, viz.: the preponderance of earnings from wages in some districts and from industries in others.

While the ultimate explanation of the large and steady expansion of these earnings during the past few years is that the Indian communities have been affected in their own sphere and way by the wider impetus received by the country at large, there are immediate causes to account for the extent to which they have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded.

For example, in British Columbia there can be little doubt that the increased activity in industries was the result of a creditable enterprise and self-reliance searching round for means to supply deficiency in the usual sources of earning at the canneries.

What may be called a peculiarly Indian industry, viz. : the manufacture of native wares and fancy-work, is of by no means inconsiderable consequence as a source of revenue, particularly in the eastern provinces and more particularly in Quebec.

This work is done for the most part by the women and the home-market is furnished mainly by tourists from abroad, and the foreign by visitors to holiday resorts across the boundary line.

Naturally this kind of market is among the first to respond to any conditions which adversely affect the public purse, and for some years past has been somewhat slowly recovering from a severe depression, until now it has pretty well recovered its former tone.

In another yet more important direction, at any rate so far as concerns the province of Quebec, there has been a strong recovery of a market which of recent years was seriously languishing, that is, for the manufacture of moccasins, mits, and kindred articles.

These improved conditions account for the Indians of this province having been able to increase so largely their earnings from industries, in addition to their surprising strides in the direction of wages.

There was a time not many years ago when it seemed that conditions would have compelled these Indians to devote much more attention to agriculture, but as things appear to be going now, they seem likely to be able more fully to follow their natural bent.

Although with only about half the population of Ontario, they have earned nearly as much in wages and actually more by various industries, but only cultivated about half the proportionate area of land.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

What are meant by natural resources, are game, fur, fish and their supplementary adjuncts, such as wild berries, rice, roots, maple sugar, &c., which contribute to or

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entirely provide the maintenance of a large proportion of the Indian population, not only directly as food and covering, but further as articles of commerce.

In Quebec the hunting and trapping Indians are for the main part scattered along the St. Lawrence river, from Bersimis to its mouth.

In this district pelts were decidedly more plentiful than the year before, and while prices for some, such as bear and fox, were below the average, marten, mink and otters ranged well above it.

At Mingan conditions were even better, but the Seven Islands band were as a consequence of the failure of caribou, their food-supply, unable to prosecute their hunt, and so lost the benefit of the greater prevalence of fur and the higher prices.

However, the crusade made a year or two ago against the liquor traffic with these Indians and the vigilance exercised to continue its suppression have so bettered their condition as to make them comparatively independent of fluctuations in the sources of supply and in the markets.

In Ontario the Indians along the great lakes had a good fishing season, particularly in Lake Superior; but elsewhere it was not up to the average.

The whole way along to the border of Manitoba both game and fur were fairly plentiful, and for the latter the market rate was good, so that on the whole the Indians dependent upon these resources fared by no means badly.

In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, the hunters and fishers are for the most part to be found along Lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba and Winnipegosis, and in the district north and northwest of them, and much the same conditions obtained as among the same class in Ontario, viz.: game and fur somewhat plentiful, with good market prices, fishing not quite so good.

In no other province do Indians depend upon fishing to the same extent as they do in British Columbia. Along the coast a large part of this support comes from salt water fishing, but the great staple for coast and inland Indians alike is some variety of salmon, which not only furnishes a direct supply of food, but also affords extensive opportunity for earning wages at the canneries which the men do by catching the salmon and the women by cutting up and cleaning them for the factories.

For the season of 1904 the sock-eye salmon fishing at the Fraser river, where the bulk of the Indians repair, was extremely poor, which was the more unfortunate because their usual numbers had been augmented by the accession of others driven there by a strike at the Skeena river.

Those on the Northwest coast who remained at home had much better fortune at Rivers inlet and Nass river.

Fortunately the fall run of dog salmon, upon which the Indians mainly depend to put up their winter's supply, was good all over.

Game, such as elk, deer, geese, ducks, grouse, &c., and fur animals, such as bear, otter and mink, were plentiful in the West Coast, Kwawkwalth, Williams Lake and

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Babine agencies ; but a good deal less so in the Northwest Coast agency, and somewhat scarce in the Kamloops-Okanagan district, while in the Fraser river regions game was plentiful, but fur animals scarce.

However, prices for pelts, although somewhat fluctuating, were sufficiently good to compensate to some extent for scarcity of furs, where such existed.

HUNTING AND FISHING.

1905.

Province.	Hunting.	Fishing.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario	85,073 90	67,462 55
Quebec	77,359 00	4,494 00
New Brunswick	7,500 00	10,075 00
Nova Scotia	5,590 00	5,140 00
Prince Edward Island	55 00	845 00
British Columbia	195,731 00	310,222 00
Manitoba	43,685 00	31,440 00
Northwest Territories	195,026 59	37,280 00
	610,020 49	466,958 55

MORALITY.

Temperance, the exercise of which is equally enjoined with regard to all things, seems in the view of many estimable philanthropists to have had its application very much narrowed down to intoxicating drink.

Nor perhaps need it cause much surprise that those who are constantly battling with this form of evil and witnessing the nature and extent of its direct effects and its destructiveness of power to resist other vices that accompany it, come to regard it as the one great parent of them all.

Intemperance, like other evils, can only be dealt with successfully, if at all, by ascertaining the causes, and taking rational measures to counteract or remove them.

It has, however, to be pointed out that intemperance among the Indians is by no means the widespread evil that some seem to suppose.

The fact that it is unlawful to furnish liquor to an Indian at all (unless medically) attracts unusual attention to any sign of his having imbibed it, and his natural excitable temperament and the comparative infrequency with which as a rule he gets it, tend to publish abroad the slightest indulgence on his part.

It is admitted that the evil is sadly prevalent among some bands and that in most bands habitually within reach of liquor there are individuals whose indulgence is only bounded by the limitations of their finances and opportunities for purchasing, but it may be asserted with truth that among the better class intemperance and indeed indulgence to any extent whatsoever, is extremely rare.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

In the outlying districts where drinking might be most commonly provoked by absolute penury or temporary hardship it can only be procured if at all in very limited quantities and at long intervals.

In this connection what the Medical Superintendent points out with regard to the fewness of cases of alcoholism met with in the course of Indian practice, is well deserving of consideration.

The department is always on the alert to enforce the law and in the course of the year has succeeded in securing convictions with fines aggregating in the neighbourhood of \$9,000.

Since this is exclusive of the province of British Columbia, and throughout, of cases in which the penalty has been imprisonment, and remembering the difficulty in getting convictions consequent upon having to depend so largely upon Indian evidence, as well as for other reasons, it will be accepted as evidence of no little activity in the direction of suppression.

Especially successful work has been done in checking the illegal traffic at Deseronto, Pointe Bleue, Bersimis, Caughnawaga, Oka and Maniwaki, and valuable experience has been gained as to the best methods of procedure, which will be of use in the future.

It must, however, be admitted that after all the department has to rely mainly on the good sense and self-control of the Indians themselves.

It is gratifying to observe that the tone of the agents' reports relative to this matter is very encouraging, and that while some report no perceptible advance, and a few frankly confess that any change is in the wrong direction, the majority declare that there is very little drinking or that, where it has gone on to any extent in the past, there is a marked improvement taking place.

These reports of improvement have by no means been confined to the liquor habit, for no decided growth in that direction could fail to be attended by progress in others.

As to marital relations it must not be forgotten that while Indians are increasingly abandoning their pagan ideas and tribal customs in favour of Christian and civilized ones, the influence of the former still prevails to a considerable extent.

As to honesty the Indian naturally takes a high place when judged according to his own standard.

Moreover, his earliest acquaintance with commercial honesty is in contact with the trader, and his prospect of securing fresh supplies wherewith to prosecute his season's trapping, depends upon his fidelity in repaying prior advances, the element of utility early serves to correct any tendency begotten of his native state to discriminate to the prejudice of another nationality.

This is perhaps the more fortunate in view of the fact that his status largely protects him from the operation of the ordinary civil process for enforcement of the payment of his debts, but remembering that such is the case and without too severe anal-

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ysis of his motives, it may be said that generally speaking he manifests a laudable desire to discharge his obligations.

From actual criminal offences, especially of a grave character, the Indian communities are singularly free, which is the more remarkable when the distance from the arm of the law at which so many of them are situated, is remembered, and how little they have been accustomed to restrain their passions.

It is most creditable to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police force, that while they have almost invariably secured and retained the good will of the tribes in the Northwest Territories, notwithstanding the almost insuperable difficulties they have often had to overcome, the Indians' estimate of the elastic properties of the arm of the law has increased rather than diminished upon closer acquaintance.

No discussion of the moral progress of the Indians would be complete without strong recognition of the earnest and self-denying efforts of the missionaries of various churches and denominations which occupy the fields, and of the extent to which the country generally has entered into the fruit of their labours.

EDUCATION.

The numbers of schools of various classes in operation throughout the Dominion during the year were as follows :—

Province.	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.
Ontario.....	72	1	5
Quebec.....	18		
Nova Scotia.....	11		
New Brunswick.....	6		
Prince Edward Island.....	1		
British Columbia.....	33	8	9
Manitoba.....	46	5	4
Northwest Territories (including Treaty No. 8).....	35	33	6
Outside Treaty Limits.....	10		
	232	47	24

As will be observed, there were 232 day, 47 boarding and 24 industrial, making a total of 303 schools, which constitutes an increase of 4 day and 1 boarding over that of the previous year.

Of these 303 schools, 47 are undenominational, 104 Roman Catholic, 86 Church of England, 49 Methodist, 16 Presbyterian and 1 Salvation Army.

The total enrolment for the year was 10,131, of which 5,188 were boys and 4,943 girls, an increase of 107 boys and 239 girls, or a net increase of 346 pupils as compared with the year before.

The average attendance for the year was 6,341 pupils, representing a gain of 333 pupils.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The percentage of attendance was 62.59 as compared with 61.40 for the preceding year.

In Ontario 2 day schools were closed, viz.: Buzwah and Spanish River, and 1 new school was started (Goulais Bay) and 2 day schools re-opened, viz.: Red Rock and Thomas.

In Quebec 2 new day schools were opened at Congo Bridge and Escoumains, respectively, and 1 was closed at Becancourt.

In British Columbia 1 day school was closed and 4 started viz.: Clayoquot (Protestant), New Town, Ohiaht and Yuquot.

In Manitoba 4 day schools were closed, viz.: Crane River, Fort Alexander (R.C.), Canoe River, Stangecoming and Wabus kang, and new schools were opened at Eagle Lake, Little Grand Rapids and Seine River.

One industrial (St. Boniface) was closed on May 31, 1905, and the pupils transferred to other schools.

In the Northwest Territories 1 day school was closed and 3 re-opened, viz.: Kee-see-konse, Oak River Sioux, and Upper Peace River; 1 boarding, viz.: Hay River, was re-opened.

Outside treaty limits, 3 day schools were closed and 2 new day schools started.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that there was an appreciable increase in the number of children under instruction, and in order to arrive at the total number who have been brought under educational influences, consideration must be given to attendance by Indian pupils at schools maintained by other classes of the community.

Education is naturally followed by Indians as by most others rather as a means to an end than an end in itself, and is appreciated in proportion as its material advantages are apparent to them, and this bears a distinct relation to the comparative crudity of their social relations and commercial enterprises.

Until the Indians amalgamate in a manner they have not so far done with other classes of the community, it need not be expected that beyond the rare exceptions occasionally met with, they will manifest any desire for higher education. In so far, however, as concerns direct material benefit, increasing contact with civilization extends their appreciation of a certain standard of instruction.

In outlying districts there is little incentive in the way of the desire to hold their own with their neighbours, but yet an important step is being made as the superstition which induces the belief that education involves separation of the children from the parents in the great hereafter, is being broken down.

To overcome the great difficulty to the maintenance of day schools among the outlying and largely nomadic class, something is being undertaken in the direction of the establishment of boarding schools; but great caution has to be observed to avoid the danger of unfitting the pupils for the surroundings to which their destiny confines them.

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As to industrial schools, in so far as their intention may be to directly improve the future condition of the pupils on the reserves, and furthermore through them to exert an elevating influence upon their brethren, it is gratifying to observe the encouraging account given by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories of the progress of the experiment in the direction of the establishment of colonies of pupils on the reserves.

As to the other intention of industrial education, viz., the equipment of individuals to go out into other communities and maintain themselves, while extending settlement must to a certain extent furnish more openings in such direction, they are not likely to be many in purely agricultural districts.

LANDS.

The sales made of surrendered surveyed lands are shown in the Indian Land Statement, on page 56, Part II, and during the past fiscal year 33,840.33 acres were sold, realizing the sum of \$56,980.96. During the fiscal year 249 Crown grants were issued and recorded. Returns of patents to the number of 51 were prepared and transmitted to the different registrars of counties and districts concerned, and four returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario of lands patented within the province.

On May 19 last, the Stony band of Indians, in the province of Alberta, surrendered to the Crown to be sold for their benefit 22½ sections of their reserve, which tract of land is being subdivided in order to carry out the expressed wish of the Indians.

The Hurons of Lorette having surrendered the Quarante Arpents reserve, in the county of Quebec, the same was duly subdivided into lots and offered for sale by public auction at the village of St. Ambroise on August 3, 1904, and realized the sum of \$12,155.50, all the reserve being sold except a few lots upon which there were occupants who had improvements thereon.

The Rocmont reserve, in the township of Rocmont, in the county of Portneuf, Quebec, containing 9,600 acres, having been surrendered by the Indians to be sold for their benefit, was sold by public auction at Jeune Lorette on August 3, 1904, for the sum of \$7,501.

MINERALS.

During the year, a few applications were received for permission to explore and a few mining permits were granted in the Garden River and Batchawana Bay districts.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets, granting title, under the provisions of the Indian Act, to individual Indians for land on reserves, were issued to the number of 42, and at the close of the fiscal year there were current 1,350 location tickets.

LEASES.

Under the provisions of section 11 of the regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, leases were issued in triplicate to white men at the request of the Indian locatees, to the number of 124. At the close of the fiscal year there were 1,230 leases current.

TIMBER LICENSES.

Renewed and in force.....	23
New licenses issued.....	2
Berths not worked.....	5
Berths vacant.....	7
Berths worked, but licenses not renewed.....	2

SURVEYS.

The following surveys were performed during the year :—

Ontario.

A light-house site and park at the west end of Grenadier island, one of the Thousand Islands in the River St. Lawrence.

A park in the Kettle Point reserve, county of Lambton.

Two small reserves situated at Chapleau and Missanabie, on the Canadian Pacific railway, district of Algoma.

The boundaries were retraced of the Long Sault reserves, Rainy River district.

New Brunswick.

The rear boundary retraced of the Burnt Church reserve, county of Northumberland.

The boundaries were retraced of lot A, in the Big Hole Tract reserve, county of Northumberland.

British Columbia.

The subdivision into village lots of the Indian village of Kitimat, Northwest Coast agency.

Resurvey of Coqueneet's reserve, No. 23, Seshelt band, Fraser agency.

Resurvey of part of the boundaries of the Cowichan reserve, Cowichan agency, to replace a number of corner posts which had been lost.

Survey of reserves Nos. 1 and 2 of the Tahltan band, Northwest Coast agency.

Subdivision of parts of the Bella Coola reserve.

The boundaries of the Hartley Bay reserve, No. 4 of the Kitkata band, were retraced.

Manitoba.

Two roads (one on each side of the Little Saskatchewan river) in the Riding Mountain reserve. The boundaries of this reserve were re-established, and a small cemetery adjoining surveyed.

The boundaries of the Fort Alexander reserve were retraced, and the whole reserve except a small portion at the northeast corner subdivided into farm lots.

Saskatchewan.

Nine sections surrendered for sale along the south boundary of the Assiniboine reserve were surveyed.

Twenty-two and a half sections in Grizzly Bears Head and Lean Man reserves, which have been surrendered for sale, were surveyed.

Alberta.

The boundaries of the Alexis reserve were retraced.

A small portion of the Stony reserve was surveyed to be given in exchange for an equal area of the land belonging to the Methodist Mission at Morley.

A part of the boundary of the addition to the Stony reserve was surveyed.

A preliminary survey and report were made of a proposed irrigation ditch on the Blood reserve.

Treaty No. 8.

Surveys were made at Dunvegan and at Peace River landing. The surveyor with his party went to Sturgeon lake and Lesser Slave lake, but, owing to the opposition of the Indians, did not proceed with any surveys.

Yukon District.

A reserve at Carcross, on Nares lake, has been surveyed for the Indians of the locality.

Miscellaneous.

The dredge cuts in Walpole island, Ontario, have been completed.

The road across the Doncaster reserve, Quebec, which was commenced last year has been completed.

Groins and dams have been repaired and new ones constructed on the Cowichan reserve, B.C., to prevent the river from further damaging the land along its banks.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the fiscal year the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to \$4,476,907.81, had increased to \$4,545,756.53.

The balance sheet of this fund will be found in Part II of this report, page 167.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, voted by parliament for the purposes of the department, was \$1,177,364.43.

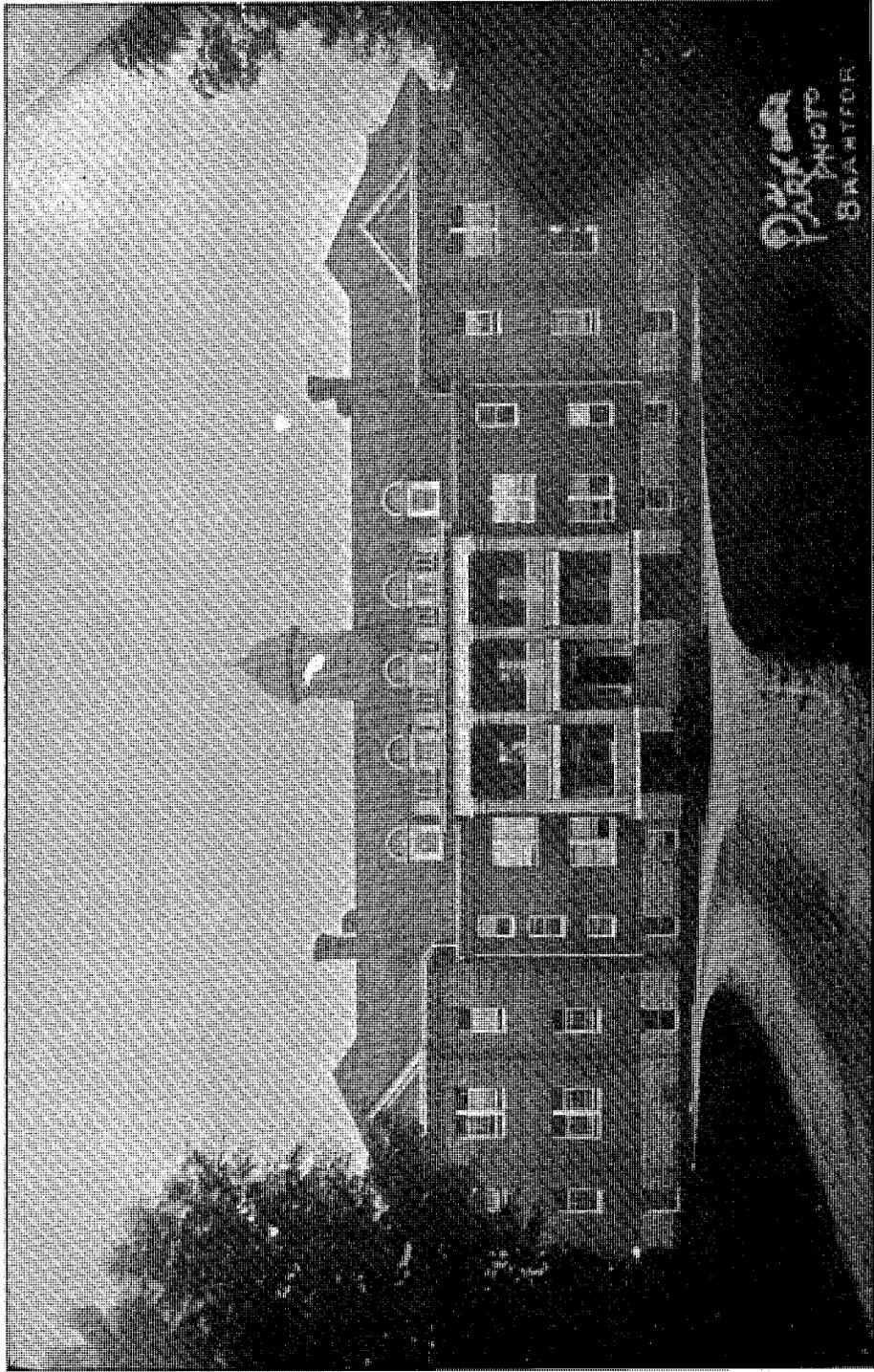
On June 30 last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuity money and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, together with collections from Indians for purchase of cattle and ranching expenses, was \$38,353.16. Deposits and interest during the year aggregated \$21,190.44, and withdrawals amounting to \$19,331.51 were made during the same period.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

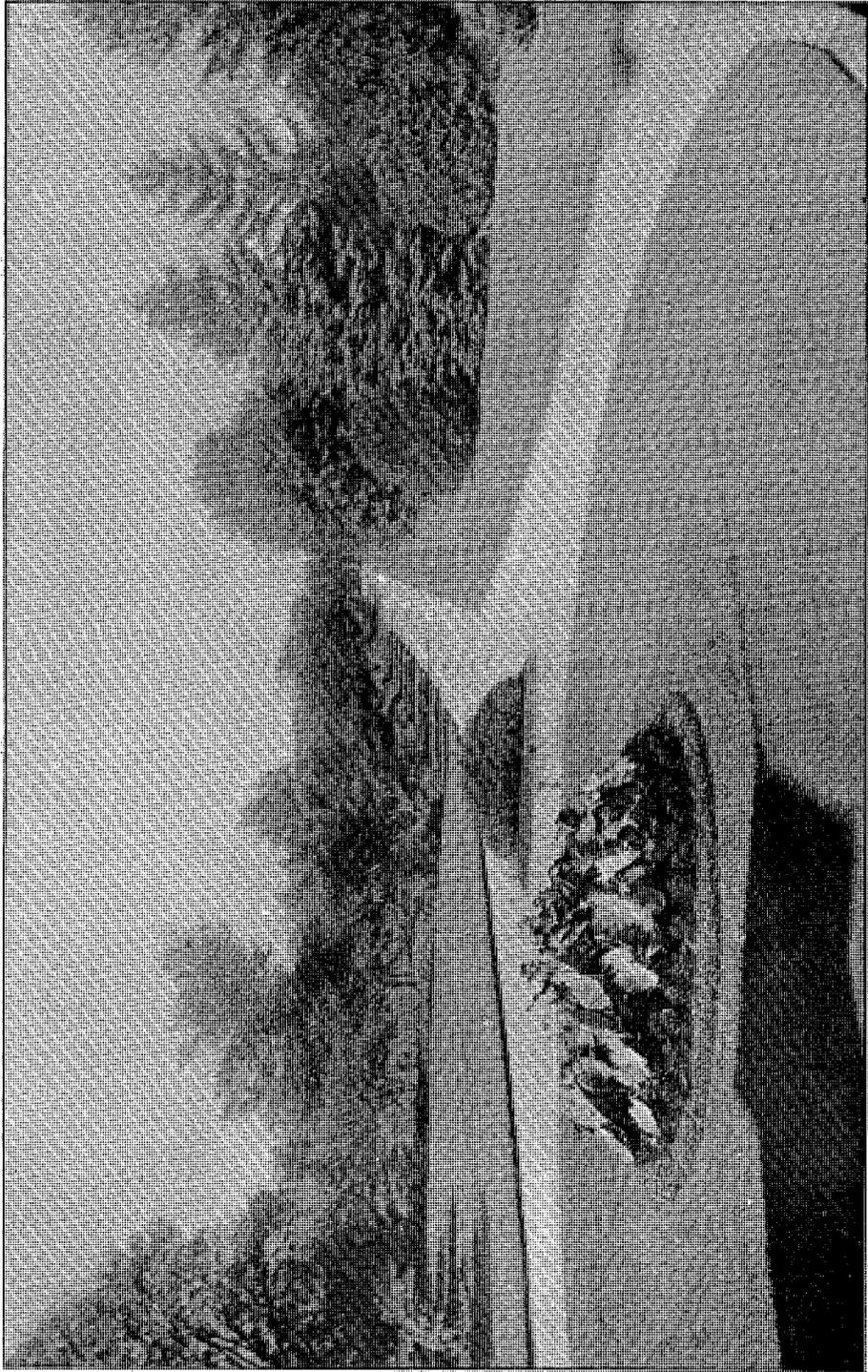
FRANK PEDLEY,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

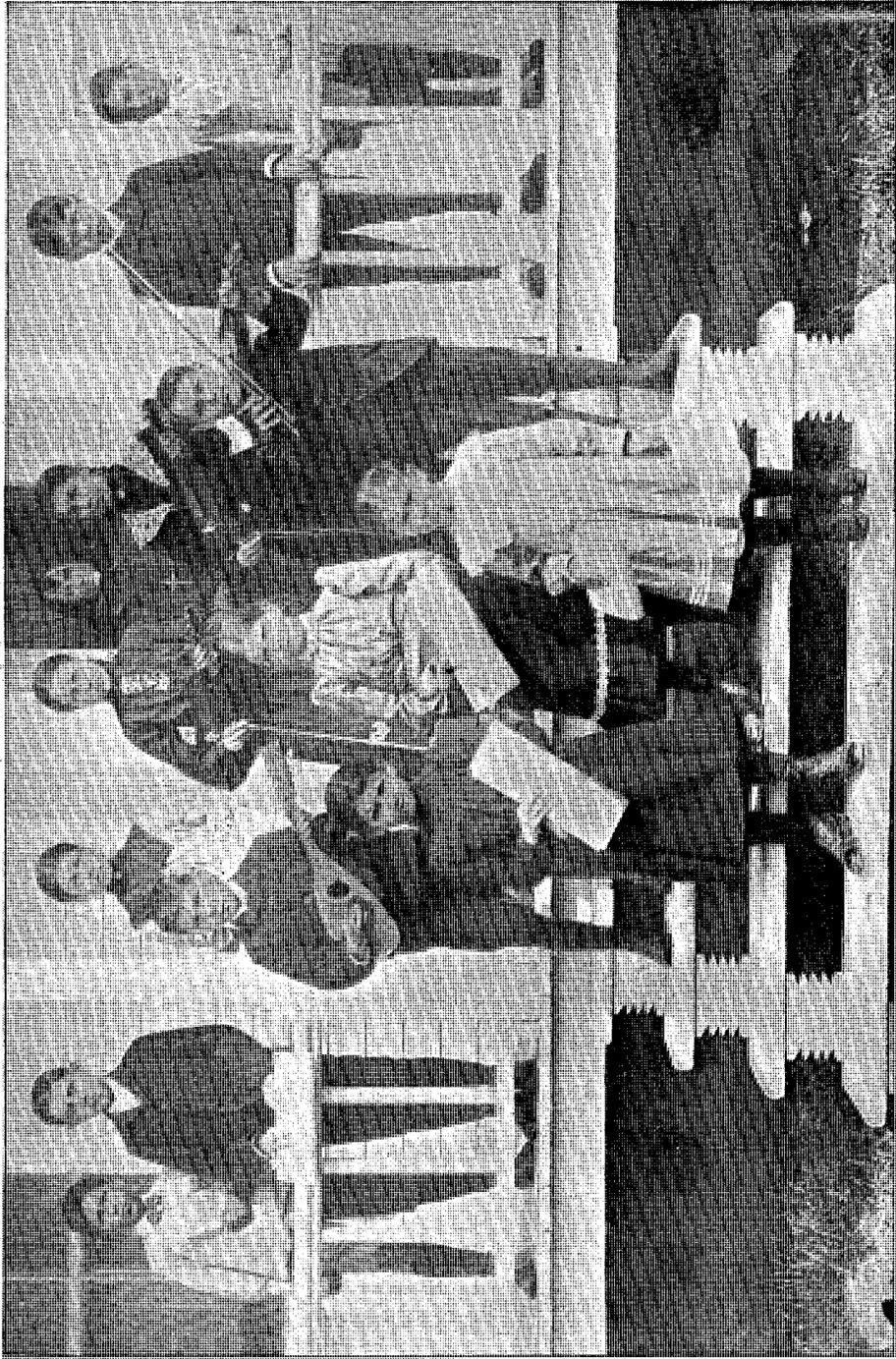


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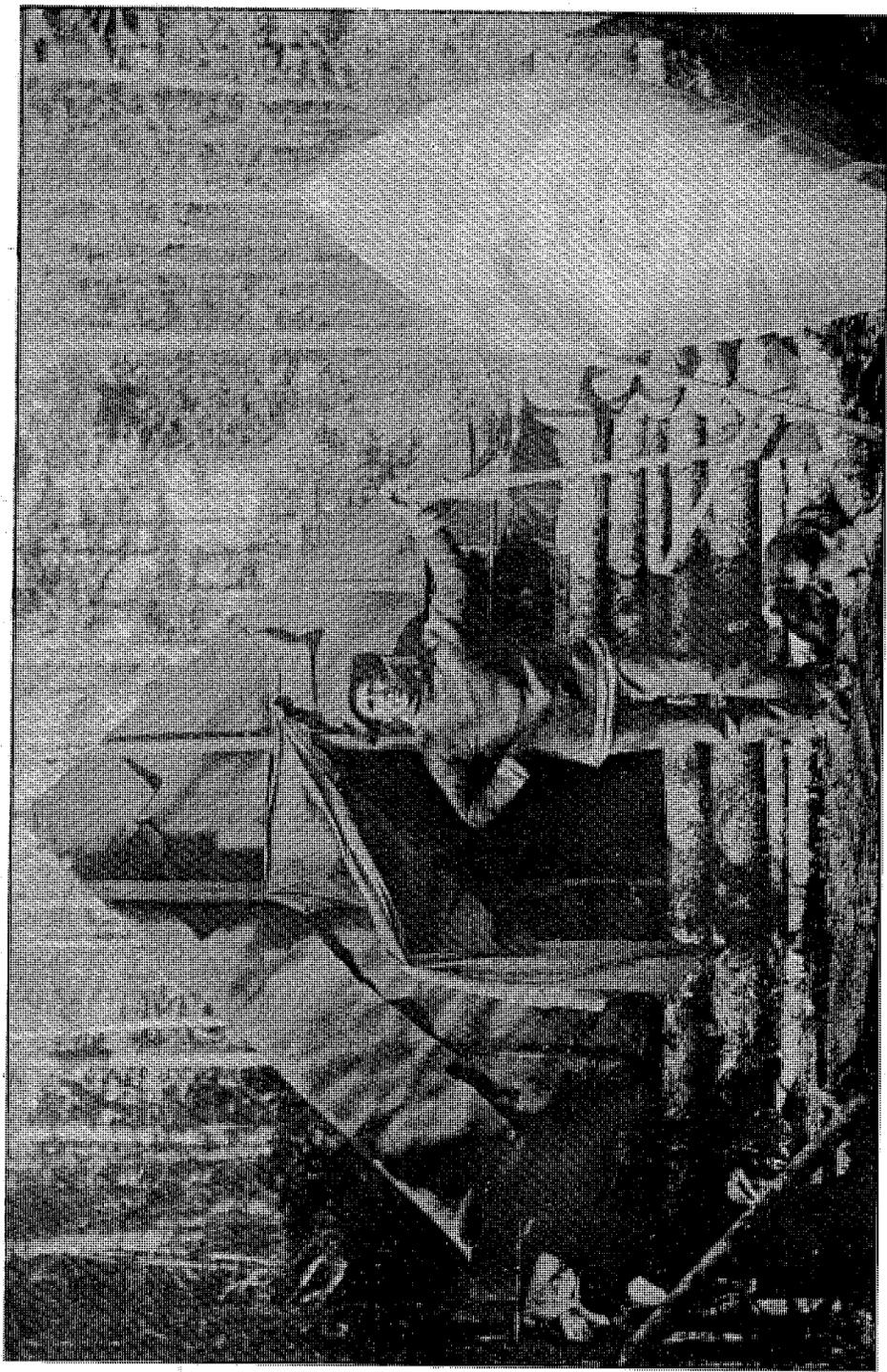
GROUPS OF MOHAWK INSTITUTE, BRANTFORD, ONT.



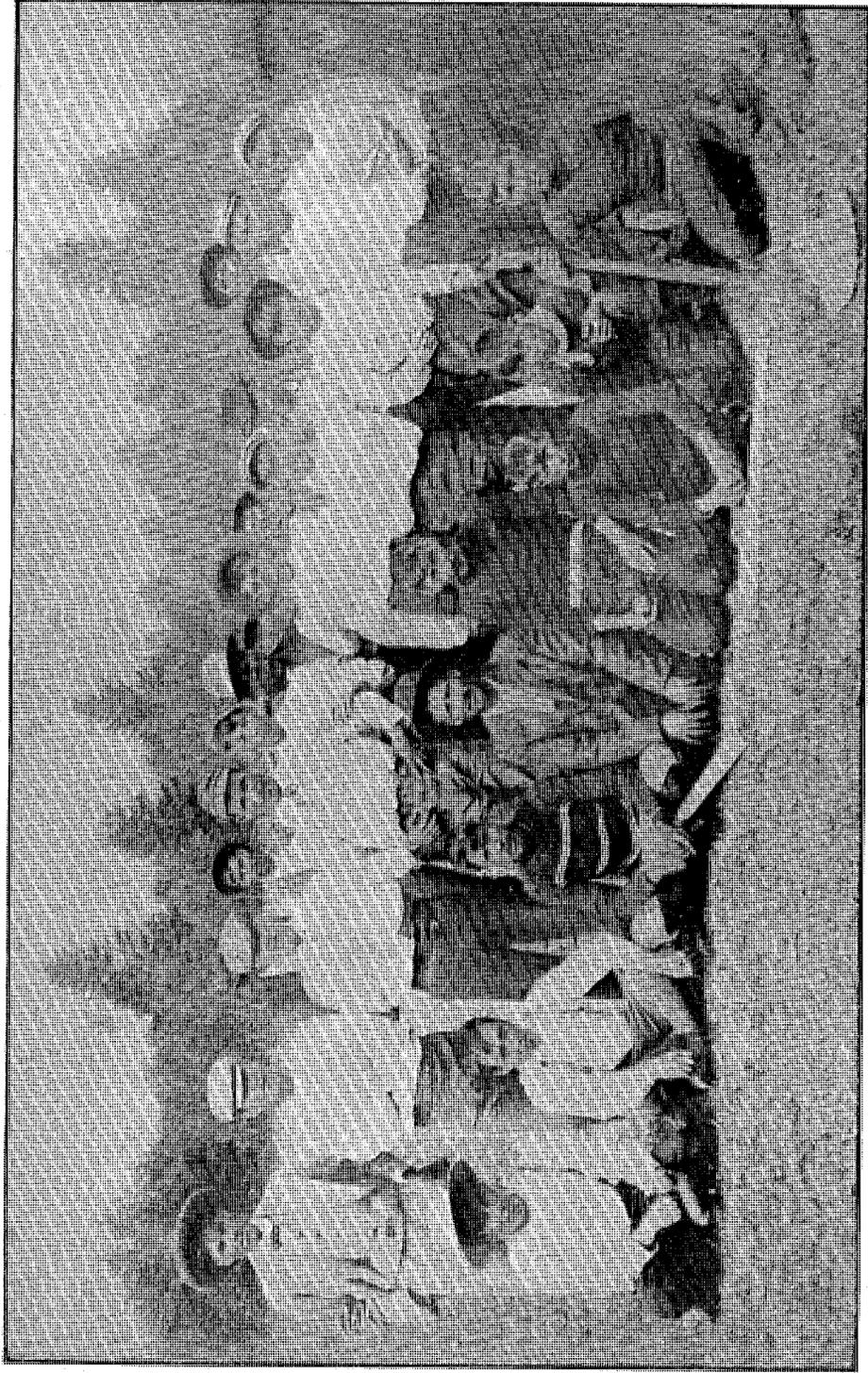
SCHOOL CHOIR, ABENAKI VILLAGE, PIERREVILLE, QUE.



JOSEPH MEUSE AND BROTHER, ON MUSQUASH RIVER, ST. JOHN COUNTY, N. B. PHOTO TAKEN BY JOSEPH'S WIFE.



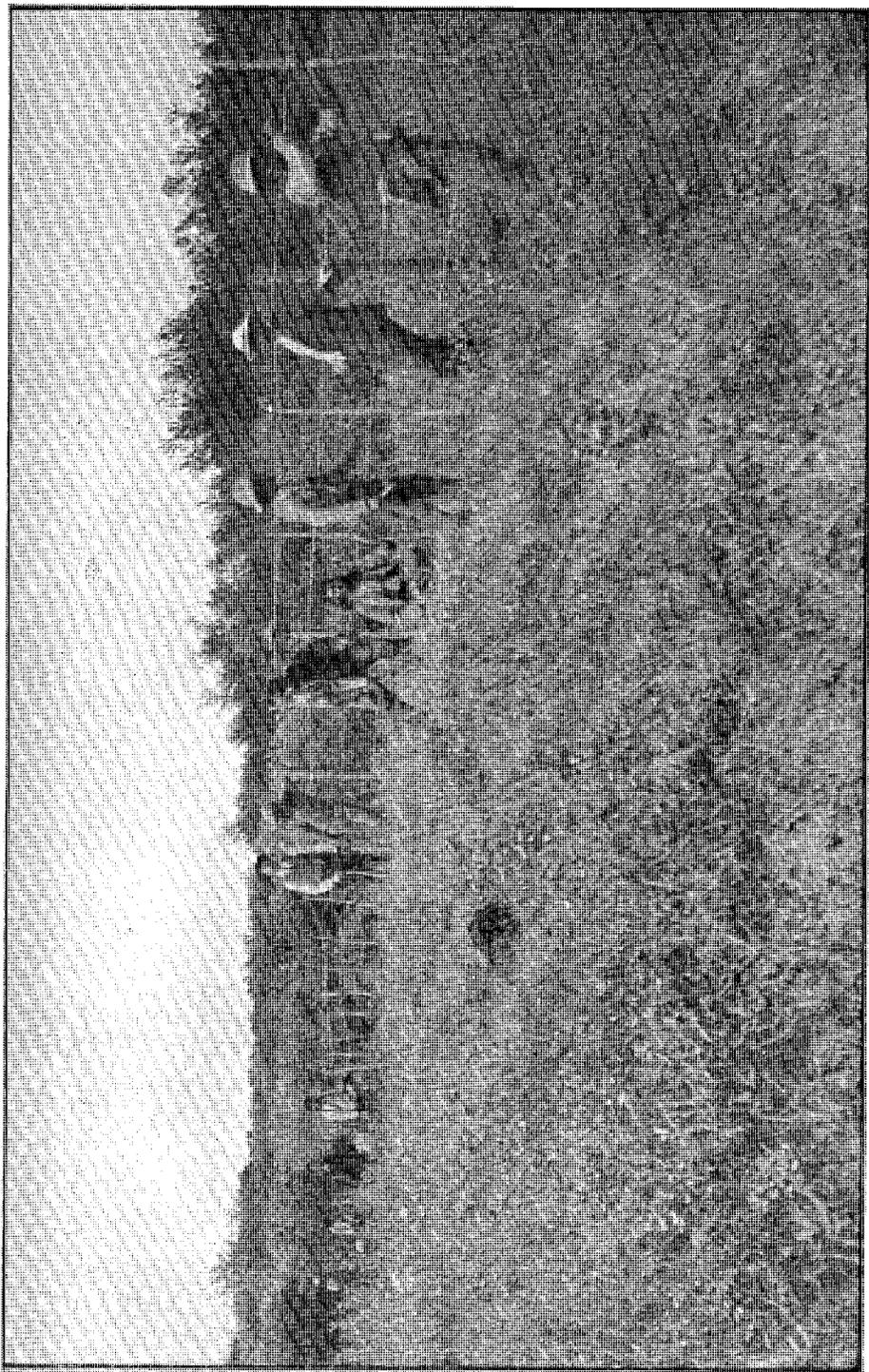
JOSEPH MEUSE'S HUNTING CAMP, MUSQUASH RIVER, ST. JOHN COUNTY, N. B. PHOTO TAKEN BY HIS WIFE.



BASEBALL PLAYERS, ALL INDIANS, RICHIBUCTO RESERVE, N. B.



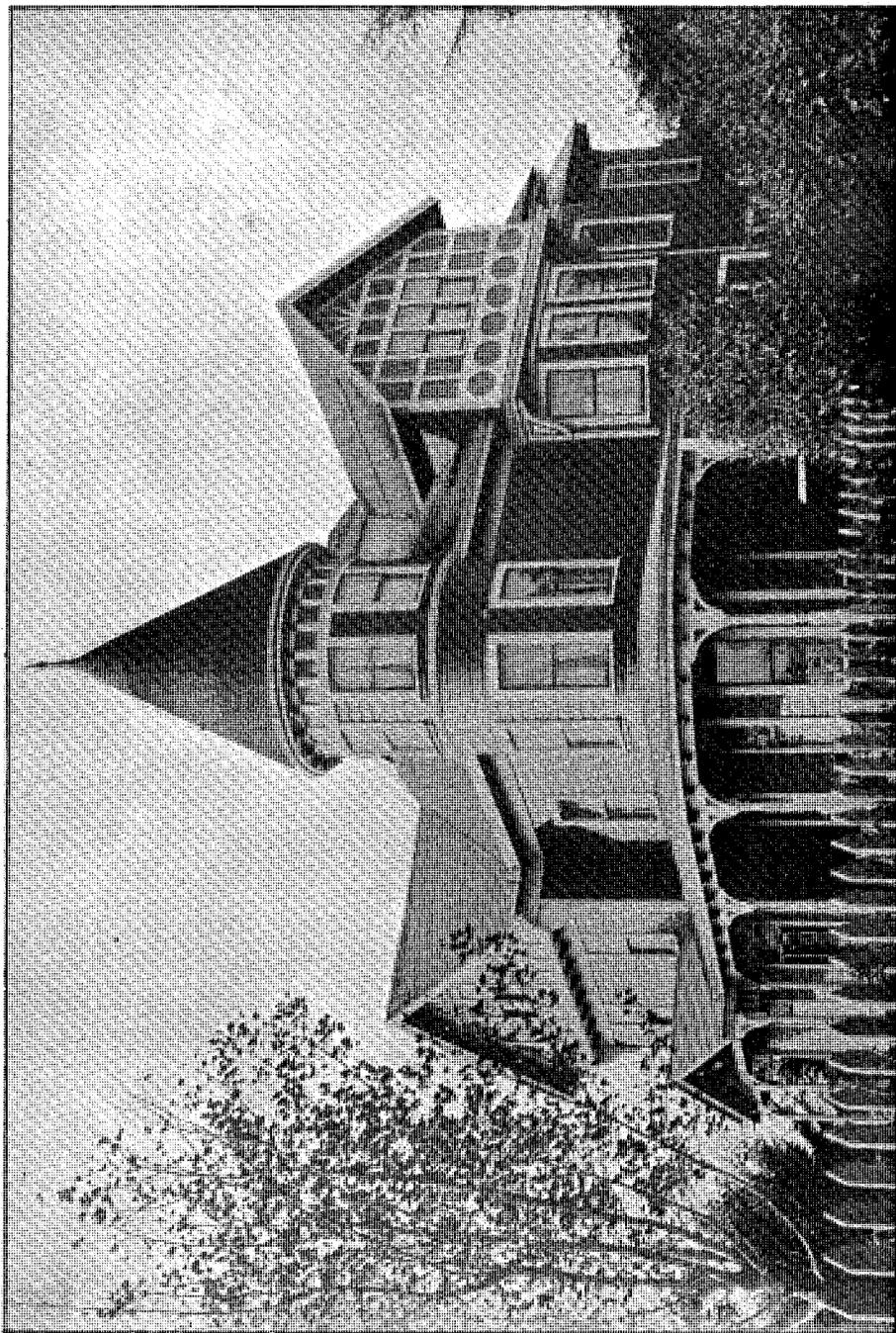
CHIEF LOUIS AND WIFE, VICE CHIEF, CONSTABLE AND TWO COUNCILLORS, RICHIBUCTO RESERVE, N. B.



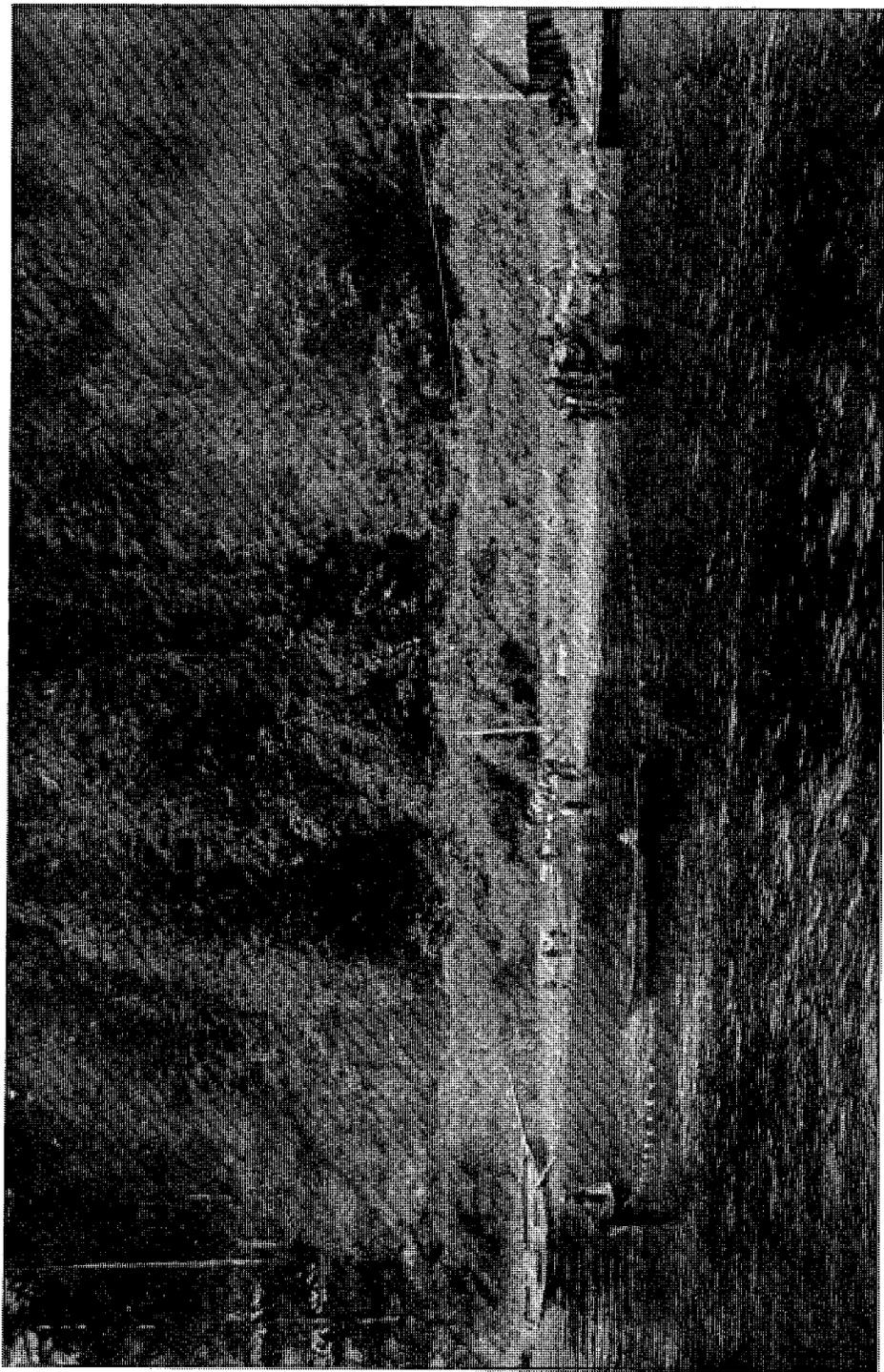
FENCING WHITE BEAR'S RESERVE, MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY, N. W. T.



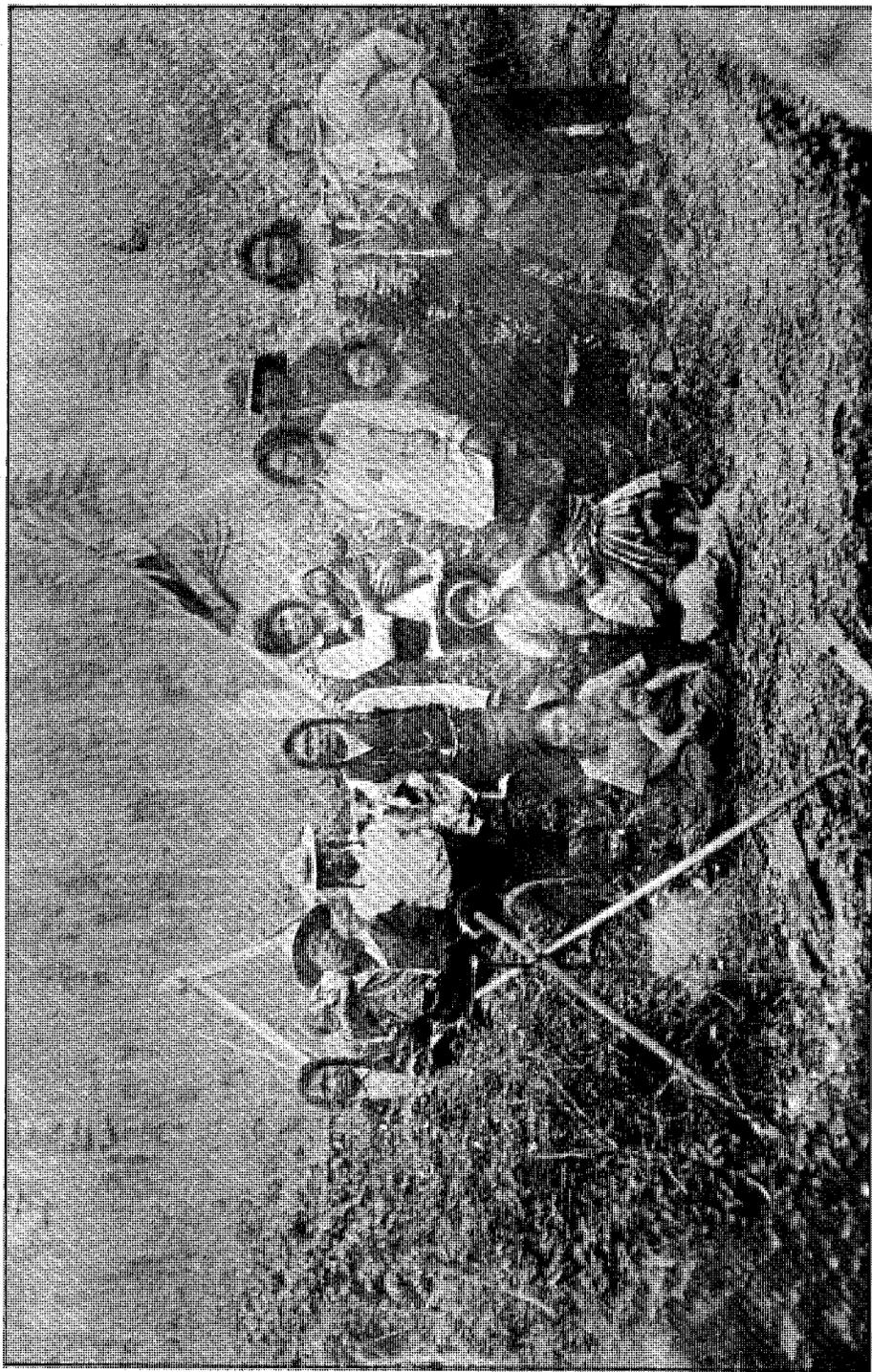
ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL, N. W. T.



RESIDENCE OF A. S. DUDOWARD, INDIAN CHIEF, FORT SIMPSON, B. C.



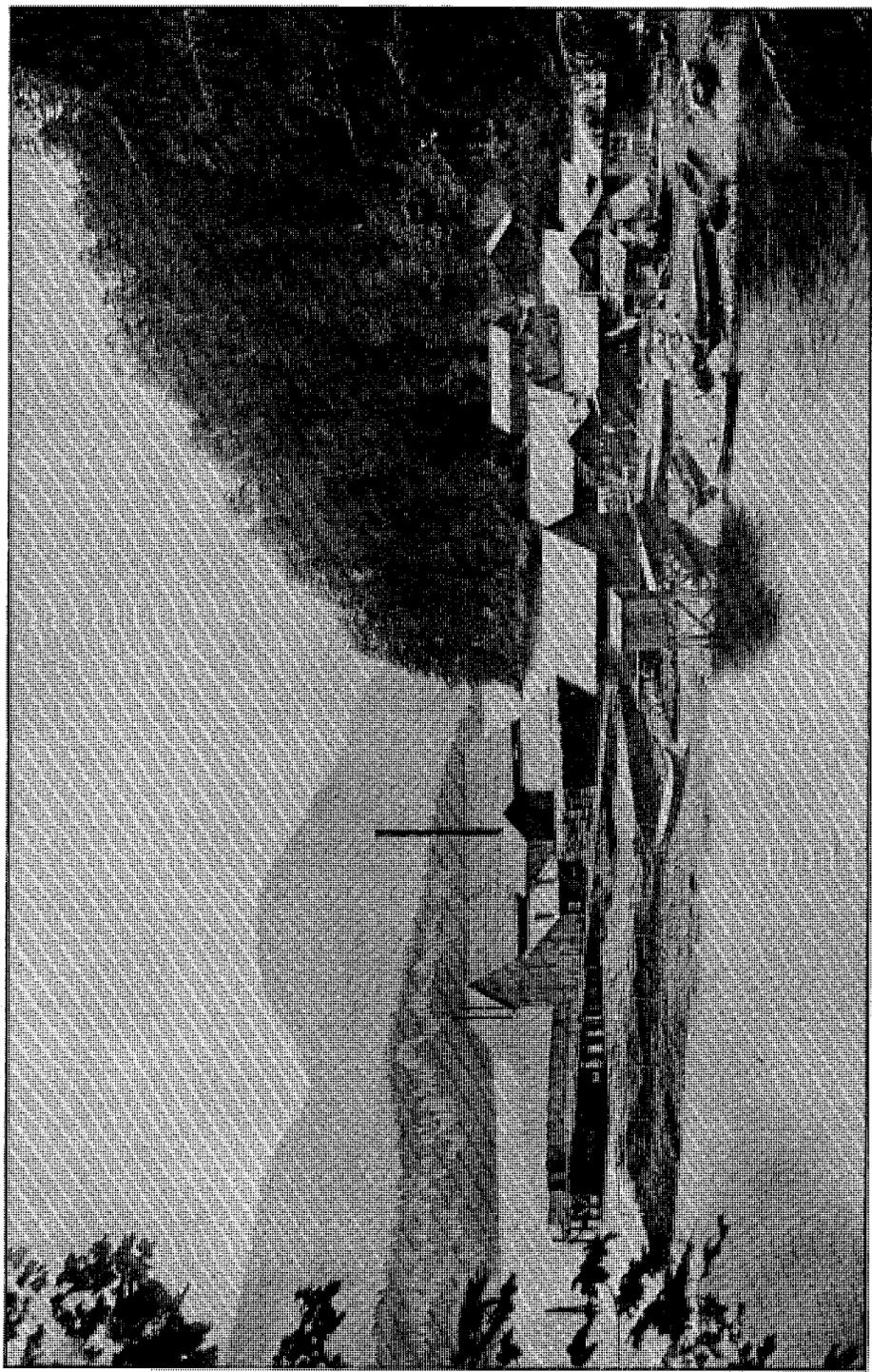
SEINE FISHING, UCHUCBESIT HARBOUR, V. I.—INDIANS HAULING DRAG SEINE NET ASHORE.



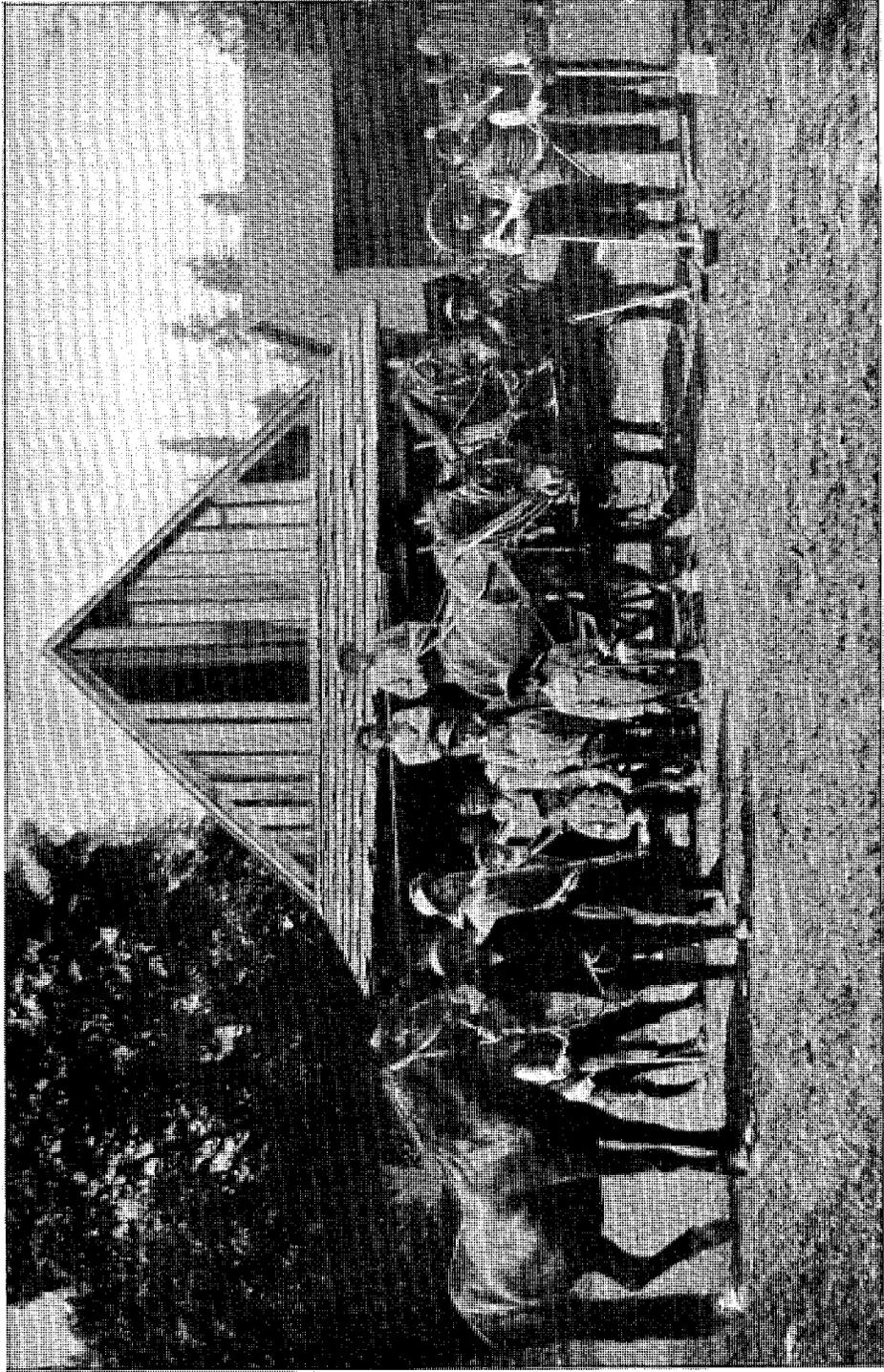
A GROUP OF LOWER KOOTENAY INDIANS IN CAMP, NEAR NELSON, B. C.—ON A FISHING AND HUNTING TRIP.



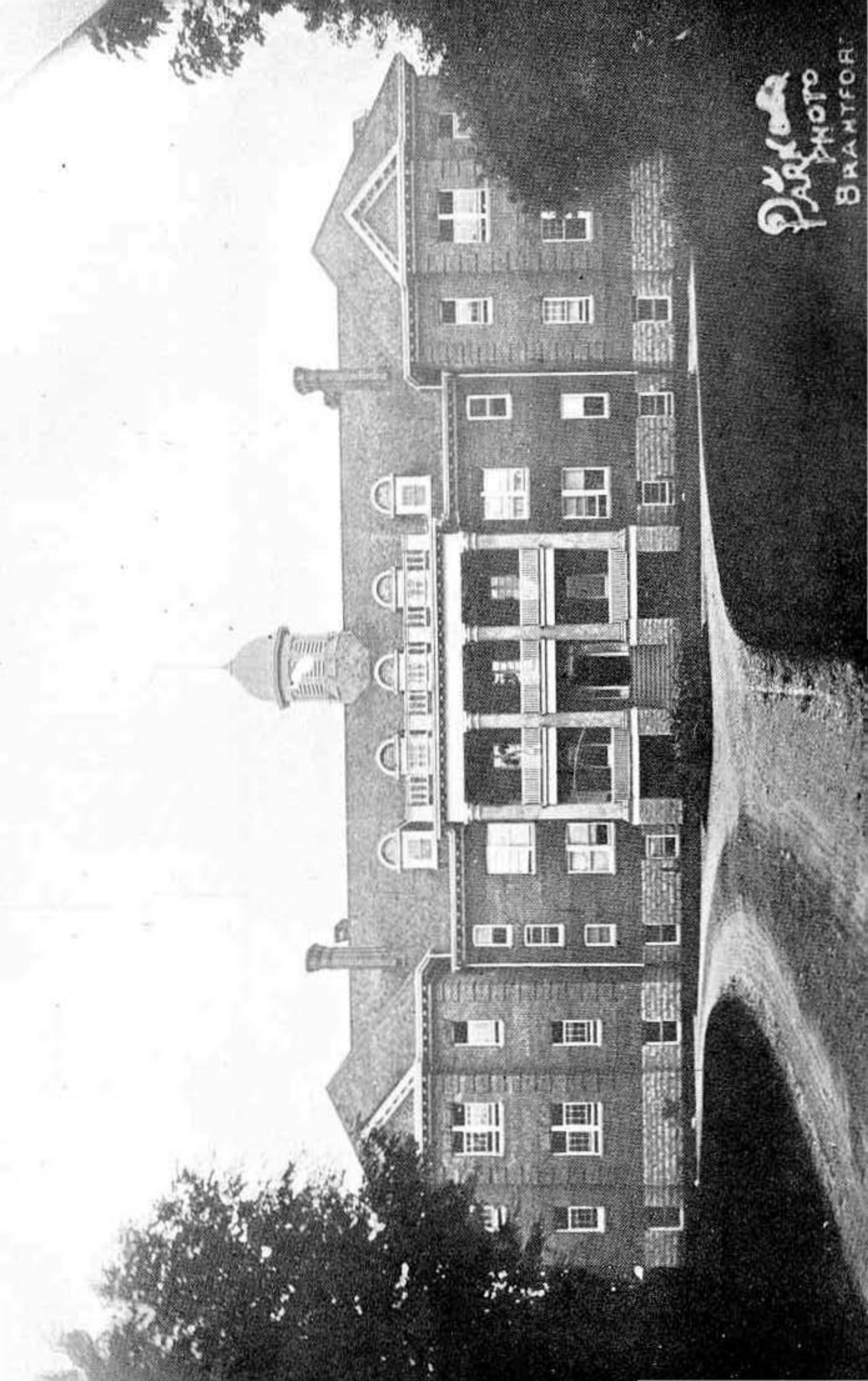
A GROUP OF LOWER KOOTENAY INDIANS IN CAMP NEAR NELSON, B. C.



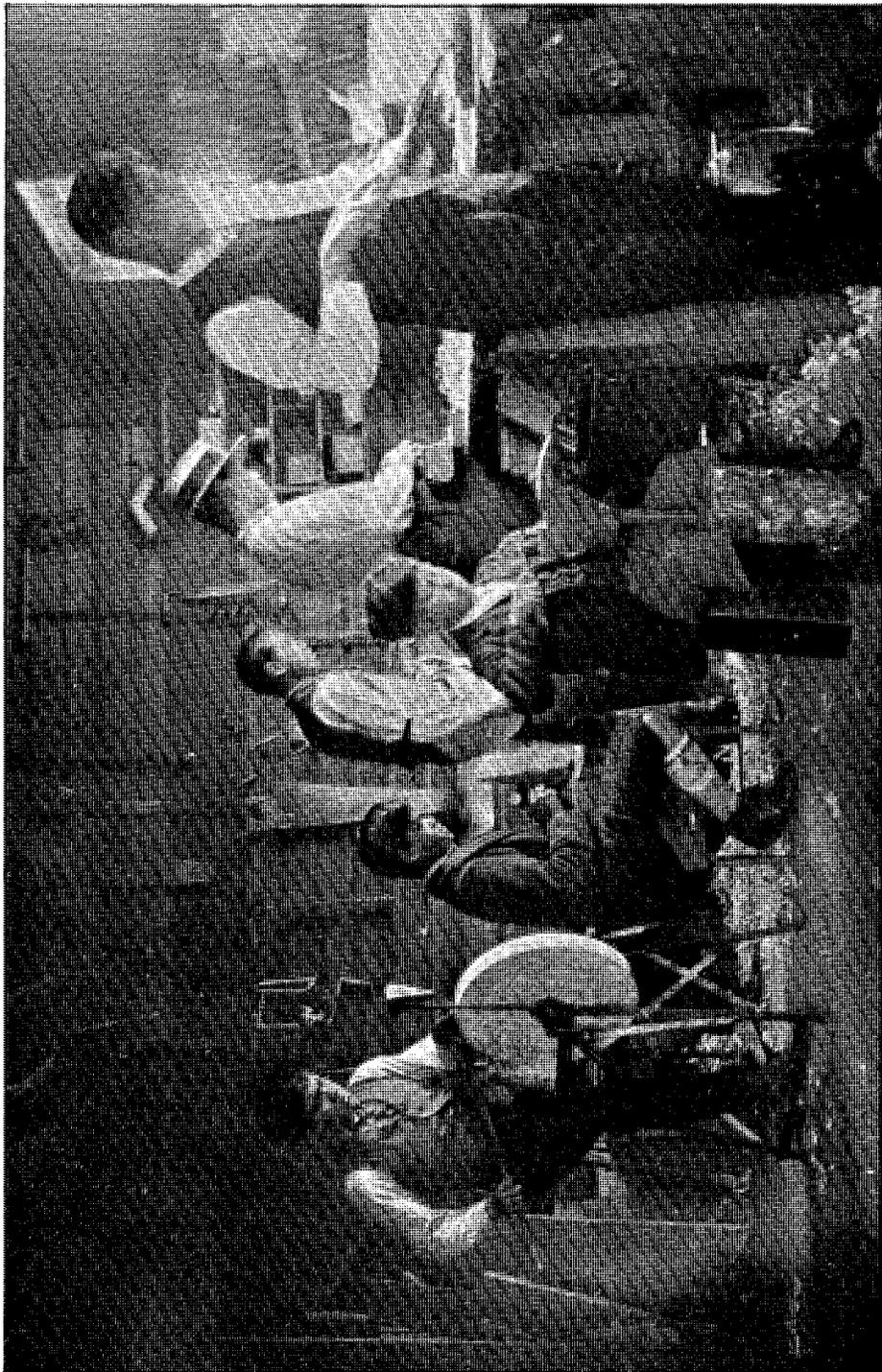
CANNERY, UCHUKLISAHK HARBOUR, B. C.



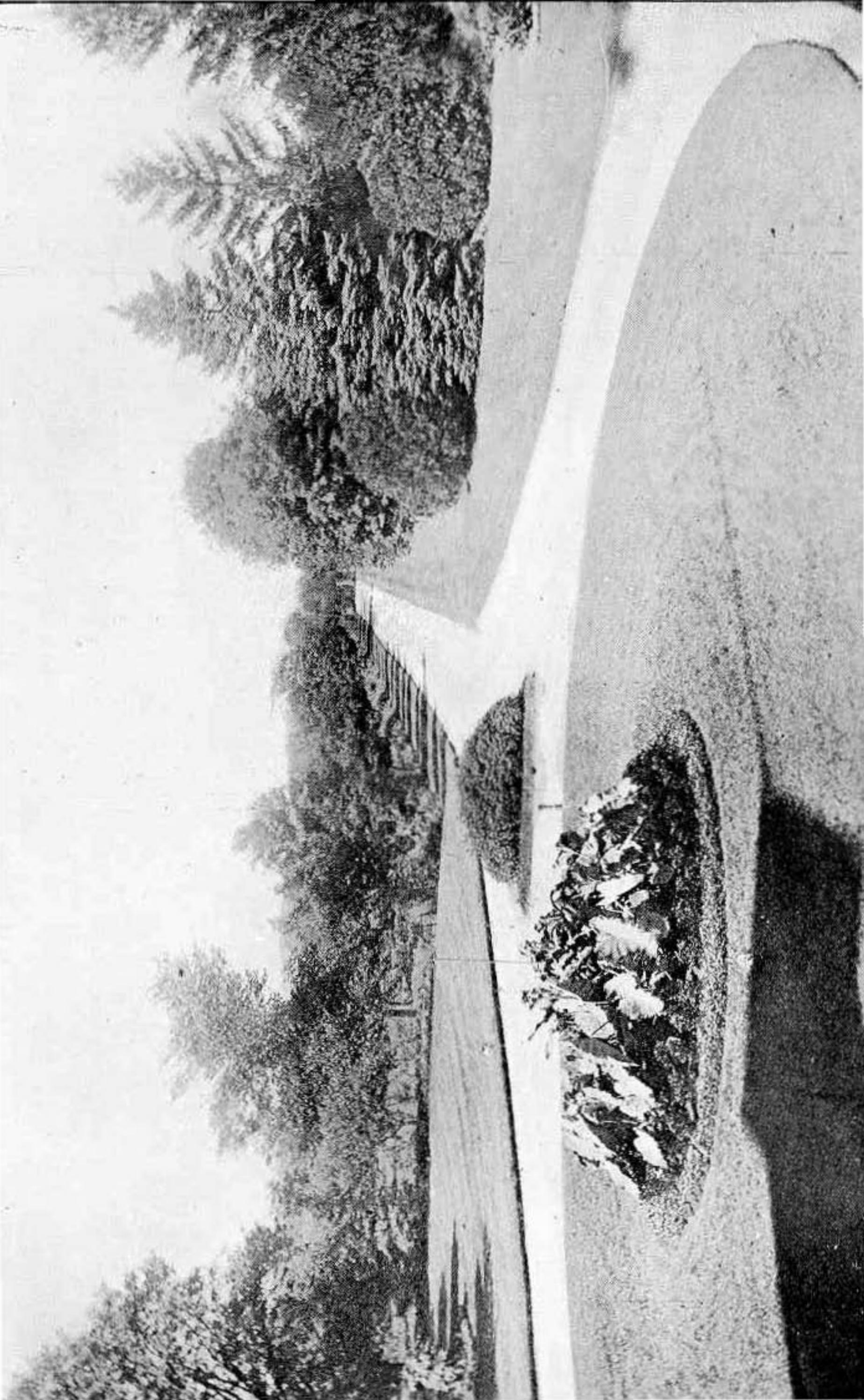
ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL, B. C.—BOYS WORKING ON FARM.

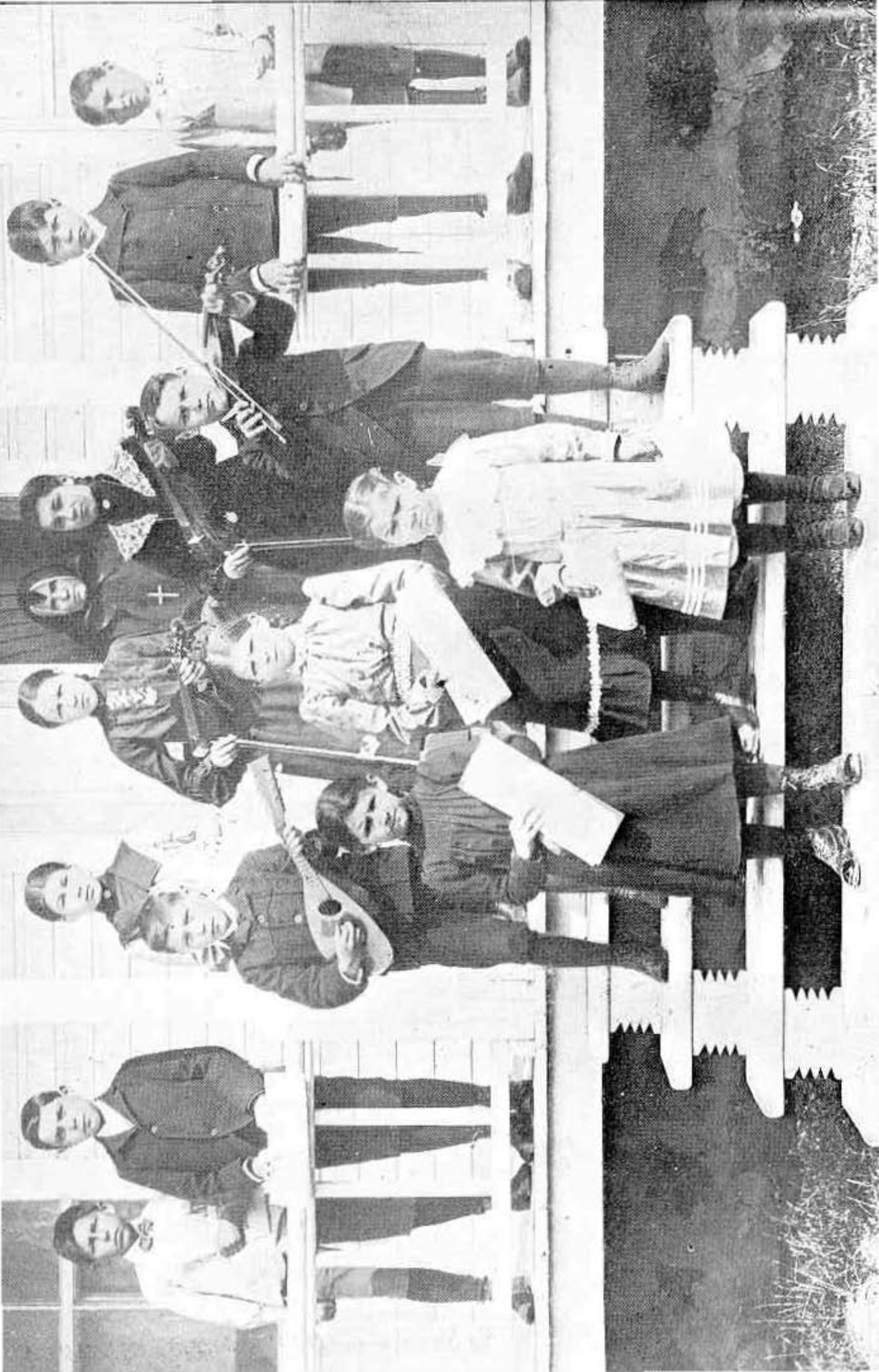


Park Photo
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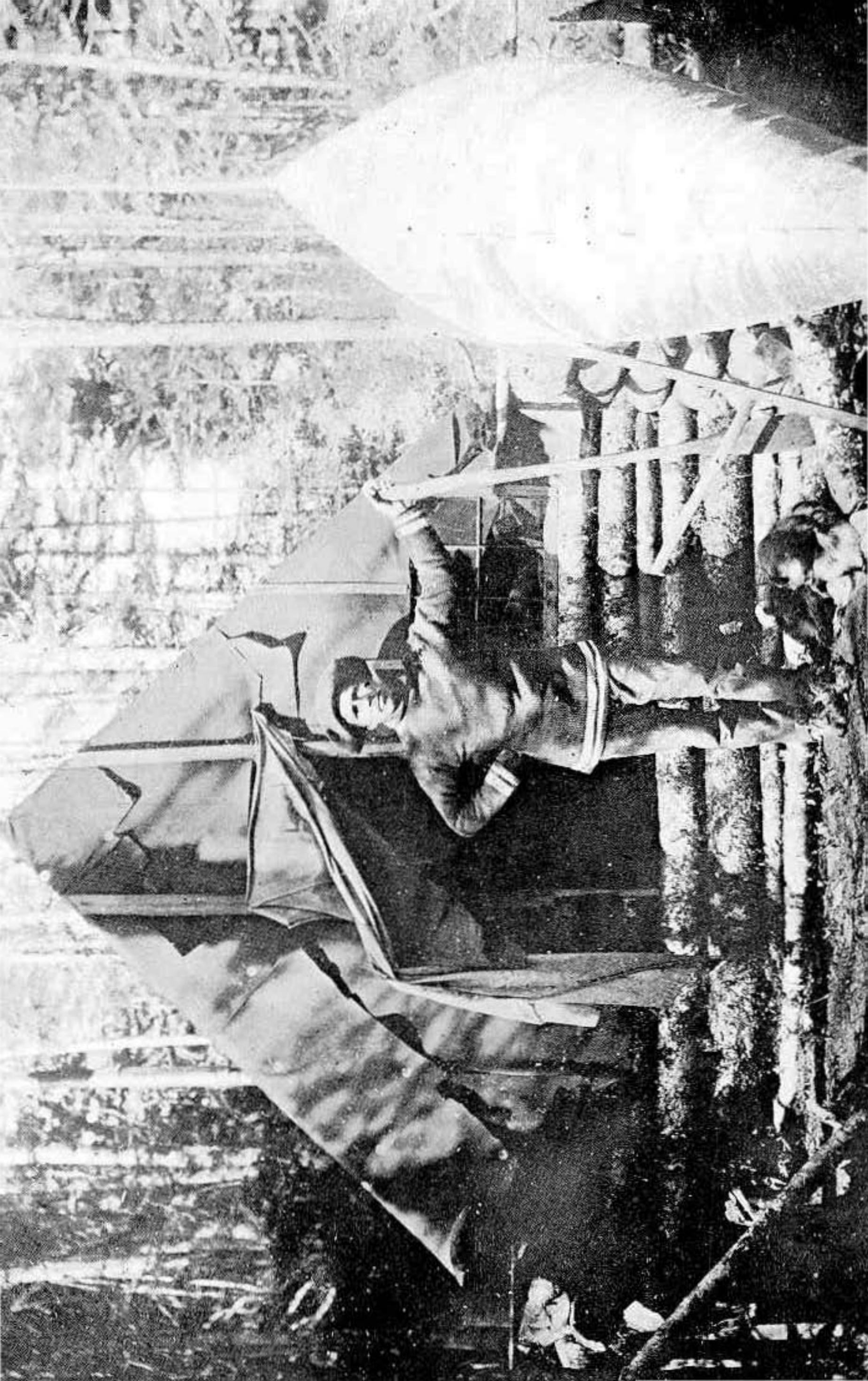


ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL, B. C.—BOYS LEARNING TRADES IN WORKSHOP.



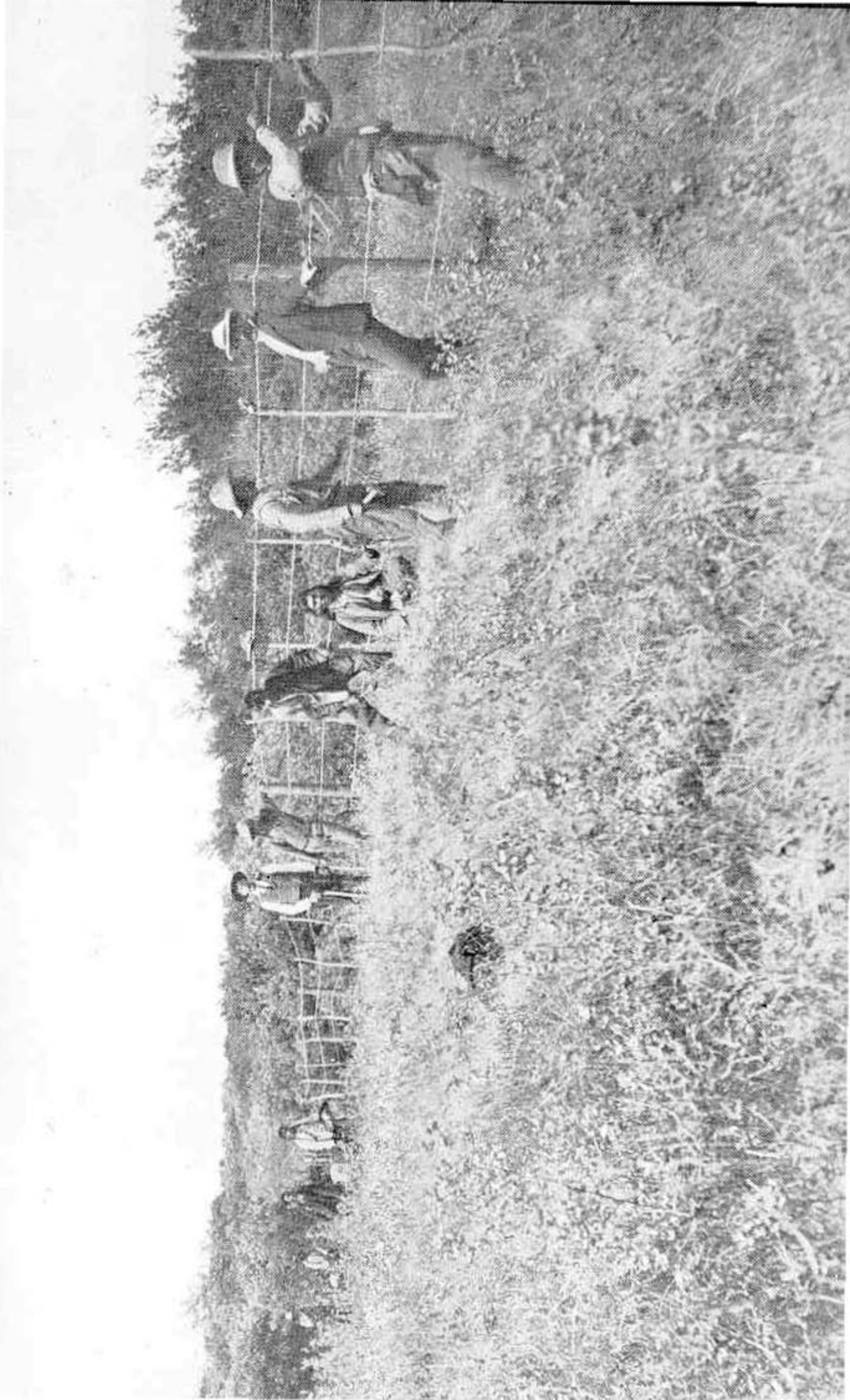




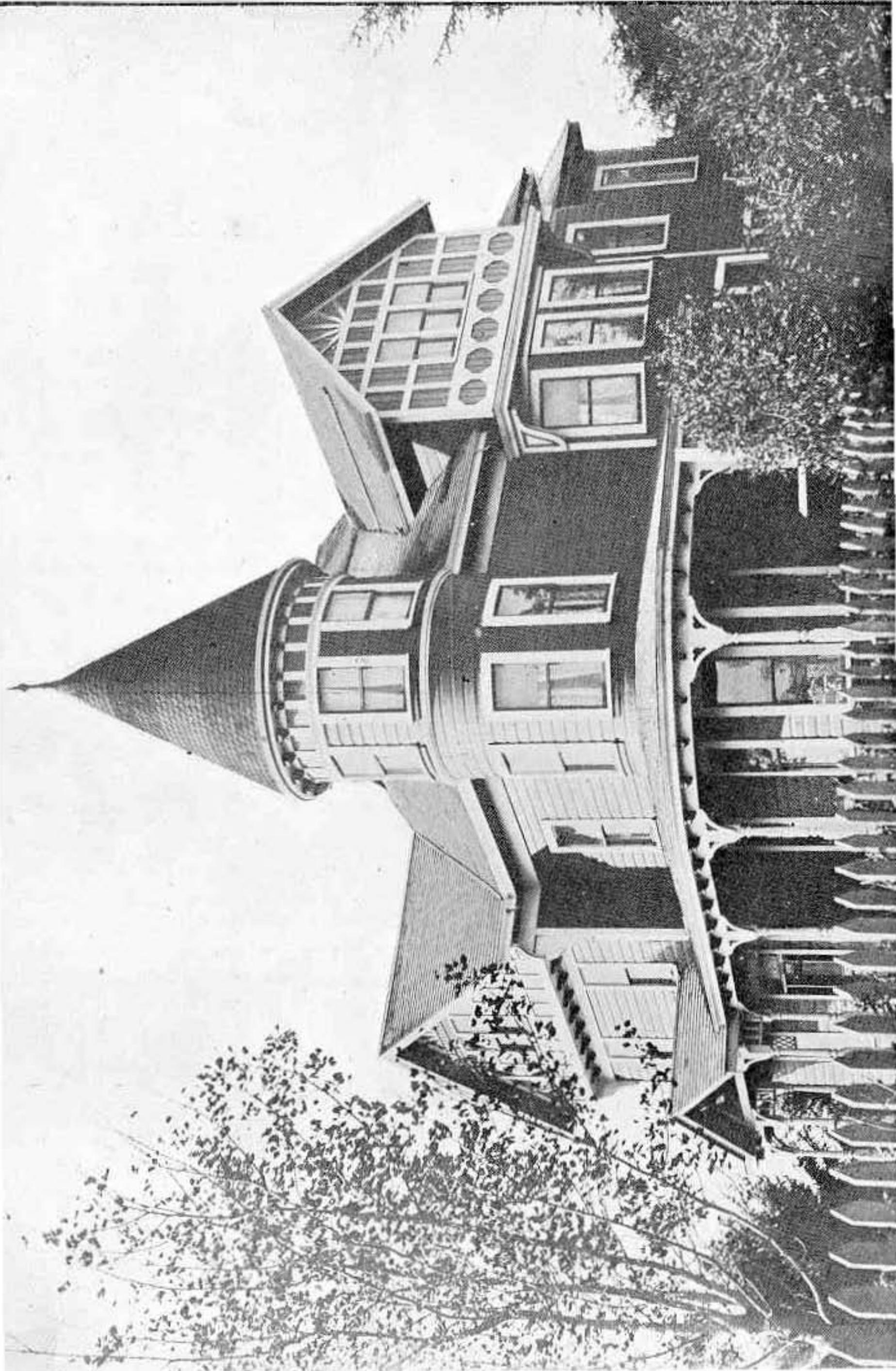


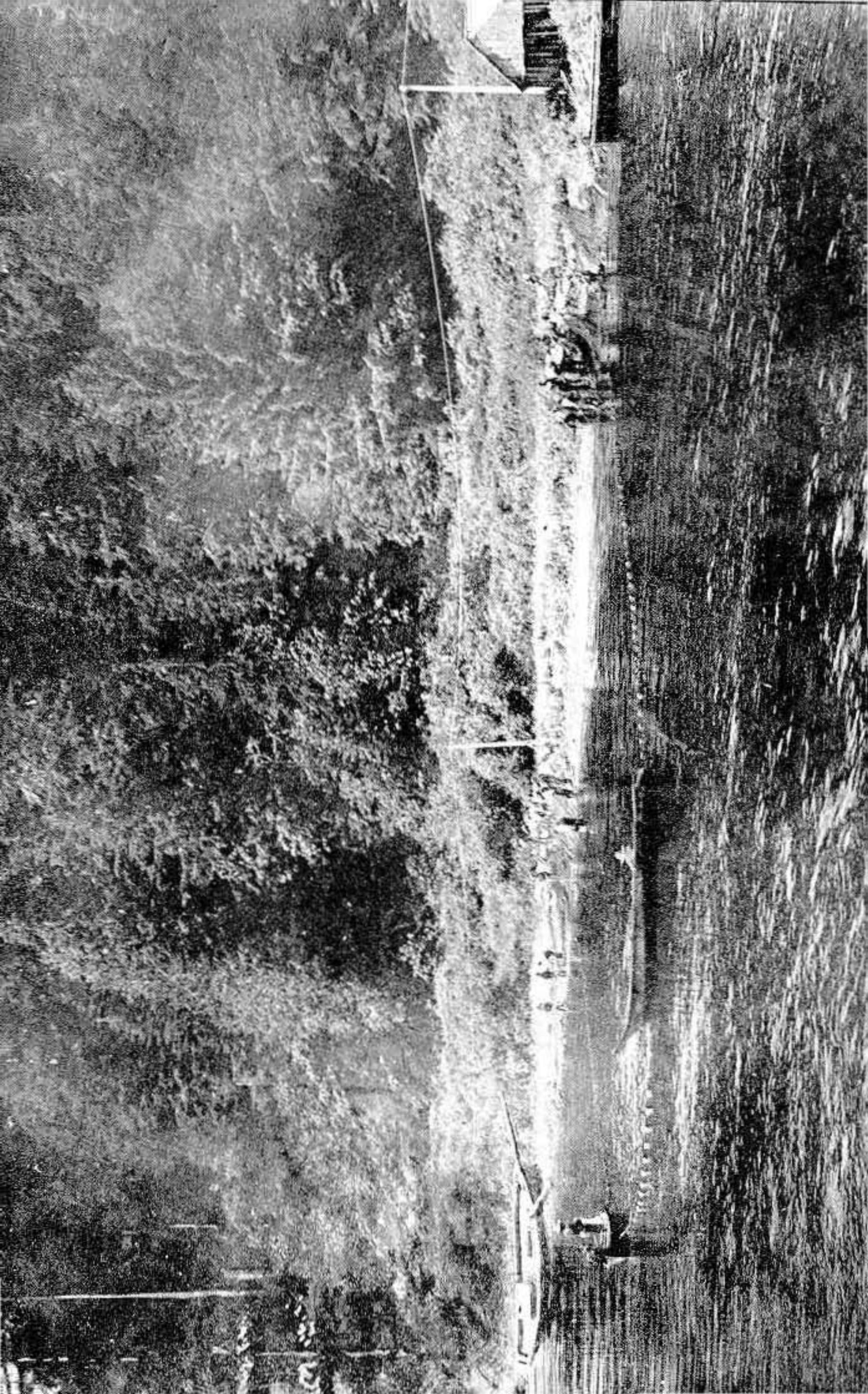






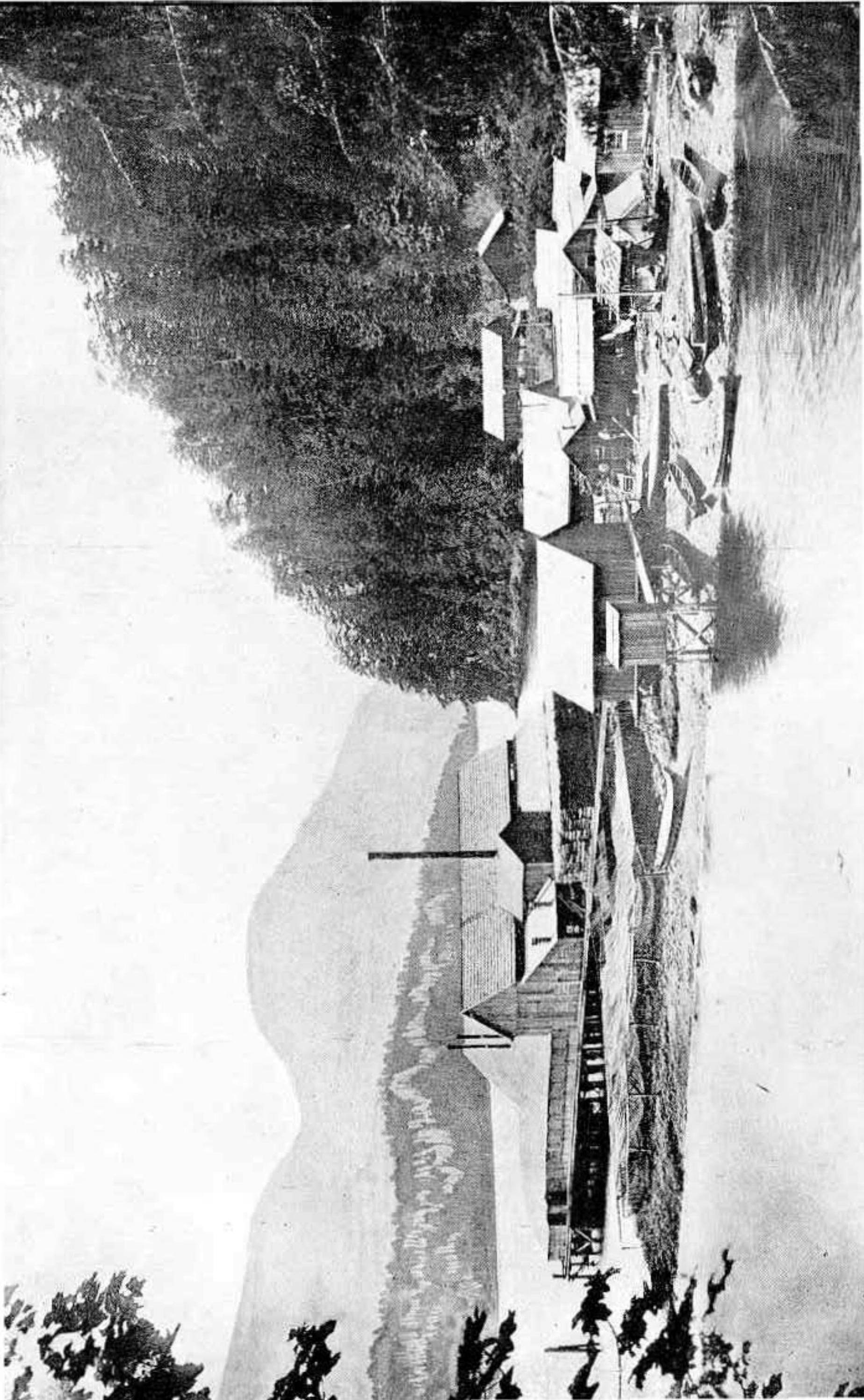


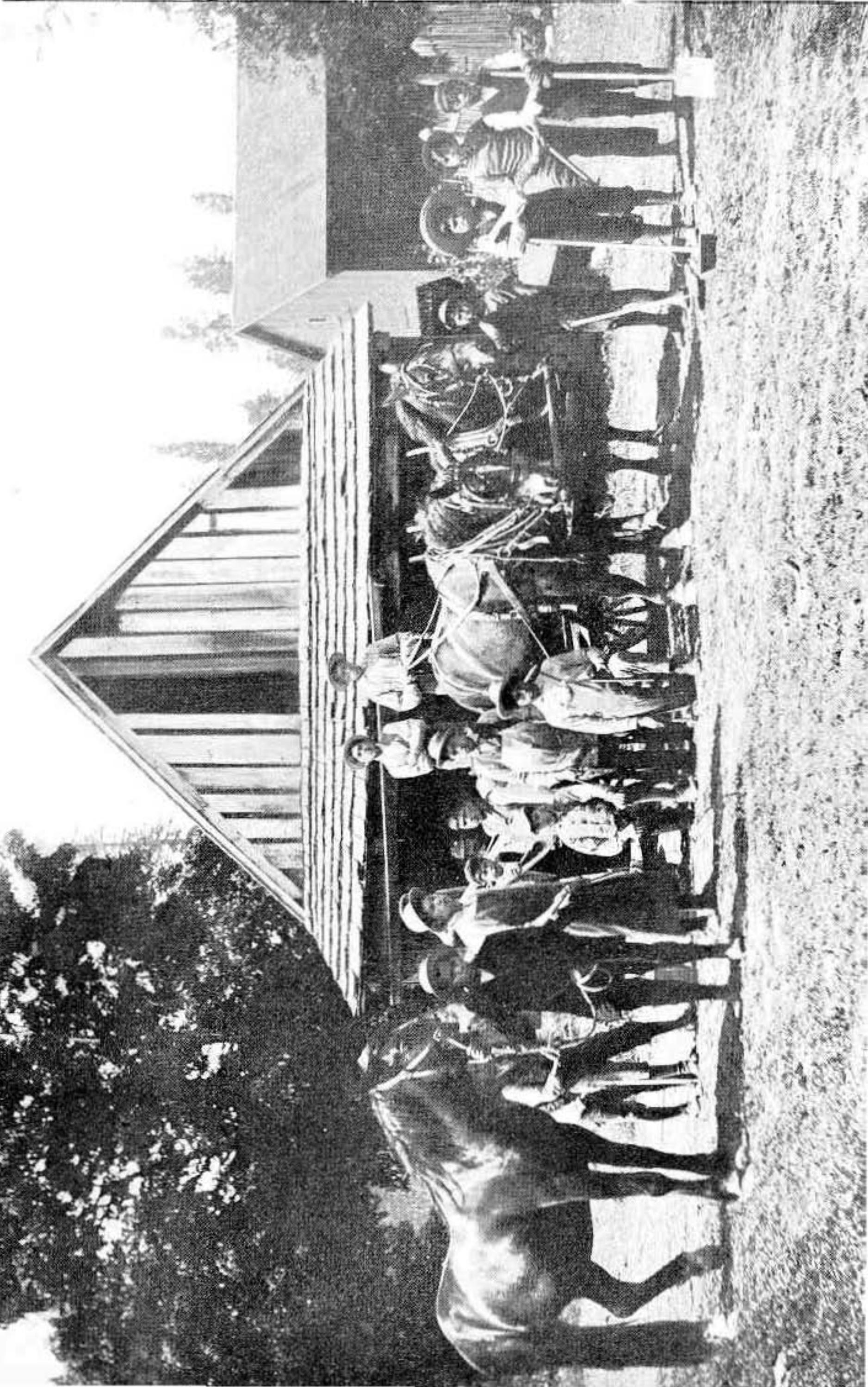


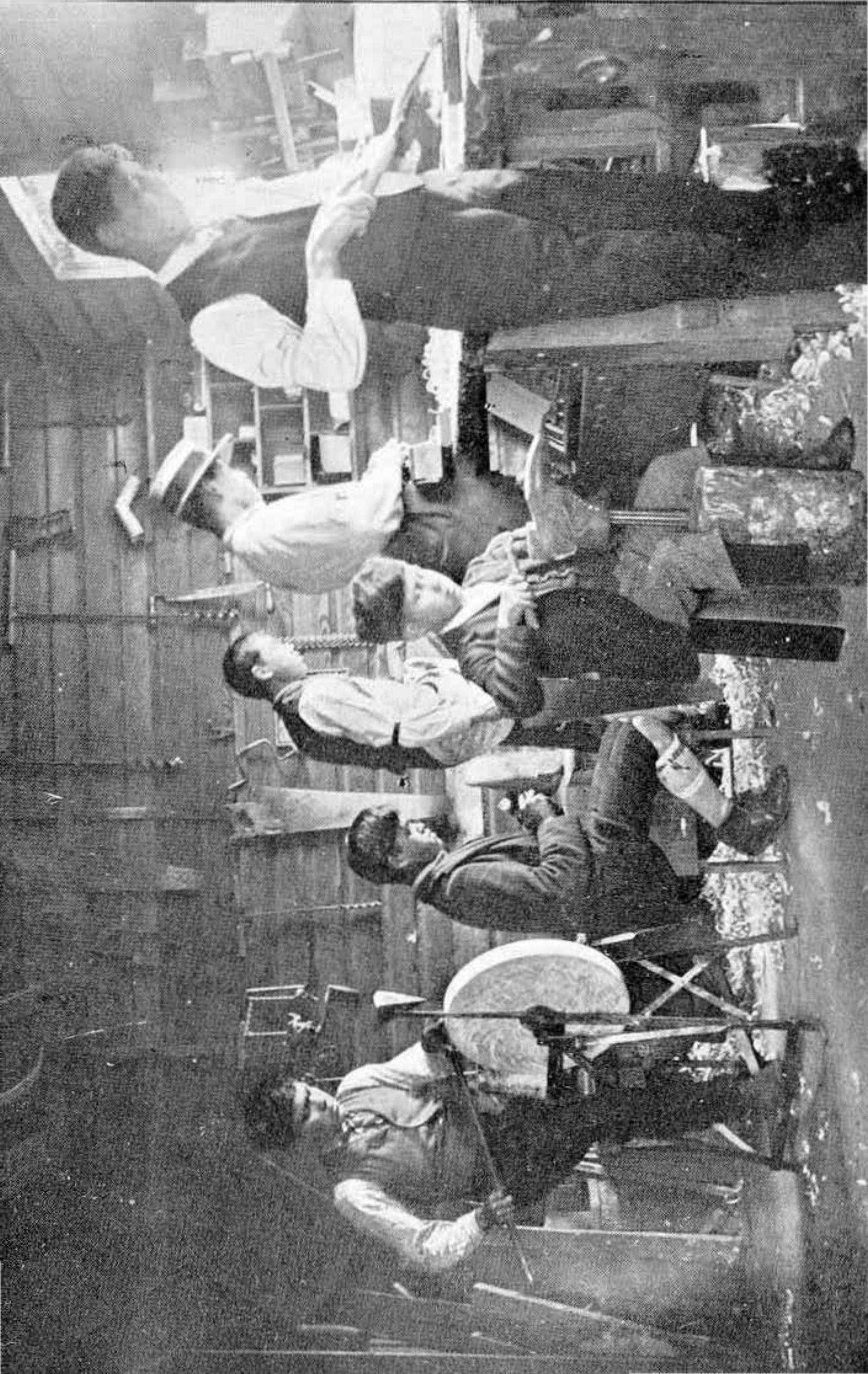












REPORTS

OF

SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND,
PENETANGUISHENE, August 31, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Christian island, situated at the southern end of Georgian bay, on the steamboat route from Collingwood to Parry Sound and from Collingwood to Midland and Penetanguishene.

Population.—The population of this band is 237.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. No contagious diseases were prevalent on the reserve during the year. All sanitary regulations are closely observed. Their houses are very comfortable and clean. We have had, however, one case of consumption which carried off a bright and well-educated young man.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of the Indians of this reserve. The young men act as guides during the summer to the tourists; they also work at the mills in the vicinity loading barges, for which they are well paid. During the winter cord-wood is taken out for the steamers. Fishing is good in the vicinity of the reserve, large quantities being caught. Baskets and fancy-work are made by the women, so that, taking everything into consideration, the Indians on this reserve are comfortable and prosperous.

Stock.—The Indians have excellent cattle, having purchased thoroughbred sires. The good water and rich grass are such that a poor animal is never seen on the island during the summer.

Education.—The school has been taught by the Rev. Mr. Evans, who has brought the children on well. A new school has been built, furnished with up-to-date desks, and it would be hard to find a more comfortable or pleasant-looking school-room.

Temperance.—As a general thing the Indians are law-abiding and temperate, the law being strictly enforced, as Indians will not improve if allowed to get liquor. Several prosecutions have been before the police magistrate during the year and convictions secured.

The principal men of this band are strictly temperate and of good habits and ability.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. MCGIBBON,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPWEAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND,
VACHELL, July 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the southern waters of Lake Simcoe, Georgina island, being five miles from Jackson's Point, a popular summer resort, where many people spend the summer months each year. Snake island is a part of the reserve, and is twelve miles further west and one mile from Morton Park, another summer resort. The reserve contains 3,497 acres, and is a good clay soil, and is well adapted for raising grain, roots and stock.

Population.—The population of this agency is 115.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been pretty good during the past year. Consumption is still doing its deadly work among the Indians. They take precautions against the disease as far as their means will afford, but some of them are too poor to take good care of themselves or family.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of more than half of the Indians, and the rest raise more or less vegetables. Some of the young men work out part of the time, others hunt and fish and dig roots and peel bark, which they sell to the druggists. The women make baskets and fancy-work, which they sell readily for good prices. As a rule the women are more industrious than the men.

Buildings.—The buildings are all of wood. There are fifteen frame houses, three frame barns and the rest are built of logs. There will be considerable repairs this summer made to both houses and outbuildings and at least one house built.

Stock and Implements.—The stock is fair. There are some fine horses and cows, but not enough of either. There are a few sheep. All the stock is well kept. The implements are pretty good and enough for the use of the Indians. There is one horse-power threshing-machine in fair repair, also two binders, two mowers, horse rakes, seed drills and fanning-mills.

Education.—There is a day school on Georgina island, taught by Mr. H. L. Tweed. The attendance is quite small, as there are only a few children of school age on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are fairly industrious and are making some progress. Those that farm most get along best; some of them take matters easy: if they can get enough to eat and wear, they seem quite contented. Others provide ahead like white people and improve their farms and buildings. Among this class I may mention John Ford, who has bought a fine team and started farming and clearing his land. James Ashquabe also procured a horse and cleared and cropped quite a piece of land. John E. Bigcanoe, George McCue and Morris Charles are clearing some land.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the Indians of this band never drink liquor nor use profane language; but a few of them, mostly young men, will drink if they get a chance. To my knowledge none of the women drink.

General Remarks.—Nearly all the Indians dress well and all speak the English language well, but among themselves they use the Indian language. This band sustained a great loss in the death of Chief Bigcanoe's only daughter, Lizzie, a few weeks ago. She was well educated, a good musician, very strict and lady-like in conduct, and exercised a strong moral influence over the rest of the band.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YATES,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPÉWAS OF NAWASH,
CAPE CROKER, July 22, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in the agency. It is situated in the extreme northeast portion of the township of Albemarle, in the county of Bruce. This reserve contains nearly 16,000 acres, about sixty per cent of which is good for cultivation and pasture.

Population.—This band numbers 383 on the pay-list, and about 25 non-treaty Indians, who reside on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been very good during the past year. All sanitary measures are carefully attended to, the dwellings white-washed and the rubbish burnt up. There was an exception to the good health of the Indians for about two months last winter, when there appeared to be an epidemic of influenza or grippe; the white people in this section of the country were affected in the same way. In their personal appearance the Indians are well dressed, neat and clean, and would compare favourably with any white community in this section of the country.

Occupations.—In agricultural pursuits this tribe is doing a good deal better than last year, they have fully twenty-five per cent more crop in than usual. Twenty-eight families are working their holdings well and depend almost exclusively on farming for their living; they have good farming implements and good teams. The rest of the Indians work out in saw-mills, loading vessels and rafting, some work for white farmers during the summer and in winter in the lumber woods. A number of the women make baskets and pick berries and gather ginseng root for sale in season. They all get good wages and the industrious ones can make a good living. The Indians took out a considerable quantity of timber last winter, purchasing a number of good heavy horses, harness and sleighs. They have a good fishing reserve and their annual catch averages \$4,000 worth of fish.

Stock.—There has been a splendid increase in every department of their live stock during the past year. They have secured and added to their horses a number of splendid heavy teams; their cattle are increasing steadily, as also are their hogs and sheep.

Education.—There are three day schools on this reserve, all of which are making very good progress. The school buildings are in good order and well equipped, being supplied with good teachers. I think they have done better in the past year than ever before.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that a large majority of this band are strictly temperate and have temperance societies. There are still a few noted characters that on days of large gatherings outside get unscrupulous white men to procure them whisky. I have trouble with these, but on the whole there continues to be a decided improvement in this respect. The Indians continue to improve in morality, but when an officer of the department comes up from Ottawa they tell everything on one another. This makes it appear worse than it would be with an equal number of white people.

Characteristics and Progress.—The industrial Indians are getting along well and making a good living, and their progress on the whole is fair. They have an

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increased acreage under crop this year and the prospects are good; everything looks well. They are steadily improving their buildings and fences and are putting up several new buildings. Any person who would look into their mode of living a few years ago and at the present day must see a marked improvement in themselves and their surroundings. It is their intention to continue holding the Nawash Indian Fall Agricultural Show, and now that a new landing pier has been built this summer at the portage, there will be a better chance for outside visitors to attend the fair.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McIVER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,
ORILLIA, July 24, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report together with statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30 last.

Reserve.—Beautifully situated on the eastern shore of Lake Couchiching, opposite the town of Orillia, Rama reserve has an area of 2,000 acres of fairly good farming land.

Population.—The population of Rama reserve is 226.

Health and Sanitation.—Although the Indians suffered somewhat from the severities of last winter, no epidemic prevailed among them and their general health has been good. Vaccination, the removal of all garbage and all other sanitary precautions are carefully attended to.

Occupations.—Farming is the principal means of the Indians for gaining a livelihood. The increasing number of summer tourists affords excellent employment as guides to the male portion of the band, while the Indian women's basket and bead work is also more in demand. In the fall and winter months those Indians engaged in hunting and trapping find a convenient and brisk market for their furs with the different fur-dealers in Orillia. A number of the young men work in the lumber camps and as river-drivers in the winter and spring months.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—A large percentage of the buildings on the reserve are frame and all are kept clean and in good repair.

Although there are a few good horses on the reserve, the stock and farm implements are not up to modern standards.

Education.—The school-room is situated under the council-hall and is roomy, bright and well ventilated. Their teacher, the Rev. J. Lawrence, shows persistent zeal in both the moral and intellectual education of his pupils, and those who attend regularly make good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Rama Indians are peaceable and law-abiding, but they make no progress. The young men instead of overstepping their fathers are content to run in the old groove.

Temperance and Morality.—The great percent of the tribe abstain entirely from all intoxicants and the public spirit denounces as disgraceful the conduct of any member of the band who indulges at all.

I have, &c.,

D. J. McPHEE,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,
SARNIA, September 7, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report with statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians in my agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in my agency, Sarnia reserve, bordering on the River St. Clair for a distance of four miles, and Kettle and Stony Point reserves, situated on Lake Huron, in Lambton county. The combined area of the three reserves is about 9,700 acres.

Population.—The combined population of the three reserves is 443.

Health.—During the winter there was an epidemic of measles on the reserves. Schools had to be closed. A case of small-pox broke out on the Sarnia reserve, but it did not spread.

Education.—There are two schools open: one on the Sarnia reserve, taught by Miss Alice Matthews, of Sarnia, and one at Kettle Point, taught by Miss Maud Erb. The attendance is fairly good at both schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, as a rule, are quiet and law-abiding. The progress at farming is not marked. A good many of them find employment in Sarnia at the docks and oil refinery.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of the Indians are inclined to drunkenness; otherwise they would be called moral men and women.

I have, &c.,

A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN,
CHIPPAWA HILL, July 5, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement of the Indian affairs of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The Saugeen reserve is located in the township of Amabel, county of Bruce, on the eastern shore of Lake Huron. It comprises an area of 9,020 acres of land, which is principally of a light, swampy character and has considerable stone upon it. About one-half of this land is still covered with timber.

Population.—The band consists of 396 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been good. The most prevalent disease on this reserve is consumption; five of the six

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deaths which occurred were due to this disease. The Indians observe sanitary precautions fairly well.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Indians is mixed farming. A limited amount of timber is sold during the year. Indians of both sexes are engaged as hired help among white people. A considerable income is derived from the manufacture of baskets and rustic-work, also from berry-picking and the gathering of medical herbs and roots.

Buildings.—A small number of new buildings has been erected during the year, but the Indians continue to make improvements on the buildings that they have.

Stock.—The stock on the reserve consists of horses, cattle and hogs. The Indians also have poultry of considerable value. If any change in the number or value of stock has taken place, it is not a very marked one.

Farm Implements.—Many of the Indians possess all the implements necessary for the cultivation of their holdings and for harvesting of their crops.

Education.—The three schools on the reserve are situated in the southeast and northern portions of the reserve respectively. The question of education has received the attention of many of the parents, but it is difficult to get a regular attendance in the schools. The progress made during the year has been very good.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the reserve are generally law-abiding. With few exceptions they lack thrift and ambition; but although they are not getting much richer, they are living more comfortably.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule the Indians of this reserve are temperate. Unfortunately a few are addicted to the use of intoxicants and are not strictly moral.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
DELAWARE, August 5, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the three bands included in this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—The Oneida reserve is situated in the township of Delaware, Middlesex county. It contains 5,271 acres of choice farming land.

Population.—The population of the band is 778.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year; no epidemic broke out; consumption is the most prevalent disease.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is day labour. There are a few good farmers. They have very good vegetable gardens. They earn a large amount of money from pulling flax, berry-picking, cutting wood among the whites and from employment in connection with canning factories. A good deal of money is also realized from basket-making and mat-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwelling-houses are principally small frame or log buildings. These Indians do not raise much stock, but what they

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have is of average breeding. Those who farm are fairly well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve. The attendance has been fair and the progress made by the children during the year has been very satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Oneida Indians are industrious and law-abiding. There are a few members of the band who are progressing very well, but as a whole, their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—It is to be regretted that some of the Indians occasionally use intoxicating liquors, and the marriage law is sometimes not observed as well as it ought to be.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies a part of the Caradoc reserve, comprising about 8,702 acres, which for the most part is a beautiful, undulating, fertile tract of country.

Population.—The population of this band is 479.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed. No epidemic broke out during the year. Consumption is the most prevalent disease.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are principally day labouring and farming. A good deal of money is earned by these Indians from pulling flax among the whites and from employment in connection with canning factories.

Buildings and Stock.—The barns and stables, though generally small, are in fairly good repair. The houses are principally small log or frame buildings. They do not raise much stock. Their horses are fair.

Education.—There are three day schools on the reserve. The schools are well equipped. The attendance was fair during the year. The children made good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are usually law-abiding and fairly industrious. They do not make much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are usually temperate. The marriage law, I regret to say, is not observed as well as it ought to be.

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies 2,098 acres, a portion of the Caradoc reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 119.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. No epidemic broke out during the year. Sanitary measures have been fairly well observed.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are principally day labouring and farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are not as good as could be desired. They do not raise much stock. Those who farm are fairly well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. The attendance was fair during the year. The children have made good progress in their studies.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be considered as fairly industrious. Their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are generally temperate and fairly moral.

I have, &c.,

S. SUTHERLAND,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
KILLALOE STATION, July 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southern end of Golden lake, Renfrew county, and has a population of 98.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is very good. All that died were old people, with the exception of one child that died from summer complaint. Their houses are kept pretty clean, and I think compare very well with their neighbours'.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is working in the shanties in winter and on the drives in the spring. There are only three out of the whole band who are trying to live by farming, as most of them are young men who would sooner work out while wages are good.

Education.—The children are progressing rapidly under the management of Miss Casey, who is a very good teacher.

Temperance.—I think the Indians of this reserve are becoming more temperate, as I have not heard of a case of intemperance this spring.

I have, &c.,

MARTIN MULLIN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GORE BAY AGENCY,
GORE BAY, June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of my agency for the year ending June 30, 1905.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Cockburn island, which lies immediately west of Manitoulin island. It has an area of about 1,250 acres.

Population.—Fifty-three is the population of the band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is generally good, no epidemic having made any depredations on the reserve. The sanitary regulations are observed and appreciated.

Occupations.—Forest, farm and stream are the resources of these Indians. They farm on a small scale and have very good garden and root crops. Their principal

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occupations are working in the lumber camps and making ties and posts in the winter and loading boats and peeling ties and posts in the summer.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are neat, clean and comfortable, and fairly well furnished. Their construction shows considerable skill and adaptability to requirements.

They have few cattle and horses, in fact little stock of any kind ; but what implements and rolling stock they buy are good.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, but an arrangement has been made for the children to be educated in the industrial school at Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are sober and industrious and make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—The absence of liquor on the island has had a good effect and their isolation has kept them in their primitive state of morality, which is above the average.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious, sober and moral, adapting themselves more and more to the ways of the white man, and are inclining more to agricultural pursuits and manufacture of timber.

WEST BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the township of Billings, at the head of Honora bay, Manitoulin island. The soil is sandy and clay loam, producing good crops ; it is timbered with hardwood with patches of cedar and soft woods, and comprises in all thirteen square miles within its limits.

Population.—This band numbers 340.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary measures are being fairly well carried out ; the houses are neat and clean and whitewashed outside and in. The deaths that have occurred were the result of old age and consumption. No epidemic made an appearance.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming in which they make good progress. Some 20 or 25 families live on their farms permanently and are making good progress. Their seeds are well selected and adapted to the locality and requirements.

They also work in the lumber camps in winter and load vessels and peel ties and posts in summer. Sugar-making, berry-picking and fancy wares are also sources of revenue.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are mostly constructed of logs. Their dwellings and outbuildings are neat and comfortable, many of the houses being well furnished and comparing favourably with the average settlers, both as to cleanliness and interior fittings.

Their stock of cattle and horses is increasing both in number and quality ; the implements purchased are modern and are being well cared for.

Education.—A fine school has been erected in the West Bay village. Many of the pupils read and write well, both in Indian and English. In addition to the regular school courses, sewing and making of all kinds of clothing are taught.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, they are copying the white settlers in many respects and are doing away with the old Indian ways of living.

Temperance and Morality.—Along these lines there is an improvement and few complaints are made in these respects.

General Remarks.—This band is progressive. Following the lead of the white agriculturist, they are improving their lands and taking an interest in repairing their roads. The past season was not suitable for grain, but the hay and root crops were good ; the winter was very severe, but the abundance of feed brought the stock out in good form and the increase is healthy and strong. They are well dressed and drive good vehicles and horses.

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OBIDGEWONG BAND.

This band consists of only six persons. Their reserve is located on the west shore of Lake Wolsley, Manitoulin island. The area is about 400 acres. Some of it is exceptionally well timbered with hardwood. The members of this band depend largely on the soil for maintenance. They are good bushmen and in the winter make ties and posts and in the summer earn quite a sum peeling posts and ties and loading vessels.

SHESHEGWANING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the northeast part of the township of Robinson, Manitoulin island. Its area is about 5,000 acres, fairly well timbered with hardwood, cedar and spruce.

Population.—This band numbers 159.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is poor. There appears to be a virulent disease among them of a scrofulous nature. The sanitary regulations are well carried out and the houses are neat and clean and their clothing well made and adapted to their work.

Occupations.—Farming and gardening are the chief occupations. Some sixteen families reside permanently on their farms cultivating the land and raising stock. Others are employed in the camps and loading vessels.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs hewed outside and in and whitewashed. They are kept clean and neat, some being well furnished with musical instruments, sewing-machines and other luxuries.

Their stock is well cared for; cattle, horses and pigs are numerous. The implements used are modern. Covered buggies, democrats and wagons are in general use, and a threshing-machine is owned by the band.

Education.—The school is well attended. Good work is being done, not only in teaching the usual courses, but practical housework. The cutting out and manufacture of clothing are taught to the young girls and some of the work shows unusual skill.

Characteristics and Progress—Those of the band who are farmers are doing well but need more cleared lands. Their children are the best educated and appear to have more inclination to steady pursuits.

Temperance and Morality.—As a whole the band is fairly temperate. Some families are rather unsettled but appear to be improving.

General Remarks.—Some of the Indians of this band are good farmers. The Sampsons and Wagonowenahs have erected good houses on their farms, where they reside permanently. During the past year the department furnished seed grain to this band, and although the season was unfavourable the yield was good. Hay and roots were also good and with the abundance of fodder all the stock came out well with a good increase. By thrift and industry these Indians keep themselves well provided with money.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT THORBURN,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
 MANITOWANING AGENCY,
 MANITOWANING, June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
 Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated near the mouth of the Whitefish river, on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of about 10,600 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 91.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band during the past year has been good ; all necessary precautions have been observed in respect to cleaning and whitewashing their buildings.

Resources and Occupations.—A large portion of the land on this reserve is suitable for agriculture, the remainder is woodland. The occupations engaged in by these Indians are, farming, lumbering, hunting, berry-picking, fishing, basket-making and sugar-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are of log and frame construction and are kept in a fair state of repair. What stock they have is fairly well cared for and they have all the farm implements they require.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve, which is fairly well attended by the children who live on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and easily obtain employment at good wages ; they are law-abiding and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and up to the standard in morality.

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located east of Collins inlet, on the north shore of the Georgian bay.

Population.—The population of this band is 50.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good ; no contagious diseases have been prevalent during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are timber, agriculture and fishing. These Indians farm on a small scale, fish, hunt, pick berries in the summer and work for the lumber firms in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable log dwellings, have very little stock and very few farm implements.

Education.—They have no school at the reserve ; the children attend school at Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, on the whole, are industrious, but they do not yet devote as much attention to agricultural pursuits as is desirable.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral people and intemperance is rare.

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WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about twelve miles from Sudbury on the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, where there is a station called Naughton. This reserve has an area of 43,755 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 162.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. Nearly all the residents of the reserve have been successfully vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of these Indians are gardening and hunting. They garden on a very small scale, fish, hunt, act as guides and work in the lumber and mining camps.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are constructed of logs and are kept in a very good state of repair. Their stock is numerically small and they have very few farm implements.

Education.—They have two schools on this reserve—one at Naughton and the other at the village, a distance of about four miles from Naughton. Both schools are in charge of competent teachers and are well conducted, but the attendance is very small, owing to the absence of a large number of the Indians who devote nearly their whole time to hunting.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and of the average intelligence, but make very slow progress in the way of farming. The greater portion of them give their whole time to hunting.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and moral.

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have a reserve at Wahnipitae, on the north shore of Georgian bay, but nearly all of the band reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, at or near Wikwemikong.

Population.—This band has a population of 191.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed very good health, observed the sanitary regulations and kept their premises in good order.

Resources and Occupations.—The greater part of the reserve is woodland. The timber on it has been sold under license and a good return secured to the Indians by the department. General farming, lumbering, fishing, berry-picking, basket-making and fancy bark work are the chief pursuits of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are of log, neatly constructed, comfortable and clean. Their stock is of the average quality and the possession of ploughs, harrows, wagons, buggies and mowers bespeaks advancement in the cultivation of the soil.

Education.—The children of this band attend school at Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are mostly quite industrious, they are law-abiding and steadily improving in agricultural pursuits.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and are up to the standard in morality.

MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside within this agency number 44. They live at West Bay, and on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden. In the winter they find employment in the lumber camps. This reserve together with the affairs of its Indians, is under the control of the Parry Sound superintendency.

SPANISH RIVER BAND, DIVISION NO. 3.

The members of this band number 341. They reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of

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the Indians of the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

SUCKER LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is principally situated in the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, Manitoulin island. The area of the reserve is 599 acres.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 14.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good and their houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—Farming is the only occupation engaged in by these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are in good condition, and their live stock and farm implements sufficiently plentiful for the requirements of the band.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, and there are no children of school age in this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are both intelligent and thrifty and they are progressing very favourably.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is excellent.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland, Manitoulin island, about four miles from the town of Little Current. It has an area of 1,665 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 106.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band for the year has been good, only one death being recorded during the year. Their dwellings are kept clean and neat.

Resources and Occupations.—The soil, which is a rich sandy and clay loam, is very well cleared, and all the Indians on this reserve are farmers in a small way. During the summer season, after the crops are planted, they find steady employment at good wages in the lumber mills at Little Current.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings on the reserve stand well in comparison with those in the township. Their farm implements are of the latest pattern, and their system of agriculture is as good on the average as that of the ordinary Canadian farmer. Their stock is of a good quality, for which they find a ready market with outside drovers.

Education.—These Indians have a school on the reserve. The children attend fairly well and are making as good progress as can be expected.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and are progressing favourably.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral in their habits.

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the northwestern part of the township of Sheguiandah. It contains an area of 5,106 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 97.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. Sanitary precautions have been satisfactorily observed.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resource of this reserve is farming. Sugar-making, basket-making and berry-picking are also engaged in at different seasons of the year. A number of these Indians work at loading vessels with lumber in the summer and find employment in the lumber camps in the winter.

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Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings of the Indians are mostly of logs and are kept in a good state of repair. Their stock is of the average quality and well cared for. They have what farm implements they require.

Education.—The school on this reserve is under the supervision of the Church of England. It is competently conducted and the children are making good progress in their studies.

SOUTH BAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve occupied by these Indians is a portion of the unceded part of Manitoulin island, about twelve miles south of Manitowaning.

Population.—This band has a population of 65.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been very good, no deaths having occurred. All of their dwellings have been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief resource of these Indians is agriculture. They farm, fish in the summer and take out timber and work in the lumber camps in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are neatly constructed and are clean and comfortable. Their stock is well cared for, and their supply of farm implements ample for their requirements.

Education.—These Indians have a good day school on their reserve. It is very competently conducted and the children are making good progress in their studies, due to the untiring efforts of their teacher, Miss Z. St. James.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are nearly all industrious and are making fair progress in agricultural pursuits and in the line of education.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral in their habits.

INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND, UNCEDED.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises the eastern end of Manitoulin island, east of the township of Assiginack. It contains an area of about 105,000 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 648.

Health and Sanitation.—The health, generally speaking, of these Indians for the past year has been good. The majority of their houses are kept neat and clean, and are comfortably furnished.

Resources and Occupations.—Many of these Indians are learning to follow agricultural pursuits on a more comprehensive scale. Fishing also contributes to their maintenance, and last winter they took out 33,000 cedar railway ties and 4,987 posts, all of which the department sold for them to good advantage. The loading of timber during the summer also assists them materially. Besides these occupations they do a good deal of basket and bark-work for which they find a ready sale; berry-picking also adds further to their sources of income. These Indians having surrendered the oil and gas privileges on their reserve some time ago, a company is now drilling and exploring for oil, with good indications that oil in paying quantities will be found, which will add materially to the other lucrative occupations of the Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their log and frame dwelling-houses are generally very comfortable, commodious, and neatly and tastefully constructed. Barns and other outbuildings are kept well renovated. Their stock is of fair quality and more attention is given to the raising thereof. A goodly number of farm implements are utilized to advantage, and of these Indians it may be said that they are certainly succeeding.

Education.—Facilities for education are within easy reach of all the children on the reserve; the boys' and girls' industrial institutions and boys' and girls' day school at Wikweimikong are under an energetic and well-qualified staff of manage-

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ment, and untiring efforts are being made by the missionaries and teachers to do justice to this very important subject.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are becoming more industrious every year as is evidenced by their growing interest in general farming. They are law-abiding and are specially to be praised for the good work accomplished this year in road improvements.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few Indians in this band who indulge in strong drink whenever they have the opportunity, but, on the whole, the band is temperate and moral.

I have, &c.,

C. L. D. SIMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAQUAS OF ALNWICK,
ROSENEATH, September 7, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to transmit my report and statistical statement in connection with the above named Indians for the year ended June 30 last, which I believe is about as correct as it is possible to get it.

Reserve.—About 3,308·89 acres are in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland; the reserve also comprises Sugar island and Hickory island, both in Rice lake; the former contains 100 acres and the latter about 10 acres. Of the reserve proper about 1,700 acres are rented to white tenants.

Population.—When I took the census of the band last spring it numbered 232.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band at the present time is good, I do not know of one case of sickness in it.

Occupations.—Eight families are engaged in farming and are doing fairly well not only by raising grain but by selling milk to the cheese factories as well as selling fat hogs, for which there is always a ready and good market. Many of the young men work on the rivers driving saw-logs and work for farmers in the summer season.

Robert Franklin, one of our chief farmers, gave up farming in the fall of 1904, sold his stock and implements and has retired; hence there is in some things a falling off in farm products, but more particularly in the value of stock, &c.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements—Nearly all the buildings on the reserve are frame and are fairly well kept, the Indian women are generally clean and keep their houses clean and tidy. The stock is mostly good and in many cases well kept, and those who farm have all the modern machinery.

Education.—The progress of the school was not what it should have been, partly owing to the irregularity of the attendance of the children.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are in general doing fairly well, building good fences about their lands and repairing their buildings.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the members of the band never touch liquor, but I am sorry to say that several of the young men will get it whenever they can.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THACKERAY,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT.

HAGERSVILLE, July 3, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Mississaguas of the Credit reserve for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated partly in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, and partly in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand; it comprises 6,000 acres, of which 4,800 are in Tuscarora and the remaining 1,200 in the township of Oneida. The reserve is adjacent to and lies to the south and east of the Grand River reservation; about 85 per cent of the reserve is good tillable land, largely under cultivation, with very little timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 255.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the past year has been good, only one having died from consumption, one from pneumonia, one from old age, and one man accidentally killed on the railroad at Mattawa.

The officers of a board of health go over the reserve twice a year and see that all sanitary measures are faithfully attended to, and there is a marked improvement in the dwelling-houses upon this reserve.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Indians of this reserve is farming, and some of the farms are in a good state of cultivation, well stocked, and everything about them shows care and thrift. Many of the women and children and some of the men spend most of the summer in the fruit-growing districts in Lincoln, Welland and Halton counties, where they get good wages, and return to the reserve for the winter.

Buildings.—There has been some improvement in the buildings on this reserve, and most of the Indians have fairly comfortable dwellings and outbuildings.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle and swine, mostly of common breeds. There is room for considerable improvement in the cattle and swine.

Farm Implements.—These embrace a fair number of ploughs, harrows, hay rakes, fanning-mills, with a few reapers and mowers, one hay-press and one threshing machine.

Education.—There is a well conducted public school on the reserve under the charge of Miss L. Mitchell. A majority of the children are progressing favourably.

Characteristics and Progress.—A good number of these Indians are industrious and hardworking, and improving their financial condition from year to year, while a small number seem indolent and inclined to live on their interest and what little rent they receive.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are moral and with a very few exceptions are temperate.

I have, &c.,

W. C. VAN LOON,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, July 20, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

RICE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The Rice Lake reserve is located on the north shore of Rice lake, in the township of Otonabee, county of Peterborough. It contains about 1,860 acres of land, of which about 855 acres are cleared; about 270 acres of this is under lease to white tenants, while the locatees cultivate the remainder of said cleared land.

Population.—The total population shown by the present census is 84.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, generally speaking, has been fairly good. Sanitary measures are very well observed on this reserve.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are trapping, and gathering wild rice. Some of the men work in the lumber camps in winter and on drives in the summer.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings on this reserve, with few exceptions, are frame and are kept in a very good state of repair. The stock is good and well cared for and the Indians have a very good supply of agricultural implements.

Education.—The children on this reserve attend the white school, with Miss Doris as teacher, and are making fair progress in their studies.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band indulge very little in strong drink, and as a rule are very well behaved and law-abiding.

MUD LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the shore of Mud lake, in the township of Smith, county of Peterborough. It contains 2,000 acres, of which about 300 acres are cleared.

Population.—The total population shown by the present census is 182.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been very good. Sanitary measures are very well observed and the houses present a clean and tidy appearance.

Occupations.—A good many of the Indians in this band work in the lumber camps in the winter. In agricultural pursuits some of them are making very steady improvement.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings on this reserve with the exception of the hall, are of log and frame, and are kept in good repair. The stock is very fair and a good many of the Indians are supplied with farm implements.

Education.—The children on this reserve have as their teacher, Mr. Alfred McCue, a member of the band, and they appear to be making fair progress in their studies.

Temperance and Morality.—There is very little intemperance among the members of this band and they appear to be very well behaved and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

WM. McFARLANE,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,
PORT PERRY, September 5, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Mississaguas is situated on the northern and western portion of Scugog island, in Lake Scugog, about eight miles from Port Perry. The total area of land is 800 acres, of which 740 acres are highly adapted for grain-growing, the remainder comprising woodland and pasture. About 500 acres are rented to whites.

Population.—The total population of this band is 36.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is good, as the location of the reserve is admirably situated to prevent contagious diseases. The women are careful about their homes and keep everything neat and clean.

Occupations.—The older members of the band fish and hunt, but in doing this they have to go to the north lakes, as game is scarce here and the fish were almost totally destroyed in the severe winter of a year ago. The younger generation are engaged as farmers and farm hands. Aside from their house duties, the women engage in basket-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Comfortable homes are now enjoyed by the Indians, only one of the old log type remaining. There is little, if any, improvement in the quality or quantity of live stock. The farm implements although good, are not properly cared for.

Education.—The school in the village, although not exclusively for the Indians, is properly conducted by a good teacher. Negligence is the only excuse for their not being too well educated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The younger generation are inclined to be industrious and desirous of making progress. They seem to work better for others than for themselves.

Temperance.—Intemperance is not general, although some of the older ones give way sometimes when tempted.

General Remarks.—While we cannot see much change in any of the different lines, we feel satisfied that there is no tendency towards a backward movement among these Indians.

I have, &c.,
A. W. WILLIAMS,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,
BELLEVILLE, August 26, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The Mohawk reserve, in the township of Tyendinaga, in the county of Hastings on the north shore of the bay of Quinte, extends from the town of Deseronto on the east to the township of Thurlow on the west, and contains approximately 17,000 acres of land; the greater part of this reserve is good tillable land, almost wholly stripped of timber and largely under cultivation.

Population.—The population of this band is 1,297.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the dwellers on this reserve has been good during the year, with remarkable freedom from contagious diseases, but last winter was an unusually trying one to many families on account of the continuous cold weather, deep snow and high price of fuel; it was equal to or worse than the preceding year.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief employment of the Indians of this reserve is farming, and some of the farms are kept in a splendid state of cultivation and everything about them is neat and shows care and thrift.

Some forty-seven white families occupy Indian lands on the reserve, under leases, and the rents received from them are in part applied on improvements of the farms and the balances are used up in living expenses, along with the wages the locatees earn working in the mills and factories at Deseronto and elsewhere. Two Indian girls have been teaching on the reserve and quite a few others are out at service. The hay and grain crops are heavy as far as straw is concerned, and the yield will be quite equal this year to the average, and there are most favourable prospects for abundant root crops.

Three years ago a few members of the band established 'The Bay of Quinte Mohawk Agricultural Association,' the Indian council having loaned a part of the lands adjoining the council-house to the said association for the purposes of an annual fair.

Two successful exhibitions have been held on the said grounds by the association, and a bigger and better show is expected this fall. Very many of the families on the reserve take a great interest in this enterprise.

Buildings.—A few new buildings have been erected and many others have been repaired, but many more need repairs. Arrangements were made last year for repairing Christ Church by an expenditure out of the capital fund of the band of over \$2,000. The work was completed last fall and a good job done, and the church is now in first class condition throughout.

Stock.—The horses and cattle on the reserve are of mixed breeds and of a pretty good quality. Dairying in this county has grown into a most important industry and the Indians contribute to the business. Their cows are well looked after and the milk for the cheese factories is carefully attended to and many pigs are raised and sold.

Farm Implements.—All kinds of modern machinery for farming purposes are used on this reserve.

Education.—There are four public schools on this reserve, two Indian and two union of whites and Indians.

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The mission school is taught by an Indian girl and the western school, too ; and the central school was for part of the year ; the other school is taught by a white teacher.

The schools were but indifferently attended last winter on account of the deep snow and intense cold, but so far this summer they are doing well and the Indian children are making fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians, both male and female, are industrious and law-abiding ; all such are improving their circumstances and properties, but some still are indolent and they are getting poorer and more miserable the longer they live ; with the exception of this indolent class the members of this band are making progress in education, in home comforts and amenities of civilization.

A number of the young men on this reserve are arranging for and hope to have established a rifle range on part of the land heretofore occupied by the Militia Department for artillery practice.

Temperance and Morality.—Quite a few of the male members of this band use liquor to excess, and they are, consequently, shiftless and idle. Stringent measures have been taken to punish those who furnish the liquors, but still the practice goes on, and I cannot say that the drinking habit is less than it was years ago, in this band ; some Indians contract debts and then claim the protection the law gives them and thereby injure the credit of the honest members ; in other respects the morality of the band is reasonably satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

WM. R. AYLSWORTH,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,

DUART, August 17, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the township of Orford, county of Kent, bordering on the River Thames and contains 3,100 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 331.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been very good, no contagious disease of any kind having appeared during the year. Their houses and surroundings are well cleaned and the children are vaccinated every year.

Occupations.—General farming is the principal occupation of these Indians, but when not employed at home a number work for neighbouring farmers. Others still make baskets and mats and some hunt and fish in season.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians are continually improving their buildings for the better protection of their stock, which has greatly improved.

Education.—The children are all taught in one school about the centre of the reserve, by a lady teacher, who is doing excellent work among them. The children have made good progress during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are getting self-reliant and are law-abiding and progressing slowly. During the last year their houses have been

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made more comfortable ; many of them have improved the appearance of their holdings by erecting wire fences. Their agricultural society, solely under their own control, is in a flourishing condition ; they realized \$1,300 last year.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians generally are temperate, but a few are inclined to drink occasionally ; otherwise they are law-abiding and quite moral.

I have, &c.,

A. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, August 31, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905, of this agency, embracing the Garden River, Batchawana and Michipicoten bands of Indians.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of St. Mary's river, commencing at a point about six miles east of Sault Ste. Marie, and extending in an easterly direction about ten miles, with a width inland from three to five miles. It is watered by Root river, Garden river, and Echo river, and their tributaries. The Canadian Pacific railway traverses its length from east to west, through the centre of the reserve, and Garden station is placed near its centre. The cultivated portion of the reserve lies along the banks of the river, extending from one-half a mile to a mile in width. That portion to the northward is timbered with mixed timber. Some of this land is rough and rocky, other portions of it are fairly good agricultural land. Several mining locations have been discovered on this reserve and sold to the discoverers. The minerals found include iron, copper, gold and marble.

Population.—The band at the end of the year just closed numbered 454 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year has been good, largely owing to the healthful situation of the reserve, and precautions taken against disease. There are, however, many cases of incipient consumption, a disease to which the Indians appear to be subject. During the spring-time some small-pox suspects were quarantined, but no outbreak of the disease occurred on this reserve.

Occupations.—The majority of these Indians cultivate small plots of land on the reserve, and raise a small quantity of stock. The farming is rather indifferent, the coarser grains, roots and vegetables being cultivated to some extent. Very few engage in hunting and trapping during the winter, while the greater part are employed in the lumber woods during the fall, winter and spring months, as they are excellent axemen and command good wages. Generally during the winter months permits are issued to members of the band to take out ties or saw-logs on the reserve under contract, which gives employment to a considerable number. In the spring some of them engage in sugar-making, and berry-picking is carried on during the summer to a considerable extent. Basket-making, fancy articles from sweet grass, birch bark and deer-skin, are manufactured to a considerable extent by the women, for which

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a good market is found in the summer season in Sault Ste. Marie. During the summer months a large number of the men are employed as canoemen and guides for tourist parties, prospectors and surveyors.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are either frame or log; many of them are neatly whitewashed. The stables and the barns are generally log. The public buildings consist of a council-house of two stories, and a small lock-up where deprecators are incarcerated to await a hearing.

Stock.—The stock on the reserve is of rather inferior quality, and consists of horses, cattle and swine. They appear, however, to be generally in good condition. Sufficient attention has not been given to the improvement of the different kinds of stock on the reserve.

Farm Implements.—These include the ordinary implements used in farming, such as ploughs, harrows, hay-rakes and a number of mowing-machines.

Education.—There are two schools on this reserve. The Roman Catholic school, in charge of the resident priest, Rev. J. A. Drolet, S.J., has two rooms, two assistants being employed. For the quarter ended June 30, 1905, the number on the register of this school was sixty-two and the average attendance thirty-three and one-half. A new Church of England school was built three years ago, with living rooms on the second story. These rooms were found insufficient for the accommodation of the family of the teacher, M. L. F. Hardyman, and an application was made for an addition to the building, which was granted, and the building was extended sixteen feet, making two small rooms on the ground floor, and one above, in addition to the small rooms over the school. This has been completed and conduces greatly to the comfort of the residents. The school ground consists of about an acre, on which the resident teacher has had planted a number of ornamental and fruit trees, besides cultivating a very fine flower and vegetable garden. Two years ago the grounds were fenced by the Indian supporters of the school. The number of pupils on the register of this school is thirty-three, with an average attendance of 16.2.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule the members of the band are fairly industrious, although many are inclined to be improvident.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of this band are temperate, and well behaved, but during the year complaints were made to me from different quarters that drunkenness was on the increase on this reserve, and that some means should be taken to arrest its course. An additional constable was appointed, with strict orders to enforce the law regarding drunkenness and immorality on the reserve, with the result that during the year commencing July 1, 1904, and ending June 30, 1905, thirty charges were laid against members of the band and others for drunkenness and other offences, there being twenty-two convictions for drunkenness alone. Of those convicted, seven were members of the Garden River band, the rest were either white men or Indians of other bands. Of those convicted the greater number paid their fines; some were imprisoned.

A vigorous attempt has been made to stamp out drunkenness on the reserve, but apparently, notwithstanding the measures taken, it is increasing, not so much among the Indians of the band as others going there or residing on or near the reserve.

BATCHAWANA BAND.

Reserve.—This band surrendered to the Indian Department to be sold for their benefit, their reserves lying to the northwest of Sault Ste. Marie, and retained only a small portion of Whitefish island, a small island in the St. Mary river, adjoining the town of Sault Ste. Marie, on which there reside only one or two families during the summer season. At Goulais bay in the township of Kars a small reserve, something less than 1,000 acres, was re-purchased for them some years ago.

The Agawa branch, residing on the west side of Batchawana bay, have no land of their own at Batchawana bay, but are squatters on a portion of section No. 30, in the

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township of Fisher. A few of this band reside at Gros Cap, at the outlet of Lake Superior on the St. Mary's river, about fifteen miles west of Sault Ste. Marie; the rest of the band reside on the Garden River reserve.

Population.—This band has a population of 377.

Health and Sanitation.—During the early part of the year the health of the band was generally good, but early in the spring an epidemic of small-pox broke out at the Goulais Bay mission, where there were twelve or fourteen cases. The disease was of a mild type; it resulted in the death of one member of the band, but this fatality was caused largely by exposure. It was necessary to quarantine the place and furnish provisions for the Indians during the quarantine. The quarantine was strictly enforced for three weeks, when after all the houses and premises had been fumigated and everything carefully disinfected the quarantine was raised. Later on in the season, during the month of June, another outbreak of small-pox occurred among some families of half-breeds living at Gros Cap at the outlet of Lake Superior, where several members of the band reside. This, however, was stamped out, the provincial authorities having taken charge of the matter. Provisions to a limited extent were supplied to the members of the band requiring them, at this point, during the quarantine. No cases among the band proved fatal at this place. Some of the dwellings are kept very clean and neat; others are not in such a good state, but sanitary regulations are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—Members of the band residing on the Garden River reserve cultivate small portions of ground. They are, however, generally engaged in lumbering in the winter and spring. In summer they act as guides for tourists, prospectors and others. Many of them go on the survey parties. During the summer a number of them have been employed in the transportation of supplies for the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. Only a small number engaged in hunting and trapping. At Goulais Bay, Batchawana and Gros Cap they are employed in fishing to a great extent in the summer. No farming is done at Batchawana or Goulais Bay.

Buildings.—These are mostly of log, with a few frame buildings.

Stock and Implements.—At Garden River some cattle, horses and pigs are raised by the members of this band. At Goulais Bay and Batchawana nothing is kept but a few cows and pigs. Where farming is engaged in, ploughs, harrows and other implements are used.

Education.—Children of this band living on the Garden River reserve attend the schools there; the greater portion of them attend the Roman Catholic school. For some time past the members of the band at Goulais Bay have urged the necessity of having a school-house erected there, as they had no chance of obtaining any education for their children. In October last orders were issued by the department for tenders to be let for a small school-house to be erected there, which was done, and the building completed about the first week in November, the result being a very neat little school-house. Owing to the outbreak of small-pox in the spring, the school had to be closed, and consequently the progress of the children was not as great as it would have been under different circumstances. The number of pupils on the register was 24, and the average attendance was a fraction over 22, for the time the school was actually open. The progress of the children has been surprisingly good. All of them are very anxious to learn, and do not think of remaining away from school. The school is under the direction of the Roman Catholic missionary, the Rev. A. Richard, S.J., and the teacher employed is Thomas Cadreau, who appears to have a natural aptitude to impart instruction. The Indians at Batchawana have no school.

Temperance and Morality.—Those of the band living in the outlying districts, being out of temptation's reach, are generally temperate and moral; but those residing near town are inclined to drunkenness; four of this band were fined for drunkenness during the past year.

Characteristics and Progress.—No great progress has been made during the year. Some of the Indians are intelligent and industrious and others are the opposite.

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MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Little Gros Cap, a short distance west of the mouth of Michipicoten river, and contains upwards of 9,000 acres. Michipicoten harbour, the southern terminus of the Helen Mine branch of the Algoma Central railroad, occupies a surrendered portion of this reserve. Ore docks have been erected here for the shipment of the ore from Helen mine. There are only about half a dozen families of the band residing on this reserve. Many members of this band reside on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. One branch makes its headquarters at Chapleau and another at Missinabie. These branches of the band last year petitioned that a small reserve or permanent camping ground be purchased for them, one in the neighbourhood of Chapleau and the other in the neighbourhood of Missinabie. About the end of September of last year I was instructed to go to Chapleau and Missinabie and select land suitable for two small reserves, one in each locality. At Chapleau I succeeded in obtaining a plot of 200 acres in a very pleasant locality on the east bank of the River Kebsquahsing, lying close to the town, within reach of the church and schools attended by the Indian children, and where the members of the band have installed themselves, a number of them living in tents, while others have erected substantial little houses. They are very much pleased with the locality. I then proceeded to Missinabie, where I selected another plot of about 200 acres for the Indians making their headquarters there.

Population.—There are 353 Indians in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—Considerable illness occurred during the year; no serious epidemic, however, attacked any portion of the band. Apparently those residing in the neighbourhood of Chapleau are more healthful and vigorous than the others and more progressive. Those residing in the neighbourhood of Missinabie show indications of scrofula among them. Living as this band does to a large extent in the open air, with the exception of the last mentioned disease, they appear to be reasonably healthy. Sanitary conditions are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—In the winter their chief occupations are hunting and trapping. They generally leave their permanent homes and go into the forest, taking with them provisions for the season, and bringing in their furs in the spring. During the past year some of them have been very successful in trapping. One Indian stated that he had sold his furs in the spring for \$700 and had provided himself with his outfit of supplies for the coming winter. They are not all as successful, or as provident. In the summer months they act as guides and canoemen; some of them engaged on surveying parties. During the present season a great number of them are employed in transportation of supplies to the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. There are many expert canoemen among them. Many of them are furnished and employed by the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Buildings.—There are five houses on the reserve at Little Gros Cap, Michipicoten river; and on the new reserve at Chapleau they have erected six dwellings, these are of log, except one frame house at Gros Cap. They do not keep any stock.

Education.—Among some portions of the band education is in a very backward state, but they appear to be progressing, especially those in the neighbourhood of Chapleau. There is a small school, which is looked after under the charge of the Roman Catholic Church, at Michipicoten river.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of this band appear to be prosperous and comfortable. As a rule they are reasonably temperate and moral, being as they are, removed a distance from temptation.

I have, &c.,

WM. L. NICHOLS,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, October 7, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated along the mission and Kaministiquia rivers, and is on the south side. It contains 13,500 acres. The quality of the land along the river is good. Much of the land next the reserve having been bought up last year it is being used to good advantage for farming purposes and the new settlers are doing considerable to improve it.

Population.—As the records are at present with the department, and as I did not keep a duplicate, I am at present unable to give the population, but may say that it is about the same as that of last year, which was 292.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the members of the band has been good; there has been no real serious sickness among them.

Almost every year the houses are whitewashed, but this has been neglected this year on account of their having expected to dispose of their reserve to be utilized as the lake terminal for the Grand Trunk Railway Company's works.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are much the same as those of the people of the towns near by, many of the Indians preferring to do day labour at the elevators and docks, and engage in fishing, &c., for the inhabitants of the towns.

Some of them, however, engage in farming upon the reserve, and are much encouraged by the good yield they generally have.

Buildings.—On account of the members of this band engaging in the different trades with the people of the towns near by, they are able to build better houses than most of the other bands and for this reason their homes do them credit.

Stock.—They take a fair interest in stock.

Farm Implements.—They have considerable farm implements and, being close to the town of Fort William, can always secure what they need by merely paying for the use of same.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve, the Indian boys' and girls' day school and the Fort William Orphanage. These schools are being taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and they have a very good attendance and the children are making very fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—Those of the Indians who engage in farming are doing fairly well and are encouraged by the example set them by the brothers of the mission, who farm to a great extent.

Those who engage in the different trades are advancing somewhat; many of them are considered superior to the workmen from the different towns along with whom they happen to be working.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the Indians of this band are good, and in temperance they are steadily improving.

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RED ROCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Nipigon river near Lake Helen, and contains 486 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is about 215.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the members of this band has been fairly good. In the earlier part of the season sickness was commencing to spread among them, but with doctors' care it was soon checked and from that on they have not had much sickness of which to complain.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of this band is serving as guides for tourists who go up the Nipigon river on fishing trips.

As a whole they do not do much in the way of farming, but this year they have been encouraged because of the department's supplying seed potatoes to those who would have the land ready for cultivation, and many who had not done so before have put in small gardens for themselves.

Buildings.—Their buildings are small, but are very comfortable.

Stock.—They take a certain amount of interest in stock, more than do the Indians of most of the other bands.

Farm Implements.—They have all the implements they at present need, having been supplied this year from the department with spades and hoes, which are left in charge of one of them to be taken care of from year to year.

Education.—The school at the Lake Helen mission is always fairly well attended and the children, under the direction of their teacher, Miss Alice Barker, are making very fair progress. A second school has this year been opened at the request of the Indians of the Red Rock section, but this school is not so well attended and therefore, the children are not making such good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—They seem to get along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects there was considerable improvement last year.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated along the west shore of McIntyre's bay and is occupied by part of the Red Rock band; it contains 580 acres.

Population.—The population is about 25.

Occupations.—These Indians do considerable farming and lumbering, but they live chiefly by hunting and exploring.

Buildings.—They have houses that are built very warm and in this respect they are very comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and progressing very favourably.

NIPIGON BAND.

Reserve.—One part of this reserve is situated on Gull bay, Lake Nipigon, and contains 9,825 acres. The other part of this reserve is situated at Jackfish island, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post, and contains 135½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is about 500.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of this band is acting as guides to tourists. In the winter they depend chiefly upon hunting.

Buildings.—Their homes are comfortable.

Farm Implements.—As they do not farm much, they do not need many implements.

Temperance and Morality.—They are both temperate and moral.

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PAYS PLAT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Pays Plat river, Lake Superior, and contains 605 acres.

Population.—The population is about 45.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. As do mostly all of the Indians, the members of this band have all the rubbish about their homes burnt about once a year.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are hunting, fishing, and mining.

Buildings.—Almost every year one will notice one or two new buildings. They are not large but are built warm.

Stock.—They do not take much interest in stock. Last year they purchased two horses that they use in place of dogs for portaging supplies.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve, but it has been closed for want of attendance. It is thought, however, that the parents will soon take more interest in having their children educated.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects there is nothing of which to complain.

PIC BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Pic river, Lake Superior, and contains 800 acres, divided into twenty-five farms facing the river.

Population.—The population of this band is about 213.

Health and Sanitation.—They do considerable every year towards keeping the reserve clean, and they do not have much sickness among them.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are hunting and fishing; some of them do a little at farming, but not to a great extent.

Buildings.—Their buildings are comfortable.

Farm Implements.—They have what farming implements they require.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve, which is fairly well attended, and the children are making fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good, and as to temperance there is very little to complain of.

LONG LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the northwest corner of Long lake. It contains 612 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is about 345.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is generally good.

Occupations.—The last two years they have depended to a great extent upon the portaging of supplies for the Grand Trunk Railway Company, but as a rule hunting is their chief occupation.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and are prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

I have, &c.,

EUCLID BONIN,

Acting Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
PARRY SOUND, September 11, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the various bands in this superintendency, for the year ended June 30, 1905.

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian bay, near the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of 27 square miles.

Population.—The population of this reserve (exclusive of those Indians residing on the reserve, who do not belong to the band) is 106.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this band for the year has been only fairly good.

Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, hunting and fishing. The lumbering operations of several large concerns at Parry Sound, together with the works in connection with the Canada Atlantic railway at Depot Harbour, located on the reserve enable the members of this band to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it. They also act as guides to tourists who visit the adjacent summer resorts during the season.

Buildings and Stock.—The improvements in these are not as noticeable as I would wish for. There is, however, one very good farm on the reserve owned by James Walker, a former member of the Cape Croker band, but who now belongs to the Parry Island band, and I am endeavouring to induce the other members of the band to emulate this Indian in their agricultural pursuits.

Education.—The educational affairs of this band are in a fairly satisfactory condition. There are two schools on the reserve, each taught by a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate. There are 19 children of school age on the reserve, besides those children residing on the reserve who do not belong to the band, some of whom attend school, so that the attendance has been fairly good during the past year. The progress of the pupils has been as good as could be expected.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band are a very well-behaved and law-abiding people, and morally they stand very high.

Temperance.—The members of this band are a most temperate body, as no case of intemperance among them during the year has been reported to me; their conduct in this respect has been quite satisfactory.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about four miles inland from the eastern shore of Shawanaga bay, on the east side of Georgian bay, and twenty-three miles north of the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of fourteen square miles.

Population.—This band has a population of 112.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been fairly good.

Occupations.—Farming to a limited extent forms a part of the occupation of this band. Fishing and hunting are, however, the means adopted by most of them in earning a living. The Buffalo Fish Company, which has a depot at Pointe au Baril,

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employs quite a few of the members of this band in the capacity of fishermen, at which they make good wages. They also sell wild fruit.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band are small, and of an inferior type. Most of them are built of logs, and of such dimensions that they do not allow of the proper housing of the occupants.

Education.—The children of this band are taught in the school-house on the reserve, where the exercises are conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. The number of children of school age is 25. The progress of the pupils during the past year has been very fair.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band, while not as industrious, collectively, as they might be, appear to be a bright and intelligent body of people. A few of them do exceptionally well in their employment as fishermen for the Buffalo Fish Company at Pointe Au Baril, and if more of the band would apply themselves to work, they would all be able to earn a fair living.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to be able to say that no case of intemperance among the band has been reported to me during the past year. Their moral conduct has also been of a high order.

HENVEY INLET BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian bay, almost midway between Byng inlet and French river. It contains an area of thirty square miles.

Population.—This band has a population of 171.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been very good.

Occupations.—The members of this band engage in farming only to a limited extent. Fishing, hunting and working in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve is the means adopted by most of them in earning a living.

Education.—The number of children of school age on this reserve is 28. There is one school on the reserve conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. The attendance and discipline are very good, and the pupils are making very good progress in their studies.

Buildings, &c.—The buildings belonging to the members of this band are of a very fair order, their dwelling-houses being whitewashed and kept in a very neat condition. Their village is located on a high and picturesque bluff, and I think, taking their houses collectively, they form the most creditable group of Indian dwellings in this superintendency. Their agricultural implements are not numerous and comprise five ploughs and a harrow.

Characteristics.—The members of the band are of a superior character. They are a stalwart body of men and their appearance indicates constant industry.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in both these respects has been, during the past year, all that could be desired.

WATHA BAND (FORMERLY GIBSON).

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the southern end of Lake Muskoka and the Georgian bay. It contains an area of 25,582 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 135.

Health.—The health of this band for the year has been only fairly good.

Occupations.—The members of this band depend chiefly on farming for a living. During the winter months some of the younger men find occasional employment in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve, and in summer a number of them act as guides to tourists who frequent the Muskoka lakes in large numbers.

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Buildings.—The buildings belonging to the members of this band are superior to those found on any of the other reserves in this superintendency.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve, conducted by a male teacher holding a third-class certificate. The number of children of school age is 31. The school is under the supervision of the Methodist Missionary Society, and very fair progress is being made in the education of the children.

Characteristics.—This band may be considered the most industrious and progressive of any in the superintendency, which is largely due to the interest taken in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band in these respects is of an exceptionally high order and leaves nothing to be desired.

MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about five miles from the mouth of the Maganettawan river. It contains an area of 8,670 acres.

Population.—There are only 29 members of this band who reside permanently on the reserve; the remainder reside on the Manitoulin island.

Health.—The health of the resident members of this band for the past year has been fairly good.

Occupations.—The members of this band engage in farming in a small way. Their reserve lies adjacent to the large lumber mills of the Holland & Graves Company, at Byng Inlet, which enables them to secure employment at any time they may require it, so that if they want to work they can easily earn a very fair living. They also hunt and fish.

Buildings and Stock.—As the population of the resident members of this band is small, their buildings are, of course, in proportion and consist of two dwellings, two stables and two other buildings. Their live stock is fairly numerous for the population of the reserve.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. The children who attend school do so at Byng Inlet, about two miles distant from the reserve, where there is a large and well conducted school.

Characteristics and Temperance.—The Indians of this band are an industrious and well-behaved people, and are as temperate in their habits as any of the bands in this superintendency.

I have, &c.,

W. B. MACLEAN,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

SIX NATION INDIANS,

BRANTFORD, August 3, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Six Nations of the Grand river, for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The reserve is located in the township of Tuscarora, and partly in the township of Onondaga, in the county of Brant, with a portion in the township of Oneida, in the county of Haldimand. It contains 43,696 acres.

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Tribe.—The tribes consist of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares, comprising the Six Nations of the Grand river. The number of tribes comprising the Six Nations confederation was not always the same; prior to 1714 it was the Five Nations, when the Tuscaroras were admitted, since which time it has been called the Six Nations. Some one hundred and fifty Delawares were adopted later.

Population.—The population of this band is 4,267.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health during the year has been fairly good. A large portion of the population leave the reserve during the summer months and seek employment in the neighbouring cities and fruit districts. While there many children contract some infectious disease and without any warning of the seriousness of the disease or any attempt on the part of the health officers of the district to disinfect or quarantine the families; they are permitted to return home with the result that the infection is brought to the reserve, which is serious in many cases. During the past year after many returned to the reserve, several cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria broke out and had it not been for the determined effort on the part of the Board of Health to stamp these diseases out from the first, there would no doubt have been a serious outbreak, particularly of diphtheria. Antitoxin was used in all cases of diphtheria with good result. Every care was taken for isolation of the patients and the houses were thoroughly disinfected by formaldehyde and all danger of spreading was overcome. Pneumonia was also prevalent on the reserve.

There were 7,455 patients treated at the medical office on the reserve; 1,562 visits were made, making 6,331 miles travelled by the physicians on the reserve during the year.

The annual circular issued by the department was carefully explained and interpreted at the general council held on April 4; copies were distributed among the members of the board of health, which board greatly assisted in enforcing the sanitary measures contained in the department's circular; such as destruction by fire of refuse matter and filth by which diseases may be engendered, the prevention of accumulation of any matter which would cause pollution in the vicinity of the wells, springs, or running water, or any such matter to be thrown into the same. The sinking of ten wells was encouraged by the council's granting loans for the same. Several swamps were drained by the council supplying tile, the occupier of the land laying the same. The council-house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting and carbolic acid is frequently used.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were generally poor, in some instances almost a total failure. Wheat and oats were not an average crop, corn was almost a failure; while barley was the best crop on the reserve. Many of the younger members who will not farm seek employment in factories in Brantford and other places.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians are taking considerable interest in improving their farms by the building of large barns for their stock and crops, the building of wire fences, and the sinking of wells. Two Holstein and two Shorthorn bulls were purchased by the band for the improvement of the stock.

Education.—There are ten schools under the control of the council and one under the control of the Seventh Day Adventists on the reserve, all well attended. Seven white and five Indian teachers are employed, the Ohsweken school having two teachers. A convention for the teachers of the reserve was held at the Ohsweken school in May. Five Indian pupils attending the Mohawk Institute at Brantford wrote at the entrance examination of the high school and all were successful.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are gradually improving their farms by the additional improvements in buildings, fences, and draining. During the past year two frame dwellings and twenty-one large barns, mostly with stone basements, were erected, as well as many new fences; also ten new wells for the more convenient supply of water for their stock were completed. The Farmers' Institute of the south

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riding of Brant, held an afternoon and evening public meeting on the reserve on February 1; both meetings were largely attended. The Agricultural Society of the reserve, wholly under the management of Indians, held its three days' annual fair; only Indians can compete. The exhibits were equal in number and character to those of any township fair. The weather was fine and the attendance very large, particularly the last two days, when many whites from a distance were present. The annual ploughing match was held; only Indians are permitted to compete. It was largely attended. The Indians generally are good ploughmen.

The public roads were kept in good condition under the direction of forty-five path-masters, who are appointed by the council at its meeting in January. Large sums were expended in constructing and repairing bridges and culverts. A concrete arch bridge over Boston creek was constructed by Messrs. C. Winger & Son, at a cost of \$1,200.

Four companies of the 37th Regiment of the Haldimand Rifles are composed of Indians, and attended the June camp at Niagara, together with a brass band from the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Several temperance societies hold meetings regularly on the reserve and claim that they are increasing in membership.

I have, &c.,

E. D. CAMERON,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

STURGEON FALLS AGENCY,

STURGEON FALLS, July 25, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

NIPISSING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, two miles west of the town of North Bay. It contains an area of 74,240 acres. The reserve is remarkably well situated for navigation as well as railway accommodation, as the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the reserve. These, with the Big and Little Sturgeon rivers, the Deuchane and their tributaries all combine to make Nipissing an exceptionally picturesque and convenient reservation. This tract is the most valuable agricultural land in the vicinity.

Population.—This band has a population of 215.

Health.—The health of the members of this band for the past year has been good. The two deaths which occurred were due to consumption.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and acting as guides to tourists and surveying parties. Some cultivate small farms along the lake front, and during the winter they engage in the lumber camps. At present the greater portion of the men are engaged on township surveys north of the Canadian Pacific railway, in Algoma. The women and children gather berries and make baskets for sale, which they readily dispose of.

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Buildings and Stock.—The Indians are continually improving their buildings, particularly houses. They are kept clean and comfortable. They have only a few small barns and stables, as they do not need them. They have very little stock, only a few horses, cows, pigs and poultry.

Farm Implements.—They have a few ploughs and harrows and are well supplied with spades, shovels, hoes and garden tools. All the cultivation is done with these implements.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve, situated at Beaucage, presided over by a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate. The attendance is good and the progress of the pupils satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, and are improving their surroundings.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, temperance is now fairly well observed. The morality of these Indians is excellent.

DOKIS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated at the head of the French river where it leaves Lake Nipissing. It contains an area of 30,300 acres, consisting of the two large Okindawk islands. These Indians are the owners of a valuable tract of pine timber. They reside entirely on the smaller island adjoining Lake Nipissing, leaving the larger portion uninhabited.

Population.—The population of this band is 80.

Health.—The health of this band for the year has been excellent, as there has not been a single death. The laws of health are beginning to be understood by the Indians.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and acting as guides to tourists, while others work in the adjacent lumber camps. Those who live on the reserve cultivate small gardens and catch fish for their own use.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings of this band are few in number and built of logs. The stock comprises only a few cattle and ponies.

Education.—There is not any school on this reserve.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are not industrious like the others in this agency and seem to be contented living in small cabins. They do not take to farming, but follow their old mode of living.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band in these respects is of exceptionally good order.

TEMAGAMING BAND.

Reserve.—No reserve has, as yet, been given to this band. The members live around the shores of Lake Temagaming, while quite a number live on Bear island, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Temagaming is situated seventy-two miles from North Bay and is now reached by the new railway operated by the Ontario government. It is noted for its clear water and beautiful islands and is now a prominent tourist resort.

Population.—This band has a population of 91.

Health.—The health of the members of this band for the past year has been good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing and acting as guides to tourists. At present they cannot more than half supply the demand, as there are a larger number of tourists this year than formerly, which necessitates bringing in outside guides from other reserves. They do not farm, as they have no land selected as yet for them.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings of this band are very limited, a large number living in tents around the shore of the lake, while others have houses on Bear island.

Education.—This band has a good school on Bear island, Lake Temagaming, in charge of Miss Dougherty, a competent teacher, who has recently started. The

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children are a smart, intelligent class and appear to be progressing with their studies.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are a bright, intelligent body, and appear to take more readily to the mode of living of the whites. They are noted as excellent canoeemen, a number being employed by the Hudson's Bay Company for this purpose.

Temperance and Morality.—As no cases of intemperance have been reported to me during the past year, I conclude their conduct has, in this respect, been satisfactory ; while, morally, their conduct has been as good as usual.

I have, &c.,

GEO. P. COCKBURN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

THESSALON AGENCY,

THESSALON, July 31, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report relating to the affairs of the several bands of Indians in my agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

THESSALON RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, about six miles east of the town of Thessalon, and contains an area of 2,307 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 140.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been during the year satisfactory.

Occupations.—These Indians are mostly employed as farm labourers, and in loading vessels in summer, and many work during the winter in the lumber camps. The younger people do a little fishing for their own use, and the women and children make baskets and gather berries, which they sell.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected during the year, but the dwellings are kept clean and comfortable. They have a few barns and stables and at present do not need any more.

Stock.—Their stock is limited. They have a few horses and cows, and some pigs and poultry.

Farm Implements.—They have a few ploughs and harrows, but the cultivation of the soil is done, principally, with spades, shovels, hoes and hand-rakes.

Education.—There is a school-house on the reserve, but it is closed owing to the lack of interest taken by most of the parents in education. Several of the young people are attending the neighboring public school and are showing marked improvement.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious, and are advancing in prosperity and in their mode of living.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not addicted to the use of intoxicants ; in fact it would be difficult for them to get intoxicating liquors, and they are, generally speaking, a moral community.

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MISSISSAGI RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Mississagi river, and on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, and comprises an area of 5,509 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 164.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has improved since my last report. A few of them are still troubled with scrofula and kindred diseases and several have consumption. Their habitations are clean and orderly.

Occupations.—These Indians are mostly farm labourers and work in the lumber camps in the fall and winter. In the summer they work in the saw-mills near the reserve, and help loading lumber vessels, and make good money. The women and children gather berries and make baskets for sale.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are mostly log, in a fair state of repair and comfort, and they have few stables and outhouses, which are of little value.

Stock.—They have only a few horses and cows, and some young cattle, poultry and pigs.

Farm Implements.—They have only one plough, a couple of harrows, and a few spades, hoes and rakes, and they have a few driving sleighs.

Education.—There is a school-house on the reserve, but the attendance of the children is bad. The parents do not seem to take much interest in their education.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is, generally speaking, industrious. The members are well clothed and dress well, and like to be considered respectable.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate people, but some of them are not moral, owing, largely, to the proximity of large lumber mills.

SERPENT RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve lies east of the mouth of the Serpent river, and is bounded on the south and west by the North channel of Lake Huron, and on the north by the Serpent river, and contains 27,480 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 121.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians are labourers, working mostly in the saw-mills on the reserve in the summer and in the lumber camps in the winter, and earn good wages. They cultivate vegetables, and the women and children gather berries for sale.

Buildings.—About one-half of the dwellings are of the frame class, they having just finished a very fine one. The remainder of the dwellings are a good class of log buildings, and all are kept in good repair and clean and neat. They have few outhouses and have little use for them.

Stock.—They have a few horses, mares and colts, and a few pigs and some poultry, and they are anxious to obtain more in the future.

Farm Implements.—They have a few ploughs and sufficient shovels, spades, hoes and rakes, for their requirements.

Education.—They have a good school and a good teacher, and the parents seem to take a lively interest in education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a happy, contented, law-abiding, industrious and progressive people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, abstaining from intoxicants, and are moral in their habits and conduct.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, along the south bank of the Spanish river. It is bounded on the south and

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west by the waters of the said North channel, and on the north by the Spanish river, and contains 28,000 acres. As to residence, this band is divided into three communities. Two of these are dwelling on the reserve, and are in my charge, viz.: at Sagamook, a beautiful point running out into the North channel, and on the left bank of the Spanish river in the easterly end of the reserve. The third community is on Manitoulin island under the jurisdiction of Indian Agent Sims.

Population.—The population of these two communities is 249.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have been in fair health during the year, and, as is usual, keep their habitations clean and tidy.

Occupations.—Some of these Indians are employed as farm-hands, and some as the reserve, and a dredge-cut has been put through the reserve, from the Chenail gather berries and make baskets for sale.

Buildings.—This band has very good buildings and outbuildings, all of which are kept in a good state of repair; but no new buildings have been erected during the year.

Stock.—This band has a very good assortment of stock, which comprises horses, cattle, pigs, and poultry, and there has been great improvement during the past year in the number of colts they have raised.

Farm Implements.—They have a few ploughs and harrows and a lot of hoes and rakes, all indeed that they require for the cultivation of their gardens.

Education.—They have a very good school at Sagamook, very well attended, and the best school in my district. The school at Spanish River has been closed for nearly a year, but they are going to re-open it when the bishop returns.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, peaceful and law-abiding, and have made some progress in habits and manners. They are well clothed and make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate people, I may say total abstainers, and they are a moral people, I am led to believe.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL HAGAN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALPOLE ISLAND, August 25, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the Chippewa and Pottawattamie bands of Walpole island, for the year ended June 30, 1905, together with statistical statement for the same period giving the census return of both bands taken in the months of July and August, showing the change in the population and progress in agriculture and other industries of the members of the bands.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians have been generally healthy during the year. There was one case of small-pox and three cases of diphtheria on the reserve, but prompt action was taken and the parties quarantined, and the diseases were confined to the houses that they were discovered in.

Population.—The population of the Chippewa band is 596, and that of Pottawattamie band 181.

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Education.—There are three schools on the reserve, taught by native-born teachers. One of the schools is well attended; the other two are not so well attended owing to the parents not taking the interest in the schools that they should. There are quite a number of pupils attending the industrial schools at Muncey and Sault Ste. Marie.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Indians of this reserve are law-abiding and industrious. They are not making much progress in farming. They make good wages working for the whites, and neglect their land at home.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been quite an improvement in the Indians regarding temperance. The building of the lock-up on the reserve has been the means of checking them, but as long as the liquor men of the United States are allowed to sell intoxicating liquor to Indians, it will be almost impossible to stop the evil. There is room for improvement in the morality of the Indians. They are not as moral as they should be.

Agriculture.—There is quite an improvement in the appearance of the crops this year; but they are not up to the standard. The weather was so cold and wet in the spring that most of the crops were very late.

Other Industries.—The women make fancy baskets and mats, which find ready sale at good prices to people coming here from the United States.

Public Improvements.—There have been a council-chamber and lock-up built on the reserve, and a dredge-cut has been put through the reserve, from the chenail Ecarte to Goose lake, which will be a great benefit to the Indians, as there is a good flow of pure water running through it.

I have, &c.,

J. B. McDOUGALL,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,

BECANCOUR, July 4, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reservé.—The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour is situated on the west shore of the Becancour river, in the parish of Becancour, Nicolet county. The area is exactly 148.63 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 27—not counting the absentees.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of this band are: farming, working in the shanties in winter and the drives in the spring, and making axe-handles and baskets and fancy articles out of sweet grass. The most of them are poor. There are several unable to work and the government assists them, which is a great act of charity.

Buildings.—Their buildings are well constructed; two houses were built this year.

Stock.—The Indians own a few horses, several cows, also some fowls and pigs. They are purchasing some farm implements and trying to improve their land.

Health.—There has been no epidemic on the reserve this year, and most of the Indians enjoy good health. Hygienic precautions are observed.

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Education.—The school on the reserve is closed, as there were only two children of school age to attend. The department gives these children the privilege of attending the public school near the reserve, but they profit little thereby owing to the negligence of the parents in forcing them to attend.

Characteristics.—The Indians are, for the most part, industrious. They are men capable of doing much work. They easily find employment in the shanties. They are improving their positions; they are more economical than formerly and take better care of the money they earn.

Temperance and Morality.—There is much change in the matter of drunkenness; most of them take very little liquor; their morality is good.

General Remarks.—The Indians are very civilized—as much as the surrounding whites. Very few of them are pure Indians; the most of them are half-breeds. The mothers of the young people are whites. There are among them some one would not recognize as Indians. For the most part they do not speak their own language; they speak only French and a little English.

I have, &c.,

JULES R. DUBE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANÇOIS DE SALES,
St. FRANÇOIS DU LAC, July 15, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of St. François de Sales consists of several pieces of land situated in the seigniories of St. François du Lac and Pierreville. The total area is 1,819 acres and 52 perches. The part of the reserve occupied by the Abenakis is designated by the No. 1217 on the official plan of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville and contains 1,228 acres. The village is situated on the bank of the St. Francis river, about six miles from its mouth on Lake St. Peter. It has a very picturesque site.

Population.—The population of this band is 280.

Health.—There has been no contagious disease during the year, but there have been many cases of scrofula and tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Abenakis is the making of baskets and fancy-work. They make baskets all winter, and about the month of June most of the families go to the sea-side resorts in the United States, especially to the Atlantic coast and the White mountains, as well as to resorts in the province of Ontario, to sell their wares. They return in autumn. This business is their chief source of revenue.

However, this industry did not pay last winter and the trade in baskets was poor; there was only a small demand and the prices offered were lower than usual. This is probably due to the fact that to-day many French Canadians make these baskets and glut the market with an article inferior to that made by the Indians and thus cause a decrease in the price of articles of a good quality.

There are also some families who follow hunting while selling baskets; but what they realize from this is diminishing each year as game grows scarcer.

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Agriculture is only a secondary occupation among the Abenakis of St. François de Sales. Some even do not cultivate at all; others cultivate some vegetables such as potatoes and corn. Certain families cultivate a little more, but the sale of their baskets, which obliges them to be absent the greater part of the summer, prevents their giving to it the attention required. However, owing to the small profits derived from basket-making this year, it is probable that they will take more interest in agriculture, and several families are going to cultivate their land.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly fairly good, and there are some very pretty and comfortable houses in the village.

Stock.—The Abenakis own some horses, a great many good cows and some pigs.

Farm Implements.—The Abenakis own only a few farm implements and what they have are of little value.

Education.—Much attention is paid to the teaching of the children. Most of the Indians can read and write, and a good many of them have taken a course in college or in other institutions of higher learning. There are two schools on the reserve: the Protestant, under the direction of the Rev. H. O. Loiselle, and the Roman Catholic, in charge of the Grey Nuns. The Roman Catholic school, which is now finished, is a pretty little convent, in charge of four sisters, where the scholars can now take a complete commercial course, including stenography and typewriting, and receive a diploma approved by the Superintendent General, when they have completed the required course.

The two schools on the reserve are well conducted, and a great many children attend.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Abenakis in general are industrious. The making and sale of baskets brings them sufficient money to enable them to live comfortably, and some of them are rich. Each family comes back in the fall with a round sum of money, and if they were more economical they might put something aside for a rainy day. However, some of them have built spacious and comfortable houses and the village presents a very pretty appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been very little disorder caused by the use of alcoholic liquors, and the moral conduct of the Abenakis is in general good.

General Remarks.—The Abenakis of St. Francis are as civilized as the surrounding whites, and live in harmony with the latter. Very few of them are pure Indians; they have more or less white blood in their veins. A great many of them have lost the characteristic traits of the red man, and it is very difficult for those who see them for the first time to recognize them as Indians. Almost all of them speak English and French, and employ one or the other in their dealings with the whites, but in the family and in their meetings and council they speak Abenakis, which they preserve with religious care.

I have, &c.,

A. O. COMIRE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

AMALECITES OF VIGER,

CACOUNA, July 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement in respect to the Amalecites of Viger for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 103.

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Health.—No contagious disease visited the reserve this year. One old man is infirm and paralyzed. On the whole the health of the Indians is good.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is the making of baskets, snow-shoes and fancy articles, which they sell during the summer to tourists who visit here. The men do a little fishing and hunting and make some lacrosse sticks, but they do not engage in agriculture and are very poor. Some families spend the winter on the reserve and suffer from the cold; if the government did not give them some help from time to time, they would have had much to complain of. Most of them are scattered over various counties.

Education.—The children attend school regularly.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance is well observed with some exceptions. The morality of these Indians is good.

I have, &c.,

EDOUARD BEAULIEU,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,

MANIWAKI, July 28, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The Maniwaki reserve is situated on the River Desert at its confluence with the Gatineau river, and contains an area of 44,537 acres and 26 perches. There were ten acres surrendered for the benefit of the band during the year.

Population.—This band is composed of 390 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The death-rate amongst the Indians for the past year was exceptionally low, and the health of the Indians in general was good. No epidemic or contagious disease visited the reserve during the past year. There are a few lingering consumptives on the reserve, who are likely to be added to the death rate in the near future, as their tenure of life is doubtful.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are shantying, driving, and hunting. Some of them farm and engage in lumbering on their own account, others make canoes, snow-shoes and axe-handles, and the women make baskets, mittens, moccasins, and other handiwork.

Buildings.—There has been no increase in the number of buildings on the reserve during the year.

Stock.—There was no great change in stock during the past year. There have been cattle sold and replaced. There was a reduction in the number of horses during the year; two died and three were sold.

Farm Implements.—The Indians who are engaged in agriculture on the reserve are fairly well supplied with farm implements and vehicles.

Education.—There are three schools on the reserve, but only two in operation: No. 1 Gatineau road school, taught by Miss Annie O'Connor, and No. 2 Congo bridge school, taught by Miss Nora McCaffrey. Both schools have done fairly well during the year, but the attendance at the former was not as good as it should be; while the attendance at the latter was exceptionally good.

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Characteristics and Progress.—There are a number of Indians of this band who are not progressive, and who labour merely to exist, and seem to have no thought of the future ; while on the other hand, there are a number of industrious Indians, who are struggling along well and are gaining a little each year. The present year bids fair to be prosperous in every industry in which the Indians are occupied ; every kind of crop sown on the reserve looks well, and I expect that we shall have a record crop this year.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians of this band are addicted to drinking intoxicants, but there are a number of Indians who are strictly temperate. In morals as in temperance, they are divided into two classes, the morals of the majority compare favourably with that of any other race. There are a number of the older generation whose morals are of a very low standard.

I have, &c.,

W. J. McCAFFREY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
HURONS OF LORETTE,

JEUNE LORETTE, September 2, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report in regard to the Huron tribe of Lorette and other Indians settled in my agency, with a statistical statement for the year ended June 30 last.

Reserves.—This Huron tribe possessed for a very long time three reserves : the Rocmont reserve in the county of Portneuf, the Quarante Arpents reserve at Jeune Lorette, and the reserve in the Huron village of Lorette. On the request and with the consent of the band the first was sold by the department in the month of August, 1904, and the second was also sold by the department, with the consent of the band, on October 12, 1904. The reserve of the Huron village of Lorette is the only one now owned by the tribe. It contains thirty acres, where most of the Indians reside, near their ancient chapel, which always attracts the attention of strangers.

Population.—The total population of the agency, including the Amalecites and Abenakis Indians living therein, is 509.

Occupations.—There has again been much progress this year in the special industry of the Hurons. The making of moccasins and snow-shoes is in a flourishing condition. There was this year, as last year, a great demand and almost all the Huron families remained in the village, with the exception of some who still follow hunting and fishing. Fancy articles as well as moccasins and snow-shoes have been much in vogue, so much so that it may be said that these different sources of revenue have been fairly remunerative to the Hurons.

I observed again this year that the number of tourists who visited Lake St. John this season was still less than last year. However, those who come always encourage the Lorette Indians, whose skill as guides they admire.

Health.—The sanitary condition of the band as a whole is still very good. There have been no epidemics, and the cleanliness of the village evidently contributes to the maintenance of this state of affairs.

Education.—The Indians of Lorette are very well satisfied with the instruction given their children by the sisters who have charge of the classes in the village school.

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These sisters certainly merit praise for their work and devotion. The scholars appear contented, but, unfortunately, I observe that they leave school very early, that is to say, when they reach the age of eleven or twelve years the parents neglect to continue to send them to school. This is a fact which I have noted in previous reports, and for which the parents alone are responsible.

Temperance and Morality.—There is nothing serious for which to blame these Indians in respect to morality. They are a respectable people, who generally conduct themselves well. The same cannot be said with reference to temperance; besides the occasions when they are specially tempted to drink they buy beer from the employees of certain breweries of Quebec who come to the reserve. I took proceedings against these brewery people. They were sentenced by the police magistrate of Québec to a fine or imprisonment in default of payment. These brewers appealed to the Superior Court. Judgment will be rendered by the court next week. I am confident of the result. In any case the missionary Abbé Godbout and myself make every effort to eradicate this scourge of drunkenness. We hope to succeed.

General Remarks.—Generally the affairs of the band are satisfactory. The Indians are peaceable and seem satisfied. They appear to make a good living.

I have, &c.,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,
CAUGHNAWAGA, October 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report in regard to the Caughnawaga agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good; there has been no epidemic during the year. The most serious illness is consumption.

Occupations.—These consist of farming, by a few, making lacrosse sticks and the driving of logs on the Ottawa river. Others work for the Dominion Bridge Company, the Wire Works and the Cooper Machine Works at Lachine and Montreal, while others are engaged in building bridges in different parts of Canada. Several work in the stone quarries.

Character of the Season.—The season was favourable for the sowing, growth and maturing of the harvest; the harvest was also abundant and saved in good order.

Fishing.—The fishing was fairly good, but this industry does not produce a large revenue, few following it. It is the same with hunting.

Education.—There are two Roman Catholic schools, one for the boys and one for the girls, with two male and two female teachers. There is, also, a Methodist school for boys and girls.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are fairly industrious and are progressing in their work and education.

Temperance.—There is little improvement with reference to temperance; however, disgraceful scenes are gradually disappearing.

I have, &c.,

J. BLAIN,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,
ST. REGIS, July 24, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, in the province of Quebec, opposite the town of Cornwall, Ontario, including islands a little below Prescott, Ontario; thence down stream, opposite the village of Lancaster, Ontario. On the opposite shore is the village of St. Anicet, in the province of Quebec. It contains an area of about 6,887 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 1,448.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year, and the sanitary condition of the Indians' homes has been good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, acting as guides for tourists, running rafts of timber, doing monthly and daily labour with farmers and on railways, also manufacturing lacrosse-sticks and baskets to a large extent.

Education.—There are two schools in operation on the reserve; one on Cornwall island and the other at St. Regis village. Owing to some of the parents of the children not taking an interest in sending them to school, the attendance is not large. The schools are well supplied with school material and good teachers.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are making fair progress in cultivating their lands and improving their buildings. They are well supplied with farming implements.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been but little improvement in respect to temperance, particularly among the young men and the boys. The morality of the Indians is fairly good.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE LONG,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,
OKA, July 4, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report with statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, in the Ottawa river, province of Quebec.

Population.—This band has a population of 482.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally has not been very good. There has not been any epidemic. Grip debilitated the Indians a great deal. It is very difficult to get them to observe the laws of health. They are not cleanly all over their houses.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve. Miss L. H. Carmichael and Miss E. M. Young are the teachers. They are very competent and perform their duties well. The schools are well equipped. The number of pupils has only slightly increased; this is owing to the indifference of the parents as to the education of their children.

Characteristics.—Some of the Indians are making remarkable progress in agriculture, but the number is small. This year the crop has been poor. About ten families at most could subsist by agriculture.

Occupations.—The Indians farm, make staves, baskets and bead-work. Some of them make moccasins, mittens and lacrosse-sticks; others work in the lumber camps; while some work with farmers.

Buildings and Farm Implements.—The buildings generally are out of repair. Several of the Indians need to build, but building timber is very scarce and most of them are too poor to buy any. Many of them have no farm implements.

Temperance and Morality.—There is very little improvement under the head of temperance. Among others the young men who travel are inclined to drink. Morality has been very little observed this year among some families.

General Remarks.—The general condition of this band is rather unsatisfactory this year. Most of the Indians are poor.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH PERILLARD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MICMACS OF MARIA,

GRAND CASCAPEDIA, July 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30 last, as well as statistical statement in regard to the affairs of the Micmacs of this agency.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the shores of a magnificent river, the Great Cascapedia, and of Chaleur bay. This reserve has a beautiful aspect. It contains 416 acres, 136 of which is cultivatable and has a fairly fertile soil.

Population.—The population is 98.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no contagious disease this year and the Indians enjoyed fairly good health.

Occupations.—The Micmacs of Maria have many means of making a living. They do a little farming, hunting and fishing. Sportsmen employ them as guides and canoe-men on the Great Cascapedia river. Some of them work in the shanties in the neighbourhood and at stream-driving in spring. Others are employed by farmers or work at home making snow-shoes, snow-shovels and baskets. They also tan green skins with which they make a great number of shoe-packs for winter wear. These articles afford them their chief source of revenue.

Buildings.—With the exception of four or five, which are good, their houses are of small value.

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Education.—There is a good school on the reserve, where the children who attend regularly receive a good education. The pupils learn English and French. Unfortunately there is carelessness with respect to regular attendance in spite of the encouragement given them by the teacher and myself.

Characteristics.—The Micmacs are generally skilful and industrious; but although they earn much, they are always poor, owing to their lack of economy and to their improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of Maria are generally intemperate, even the women; but I must say that there are some who never taste any intoxicating liquor. Under a strict and continued watchfulness they will commit disorderly acts, but the lock-up built last year in the centre of the reserve is a powerful check on indulgence in drunkenness. Their morality is good; most of the Micmacs observe the laws of morality.

I have, &c.,

J. D. MORIN, Priest,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,

POINTE À LA GARDE, August 31, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905, together with agricultural and industrial statistics for the same period.

Reserve.—This reserve, which contains 8,856 acres, of which about 700 acres are under cultivation, is situated on the left bank of the Restigouche river, in the township of Mann and county of Bonaventure, opposite the town of Campbellton, N.B.

Population.—The population is 489.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good; there have been no epidemics during the year; there have been a few cases of consumption. The sanitary precautions are well carried out.

Education.—The school is kept by the Sisters of the Holy Rosary, who have made good progress since they came here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious and law-abiding people, and live as well, in general, as their white neighbours. They have clean houses, some of them well furnished, some good barns and agricultural implements. They are good workers and get good wages when they hire out. Those of them that have enough land raise good crops.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to their close proximity to Campbellton and the ease with which they can procure liquor, a good many of these Indians are in the habit of getting intoxicated. In other respects they are, in general, moral people, although there are some whose conduct might be complained of.

I have, &c.,

J. PITRE,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,
POINTE BLEUE, September 25, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905, together with my statistical statement.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest shore of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi, province of Quebec, and about five miles from the village of Roberval. The reserve has an area of 22,423 acres, all in the township of Quiatchouan, of which 19,525 acres have been surrendered by the band, and part of it sold and part still to be sold for the profit of the band, leaving for the use of the Indians 2,900 acres. The part of the reserve allotted to the Indians is magnificently situated. From the top of a cliff a few feet from the shore, the view embraces the whole of Lake St. John, around which there are to be seen everywhere flourishing parishes. The monotony of the view is relieved by the daily passage of the numerous steamers comprising the fleet of this inland sea, all of which pass only a few yards from the shore, where the depth of the water is quite considerable. It is life, it is activity, it is modern progress among the whites going on all the time under the eyes of these children of the forest, and this is a constant school of civilization to them all.

Population.—The population of this band is 540.

Health and Sanitation.—The members of the band in general enjoy fairly good health. A great many, however, are affected with tuberculosis, which is the disease that causes the greatest ravages in the ranks of the band. All here, with the exception of some infants, have been vaccinated, and no absolutely epidemic disease has occurred. The laws of health and cleanliness are generally better observed than formerly, but there is still, however, much to be done in this respect. The medical service on the reserve, intrusted to Dr. J. Constantin of Roberval, is excellent, and all sick Indians are always carefully attended to. A somewhat strange fact to be noted is that the greater number of these Indians pass from eight to nine months of the year in the woods without recourse to a doctor, but when they return to the reserve they become very capricious and they do not hesitate to undertake trips of from ten to twelve miles, going and coming, to the doctor, who lives at Roberval, very often only for a slight headache. There are no Indians, so to speak, who go to the doctor to be treated; they always send for the doctor to come to their homes, even for the smallest ailments. The water of the lake, which the Indians drink and use for cooking in the summer, is dirty and not fit to drink, and the doctor thinks this is also the cause of several ailments.

Occupations.—The majority of the Montagnais live on the revenue derived from hunting. The hunt this year was very good for all, and the price obtained for the furs very remunerative. A number of Indians act as guides to sportsmen and from this also draw considerable revenue. Some Indian guides furnishing their canoes, earn as high as three dollars a day. Some work in the shanties and on the drives. Some thirty Montagnais families live almost exclusively by agriculture. They carefully cultivate their land, the soil of which is of the best quality and extra fertile.

Buildings.—The houses are, for the most part, clean and comfortable. They are sufficiently separated from each other. The buildings, houses, barns and stables, are generally well maintained.

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Stock.—The herds are in good condition and well cared for. The same also may be said of the horses. The Montagnais farmers make their own butter, and they sell a good deal on the reserve and in the village of Roberval.

Farm Implements.—In the matter of farm machinery, the Indians have almost all they need for the good cultivation of their lands. They make good use and take the best of care of them.

Education.—The school-house is situated in the centre of the reserve. It is spacious, comfortable, well lighted and well ventilated. The teacher is Mrs. Joseph Cleary, a Montagnais, who holds a teacher's certificate. The average attendance varies from 35 to 45. Discipline is well observed and the children attending the school are noted for their politeness. The parents appear now to take more interest than formerly in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally the Indians are more industrious and hard-working than formerly. They like comfort and to live well and be deprived of nothing. The number of indolent, of truly lazy people, is considerably less than in former years. With reference to money matters, the position of the Indians appears to be improving and they are generally comfortably well off on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—The most of the Montagnais, with some exceptions, are inveterate drunkards. They do not hesitate, when the thirst for whisky is felt, to pay from five to ten dollars for a bottle of liquor. They are able now to procure it easily in any parish or in any village. Several, after having been severely punished, have gone back to the same habits. When in liquor, the Indian becomes ungovernable; he illtreats his wife and his children and he is on the lookout for opportunities for mischief. Liquor causes also serious illness in his home. The time when they drink the most liquor is from June 15 to September 15, in each year. I regret to have to say that with reference to temperance, the Indians have made no progress. Cases of immorality are rare and when they do happen, are due to the excessive use of liquor.

I have, &c.,

ALPHONSE MARCOUX,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE—BERSIMIS AGENCY,

BERSIMIS, July 28, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, for my agency, comprising the bands residing at Escoumains, Bersimis and Seven Islands.

ESCOUMAINS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southwest side of Escoumains river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in the county of Saguenay, and comprises an area of ninety-seven acres. The soil is sandy, and not very good for cultivation, except for potatoes, of which the Indians generally have a fairly good crop, enough for themselves, and sometimes a few bushels to sell.

Population.—The population this year is the same as last year, namely, 43.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good throughout the year; their houses and premises are kept clean. Their close proximity to the

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village of Escoumains, and their almost daily contact with the whites, whom they try to imitate in certain respects, has rendered this small band the cleanest and most well-behaved Indians of my agency.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are various, such as fur-hunting in winter, they also kill a few seals every winter, but seals are getting scareer every year, and the time is not far when the seals will have disappeared entirely from the place. In summer-time they act as guides to sportsmen and explorers. Sportsmen often take some of them as guides to go down the north shore as far as Seven islands, and sometimes further, paying and using them well,—always being well satisfied with their services. They also do some fishing. Some of the young men sometimes work in the lumber camps of Escoumains in winter and in the saw-mills in summer. The older men and women plant potatoes in the spring, make the canoes for the band and do the general housework. They seldom take their women to the woods for their winter's hunt. They live fairly well, but depend mostly on hunting for a living.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, but this year the children of school age attended the school for the whites in the village of Escoumains, which is only about a mile from the reserve, the department having made arrangements with the school trustees for the attendance of the Indian children at that school.

All the members of this band can speak French, and all can read and write their own language.

Progress.—The conditions of life of this band have been nearly the same ever since I have known them, the income from their hunt not varying much from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—All the Indians of this band are very temperate, none are addicted to strong drink, although it would be easy for them to procure intoxicants if they wished. All are very moral.

BERSIMIS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Bersimis river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in the county of Saguenay, and comprises an area of 63,100 acres. There is a good quantity of spruce, good for saw-logs, also some few pines, which could be made into saw-logs, a large quantity of spruce for pulp; also a great quantity of cord-wood. There is also good farming land, but the Indians do not care about farming.

Population.—The population of this band this year is 484.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good throughout the year. Many are consumptives. Their way of living is not entirely what it ought to be in regard to cleanliness and sanitation, and it is almost impossible to convince them of this; if they understand, they do not care to change their way of living. Some of their houses are crowded in summer with three or four times the number of individuals they ought to contain, so much so that it is almost impossible to keep houses and individuals clean. They live almost entirely on bread made with baking soda, lard and tea, until they begin to catch salmon, about the middle of June.

Occupations.—The only occupations of these Indians are fur-hunting in winter, and in summer making their own canoes, as they need a new one almost every second year. Only a few out of the band are able to make good canoes, and these supply the others with new canoes, the prices of which are not less than \$25 for either birch bark or canvas canoes. They began using canvas for their canoes only two years ago, but are rapidly discarding bark for canvas. They also set nets for salmon first on the sea-shore of the reserve, when the salmon begin to enter the river; then later, in the middle of July, they remove their nets up the river, in which they have the exclusive right to fish. Bersimis river is a very good river for salmon fishing, and is renowned for its big salmon, thirty to forty-pound salmon are common, I have been told that a sixty-five pounds salmon was caught some years ago.

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Since the Messrs. Revillon have established a trading store here, they have bought all the fresh salmon that the Indians could catch. This is of great importance to the Indians, as they pay spot cash for it. The Indians who went inland last fall, and staid there all winter, made fairly good hunts; but those who came back to the reserve after the fall hunt did not make much then, nor did they do much better in the spring when they went back to their hunting grounds; this they generally do about the end of February and the beginning of March, dragging their outfit and often small children unable to walk, on toboggans, often having to make two or three trips over the same ground in order to carry the whole of their outfit. It is a very tedious work, and if they have far to go, leaves them very little time to hunt in the spring, very often hunting only two or three weeks before it is time to start back, which happens as soon as the lakes and rivers open. The last of the Indians to reach Bersimis this year arrived on July 9. The prices paid for fur this year by local merchants were very good, indeed, I believe the highest ever paid here for marten and otter, as much as \$50 was paid for one marten, and good prime otters sold for from \$30 to \$40 cash. This was done by merchants to induce the Indians to pay their accounts. The law prohibiting the trapping of beaver which ends this fall, will give the Indians a better chance of making a good hunt.

Education.—There is a good school on the reserve, conducted by two nuns. The children attending school regularly are making fair progress, but a great many are away in the woods with their parents ten months in the year.

Progress.—I cannot say that the Indians of this band are making any progress, they see nothing beyond a good hunt, which gives them the means of satisfying their childish fancies for a few days only. It is astonishing to see how quickly they can scatter their money, with the least possible results for their welfare.

Temperance and Morality.—I am sorry to say that a great number of this band are addicted to strong drink. Although great care is taken to prevent whisky traders from plying their trade here, Indians always manage in some way to get it, so long as they have money they are always ready to pay any price for whisky, which is a great inducement to traders to visit Bersimis. The fact that many Indians of this band have French names, also helps them to obtain whisky, either in Quebec or on the south shore, to which places they write to merchants, inclosing money in their letters for whatever quantity of whisky they want, and sign these letters with their French names; the merchants not knowing, or they are not supposed to know, that the orders are from Indians, fill the orders, and in due time Mr. So and So receives his fire-water, and generally does not let it evaporate in the jug.

SEVEN ISLANDS BAND.

Population.—The population of this band is 377.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good throughout the year; but like the Indians of Bersimis, consumption is prevalent among the members of the band. They have fairly good buildings, of which they are very proud, they keep them clean, as also their premises.

Education.—These Indians have no school for themselves. Some of them can speak both French and English.

Temperance and Morality.—A great many of this band are addicted to intoxicants and avail themselves of the same means as the Indians of Bersimis to obtain whisky, many traders frequent the place.

I have, &c.,

ADOLPHE GAGNON,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE—MINGAN AGENCY,
MINGAN, August 29, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

MINGAN BAND.

In this agency, which includes Mingan, Romaine, Natashquan and St. Augustine, and extends east of here to the straits of Belle Isle, there has never been any special reservation of land made for the Indians, and they generally camp, at or near the Hudson's Bay Company's posts, on their arrival from the interior; the site of their camping ground here is west of the post, on the sea coast near the Mingan river, a very healthy locality, on a large section of land which is leased by the above company from the proprietors of the Seigniory of Mingan, on which the land is situated.

Population.—Here the band consists of forty-three families, forming a total of 250 individuals. One of the men who died during the year, Jerome Napaish, had attained the age of ninety, and up to within three years past was still able to hunt, and generally earned sufficient to support himself and wife without assistance. He was always in the best of health, which was no doubt owing to his being strictly sober, never having been known to make any use of intoxicating liquor.

Health and Sanitation.—Owing to an epidemic of diphtheria which broke out in this band in June this year, five children and one woman died of this disease. There were forty-three cases in the band, and the cases lasted nearly a month before it was stamped out. Dr. Tremblay was attending the Indians here during the epidemic, and gave more than twenty days' attendance. His services were most valuable, and were the means of preventing a very large number of deaths.

This disease has been prevalent on the coast since last fall among the white settlers, and some of the band no doubt came in contact with some of those who were infected, during the spring when they arrived from the interior, and thus brought it to the general camping ground. Apart from this outbreak, the general health of the band has been good during the year, excepting the few cases of consumption, which is usual, and owing to the exposure that the Indians are subject to by their mode of living.

After the epidemic had been stamped out, all clothes, buildings, &c., were thoroughly disinfected by Dr. Tremblay, and, as these Indians of late years are in the habit of keeping their persons and premises in a very clean condition, there is very little likelihood of the disease making its appearance among them again this season, though some of the old people are still suffering from the after-effects.

Occupations.—The members of this band are fur-hunters, hunting being their only means of living. They have done well this last year, the number of skins taken by them being very much larger than in 1904, and the current prices paid for these have been higher, thus the majority of them have been able to meet all their liabilities to merchants and traders who supplied them for hunting last year, and have had a fair surplus to enable them to live in comfort during the summer months while they were out on the coast.

The Hudson's Bay Company are the only merchants doing business here, and the members of this band deal almost wholly with them. Before leaving in July this

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year, they were all given a good supply of provisions and other goods required for hunting in the interior; and from present prospects will likely pass the winter comfortably, making good hunts, and require no further assistance, except a few old widows, who, owing to age, cannot go inland with the others, but remain around the posts, and are given a small supply of provisions from time to time during the winter.

Buildings.—There are fourteen comfortable houses here owned by the band. Many of these are well furnished, and look quite nice, and with the outbuildings are kept in good repair, clean outside and in, and well painted. Except here, and one each at Natashquan and St. Augustine, there are no other houses owned by Indians in this agency.

Stock and Farming.—No stock of any kind is kept by this band, nor do they attempt any kind of farming. Even the one half-breed who formerly planted a small plot of potatoes, has given this up. Owing to their leaving in July each year for their hunting grounds, it would be impossible for them to cultivate anything, even if the soil were suitable for this purpose, which it is not, and owing to early frosts even a crop of potatoes is doubtful.

Education.—There are no schools in this agency, the only means of education or instruction for the band being during the annual visit of the missionary, which lasts about two weeks.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is not much change in this respect from year to year. Their occupation being wholly hunting, they have not much prospect of improving in any way. As the greater part of the band are away in the interior for ten months in the year, there would be no advantage to be gained by having schools. In one respect, however, there is great improvement, this being that practically no liquor is being made use of by this band, and except in one or two cases, which occurred this spring, none of this band have been intoxicated this season or last. The reports in connection with drinking by this band during the spring, I am pleased to be able to state, were very much exaggerated and unreliable, and were made by parties in their own interests who by complaints made against other traders doing business with this band and competing with them in prices paid for furs, endeavoured in this way to secure all the trade for themselves, and thus get the fur from the Indians at their own prices.

There were several cases of Indians having had liquor here during the early part of the summer. Some of them were in Quebec early in June purchasing supplies, and, no doubt brought a small quantity of liquor down here with them when they returned; and others may have received some during the early part of the season from local steamers and schooners plying between the coast and Quebec; but it is difficult to keep them from making use of some, and also difficult to procure sufficient reliable evidence (when supplied in this way) to make out a case, and the Indian in fault generally leaves for the interior, or other parts, before I can secure evidence for conviction. However, the liquor question, in connection with this band, is now much improved, and of late has caused little trouble, and is likely to cause less in future.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, not coming in contact with the whites to any extent, are very moral, and especially among themselves, a case of immorality being seldom, if ever, heard of.

SEVEN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—As represented last year, a reserve for this band of Indians was partly arranged for with the Quebec government; but unfortunately it was not a suitable site, owing to the approach by water being too shoal. Last season when I visited this place, and inspected the site for the proposed reserve, I suggested that another piece of land should be arranged for, which the Indians were very anxious to have done, as

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it was better situated for the purpose, and that the section first proposed should be retained as a wood reserve, to enable this band at all times to have a supply of firewood near at hand. However, as the Quebec government objected to giving two reserves in the same county, it was thought advisable to make an exchange for the section desired by the band, and after meeting the Quebec government representative and land agent, both acting for the Department of Lands and Forests, with whom I discussed the matter, another section of land was accepted in exchange as a more suitable site for a reserve, this, however, being subject to approval of the department. A copy of the agreement with the above parties, representing the Quebec government, and a full detailed report of the section of land proposed for the new reserve, I inclosed in my letter regarding this matter on the 28th inst., and if the department approves of what has been done, the boundaries of this reserve can be marked next season and the Indian houses that are not on the section proposed, can be removed to it.

As the matter of a reserve had not been settled, the Indians requested that the election for chief should be postponed for another year, as they all preferred having this definitely arranged before, which of course was granted.

Population.—This band consists of eighty-four families, making a total of 384 individuals.

Health and Sanitation.—Here there were no contagious diseases this year, and the Indians enjoyed fairly good health. While out on the seacoast they gave much attention to cleanliness, and a great improvement in this respect is noticeable, especially in their houses, within the last two years. This, and no use being made of intoxicating liquor, within the last two years, is no doubt the reason for the increase in population, and the healthy condition of the band.

Occupations.—All the members of this band are fur hunters, hunting being their only means of living. They have done very poorly this year, owing to failure of caribou. They were very hard up for food during the winter, and unable to do much trapping for fur, and, in consequence could not pay their last year's advances given them by the local merchants. They have been short all summer, just receiving sufficient supplies of staple provisions from the traders they deal with to keep them going until they left for the interior in August, when they were fairly well supplied for the trip to their hunting grounds for the winter, but, in general the debt given them was at least two-thirds less than usual, this will be to their advantage, as owing to large debts being given formerly by the many traders with whom they do business, it led to their being extravagant and wasteful, and in many cases very dishonest when a question of paying their liabilities was concerned.

The prices realized for pelts have been fair, representing an advance of 25 per cent over last year.

No farming is carried on by this band, the soil being unsuitable, and in any case, their mode of life would prevent a successful attempt being made to cultivate the land.

Buildings.—This band owns forty-four comfortable frame houses, which are kept in good sanitary condition, while they are occupied during the summer; they are well built, painted and decorated, many of them also being well furnished.

Stock.—None is kept by any of the band.

Education.—Their only means of receiving any instruction is during the missionary's annual visit, which lasts two weeks. As all the band are absent in the interior for ten months out of the year, schools if established would not be of any advantage to them.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are not many changes to note, except that there has been no drinking among them since two years, when a number of whites (liquor-sellers) and some of the Indians were arrested and severely fined for offences committed owing to liquor.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, though in contact for several months each year with a large village settled by whites, are very moral, and especially so

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among themselves, since drinking has been put a stop to, a case of immorality being seldom, if ever, heard of.

I have, &c.,

W. D. B. SCOTT,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

TIMISKAMING AGENCY,

NORTH TIMISKAMING, August 21, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of the Timiskaming band for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The Timiskaming reserve is situated on the north bank of the Ottawa river, commonly called the Quinze, at the head of Timiskaming lake, county of Pontiac. It formerly comprised an area of 38,400 acres, but 23,046 acres have been surrendered, leaving 15,354 acres for the use of the band. Of the above quantity the Indians have located 3,270 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 229.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been very fair during the past year. There was an outbreak of small-pox during the winter, but no deaths occurred therefrom. Sanitary measures are tolerably well observed.

Occupations.—The principal industries engaged in by the greater part of the band are agriculture, acting as guides to tourists and sportsmen in summer, working in the lumber camps during the winter and on timber drives in spring. A few have been engaged during the past year on the transcontinental railway survey; a few build canoes for sale; others do some trapping, but fur-bearing animals are scarce in the immediate vicinity.

Buildings.—There has been one new building put up during the year, and some improvements to others already erected.

Stock.—There has been but little change in number or in quality of their stock during the past year.

Farm Implements.—The band is tolerably well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve. Sister Mary Aimee, of the Society of Good Shepherds, has taught during the past year. The majority of the children attend very irregularly; those that do attend regularly make fairly good progress.

Progress.—Some are making fair progress, others are doing but little more than eking out a living.

Temperance and Morality.—A large majority of this band are temperate in their habits; there are a few individuals that are somewhat addicted to drinking liquor when they can get it, but I believe there has been less liquor used during the past year than for some years previous. There has been but little immorality brought to my notice during the year.

I have, &c.,

ADAM BURWASH,

Indian Agent.

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NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHEASTERN DIVISION,
RICHIBUCTO, July 27, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location of Agency.—This agency is in northern New Brunswick, and embraces all the Indian reserves in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland.

EEL RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is in Restigouche county, about four miles from the town of Dalhousie and about the same distance from the main line of the Intercolonial railway. It contains 220 acres, of which but a small portion is cleared, the remainder being woodland and bog-land.

Population.—The population of this band is 72.

Occupations.—These Indians work in the lumber woods, at stream-driving and in the saw-mills, where they get good wages. They pay small attention to farming, beyond planting a few acres of potatoes and some garden vegetables. They do some fishing and engage to a limited extent in the manufacture of Indian wares.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have no stock or farm implements.

Education.—They pay no attention to education.

Characteristics.—Some of these Indians are industrious and are becoming more comfortable in circumstances than they formerly were.

BATHURST BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians have two reserves, one, the Pabineau reserve, seven miles from the town of Bathurst, and the other, St. Peter's island or Indian island, as it is sometimes called, about half a mile from the town, both in the county of Gloucester. The Pabineau reserve contains about 1,000 acres, chiefly woodland, and St. Peter's island, 16 acres, nearly all of which is cleared. All the Bathurst Indians formerly lived at Pabineau, but they nearly all moved off this reserve and settled on the island, or on the adjoining mainland. The island is separated from the mainland by a narrow passage about half a mile wide.

Population.—The population of this band is 33.

Occupations.—These Indians manufacture and sell Indian wares; they also work at lumbering and in the lumber mills. Most of them engage in begging. They also do some hunting and fishing.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have no stock or farm implements.

Education.—They pay no attention whatever to education.

Progress.—They are making no progress.

BURNT CHURCH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Miramichi bay, about thirty miles from the town of Chatham. The shore is high and the reserve pleasantly locat-

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ed. It contains 2,058 acres. The Indians occupy about 250 acres; the remainder is covered with wood. There is some timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 206.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing; they also do some farming and manufacture and sell Indian wares.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Not more than a dozen of these Indians have any stock or farm implements.

Education.—There is a school-house on this reserve and a school for the Indian children has been kept open several years. Many of the younger Indians can read and write.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of these Indians are industrious and are making some progress.

EEL GROUND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the northwest branch of the Miramichi river, Northumberland county, about six miles above the town of Newcastle. It contains 2,682 acres, about 225 of which are cleared, the remainder being wood and timber-land. The soil is fertile.

Population.—The population is 153, the same as last year.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in working in the lumber woods, stream-driving and at the mills. They do some farming and fishing and manufacture Indian wares.

Stock and Farm Implements.—A number of these Indians have provided themselves with stock and farm implements.

Education.—The school building burnt some time ago has not yet been replaced. The school is kept open in a building engaged for that purpose. The majority of children between six and fourteen years of age attend school and many of the young Indians can read and write.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of these Indians are industrious, and the band as a whole are progressing.

RED BANK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both sides of the Little Southwest Miramichi river, about fifteen miles above Newcastle. It contains about 5,575 acres, well wooded with hard and soft wood, timber and fire-wood. The land is generally fertile. The Indians occupy about fifty acres.

Population.—The population is 53.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming; they also lumber and fish.

Stock and Farm Implements.—A number of these Indians have provided themselves with stock and farm implements.

Education.—Very little attention is given to education.

Progress.—These Indians are amongst the most progressive in this agency.

BIG COVE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Richibucto river, in Kent county, and contains about 2,000 acres, a great part of which is fertile land. The Indians occupy about 300 acres; the remainder is woodland and a tract of bog-land.

Population.—The population of the band is 290.

Occupations.—These Indians farm, fish, manufacture Indian wares and lumber. Many of them leave the reserve in the summer season and settle in shanties at different points where they can secure employment in mills and loading lumber, and where

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they can more conveniently manufacture and dispose of their wares. In winter they generally return to the reserve.

Stock and Farm Implements.—A number of these Indians have horses, cattle and farm implements.

Education.—There is a school on this reserve and the Indians take much more interest in education than they formerly did. Many of the Indian children can read and write. The teacher, Miss Mary Isaac, a young lady of the Micmac tribe from Restigouche, Quebec, is still in charge of the school and has done much to interest the Indians in the cause of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are industrious and progressive, others indolent and careless.

INDIAN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Richibucto river, in Kent county, and contains 100 acres of dry, sandy land. About 25 acres are under cultivation, the remainder being covered with small spruce and fir bushes.

Population.—The population of this band is 34.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in river and deep sea fishing; they also do some farming.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They keep little stock and have few farm implements.

Education.—These Indians take more interest in education than most other Indians of this agency. There are eight children of school age on the reserve, and of these six attend a neighbouring white school and one attends the Richibucto grammar school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians with few exceptions are industrious and are progressing.

BUCTOUCHE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the Buctouche river, about three miles above the village of Buctouche, in Kent county. It contains about 350 acres, about 50 of which are cleared. The soil is fertile.

Population.—The population is 25.

Occupations.—These Indians do some farming, but they chiefly engage in the manufacture of Indian wares and in begging.

Education.—Education is altogether neglected by these Indians.

Progress.—They are making no progress.

OTHER RESERVES.

The remaining reserves in this agency are not occupied by Indians, except Fort Folly reserve, in Westmorland county, on which three Indian families reside. Pockmouche reserve, in Gloucester county, and Tabusintac reserve, in Northumberland county, belong to the Burnt Church band. Pockmouche reserve contains 2,477 acres, chiefly woodland, growing small pine and spruce and also some bog-land. Tabusintac reserve contains 8,070 acres of woodland and timber-land growing spruce, pine, cedar, hemlock and hard woods. The Big Hole reserve, in Northumberland county, is divided between the Eel Ground and Red Bank bands; it contains 6,303 acres, part of which is covered with wood and timber and part with scrub pine. There is a valuable salmon pool in connection with this reserve and another in connection with the Pabineau reserve near Bathurst. Renous reserve and Indian Point reserve are both in Northumberland county, and each contains 100 acres; the former belongs to the Eel Ground band, and the latter to the Red Bank band. Fort Folly reserve on the Petitcodiac river, in Westmorland county,

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contains 62½ acres, only a strip of which along the river is fit for agriculture, the remainder consisting of high stony land covered with spruce bushes.

INDIANS NOT SETTLED ON RESERVES.

There are a number of Indians in this agency not settled on reserves. Including the three families residing at Fort Folly, Westmorland county, they number 64. They live principally by begging and manufacturing Indian wares, and live in small huts or shanties. A family of four of these Indians settled at Big Cove last fall and joined the Big Cove band; another family removed to Nova Scotia.

Health and Sanitation.—Last winter was an unusually severe one, and there was much destitution and sickness among the Indians of this agency, particularly among those Indians who were living off the reserves. A number of Big Cove Indians spent the winter at Painsec Junction in Westmorland and among these Indians there were no less than five deaths from pneumonia. There are many cases of consumption among the Burnt Church and Big Cove Indians. Whooping-cough was prevalent among the children of the Burnt Church Indians last fall and during the winter diphtheria broke out in this band, but happily the spread of the disease was checked before it had done much harm. In the spring, lime was furnished the Indians of the different reserves and most of them lime-washed and cleansed their premises. They also removed all filth and garbage that had accumulated during the winter.

Buildings.—Nearly all the Indians living on the reserves occupy small frame houses, many of which are very comfortable. The Indians living off the reserve live in small, cheaply built, badly ventilated, dirty shanties that afforded a very poor protection from the severity of last winter. Those who keep stock have small frame barns. The Burnt Church band has a school-house, church and council-house built on the reserve. The Eel Ground band has a church and lock-up, and the Big Cove band has a church, school-house, council-house nearly completed, and other buildings in connection. The Indian Island band has a church and so have the Fort Folly Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—The greater number of these Indians are temperate, but many will procure liquor and get drunk in spite of all efforts to prevent it. There is, however, in this respect a steady improvement. They are, as a general rule, law-abiding, peaceable and moral.

I have, &c.,

WM. D. CARTER,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN DIVISIONS,
FREDERICTON, July 17, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the county of Madawaska. It consists of 720 acres, of which 518 are forest lands. The remainder comprises intervale, pasture and high lands, that are well adapted for farming purposes.

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Population.—The population of the band is 49.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are hunting, guiding, milling, stream and river driving; also the manufacture of Indian wares, and farming.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band for the past year was fairly good. Their dwellings are detached from each other. The water used for domestic purposes is supplied from springs, and all refuse of every kind is removed as soon as the snow leaves the ground.

Temperance and Morality.—Intoxicants, with but rare exceptions, are not indulged in by these Indians. Their morals are good. All of the band, I am pleased to state, are industrious and in a manner self-supporting.

Education.—A few of the children regularly attend the free school of the district. The majority of them, however, will not mix with white children, or attend school, although they would be welcome to do so.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the junction of the Tobique and St. John rivers, in the county of Victoria. It consists of an area of about 15,000 acres of forest and farming lands. The forest land below the Tobique river is not well adapted for farming owing to its gulches and hilly nature. The land north of the Tobique river—including the forest and farming lands—is of excellent quality for farming. The band, however, prefer almost any other employment to this industry.

Population.—The population of the band is 191.

Occupations.—The several employments of the band are acting as guides, hunting, stream-driving, working in the lumber woods, rafting lumber, running rafts from Tobique to Fredericton, farming, the manufacture of Indian wares, and ordinary labour for residents of Perth and Andover villages. A number of the band engage in farming; the principal crops raised are potatoes, buckwheat, oats, hay and a few vegetables. This produce only answers their immediate wants whilst engaged at other employments.

Health and Sanitation.—The band for the past year, and especially the past winter, it being one of the most severe experienced in New Brunswick for many years past, was troubled with much sickness such as grippe, lung trouble, &c. No disease, however, of a contagious nature made its appearance amongst them during the year. The sanitary regulations prescribed by the department were attended to in the latter part of the month of May last. Their houses are of modern style, they are detached from each other and at all seasons, including the surrounding premises, are found neat and clean. The water used for domestic purposes is supplied from two springs situated on a hillside a distance of 100 rods from the village, and is conveyed by two aqueducts to all parts of the reserve, and is properly guarded from any foul matter coming in contact with the supply.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these Indians are good. A large number of them are strictly temperate. There is, however, another class that at certain times indulge too freely in the use of intoxicants. It is to be hoped that the recent erection of a lock-up on the reserve will have a good effect upon those referred to.

Education.—The day school for the past year was under the supervision of Miss E. H. Costigan, a painstaking teacher. Pupils who attend regularly are making fair progress in their studies. The absence of the children of parents who are given to shifting from place to place, accounts for a falling off in attendance, whilst others for trifling causes keep their children from school. The indifference displayed by some parents in educational affairs is to be regretted.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this reserve are law-abiding and peaceful. They live in harmony with their white neighbours. They are with few exceptions an industrious people; as a rule they earn good wages from the various employments related, but through some mismanagement of their affairs, quite a number of them, especially in sickness, have to receive aid from the department.

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SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated three miles below the town of Woodstock. It fronts on the St. John river. It consists of 200 acres, of which 30 acres are cleared, and used as pasturage and farming lands, the remainder is forest lands.

Population.—The population of this reserve and vicinity is 65.

Occupations.—Basket-making is the principal home industry engaged in by the band. A few of the young men work during the winter season in the lumber woods and in spring-time at stream-driving, whilst others find labour with well-to-do farmers in the vicinity of the reserve. Farming is not engaged in to any extent by the band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. They have been free from contagious diseases the past year. Sanitary regulations are satisfactory.

Temperance and Morals.—Their habits and morals, with one solitary exception, are good. The band is entirely free from the use of intoxicants.

Education.—There is a free school in the district at which the children could attend, but owing to their habits, they fail to do so, as they dislike mixing with white children.

KINGSCLEAR RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear, York county. It is eleven miles from the city of Fredericton. It comprises 460 acres, of which 360 acres are forest land, which is covered with a second growth of soft wood. The remainder of the reserve is cleared and fenced lands that are used by Indians for farming and pasturage purposes.

Population.—The population of the band is 120.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of this band are the manufacture of Indian wares, working in the lumber woods, stream-driving, labouring with farmers of Kingsclear, and farming for themselves. Their wares are disposed of at Fredericton and amongst farmers in the vicinity and to summer visitors from other places.

Temperance and Morality.—Their habits and morals are extra good. They are law-abiding and live on friendly terms with their white neighbours and with each other. It is a rare thing to hear of the use of liquor of any kind amongst them.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been remarkably good. Sanitary measures in and about their dwellings are carefully looked after. The drainage and water-supply are of the best, and I am pleased to state there has not been a death amongst them during the year.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is taught by Miss Mary C. Monaghan, a very competent second-class teacher. All children of school age attend regularly. This is due to the interest manifested in educational affairs by their parents. All the pupils from the 1st to the 5th grade of the different subjects taught, are making good progress.

ST. MARY'S RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises but two acres of land. It is situated between the St. Mary's and Gibson villages, on the bank of the St. John river, and directly opposite the city of Fredericton.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 127.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, guiding, stream-driving, loading deals in large scows at the mouth of the Nashwack river, milling and the making of Indian wares. Farming is not engaged in outside of a

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few gardens of potatoes. The young and middle-aged men find ready employment at milling and other work.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians was fairly good. No disease of a contagious nature made its appearance amongst them during the year, and notwithstanding the over-crowding of the reserve with dwellings, the sanitary regulations are quite satisfactorily attended to.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to this reserve being situated near Fredericton and the approach of a public bridge leading from St. Mary's to the city of Fredericton, and also situated between the villages of St. Mary's and Gibson, the Indians are subject to greater temptations than are those of any other band of the agency. It is, therefore, not surprising, considering the small area of the reserve and the number living thereon, that many of them indulge to excess in intoxicating liquors, the result being that at times there is much strife and quarrelling amongst families coupled with other misconduct that is not only unedifying to the rising generation, but often necessitates the assistance of the police force to quell.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve. Miss M. I. Rush, holding a second-class certificate is the teacher. The attendance of pupils is satisfactory. Some of the children are bright and attentive to their studies, and are making fair progress, whilst others are rather dull to learn.

OROMOCTO RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Oromocto, eleven miles below the city of Fredericton. It fronts on the River St. John and contains 125 acres, 30 of which are farming and pasturage lands. The remainder is forest land, which is well wooded with spruce and hardwood.

Population.—The population of the band is 79.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is labouring work. In summer they find work in mills at Burton and Upper Gagetown. Others find employment amongst their white neighbours of Oromocto village, the farmers of this district. In winter the able-bodied men work in the woods, and engage in some hunting. Others engage in basket-making, but as ash wood is becoming very scarce in this locality, very little is done in this business. A few of the band do more or less farming, merely raising some potatoes to answer their immediate use.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band apart from diseases that they are subject to, has been fairly good. They were free from contagious diseases during the year. Their dwellings are detached, and the sanitary regulations of the department have been attended to. The water used for domestic purposes is collected from springs and the reserve is most favourably situated in the interest of health.

Habits and Morals.—The habits and morals of these Indians are good.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. There is, however, a free school in this district which the children are welcome to attend, but although frequently advised to take advantage of the trustees' offer, they, on account of their peculiar habits and the indifference of their parents, fail to do so.

General Remarks.—The remainder of the Indians of this agency are located in King's, Queen's, St. John, and Charlotte counties. The occupations of these are much the same as Indians of other parts of the agency. The majority of the Indians, when in health, are industrious, law-abiding, and kindly respected by their white neighbours, and with but few exceptions, intemperance is not indulged in to the same extent as in former years.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,

Indian Superintendent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,
ANNAPOLIS, June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended this day.

Reserves.—The Indians of Annapolis county have two reserves, containing a combined area of 972 acres. The one situated on the Liverpool road, eight miles from the town of Annapolis, has no land suitable for agriculture, and is covered in part with a second growth of bushes, &c. The one situated on the boundary line between Annapolis and Queen's counties has very good soil, and the greater part is covered with a good growth of timber. There is no public road within three miles of it, and consequently it is not convenient for settlement. There are no Indians living on either reserve, and they do not derive any benefit from them.

Population.—The population of this agency is 61.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. There have been no contagious diseases. Their dwellings are nearly all frame buildings, and are kept neat and clean. The Indians willingly comply with sanitary regulations.

Occupations.—They nearly all make an effort to grow some farm products; but their principal occupations are basket-making, hunting, fishing, acting as guides to hunting and fishing parties, chopping for lumbermen and stream-driving.

Education.—The children attend the public school at Lequille, and the teachers report that they make fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians try to live with as little work as possible, but make a fairly comfortable living while enjoying good health; but sickness generally finds them without any reserve to draw from; then they need assistance. They are temperate and law-abiding, and live on friendly terms with their white neighbours. Their progress is slow.

I have, &c.,

JOHN LACY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBORO' COUNTIES,
HEATHERTON, September 11, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Population.—The population of this band is 217.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians besides farming, are fishing, hunting, coopering, basket-making, &c., &c. None of the Indians live exclusively by farming.

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Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these Indians are temperate and not inclined to immorality.

I have, &c.,

J. R. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY—ESKASONI AGENCY,
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, September 26, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The Eskasoni reserve is situated on the north side of East bay, on the Bras d'Or lake, and is about thirty miles from any town in this county.

Population.—The population of the reserve is 124.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are coopering, basket-making, hunting, fishing and farming. They do not follow exclusively any of these avocations, and those of them who devote more of their time to farming are much better off.

Education.—They have a school, and the children who regularly attend make good average progress; but parents are very indifferent about sending their children to school.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule, they are a very sober, honest, moral class of people.

I have, &c.,

A. CAMERON, P.P.,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY—SYDNEY AGENCY,
SYDNEY, June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

SYDNEY BAND.

Reserves.—The Indians of the Sydney band have two reserves. The smaller, containing about two and three-quarter acres, is situated in the city of Sydney and all the Indians of the band live on it. The larger is at Caribou marsh, about six miles from Sydney, and contains about 600 acres. There are no Indians living on this reserve. It is mostly timber land, and a few acres of intervale, which produces a

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considerable quantity of hay ; but the Indians do not look after the hay, and it is year after year appropriated by white people living in the neighbourhood. All the good the Indians make out of this reserve is that they get some timber from it in winter-time.

Population.—The population of this band is 62. There was a decrease of 20 in the population during the year. This was principally due to migration. Some went back to the Eskasoni reserve and some who came here from Prince Edward Island when labour was easily obtained, left on account of the depression caused in labour by the strike on the iron and steel company's works last fall. But most of these will likely return in the near future.

Health and Sanitation.—No contagious diseases have existed in the band for the year, and they have been comparatively free from serious illness with the exception of quite a number of cases of pneumonia last spring. At present there are no apparent cases of consumption in this band. The sanitary conditions are very good. Both men and women seem to take much greater interest, not only in the cleanliness of their houses and premises, but in that of their own persons as well. The school is exercising lasting benefits on the younger children, as the teacher is particularly strict with regard to cleanliness.

Occupations.—Labour was hard to obtain during last winter, but some of the men earned considerable money shovelling snow. The women worked about town washing and scrubbing. Altogether there has not been very much distress among them and since the winter passed they are all pretty comfortable.

Buildings.—One new frame house has been built and one comfortable shanty, and many improvements in the houses already built have taken place since my last report.

Education.—The school is constantly in operation. The attendance is good and the teacher is giving entire satisfaction.

Temperance and Morality.—The large majority are sober and there are some who do not touch liquor at all ; yet I cannot say that they are all free from the vice of intemperance.

There are only three in the band whose morals are known to be bad ; these are women, and two of them came here from other reserves.

NORTH SYDNEY BAND.

There is no Indian reserve at North Sydney ; the Indians there are squatted on private property about a mile and a half from town.

Population.—The population of this band is 57.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is fair as a rule ; some suffer from muscular rheumatism, but they are free from contagious diseases. Measles is prevalent among them just now. This is the only contagious disease that has appeared among them for some years. Their houses, though of frame, are only shanties, but the women are industrious and keep their houses very clean. The grounds are not improved upon in any way.

Occupations.—Their chief occupation is labouring around town, but some make baskets and do some cooping.

Temperance and Morality.—They are sober and on the whole can claim a pretty fair standard of morality.

I have, &c.,

D. K. McINTYRE,

Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,
TRURO, July 14, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with accompanying agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The Millbrook reserve is situated three miles south of Truro. It contains an area of 35 acres. There is also a wood lot one-half mile south of the reserve, consisting of 40 acres.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been good.

Population.—The population of this band is 78.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are coopering, making rustic-work, basket-making, berry-picking, bead-work, and chopping cord-wood; also making hockey-sticks.

Education.—The Indians of the reserve have enjoyed the privilege of a school for over six years and are making fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of the Indians endeavour to do a small amount of farming, from which they receive a fair return, but the majority prefer to work at other occupations.

I have, &c.,

THOS. B. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
PARRSBORO', July 28, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report, together with the accompanying agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This agency comprises the whole of Cumberland county, one of the largest counties in the province of Nova Scotia. Several small settlements of Indians are found scattered throughout the county; by far the largest of these is at the Franklin Manor reserve, which is headquarters for all the Indians and the home of the chief. This reserve is situated near Halfway river, about fourteen miles from Parrsboro', and thirty-five from the town of Amherst. It consists of 1,000 acres of good land.

Population.—The number of Indians in the county is 94.

Occupations.—Those Indians who live on, or in the vicinity of the reserve, subsist largely from the produce of their farms; but even these earn some money, making baskets, axe-helves, tubs, &c.; and nearly all hunt, more or less. Those living at

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Springhill Junction are chiefly engaged in making pick-handles, which they sell to the miners at Springhill. Many of the young men work in the lumber woods in winter and in mills in summer. The women make baskets and fancy-work, and earn more or less money by picking and selling berries.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians, during the past year, has not been very good. Several have died of consumption, and, notwithstanding the fact that the instructions of the department regarding sanitary precautions were carefully carried out, there are, at the present time, at least two or three suffering from this dread disease.

Education.—Nearly or quite all the young Indians in the vicinity of the reserve can read and write. They are taught in the Halfway River school, to which the department kindly makes a quarterly grant to pay for this privilege.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of two or three at Springhill Junction, all the Indians in this county are temperate; a few of them are not quite so moral as I could wish.

I have, &c.,

F. A. RAND,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MIGMACS OF DIGBY COUNTY,
BEAR RIVER, July 5, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated one and a half miles from the village of Bear River, and contains 1,600 acres, of which 48 are cultivated, 200 are natural pasture and the remainder is underwood, chiefly second growth birch.

Population.—The population is 207; 30 live in Weymouth, the remainder on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no contagious disease amongst the Indians during the year. Their general health has been fairly good. There has been an improvement in the sanitary condition on the reserve; they keep their houses clean and tidy.

Buildings.—The buildings are frame, most of them are in good repair and warm.

Occupations.—They derive their support from hunting, acting as guides for sportsmen, river-driving, making fancy-work of different kinds and day-labouring.

Education.—They have one school-house on the reserve. The attendance is very good. The pupils learn quickly and their parents are taking an interest in their education.

Characteristics.—With a few exceptions, they are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance.—With a few exceptions they are temperate.

I have, &c.,

JAS. H. PURDY,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,
SHEET HARBOUR, August 14, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This agency comprises the whole of Halifax county. The Indians reside at various points—principally, Sheet Harbour, Elmsdale, Enfield, Wellington, Windsor Junction, Fall River, Waverley, Bedford and Dartmouth.

Census.—It is very difficult to keep even an approximate census of the Indians of this agency, because during the summer many Indians come from other parts of the province to live in the vicinity of Halifax.

Occupations.—Lumbering, hunting, fishing and basket-making are steady sources of income. Of late years the manufacture of hockey-sticks for winter sport has proved to be a profitable industry. In summer the Indians make considerable money by the sale of souvenirs to summer tourists.

Health.—The Indians of the agency suffer a good deal from ordinary ailments. As a rule they are not rugged and the severity of a winter such as last winter is keenly felt.

Morality.—They are generally law-abiding and sober. Some few cases of crime occur. These are generally the result of over-indulgence in liquor.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. E. McMANUS,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,
SHUBENACADIE, September 2, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The Indian Brook reserve is situated in the north part of the county of Hants. The Indians engaged in farming live there mostly during the whole year, but a large part of the tribe is scattered through the county.

Population.—The population is now 102.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged principally in the manufacture of goods for the fancy and sport markets, such as the popular Micmac hockey-stick and numerous designs of bead and basket work.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been fairly good. Only one death from consumption was reported.

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Education.—Education is having its effect as can be seen by the language and general deportment of the rising population.

General Remarks.—I am glad to report that there has been no disturbance reported and no complaints of intoxication during the year, and although last winter was a season of extreme cold and snow, the band is apparently content and thankful for such aid as the department has supplied them with when in need.

I have, &c.,

ALONZO WALLACE,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,

GLENDALE, June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserves.—In this agency there are two reserves—one of them, Whycomagh, has an area of 1,555 acres; the other, Malagawatch, 1,200.

Population.—At Whycomagh there are 113, and at Malagawatch, 45 persons. The population at both places remains much the same.

Health.—In general the Indians of this agency enjoyed good health. Again this year consumption claimed two victims among them.

Occupations.—One or two individuals depend entirely on farming. The rest gain a livelihood by coopering, basket-making, bead-work, fishing, trapping and hiring out as domestics or common labourers.

Buildings.—The camp has disappeared and all the Indians are housed in frame buildings, although some of them are poor enough as dwellings.

Stock.—What stock the Indians keep is usually in good condition.

Education.—It is the same old story about the poor attendance of the children at school. Progress, if any, is not rapid.

Religion and Morals.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. One or two rovers are no credit to any church, but the rest are good, law-abiding and temperate citizens.

I have, &c.,

DONALD MacPHERSON,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF KING'S COUNTY,

STEAM MILLS, August 24, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

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Reserve.—The Indians of this county are scattered throughout the county, there being but two families on the reserve at Cambridge.

Population.—The population is 78.

Health.—The health of the Indians is good. There have been no infectious diseases among them.

Occupations.—They do but little farming, depending upon hunting, fishing, trapping, coopering, basket-making and acting as guides.

Temperance and Morality.—There is but little drinking amongst them. Their morals are good. They are fairly industrious.

Education.—There are no Indian schools; the children attend school with the whites.

I have, &c.,

C. E. BECKWITH,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,

NEW GLASGOW, July 15, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this agency, the Indian Island reserve and the reserve at Fisher's Grant. The greater number live on the Fisher's Grant reserve. Forty-six Indians live on the Indian island during the summer months. These Indians live in shanties on the adjacent mainland during the winter months. All the other Indians live on the Fisher's Grant reserve, which contains 200 acres of land.

Population.—The Indian population of this agency now numbers 170.

Health.—The general health of the Indians during the past year has been good. There has been no epidemic or contagious disease. Four of the deaths recorded were of infants. Tuberculosis claimed its annual tribute. The physical energy of the Indians is inferior, due no doubt, in large measure, to lack of nourishing food.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency make a living by farming, fishing, coopering, making moccasins, hunting, making pick-handles and occasionally hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—The Indians are improving their dwellings from year to year. Many have sufficiently large frame buildings, comfortably furnished within. In the majority of cases, however, their houses are too small for health or comfort.

Education.—There is a school continually in operation at the Fisher's Grant reserve, which is fairly well attended. An efficient teacher is kept in charge and the children are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—There are three or four Indians who get drunk from time to time. All the rest are of sober habits, and in a large number of cases keep the pledge of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. They live in peace in their sequestered communities and are a God-fearing class of people.

I have, &c.,

JOHN D. MacLEOD,

Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MIGMACS OF QUEEN'S AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,
CALEDONIA, August 17, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—There are three reserves in this agency, of 1,000 acres each,—two in Lunenburg county and one in Queen's county. There are Indians living on the three reserves who are making their living chiefly by farming; there are others living in Lunenburg and Bridgewater, in Lunenburg county, and at Milton Mill village, and Greenfield, in Queen's county. Those not residing on the reserves live by fishing, hunting, basket-making and working in the lumber woods.

Population.—The population of this agency is 172.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been comparatively good; the sanitary regulations with regard to their buildings are fairly observed.

Education.—I am sorry to state that there has been no school on the reserve at New Germany since the Christmas holidays on account of the teacher being sick. I hope to be able to open the school at the commencement of the next term.

Characteristics.—The Indians in this agency, with few exceptions, are industrious and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES HARLOW,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MIGMACS OF RICHMOND COUNTY,
BROOK VILLAGE, July 21, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—Chapel Island reserve, situated on the shore of the beautiful and placid Bras d'Or lake, contains an area of 1,200 acres of excellent soil, of which 312 acres are under cultivation and the rest still covered with primeval forest.

Population.—The population of the reserve is 112.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the reserve during the current year was good. Two died of pneumonia, two of consumption, and one of infantile debility. It is evident, however, that the once robust constitutions of the Indians are degenerating. Many causes can be assigned for this degeneration, but in my opinion, the most pernicious is the general custom amongst them of going around continuously from house to house, begging for stale refuse food which often is not fit

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for dogs. There is no doubt that many are gradually poisoned by this pernicious kind of food, and it is false charity to supply them with it.

Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians engage more or less in farming. In the early summer they all plant a good share of potatoes and quite a few of them sow oats, while during the rest of the year they occupy the time in fishing, hunting, making tubs, baskets, axe-handles and cutting sleepers and pit-props.

Stock.—No doubt there are evidences of improvement in stock-raising, although the scarcity of hay last year affected the Indians as well as the rest of this province.

Farm Implements.—There does not seem to be any scarcity of farm implements, which consist of ploughs, harrows, &c.

Education.—The school is in operation and fair progress is shown. Miss S. E. O'Toole was appointed teacher not long ago, and as she is a teacher of experience and of excellent reputation, good results are anticipated.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is no doubt that the majority of the band are becoming from year to year more industrious. It fact some of them are quite independent and do not require any assistance; nor would they thank any one for offering them charity.

Temperance and Morality.—There is no question about the temperate habits and good moral character of the band. They are most peaceable and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

JOHN FRASER,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,

BADDECK, August 15, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this county, situated at Middle River. It contains 650 acres, about 260 of which is partially cleared; the remainder is covered with a second growth of light timber. The soil is very fertile, being well adapted for raising hay and grain.

Population.—The population on this reserve is 99.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been good,—in fact they have shown a marked improvement in this respect for the last six years.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are farming, coopering, hunting, fishing and hiring out as labourers.

Education.—The school on the reserve was fairly attended during the past year. The attendance shows a slight increase.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are on the whole an industrious and law-abiding class of people. They seem to be gradually improving in their method of farming, although there is still considerable room for improvement. A large number of them live in neat, comfortable dwelling-houses.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of some of the members of one family, the Indians on this reserve are strictly temperate in their habits. So far as I know, they are moral and very honest in their dealings among themselves and with others.

I have, &c.,

A. J. MACDONALD,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NOVA SCOTIA,
MIGMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,
YARMOUTH, October 3, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this county, situated on the north side of Starrs' road about two miles from town. It contains $21\frac{1}{4}$ acres. There are three families living on the reserve. The rest are scattered all over the county, some at Salmon river, Tusket, Tusket Forks, Hectanoogo and Pubnico Head.

Population.—The population of this agency is 80.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is poor. They observe the sanitary regulations as regards their dwellings fairly well.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in saw-mills, log-driving, making baskets, mast-hoops, and axe-handles. Some go as guides for hunting and fishing parties.

Education.—The children attend school fairly well when they have the opportunity.

Characteristics and Progress.—Last winter was so hard and spring so cold and late that the Indians scattered all over the county. When the fishing season opened, they did not plant anything. The berry crop was light, as the frost had killed them. Porpoise fishing is a total failure.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions they are temperate and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

W. H. WHALEN,

Indian Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
MIGMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
HIGGINS ROAD, August 11, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, viz.: Lennox Island reserve and the Morell reserve. The former is an island situated in Richmond bay; it contains 1,320 acres. The Morell reserve is situated on lot 39, in King's county, it contains 204 acres of good land.

Population.—The population of this superintendency comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, is 288.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming, fishing and the manufacture of Indian wares.

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Education.—There is but one school situated on the reserve of Lennox island, and attended by sixteen children, who are making fair progress.

Buildings.—They built this summer a fine parochial-house at a cost of \$600.

Temperance.—On this subject I beg to state that with the exception of a few, the Indians living on the reserves are sober. They have organized a temperance society on Lennox Island, which is doing good work.

I have, &c.,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,

Indian Superintendent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
 RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—FORT FRANCES AGENCY,
 FORT FRANCES, ONT., July 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Agency.—The agency buildings are situated at the mouth of Rainy lake, on what is known as Pitcher's point, about three miles east of Fort Francis, and the agency comprises the following bands, viz. Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2; Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2; Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2; Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake, being fourteen in all.

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, Nos. 14 and 15, are situated at the mouth of Rainy river and contain 6,280 acres. The timber on reserve No. 15 is of poor quality, as fires have frequently run through it during past years and destroyed most of the merchantable timber; but on reserve No. 14 there are large quantities of tamarack, spruce, cedar and poplar. The land is a rich clay loam.

Population.—The population of these two bands is 50.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of all the bands in this agency has been good. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber and dry cord-wood in the winter, and for settlers and saw-mills in the summer, besides fishing and hunting.

Education.—There is no school in operation on these reserves.

Temperance.—These Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they usually get on the American side.

LONG SAULT RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, Nos. 12 and 13, are situated on the north bank of Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. Their combined area is 11,413 acres. The land is a rich clay loam, and is well adapted for stock-raising and farming.

Population.—The population of these bands is 75.

Occupations.—These Indians work at saw-mills, lumber camps and on steam-boats, clearing land for settlers and taking out dry cord-wood.

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Education.—There is a very good day school here under the auspices of the Church of England. The attendance has been fairly regular.

Temperance.—I regret to state that all the Indians along the Rainy river are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they can easily procure on the American side; for, as the law now stands, there is no penalty for supplying liquor to Canadian Indians on the American side.

MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserve.—These bands occupy reserve No. 11, which is situated on the north bank of Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. The area is 5,736 acres. The land is a rich clay loam, and is well adapted for farming and stock-raising.

Population.—The population of these bands is 105.

Occupations.—These Indians are good axemen and can always get employment in lumber camps at good wages. They also make considerable money working for settlers, selling dry cord-wood, fishing and hunting.

Stock.—This is the only band in this agency that shows any desire to raise stock.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve under the auspices of the Church of England, which is taught by Mr. R. H. Bagshaw; but the attendance during the year has been very poor.

Temperance.—These Indians are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of Rainy river, twelve miles east of Fort Frances, and opposite the mouth of the Little Forks river, and is designated as reserve No. 10. It contains an area of 1,920 acres. The land is a rich clay loam.

Population.—The population of this band is 48.

Occupations.—These Indians were employed last winter in taking out saw-logs, ties and cord-wood on the American side, and in running timber down the river in the spring, and made good wages. In summer they work for settlers, on steamboats and in lumber camps. The fishing and hunting is very good.

Temperance.—These Indians are intemperate, and as there is a 'blind pig' kept on the American side of the river, opposite the reserve, they can get all the liquor they can pay for, consequently a great deal of their money is spent in liquor. In November last two of these Indians were shot and one seriously wounded in a drunken row with the keeper of this 'blind pig,' but both recovered.

WILD LAND RESERVE, NO. 15 M.

Reserve.—This reserve, consisting of 24,358 acres, is owned in common by all the above-mentioned Rainy river bands.

It adjoins the Hungry Hall reserves near the mouth of Rainy river. This reserve is well timbered with pine, spruce, tamarack, cedar and poplar. The land is a rich clay loam.

COUCHICHING BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on Rainy lake and Stangecoming bay, three miles north of Fort Frances, and are designated as 16A, 16D and 18B. They contain an area of 15,947 acres. There is considerable good land, but the greater portion is rocky and broken. There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, owing to frequent fires in the past having destroyed the best of the timber.

Population.—This band has a population of 142.

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Occupations.—The resources of this band are many, consisting of working on steamboats, in lumber camps, for settlers, river-driving, cutting and hauling cordwood, fishing and hunting. A number of the Indian women get considerable work at washing and scrubbing at Fort Frances.

Buildings.—The houses are well built and very comfortably furnished, and all are kept clean and neat.

Education.—There is a good day school here. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The attendance has been good and progress fair. A new boarding school is being built on the north end of the agency reserve, which adjoins reserve No. 16A, for the education of the children of this and the other bands on Rainy lake; it will be finished this fall.

Progress.—These Indians are principally half-breeds and are an industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance.—On the whole this band is a fairly temperate and moral community.

STANGIECOMING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve, No. 18C, is situated on Rainy lake about eight miles north of Fort Frances, and contains 3,861 acres, the greater portion being barren rock, and the timber is of poor quality.

Population.—The population of this band is 47.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by working in lumber camps and fishing and hunting.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, but it has been closed for two years, the children will attend the new boarding school near the agency headquarters when it is completed.

NIACATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves attached to this band are 17A and 17B, and are situated about twenty-six miles northwest of Fort Frances on the Northwest bay in Rainy lake. The area of these reserves is 6,201 acres. The greater portion is rocky and broken. There is considerable good timber, especially on 17B.

Population.—The population of the band is 61.

Occupations.—The able-bodied men in this band get employment in lumber camps, but they principally make their living by fishing and hunting.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, but the children will be sent to the new boarding school near the agency headquarters when it is completed.

NICKICKOUSEMENECANING BAND.

Reserve.—This band owns reserves 26A on Red Gut bay, reserve 26B on Porter's inlet, and reserve 26C on Sand Island river on Rainy lake. The combined area is 10,227 acres, a considerable portion of which is heavily timbered; but the greater portion of the land is rocky and broken.

Population.—The population of this band is 42.

Education.—There are three boys from this band attending the industrial school at Middlechurch; the other children will be sent to the new boarding school near the agency headquarters.

SEINE RIVER BAND.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves; No. 23A, extending from Wild Potato lake to Sturgeon falls on Seine river; No. 23B is at the mouth of the Seine river. They contain a combined area of 11,063 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 129.

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Occupations.—These Indians live principally by hunting and fishing.

Education.—The new day school at Wild Potato lake on Seine river was opened the latter part of December last. The attendance has been very good, and excellent progress made by the pupils.

LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve, No. 25D, belonging to this band, is situated on Lac la Croix, near the boundary and contains 15,353 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 115.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are trapping, hunting and fishing.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve allotted to this band is situated on Kawawiagamak lake, and contains an area of 5,948 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 30.

Occupations.—These Indians depend entirely upon hunting and fishing for their subsistence.

I have, &c.,

JNO. P. WRIGHT,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY,

NORWAY HOUSE, July 18, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, together with inventory of government property in my charge on that date.

Eleven reserves are comprised in this agency, and they for the most part are to be found on the east or west shores of Lake Winnipeg. Numbered from the south they are as follows: Black River, Hollowwater River, Bloodvein River, Fisher River, Jackhead River, Berens River, Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum, Poplar River, Norway House and Cross Lake. Of these, Fisher River and Jackhead are on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. Little Grand Rapids and Pekangekum are about 120 and 180 miles respectively up the Berens river on the east side of Lake Winnipeg. Norway House is about 25 miles down the Nelson river from the north end of Lake Winnipeg, and Cross Lake is about 60 miles farther down the same river; all the other reserves are to be found along the east shore of Lake Winnipeg.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the mouth of Black river on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. There are 2,000 acres of land comprised within the boundaries of the reserve. The land for the most part is covered with poplar and spruce timber; only a small proportion of the reserve has been cleared and cultivated.

Population.—The total population of the band at the last annuity payments was

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Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band was very good throughout the year, and there was no serious sickness at any time.

Occupations.—These Indians make a good living by hunting, fishing and working for the neighbouring lumber companies.

Buildings.—Substantial log buildings are general, with shingled roofs and with plenty of light and ventilation.

Stock.—Very few cattle are kept by the Indians, as they can make more money by working out than by caring for stock.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve and a teacher employed the year round, but the attendance is not very good.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are industrious and all who are able to work make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—No charges of either intemperance or immorality have come to my notice during the year.

HOLLOWWATER RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located at the mouth of Hole river, about 40 miles north of Black river on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. It comprises 3,316 acres of land for the most part timbered; rather rocky and with considerable muskeg; and only a small area is suited for cultivation.

Population.—The population of this band at the annuity payments of 1904 was 103.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the past year has been good. There is always more or less scrofula among these people, but nothing of a serious nature during the year just closed.

Occupations.—As with the Black River band, these Indians earn a good living by hunting and fishing, and working for the lumber companies.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log and most of them are of fair size, with shingled roofs. A number of new buildings were put up during the year.

Education.—A very good day school is in operation on this reserve. Children who attend at all regularly make good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are as a whole industrious, and when in health make a good living, but are slow to grasp the idea of laying anything away for times of distress.

Temperance and Morality.—The people are fairly moral and no reports have come to me during the year of any intemperance on the part of the Indians.

BLOODVEIN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located at the mouth of Bloodvein river, just north of the narrows of Lake Winnipeg. It contains 3,369 acres of land, nearly all of very little value.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band, except for scrofula which is very prevalent, was fair during the year.

Occupations.—The people live by hunting and fishing, but are chiefly hunters and are away from home a great deal.

Buildings.—There are only a few good buildings on this reserve, owing to the nomadic habits of the people.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, but the attendance is not what it might be; the Indians take their families with them when they go on their hunting expeditions, and the school suffers.

Characteristics and Progress.—Owing to the fact that they are only hunters, there is very little change from year to year in their mode of living.

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Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not intemperate as a class, although I fear that occasionally some of them find a little liquor; their morals are not up to the average standard of the other bands.

FISHER RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Fisher river, on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg; the area of the reserve is 9,000 acres. It is heavily timbered for the most part with poplar. The soil is good and gradually a larger area is being brought under cultivation. It is well adapted for stock-raising.

Population.—The population of the band when the annuity payments were made in 1904, was 387.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been good, there having been no sickness of a serious nature.

Occupations.—These people make some money by hunting, but much more by fishing and working for the lumber companies. They have also a nice lot of cattle from which they derive much benefit in milk and beef as well as having a number of animals to dispose of each year.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are for the most part superior to those on any other of the reserves on the lake. Many of them are divided off into several rooms, and they are quite neatly furnished.

Stock.—This reserve is adapted for stock-raising, and almost the only cattle in my agency are to be found here. The cattle do fairly well, but the large ox-fly, or 'bull-dog,' is a great pest during the hot months of the year, and the cattle do not thrive so well at that season as they otherwise would.

Farm Implements.—There are here too, a good supply of wagons, mowers, sleighs, sulky-rakes, &c., all the private property of the Indians.

Education.—On this reserve also there is a very comfortable day school. The attendance at certain seasons of the year is good, but not as much interest is taken in the school by the Indians as should be.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and progressive, and are in very comfortable circumstances.

Temperance and Morality.—The reserve during the year has been remarkably free from either of the vices of intemperance and immorality.

JACKHEAD BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the mouth of the Jackhead river, on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, and about 40 miles north of Fisher river. The area of the reserve is 2,860 acres. It is mostly rock and muskeg and is of very little value.

Population.—The last annuity payments, 1904, showed a population of 65.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no sickness of a serious nature among these people throughout the year.

Occupations.—These Indians are hunters, and, besides, make some money during the summer by fishing and cutting wood to supply the steamboats navigating the lake.

Buildings.—With one or two exceptions the buildings are poor, owing to the fact that the Indians are nomadic in their habits.

Education.—A day school under the management of the Church of England is located on the reserve, and a fair attendance kept up.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are comfortable and apparently contented, but are only marking time so far as real progress goes.

Temperance and Morality.—Very little liquor reaches this band, as they are out of the regular line of travel. I am afraid the morals of the band are on a low level; wives are taken and dismissed on very short notice at times. I have had one or two matters of that nature to straighten out during the year.

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BERENS RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is prettily situated near the mouth of the Berens river, on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. There are 7,400 acres of land in the reserve, but as in the case of nearly all the country along the shores of Lake Winnipeg, most of it is either muskeg or rock, there being only little patches here and there fit for cultivation.

Population.—The population of the band, according to the annuity payments of 1904, was 290.

Health and Sanitation.—There was an outbreak of scarlet fever on the reserve last winter, and for a time it was quite serious; but our medical dispenser there had good success in handling the outbreak and the death-rate was very light. There have been one or two deaths from scrofula and consumption, but the general health has been good.

Occupations.—These Indians make considerable money by hunting and fishing. They have very few cattle, owing to the scarcity of hay, but they have very good soil for gardens and in good seasons have good crops.

Buildings.—There is a very good class of buildings on the reserve, and as new buildings are added from year to year they are becoming more ambitious to have a better class of buildings.

Education.—There is a good day school conducted on the reserve; but, as in other cases, the Indians might take more interest in it and profit by it more than they do.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians here are an intelligent lot, and have adopted very largely the methods of the white man in their manner of living. They are making progress from year to year, and receive practically no help from the government.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians here, with one or two exceptions, are quite temperate, and do not encourage the bringing of liquor into the reserve. As a band they are moral, although there are some scamps as well. I have had two or three cases of immorality to deal with during the year.

POPLAR RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located near the mouth of the river of the same name and is about 70 miles north of Berens river, being within the district of Keewatin. The area of the reserve is 3,800 acres. It is nearly all timbered, and the area of arable land is very small.

Population.—According to the annuity payments of 1904, the population was 152.

Health and Sanitation.—There was on this reserve, too, a small outbreak of scarlet fever last winter. The disease was of a mild type and was easily stamped out. Otherwise the health of the band was very good.

Occupations.—Like all the other Indians of this region, these people make a business of hunting during the winter months, and they do considerable fishing through the summer. They make a fair living and receive very little help.

Buildings.—The buildings here in the past have not been very good, but a better class is now being erected.

Education.—A day school, centrally located on the reserve, provides the means of education for all those who care to take advantage of it. The Indians are becoming more alive to the value of education, but their roving habits, necessitated by their mode of living, make it difficult for them to take advantage of the day school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are fairly industrious, and manage to live from year to year with very little outside assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of these people go to Black river to work for the fishing companies, and I fear the associations there are good neither for

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their morals nor for their sobriety. Conditions in that respect are better this year than they have been in the past, I think.

NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located about 25 miles down the Nelson river, from the north end of Lake Winnipeg. There are 10,840 acres of land in the reserve, but here, too, there is only a very limited area that is of any value, a very large proportion of the whole reserve being either rock or muskeg. The headquarters of the agency have been established at Norway House, and there is now in course of erection, a very fine building for the agent's residence, as well as outbuildings.

Population.—When the annuity payments were made in 1904, the population of this reserve was 525.

Health and Sanitation.—In September of 1904, there was an outbreak of measles and mumps, which carried off a number, principally children. This was followed by a very serious epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria, and the death-rate became so alarming and the outbreak so general that on the matter being represented to the department, a doctor and two trained nurses were sent out with all despatch. An hospital was opened and the cases brought in for treatment as they developed. Fortunately, by unremitting effect, the doctor and his assistants were able to cope with the diseases, and gradually the ascendancy was gained, although it took the greater part of the winter; and the annuity payments will show that the death-rate has been very high. Probably sixty people died from one or other of these diseases or from complications afterwards. I am glad to be able to report that at present the Indians of this band are very free from sickness of any kind.

Occupations.—The Indians here live principally by hunting, and as the past winter was a particularly good winter for fur, they have done very well. During the summer months many of them go out to fish for the companies, but the supply seems to be about exhausted in Lake Winnipeg, and very little is being done in that industry this year.

Buildings.—Considering the distance from a lumber market, the buildings at Norway House are exceptionally good. They are of good size and nearly all have from two to four rooms. Many of them have the inside papered with regular wall paper, and have pictures and other decorations which give them a homelike appearance that is pleasing to note.

Education.—The educational interests of the young are well provided for on this reserve. The Methodists have a large boarding school and a day school as well. Both of these schools have been fortunate during the past year in having excellent teachers, and exceptionally good work has been done. The Church of England has also a day school on another part of the reserve, and the attendance is very good.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are quiet and law-abiding, and are fairly good workers at such work as they understand. If progress is not very marked, they are not at least retrograding.

Temperance and Morality.—There is practically no trouble on this reserve over liquor. It is possible that occasionally an Indian working out at Warrens Landing may get a little, but it is unheard of on the reserve. Immorality is not more prevalent than at other points.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located about 60 miles down the Nelson river from Norway House. It comprises 7,760 acres, but only a small proportion of it is of value, the greater part, as in other cases, being either rock or muskeg.

Population.—At the annuity payments of 1904 the population of this band was 331.

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Health and Sanitation.—Last autumn there was an outbreak of scarlatina, and there were two or three deaths from this cause. The doctor from Norway House made a trip down and the disease was soon stamped out. With this exception the health of the band for the year has been good.

Occupations.—These Indians are hunters and do well at it. They also make considerable money by fishing and in trapping for the Hudson's Bay Company, so that altogether those that are in health make a very fair living.

Buildings.—There are a few good houses on this reserve, but the average is not so good as it is around Lake Winnipeg, and this is to be expected when it is remembered that all building material has to be freighted down the Nelson river from Warrens Landing.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, one conducted by the Methodist Church, and the other in charge of the Roman Catholics. Both are fairly well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are not indolent, and are quite glad to turn their hands to anything that will afford them a livelihood.

Temperance and Morality.—Very little liquor indeed finds its way down to Cross Lake, so that I have had no trouble at all in that respect. The morals of the people are, perhaps, not any better than elsewhere, but at least not worse. A few cases of immorality came to my notice during the year. I think there has been a decided improvement in that respect within the year just past.

LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Berens river, at about 120 miles from its mouth. The area of the reserve is 4,920 acres, and is of very little value.

Population.—The population of the band at the last annuity payments was 135.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this band live entirely by hunting and make very little use of their reserves. There are very few houses, as the people are at home very little throughout the year. They are pagans, but the Methodist Church is establishing a mission there and arranging to conduct a school for the education of the children. The people earn a fair living when the fur catch is good; at other times the living is very precarious. There is a good deal of scrofula in the band, and they do not appear to be so robust as some of the other bands.

PEKANGEKUM.

Reserve.—This reserve is also on the Berens river and about 60 miles up the river from Little Grand rapids.

General Remarks.—Here, too, the people live entirely by hunting and trapping, and so live a very nomadic life. The population at the last annuity payments was 115. No effort has as yet been made to reach these people with either religious or educational teaching.

GENERAL.

Taking my agency, as a whole, the conditions throughout the year have been very satisfactory. The catch of fur-bearing animals was unusually good, so that, although the supply of fish in Lake Winnipeg and tributary waters would appear to be rapidly diminishing and so constituting what may become a serious problem in the near future, looked at from the Indian standpoint, yet throughout the year there has been practically no destitution. I am glad to be able to state that there has been no trouble of a serious nature in any part of the agency throughout the year. Since last October the Northwest Mounted Police have had a sergeant stationed at Norway House. Sergeant Smith has been diligent and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. His presence has had a restraining influence, and

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he has been of great assistance to me in various ways. No better man for the position could possibly have been selected. I have been very much indebted to the Hudson's Bay Company and to the missionaries on the different reserves for many courtesies shown me while travelling about the agency.

I have, &c.,

NEIL GILMOUR,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

PAS AGENCY,

THE PAS, SASK., July 5, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—In submitting my annual report of the Pas agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, I am pleased to have the honour of being able to state that a fair degree of prosperity, contentment and progress has favoured us throughout the past year. Of course we cannot boast of a great influx of desirable settlers coming into our district, homesteading and cultivating big tracts of our vacant land, and raising great crops of golden grain where a few years ago the virgin soil produced only the prairie flowers unaided and untouched by human art. These are conditions which it is beyond our power to participate in, owing to the absence of the beautiful prairie. The locomotive on steel is still far from our doors, as are towns and cities, but we have steamboats passing twice a week and the whistle and hum of a saw-mill every day, which is something new and a certain sign of progress.

Natural Features.—For some hundreds of miles in and around the seven reserves which make up this agency, the country is very much alike. The great Saskatchewan river traverses it from west to east and within the limits of Pas mountain and Grand rapids many beautiful lakes of various sizes empty their surplus waters into its channel. Here and there a thousand acres could be selected which would make good cattle ranches, and in the vicinity of the Pas mountain there are some fine timber limits. The advantages of the locality are not many, but that is balanced by the requirements of the settler not being very numerous. Their principal outfits consisting of a dog-train, some traps and snares, a blanket and a pair of snow-shoes in winter, and a canoe, fish-net and gun in summer.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking the health of the different bands has been fairly good, but there are always a large number afflicted with certain diseases common to this agency which can never be classed as healthy. There was a slight outbreak of measles at Grand Rapids last November, but it was soon stamped out by the untiring exertions of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who have charge of the school and mission work at that place. Much more soap and water are being used now than there was in past years; washing, scrubbing and ventilating are getting to be a regular practice.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, fishing and boating are the principal occupations.

Education.—Where we have got the proper teachers, the attendance and progress have been quite satisfactory.

Temperance and Morality.—So far we have had no trouble keeping intoxicants from these Indians; consequently, there is no intemperance. The morality of the Indians would be all right only for the allurements of outside intriguers.

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Characteristics and Progress.—Nearly all the Indians of this agency could be classed as good citizens; of course like all other communities, there are hard cases and black sheep amongst them, who require constant watching. Indians do not advance by geometrical progression. Having been brought up to hunt for their living in the past, their success depended on their quiet, slow motions, and to eradicate that nature will require some generations; so if they can be started on a progressive motion, we should be satisfied if they can be kept going even at a very slow gait. That we have signs of progress here is quite evident from the fact that their interest in education is increasing. In every case where there is a teacher who is endowed with the proper qualifications, they are anxious to send their children to school and give him every encouragement. Their taste and desire for neater and better requirements coupled with a certain amount of ambition and rivalry, is also a favourable augury for their advancement. Last year the department purchased a saw and shingle-mill for the Pas band, the Indians paying one-third of the cost. It was too late last fall when delivered to do anything in the way of fitting up, but this spring, after the hunting season was over and their potatoes planted, they started to work, and with patience and perseverance, but very few tools, they fitted up the engine and saw-mill complete, and on June 27 they had 200 logs sawed into first-class lumber, and all without any expense or outside help whatever. With part of the lumber they are now busy erecting a building over the machinery. This may not be much of a money-making speculation, but the benefits and comforts that will be derived from it should be more satisfactory and enduring than money in the pocket. It will give employment in the seasons when there is no hunting to be done, or work of any kind to be had, consequently, will keep idle hands from mischief. A few years ago there were only a few houses that were waterproof, being poorly thatched or having mud roofs, and it was pitiful during the rough and rainy seasons to see the women and children running from the house to the teepee soaked in wet and shivering with cold. A few of the best hunters were persuaded to save enough from their winter's hunt to send to Prince Albert (350 miles) for lumber and shingles to roof their houses. Of course, all saw the benefit and comfort derived from this, but, owing to the cost, only a very few were able to participate in it, but now that each one can get his own logs without any cost and has seen enough lumber cut in a few hours to build a house, they are all bent on having comfortable buildings. Quite a few orders are in already from the outside reserves, and like other parts of the west, we expect to be able to help a little in building up our beloved Canada.

The area of each reserve in the agency and the population of each band last August are as follows :—

Grand Rapids, 4,646 acres, with a population of 125. Chemawawin, 3,040 acres, with a population of 157. Moose Lake, 6,342 acres, with a population of 138. The Pas, 8,128 acres, with a population of 418. Shoal Lake, 2,240 acres, with a population of 69. Red Earth, 4,769 acres, with a population of 119. Cumberland, 4,025 acres, with a population of 165.

Peter Ballendine's band has no reserve; they frequent the northern country between Beaver lake and Churchill river, and meet once a year at Pelican narrows to receive their annuities. There are about 400 in the band, but they have so far to travel that many of them only come in every two years. There were 370 paid last year, and 266 the year previous.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH COURTNEY,

Indian Agent.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
 PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES,
 PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, September 2, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
 Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report on the Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah agencies for the year ended June 30, 1905.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Treaty No. 1.

Reserves.—There are five reserves in this agency. Roseau River reserve, situated at the confluence of the Red and Roseau river, has an area of about 5,670 acres. The soil is rich, and as there is plenty of hay, the reserve is well adapted for both grain and stock-raising. Last spring there was considerable rain and the hay crop was a little late this year. The grain crop was looking well and promised a good yield. Along the streams there is enough wood for fuel and timber for small buildings.

Roseau River Rapids reserve, situated on the Roseau river, about eighteen miles from the mouth, has an area of 2,080 acres. This includes two sections recently purchased by the department for this band in compensation for the twelve sections disposed of by them at the mouth of the river. The reserve is well adapted for grain-growing and the recently purchased addition is good hay and pasture land. Already two houses have been erected on the addition.

Long Plain reserve is situated about fifteen miles southwest of Portage la Prairie, on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township 10, range 8, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 10,816 acres. It is well wooded and contains some good farming land; but some of the land is too light for successful farming year in and year out, though this year, owing to the heavy spring rains, the crops are good.

Swan Lake reserve is situated on the north side of Swan lake, in township 5, range 11, west of the 1st meridian, and contains 9,634 acres. It is situated in a good wheat-producing district, and, as there is plenty of hay and water, is well adapted for stock-raising.

Indian Gardens reserve is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine river. It has an area of 640 acres, and comprises section 11, township 9, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It is first-class arable land without any wood and very little hay.

Population.—The population of the different bands is as follows:—Roseau, including the Rapids, 184; Long Plain, 137; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, 99; making a grand total of 421.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians this year has been about as usual. No epidemics have taken place, and the Indians appear to be in very good health.

The usual sanitary precautions of cleaning up and burning refuse have been carried out on all the reserves. Nearly all the Indians move into tents in the spring, and as they change from place to place they receive the benefit of natural sanitation. An accumulation of dirt and filth is also prevented, thus ensuring clean and healthy surroundings. These improved conditions each spring are always followed by an improvement in the health of the Indians.

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Occupations.—On the Roseau River reserve both grain and stock-raising are carried on to some extent. They do not, however, afford the Indians an independence, as the steady work necessary to successful farming appears to be contrary to the Indian nature, and their farming operations are not as advanced as might be expected from the length of time the Indians have received assistance and instruction. There is always a demand from the settlers for farm labour, and this intermittent work with its cash return attracts the Indian from the successful cultivation of his own land. At Roseau Rapids, where grain-growing is principally carried on, the same condition exists. The Indians have some good cattle, but the herds are not increasing very fast, as the Indians do not breed their stock properly.

At Swan Lake reserve, both grain and stock-raising are carried on with considerable success, and if the Indians would only be more steady and systematic, they would soon approach independence at least. On the Indian Gardens reserve grain-growing only is carried on, as there is not sufficient hay for the successful raising of stock. On Long Plain reserve there is some grain cultivation, but this band take little interest in agriculture, and it is difficult to induce them to attend to their crops properly.

The Indians on all these reserves can readily obtain work at good wages, and also make considerable money at hunting, fishing, picking berries, gathering snake root, &c. They are generally in fairly comfortable circumstances.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The houses and stables are built of logs with few exceptions, with the old pole and mud roof. Nearly all the houses have lumber floors and each year the number with shingle roofs is increasing; an improvement is particularly noticeable at Swan Lake and Indian Gardens.

The cattle are fairly well taken care of, and with systematic breeding would increase much more rapidly than under the careless system followed by the Indians. It is noticeable that those with the largest herds take much better care of their stock than those with only a few animals. It is seldom that the former run short of fodder, whereas there is frequently a scarcity among the latter, whose indifference also results in the loss of a large proportion of the calves each year.

Except in a very few instances they are well supplied with implements and tools.

Education.—There are two schools in the agency, one at Swan Lake and one at Roseau Rapids. At Swan Lake the attendance is very irregular, notwithstanding that the teacher, Mr. Kemper Garrioch, a native of the country, and a fluent Indian linguist, possesses the confidence of the Indians. At Roseau Rapids the attendance is more satisfactory. This school is in charge of Miss McMahan, and satisfactory progress is being made.

Characteristics and Progress.—Progress appears to be slow. The reason is that the Indian will not or cannot work steadily and systematically on his own behalf, though he will give faithful service to a white settler. For this reason they appear to get along better when hired.

Temperance and Morality.—There appears to be much intemperance and consequently considerable immorality, as they appear to go together. The Indians squander a lot of money in the illicit purchase of liquor, and can rarely be induced or compelled to tell from whom they got it. Punishment and fines appear to have very little deterrent effect. At Swan Lake one white man was found with liquor in his possession and fined.

General Remarks.—The Indians appeared to have made a very good living during the year, and at the time of the annuity payments this year appeared to be in quite comfortable circumstances.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

These Indians own and live on a tract of land, about twenty-six acres, purchased by themselves, and situated within the town limits. They have also lot No. 14 of the

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parish of Portage la Prairie, given to them by the Dominion government. They are a superior type of Indian to the others throughout the agency, and physically the adults are large, strong and healthy. Many of the children, however, show indications of tubercular disease. They have good houses and gardens and earn a good living working for the farmers in the district. They squander considerable money in the purchase of liquor and in paying fines, but altogether, they are above the average type of Indian.

Their spiritual welfare is looked after by the Presbyterian Church and a weekly service is held in the village church.

There is a Sioux boarding school in the town with accommodation for forty pupils. The government allows a per capita grant for twenty. Usually there are from 23 to 25 pupils in the school, and a larger attendance could be obtained if the per capita grant would permit.

Mr. W. A. Hendry is principal of the school, and his sister, Miss Hendry, is teacher of the school. Mr. Hendry takes a deep interest in his work and has the generous and hearty co-operation of his wife and sister. They possess to a remarkable degree the confidence of the pupils and their parents, and their work is being attended with much success.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are ten reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1, Shoal River in No. 4, and the rest in No. 2.

Reserves.—Sandy Bay reserve is situated on the southwest shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 18, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 12,160 acres. The greater part is covered with scrub and bush, and although there is sufficient good land for gardens and a good supply of hay, it is not suitable for grain cultivation.

Lake Manitoba reserve is situated on the northeast shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 22, ranges 8 and 9, west of the 1st meridian. It contains 9,472 acres. This reserve is unsuited for farming, being covered with a heavy growth of brush and timber. It is also much broken by the arms of the lake. There is a good supply of hay, and there is enough good land for gardens.

Ebb and Flow Lake reserve is situated on the west shore of Ebb and Flow lake, in townships 23 and 24, ranges 11 and 12, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 10,816 acres. It has plenty of timber and a good supply of hay, but it is not suitable for farming.

Fairford reserve is situated on the Fairford river, in townships 30 and 31, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has plenty of good land for gardens and is well supplied with good timber and hay; but grain-growing has never been pursued with much success.

Little Saskatchewan reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake St. Martin, in township 31, range 8, west of the 1st meridian, and contains 3,200 acres. It is not adapted for farming, but has a good supply of wood and hay.

Lake St. Martin reserve is situated on the north end of Lake St. Martin, in township 32, ranges 7 and 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 4,032 acres. The reserve is well wooded and has a fair supply of hay, but is not suitable for farming.

Crane River reserve is situated on the east side of Crane river, in township 29, range 13, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 7,936 acres. As the reserve contains very little hay-land, a piece of land across the river, with good hay meadows, has been reserved for the band. The reserve proper contains sufficient good land for gardens and has a quantity of good spruce timber.

Waterhen reserve is situated on the south end of Waterhen lake, in township 34, range 13, west of the 1st meridian. It contains 4,608 acres. The land is not suited for farming, though there is a good supply of hay and timber.

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Pine Creek reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis, in township 35, ranges 19 and 20, west of the 1st meridian. It contains about 12,000 acres, is well supplied with hay and timber, but is not adapted for farming.

Shoal River reserve is composed of four small reserves, near the mouth of Shoal river, situated on the south end of Dawson bay, on Lake Winnipegosis, and one small reserve on Swan lake. Altogether they have an aggregate area of about 5,500 acres. They are not adapted for farming, but have sufficient hay-land. They are all well wooded with poplar and some spruce.

Population.—The population of the agency is 1,379.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally throughout the year has been good, though on Lake Manitoba and Sandy Bay reserves a number of deaths among infants from infantile diseases occurred. The usual coughs, colds, scrofula and consumption prevailed on all the reserves, but, apparently, not more so than ordinarily.

The usual sanitary precautions of burning refuse and rubbish were carried out, and nearly all the Indians move into tents in the spring and thereby secure the best sanitation possible.

Occupations.—Grain farming cannot be followed successfully on these reserves, and stock-raising is the only civilized independent occupation open to the Indians. The progress in this industry has not been rapid, but some of the herds are increasing. Those who have the largest herds manifest a greater interest and make better provision for the care of their stock than those who have only a few head, which they have been induced to keep. Before any marked degree of success can take place the Indians must follow a more systematic method of breeding. In the spring and summer digging senega-root and picking berries bring them a considerable amount, and in the fall good wages can be earned in the harvest fields. The Indians are also earning more money in the lumber camps and at cutting rails; and at Fairford the gypsum mine and mill afford plenty of work at good wages. There is still plenty of fish and considerable game and there is no need for the Indians to suffer want.

Buildings and Stock.—All the buildings are of log; nearly all have wooden floors and some have shingle roofs.

The stables simply have log walls with poles and hay roofs. When they are mudded or plastered in the fall they fulfil their requirements in the winter excellently.

The cattle came through the winter very well, and in no unfavourable comparison with those belonging to the white settlers.

Education.—There are day schools on each reserve, except Crane River, and two at Fairford. The attendance at the day schools is very irregular, as the parents have to keep moving from place to place hunting or getting work. Consequently the children do not show very great progress. Adjoining the Pine Creek reserve there is a large stone boarding school owned and conducted by the Roman Catholic Church, with a staff of professional teachers of the order of the Reverend Franciscan Sisters. The department allows this school a per capita grant for fifty-five boarding pupils and fifteen day scholars. The school has the full number of the grant and a number of extra boarding pupils supported by the institution. There is also a saw-mill and planer and blacksmith shop in connection with the school. The school is doing excellent work and well merits the assistance it receives. The pupils receive more benefit in one year in such an institution than they would probably receive during their whole childhood in their irregular attendance at the day schools.

I am further pleased to report that another large new school has been built at Sandy Bay, and will be conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The new school has three stories and basement, hot and cold water, acetylene gas and other modern equipment. It will accommodate fifty boarding pupils, and is expected to open about August 1.

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Progress.—The Indians do not show much progress, and so long as an easy living can be obtained by hunting and fishing, with odd days of labour, it is doubtful if they will advance much in civilized pursuits.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to report that during the summer reports were received that the Indians from the northern reserves were obtaining considerable intoxicating liquor at Winnipegosis. A special constable was appointed to take active measures to suppress this traffic and no recent complaints have been received. It is generally considered that the Indians obtain the liquor from half-breeds, but it is exceedingly difficult, and in fact, almost impossible, to get any information in such cases. I have heard of very few instances of immorality, and only through a round about and hearsay source, as none have been officially reported.

General Remarks.—When visiting each reserve this year to make the annuity payments, I examined, as far as possible, the houses, stables, gardens and farms and cattle of the Indians, and while I am not in a position to make a comparison with former years, as this was my first inspection, I consider their condition to be fairly satisfactory. The Indians themselves were in good health, were well clothed and appeared to be fairly comfortable and contented.

I wish to acknowledge, with thanks, the generous assistance rendered me by the day school teachers on all the reserves.

I have, &c.,

R. LOGAN,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
 RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—RAT PORTAGE AND SAVANNE AGENCIES,
 KENORA, ONT., August 15, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
 Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of my agencies for the year ended June 30, 1905.

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.

This agency comprises eleven bands.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are 38 A, B and C. The first-named is situated on Clearwater bay, Lake of the Woods, area 8,000 acres; 38B is situated on Matheson's bay, near the town of Kenora, area 5,280 acres; 38C is situated at the Dalles on the Winnipeg river, about 10 miles north of the town of Kenora, area 800 acres. These reserves are well timbered with spruce, poplar, jack and Norway pine. On reserves A and B there are several veins of rich gold-bearing quartz, the remainder being chiefly hay-lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 128.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fair. All the Indians have been vaccinated and regularly attended by the doctor.

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Occupations.—These Indians work in the lumber camps and for the railroad companies, hunt, fish and pick berries and wild rice, a few of them put in fairly good gardens.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log, small and of an inferior class, with the exception of four, which are larger and of a better class.

Education.—There is no day school on these reserves, but a number of the children attend the Rat Portage boarding school.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that the Indians of this band are neither moral nor temperate.

SHOAL LAKE BANDS, NOS. 39 AND 40.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are on the west and northwest shore of Shoal lake and partly in the province of Manitoba, area 16,205 acres. They are timbered with spruce, cedar and poplar. There is a considerable amount of good agricultural land on these reserves.

Population.—The combined population of the two bands is 150.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has been on the whole, good ; all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, working in the lumber camps and on steamboats are the principal occupations of these Indians. Some few of them have very good gardens of potatoes and other vegetables.

Education.—There is no day school on these reserves, but the Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school is on the border of the reserve and a number of the children attend there.

Temperance and Morality.—All these Indians are addicted to intoxicants, which they appear to have no trouble in getting, although a strict watch is kept on them ; otherwise they are fairly moral.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BANDS, NOS. 33, 34 AND 37.

Reserves.—These bands hold reserves 33A and 34A on Whitefish bay ; 33B, 34C, 37B and 37C at the northwest angle, partly in Ontario and partly in Manitoba ; 34 and 34C on the Lake of the Woods ; 37A and 34B on Shoal lake ; 37 on Big island ; and 37 on Rainy river. The combined area is 20,983 acres. On all the reserves there is a quantity of good timber, namely, pine, tamarack, spruce, cedar and poplar.

Population.—The combined population of the three bands is 148.

Health and Sanitation.—Several deaths occurred from scrofula and consumption. All the Indians have been attended by the medical officer and vaccinated.

Occupations.—A number of these Indians have gardens with patches of potatoes. They generally make a living by working in the lumber or mining camps and on steamboats, also by hunting, fishing, picking berries and wild rice ; and in this way they earn a large amount of money and live well.

Education.—There is no school on these reserves, as the Indians are mostly pagans and opposed to education. However, some of them have sent their children to the Rat Portage and Shoal Lake boarding schools.

Temperance and Morality.—All these Indians are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants whenever they can procure them, and their morals are doubtful.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Buffalo bay, Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba ; area 5,763 acres. It is well timbered with different kinds of wood interspersed with hay meadows and swamps.

Population.—The population of this band is 25.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band was not as good as I should have liked to see it, but I am pleased to state that there has been a decided improvement during the latter part of the year. Sanitary measures have been carried out and all the Indians have been attended by the medical officer and vaccinated.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking are the principal occupations of the band, with a small amount of gardening.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are of fairly good class and of good size and clean.

Education.—All these Indians are pagans and object to any kind of teaching ; consequently there is no school on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are in the habit of using intoxicants to excess whenever they can possibly procure them, and as they are living near the boundary line, they can always get liquor at Warroad, on the American side. On the whole they are fairly moral.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds the following reserves ; 31A on Nangashing bay, 31B and 31C on Lake of the Woods, 31D, E, F, G and H, on Big island, Lake of the Woods. The combined area is 8,737 acres, all well timbered with good merchantable timber. There are also some hay swamps and meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 151.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band was good, no epidemic of any kind having visited them. All Indians have been vaccinated and sanitary precautions are fairly well observed. There are still a few cases of scrofula and consumption amongst them, for which but little can be done.

Occupations.—Gardening, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking are the chief occupations. A few of them work for the fisheries or in the lumber camps and in this way make a fair living.

Buildings.—Two very good houses have been put up during the year, and the average house is of a very good class and clean.

Education.—There is no day school on these reserves, as the majority of the Indians are pagans and opposed to education.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, these Indians are moral, but the majority of them make use of intoxicants whenever they can possibly get them.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves.—This band has nine reserves : 35A on Nangashing bay, 35B on Obabeiking bay, 35C, 35D, 35E, 35H and 35J on Sabasking bay, 35E Little Grassy river, and 35G Big Grassy river, Lake of the Woods. The combined area is 21,241 acres. All these reserves are well timbered with merchantable timber, and a portion of them is well adapted for cultivation if properly cleared up.

Population.—The population of the band is 139.

Health and Sanitation.—Although there was a mild type of measles and scarlet fever on the reserve, which was attended to by the doctor with good results, yet the general health was good and sanitary measures have been fairly well carried out.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking are the principal occupations, while a few of the young men work in the lumber camps.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log, small and inferior, but fairly clean and tidy.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve with a fairly good attendance.

Temperance and Morality.—Although I have had no reports against their morality, I consider it doubtful. They are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, but are civil and law-abiding.

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WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves ; 32A on Whitefish bay, 32B on Yellow Girl bay and 32C on Sabasking bay, the combined area of which is 10,599 acres, interspersed with good merchantable timber and hay swamps.

Population.—The population of the band is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good during the whole year, sanitary measures having been well observed by the majority of the band.

Occupations.—A few of these Indians had fair gardens of potatoes and other vegetables which turned out well. Their chief occupations are hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, from which they derive a considerable amount of money, while a few of the young men are employed in lumber camps.

Buildings.—Two good houses have been erected on these reserves, one of them being used as a public stopping or boarding house.

Education.—There is no school on these reserves, but a number of children have been sent to the Rat Portage and Shoal Lake boarding schools.

Temperance and Morality.—Speaking generally, they are moral, but the majority of them are very fond of liquor and will do anything to obtain it.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves : Islington on the Winnipeg and White Dog rivers, Swan Lake reserve on Swan lake, and One Man's Lake reserve. The combined area is 24,899 acres. These reserves are all timbered with tamarack, spruce, jack pine and poplar, interspersed with hay meadows and swamps.

Population.—The population is 169.

Health and Sanitation.—There are still a number of cases of consumption and scrofula on these reserves, for which but little can be done ; otherwise the health of the band has been good. Sanitary precautions have been well attended to, and their houses are kept neat and clean.

Occupations.—The majority of the men work on the railroads, steamboats, and as guides, as well as hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking. Several had patches of potatoes and small gardens. They have a few head of cattle, which are well cared for.

Buildings.—The houses on these reserves are much better than on any other reserve, being large, well built, clean and tidy.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, with a good attendance, and fair progress is being made under Mr. D. W. Woods' teaching.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that the majority of the band are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, and, as most of them can speak English and do not look much like Indians, they can get liquor very easily. On the whole, however, they are fairly moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

These Indians can make a good living by working in the lumber camps, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, and, if they were more provident, they might be well off. The principal drawback we have to contend with in this district is the liquor question. It gives me much satisfaction to state that the old form of medicine, tea and give-away dances practised by the old medicine men of the bands is not much in favour with the majority of the younger members.

The annuity payments were made on the following dates, viz.: July 5, 7 to 9, and August 20, all passing off very orderly. Not the slightest sign of intoxicants was seen on any of the reserves during the time of the payments, but I understand that quite a quantity was brought on the reserves and supplied to the Indians after I left.

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SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of the following bands, viz. : Lac des Mille Lacs, Wabigoon, Eagle Lake, Lac Seul, Wabus kang and Grassy Narrows.

LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are 22 A 1, on Lac des Mille Lacs, and 22 A 2, on Seine river. Their combined area is 12,227 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 70.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good, and sanitary measures have been well carried out. All the Indians have been vaccinated and all precautions taken against the spread of disease.

Occupations.—Working in the lumber camps and saw-mills, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking are their principal occupations, while a few of them put in nice patches of potatoes.

Buildings.—Their houses are of log, of a good size, well finished and fairly well furnished and clean.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, all the Indians being pagans and opposed to any form of education.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the band are fairly good, no complaints having been received against any of them. They make use of intoxicants whenever they are available, but are law-abiding and civil.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Little Wabigoon lake, area 12,872 acres, well timbered with spruce and poplar.

Population.—The population of the band is 92.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fair. A mild form of measles spread amongst them early in the spring ; but this was attended to by Dr. Hanson, and the disease soon disappeared. Sanitary measures have been carried out and all Indians vaccinated.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and berry-picking are the chief occupations. A few of the band had small patches of potatoes and some of the young men work in the lumber and mining camps.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of log and of inferior class, but clean and neat.

Education.—There is a good school on the reserve under the auspices of the Church of England. It is well attended and fair progress is made by the children under Mr. J. S. Newton's teaching.

Temperance and Morality.—While but few complaints have been made as to their moral character, they are all, both men and women, much given to excess in liquor, which they procure while on visits to the small towns in the vicinity of their reserves.

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Eagle lake, area 8,382 acres. Part of the reserve is suitable for cultivation, and there is a small quantity of hay on it.

Population.—The population of the band is 66.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been well carried out and all the Indians have been vaccinated. Scrofula and consumption are the principal diseases to which these Indians are subject, but the general health has been good.

Occupations.—A few of the Indians get employment in the lumber camps, but their chief occupations are hunting, fishing and berry-picking, while some of them plant gardens and patches of potatoes.

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Buildings.—Their buildings are of log, well finished and of good size. They are fairly well furnished and are clean and neat.

Education.—The school was reopened on New Year's day by Mr. James Fox with a fair attendance. Good progress is now being made, as the Indians are taking more interest in the school than heretofore.

Temperance and Morality.—I cannot say that this band is temperate by any means, in fact all these Indians are very fond of liquor and will make bad use of it whenever they can get it, which they contrive to do through unscrupulous white men and half-breeds. Their morality is fair.

LAC SEUL BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southeast shore of Lac Seul or Lonely lake. A fragment of the band, known as Frenchmen's Head, is situated about fifteen miles south. There is also another fragment on Sawbill lake, four miles north of Ignace station. These Indians I have ordered to return to their reserve, as they have no right where they are. The Lac Seul reserve has an area of 49,000 acres, the greater portion of which is well timbered with tamarack, spruce, pine, birch and poplar. While some portions are well adapted for cultivation, the greater part is rough and stony, but contains some hay swamps.

Population.—The population of this band is 576.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fair, the chief troubles being consumption and scrofula. All the Indians have been vaccinated and all necessary precautions taken against the spread of disease.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of this band are hunting, fishing, working for the Hudson's Bay Company and as guides and canoe men.

Buildings.—Their buildings are all of log, of fair size, well built, and a few of them shingled. They are fairly well furnished and comfortable. Stock is all in good condition and well cared for.

Education.—The school at Frenchman's Head is in charge of Mr. Rupert Clough, has a good attendance and fair progress is being made by the pupils. The schools at Lac Seul and Cance river have been closed, as we could not get an attendance.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are addicted to strong drink whenever they can possibly get it. Their morality is as good as could be expected among Indians.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Wabuskang lake, area 8,042 acres, timbered with jack pine, spruce, poplar and other species of wood. There are also several hay swamps.

Population.—The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good; most of the deaths are due to consumption and old age. Sanitary measures have been carried out well.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, berry and wild rice picking are the chief industries, while a few of the band have small patches of potatoes.

Education.—The school on this reserve has been closed, as it was found impossible to secure an attendance and no good results were forthcoming.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are intemperate and their sense of morality is doubtful.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

This is a fragment of Wabuskang band, but treated separately.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on English river and the area is 10,244 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 124.

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Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary measures have been fairly well carried out and all the Indians have been vaccinated. All rubbish has been raked up and burned.

Occupations.—Several of these Indians have been working for the railway survey parties and traders. Some of them had in good patches of potatoes and vegetable gardens, but their main occupations are hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of log, small but clean and in a measure comfortable.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, as it had to be closed for lack of attendance.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of these Indians are temperate, but the majority are decidedly intemperate whenever they can get liquor. They are civil and law-abiding and in a manner moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

When visiting the reserves this year on annuity payments, we found the majority of the Indians well clothed and in a fair state of health, and in some instances progress is noticeable. The day schools have a fair attendance and fair progress is being made.

I have, &c.,

R. S. MCKENZIE,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, September 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my eighth annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and to the date above mentioned in the present fiscal term.

There are four agencies in the inspectorate, namely:—Portage la Prairie, Birtle, Manitowapah, and the Pas. The first three are in the province of Manitoba and the last in the district of Saskatchewan, with the exception of one band that receives its annuity at Pelican Narrows in the old district of Athabasca. This band has no regular reserve, but congregates in unceded territory to receive its annuity.

I have just returned from my annual inspection of agencies and reserves, starting at the Long Plain reserve, Portage la Prairie agency, on July 4, and finishing at Red Earth reserve, Pas agency, on September 7.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

In this agency there are five reserves, viz.:—Long Plain, Indian Gardens, Swan Lake, Roseau and Roseau Rapids, besides a band of Sioux living within the limits of the town of Portage la Prairie.

This inspection has been the most gratifying of any that I have made of this agency. While the Indians are the most backward of any in this inspectorate, they seem to have imbibed a little of the spirit of progress shown them by their white neighbours, and in each reserve some little progress is shown. This is most marked

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at Swan Lake reserve, where we have a farm instructor. The crops here are equal to any in the province. The threshing returns are not yet in, but I expect to hear of excellent results. This band has also a nice herd of cattle, in which they take considerable interest. At all of the reserves the crops are good and the results obtained should be a strong incentive to greater efforts next year.

On each reserve considerable building has been done, and quite an area of new land made ready for cultivation. For able-bodied, working Indians, both male and female, it has been a most prosperous year. Labour has been in good demand, wages high and senega-root plentiful and commanding good prices.

Of course the Indians are not nearly making the best of their opportunities; they spend most of their money as fast as they earn it on fancy clothing, provisions, and, I regret to say, a very considerable amount in liquor. In spite of the most careful watching they obtain it. Fines and imprisonment have but little effect. This does not apply to all; there are exceptions, a few families in each band that lead exemplary lives.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

In this agency there are four reserves of annuitants and three Sioux reserves. The reserves occupied by Indians receiving annuities are:—Rolling River, Riding Mountain, Waywayseecappo's, and Gambler's. The last mentioned reserve is occupied by the Tanner family only. They are very thrifty and in material matters will compare favourably with their white neighbours, having everything about them that is necessary for their comfort and general well-being; in short they are well-to-do Manitoba farmers. The other three annuitant reserves are very much alike in physical features and general characteristics of the people. They do not do much farming, as results in the last few years have not been encouraging. The larger reserve, Waywayseecappo's is perhaps the best one. It is not so much subject to summer frosts and has a larger area of pasture and hay land. These bands have considerable herds of cattle.

The principal means of livelihood are hunting, farm labour and the digging of senega-root. Their dwellings are clean and comfortable, the Indians tractable, and as a rule well behaved. As in Portage la Prairie agency, there is considerable trouble from the use of liquor. This is the great curse of our Indian population. Could it be done away with, it would be their greatest blessing.

On the whole I am safe in reporting some progress during the year in the four reserves before mentioned. I may say that these bands are quite enthusiastic this year in their agricultural pursuits. A very considerable area of new land has been prepared for crop next year. From what I have seen of their farming operations they will have to change their methods before they will be very successful. I am of the opinion that stock-raising should be made their principal pursuit.

The three Sioux reserves of the agency are:—Oak River, Oak Lake and Birdtail. These three bands are making substantial progress. The Oak River Sioux, under the instruction of Farmer Yeoman, are making great progress, and it is a real pleasure to inspect the reserves. Here results are to be seen in the large well-cultivated fields, comfortable dwellings and stables and the latest and best make of agricultural implements, well-bred horses, &c. This band has, I consider, passed the crucial point and their advancement is assured. They are blessed in having an excellent reserve, situated in one of the best sections of the province, and convenient to good markets. The threshing returns for this season are not yet to hand, but from the appearance of the crop they should have 60,000 bushels of wheat this year. They have two steam threshing outfits operated entirely by Indian crews.

The Oak Lake and Birdtail Sioux are also making good progress, and with the heavy crops this year they should be in a flourishing condition. I may say that in my experience I find that the Sioux is much superior to the Ojibway in adapting himself to the white man's methods.

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MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

Of the ten reserves comprising this agency, seven are situated on Lake Manitoba or contiguous waters and three on Lake Winnipegosis. The Indians are all Ojibways except a few Wood Crees at Shoal River reserve. They may be designated as Lake and Wood Indians, depending largely on their nets and guns for subsistence. They are a happy and contented people and are gradually advancing in civilization.

Owing to low water in Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis, the reserves are in much better condition this year than at former inspections. For several years past these lakes have been full to overflowing, and as the reserves are nearly all but little above lake levels, the Indians have suffered much discomfiture from the flooding of their hay-lands and the mucky condition of their gardens. I do not anticipate high water again in these lakes, as the canal at Fairford, dug for the purpose of lowering them, is doing effective work and is ample in dimensions to carry off all the surplus waters.

Each band has a nice herd of cattle and the Indians are taking more and more interest in stock-raising, as they realize the benefit. For several years it was difficult to prevent them from selling or slaughtering their cattle before maturity. Now we have but little trouble in persuading them to hold their cattle until they attain the age of their greatest value. I may say that cattle do not thrive as well on these lake reserves as they do on the higher prairie lands. During the summer months they are kept in a state of continual unrest by the various kinds of fly pests. From the middle of June till the time the frost sets in in the fall they lose flesh; consequently they are somewhat stunted in their growth, and are not in good marketable condition till late in the season. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the Indians are now realizing considerable from the sale of their cattle. Hay is plentiful on all the reserves, and there is any amount of timber for building stables.

As an instance of the stock-raising industry, I may state that Thos. Storr, a member of the Fairford band, has 95 head of well-bred cattle.

The reserves are not at all adapted for grain-growing, as the land is too low and subject to summer frosts.

Most of the Indians have good gardens of potatoes and other vegetables. For those able to work there is no occasion for hardship and departmental aid. Many sources of employment are open to them, of which they avail themselves. First, they have their hunting and fishing, which is of course the most congenial occupation. The Fairford, Little Saskatchewan and Lake St. Martin bands can always obtain employment at the gypsum mines. A number are employed at the fisheries and saw-mills at Winnipegosis. In the winter a considerable number are employed at the lumber and cord-wood camps. During the harvest and threshing season a large number come down to engage in this work, for which they command the highest wages; in short, there is no lack of profitable employment for all who wish to work.

The improvement in this agency is quite noticeable from year to year. The Indians are putting up better and larger dwellings, they are cleaner in their habits, more advanced in their ideas, and more willing to profit by advice. Formerly it was the custom for an Indian when going away to hunt or labour to take his family with him; this is gradually dying out and the family is left at home to go to school, and attend to the cattle and gardens.

It would be a surprise to many of the readers of this report to visit some of the homes of this agency. They would find a clean, comfortable dwelling, divided into compartments, amply provided with heating and cooking stoves, bedsteads, clocks, sewing-machines, cream-separators, and in some cases, musical instruments. The houses are well provided with tables and chairs, and the family generally very comfortably clothed. Like all Indians they lack the thrift of the white man and do not make much provision for the future. This is easily explained when we consider how easy it is for them to secure a livelihood. They have the lakes at their doors teem-

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ing with fish and water-fowl, and the woods behind well stocked with game of various kinds. They know nothing of the strenuous life and struggle for existence of our over-crowded centres of population. Subsistence to them is easy, much too easy to develop a thrifty, sturdy, independent manhood.

PAS AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are all Wood Crees. Nearly all have a strain of white blood in them. All follow the old Indian mode of life, as hunters, fishermen, boatmen, &c. They are a fine lot of Indians, uncontaminated by the worst vices of the white man. In this agency there is little trouble from the liquor traffic. Once in a while, in the winter season, they may get a little liquor at two of the reserves. This they secure from white fishermen or teamsters, but not to any great extent. They are a law-abiding peaceable people, willing to receive advice and to profit by it. They have not the same opportunity of making money as the Indians further south, but what they do earn is put to better use. Considering their opportunities they are making considerable progress. In the matter of their dwellings and general surroundings they are advancing rapidly. This is particularly noticeable at the Pas reserve. A saw-mill was put in operation there this summer and at the time of my inspection was operated entirely by Indian labour; new houses and outbuildings were being erected and old buildings repaired. The mill is a great boon to them and they appreciate it most highly. It cost \$1,800, and one-third of this was paid by the Indians out of their treaty money for 1904 and 1905. It is the intention to sell lumber from this mill at a nominal rate to other bands in the agency, thus making it a general benefit to all who are in reach of it. Heretofore all the lumber used was whip-sawed or brought from Prince Albert at very heavy expense. Now they have lumber and shingle almost at their doors simply at the expense of the labour.

The Indians of this agency do not care for cattle. There is no market for them and wild meat supplies are plentiful. I am of opinion that the game laws are not very closely observed.

Four of the bands have a few cattle, which I am inclined to think they keep, not for the profit there is in them, but because they think the department expects it of them. No grain is grown in the agency, but nearly all have good gardens of potatoes and other vegetables. I was surprised to find that the Indians of the Pelican Narrows band, who have no reserve but are scattered over a large area in the southeastern part of the district of Athabasca, nearly all have gardens of potatoes, which they grow successfully. This is generally considered to be a very frosty region, but from the three visits I have made to it I can certify that there is little or no frost before the first week in September. Indian corn is grown successfully as far north as the Pas and Cumberland. Hunting is still the principal pursuit of these Indians and I am informed that fur-bearing animals (with the exception of beaver and otter) and large game are as plentiful as they were fifty years ago.

The country is almost uninhabited, except by the Indians, and these have decreased very much in number during that time.

Some of the lakes are being rapidly depleted of fish, much to the annoyance and alarm of the Indians. Fishing by strong American companies is extensively carried on in Moose, Cedar, Cumberland and Sturgeon lakes. Very shortly the valuable sturgeon will be a thing of the past, as pound-nets are being used to capture them, which means wholesale destruction. The Indians protest very strongly against this method, and I think justly so.

I consider this agency a model one for Indians: here they can follow their natural mode of life without being subject to the vices of our white civilization, which brings death and extermination to so many of them. The more I know of the Indian, the stronger I am convinced that it is a mistake to try and have him make

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his living as the white man does. On their isolated reserves, far from the evils of civilization, they can live happy and contented, following the bent of their inclination as hunters and fishermen, their morals closely watched by zealous missionaries, and not subject to the temptations that assail them on all sides in civilization. Their educational and industrial training should not be neglected, and gradually, after a few generations, they may be able to come out into the world and take their place with their white brothers. It is a mistake to suppose that an Indian boy can be taken in his untutored state, placed for a few years in an industrial school, and turned adrift to fight the battle of life in competition with white skilled labour. It may be possible in exceptional cases, but I have yet to meet with them in my experience.

Health.—I am pleased to report that most of the bands in this inspectorate have had a remarkably healthy year. With the exception of an outbreak of measles at Grand Rapids, and of whooping-cough at Fairford reserve, there have been no epidemics of any kind.

At the above-mentioned points a few deaths occurred among children.

As mentioned in my report of last year there is a marked decrease in the number of tubercular cases. In the whole of my inspection this year I only met with three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. I attribute this desirable condition to strict sanitary regulations in force at each reserve, and the improved condition of the Indians. They are better clothed, better fed, and live in larger and better ventilated houses than formerly.

Morals.—The moral condition of the Indians of the Pas agency is remarkably good. The same may be said of a number of the bands of the Manitowapah and Birtle agencies. At Swan Lake reserve, in Portage la Prairie agency, there is a missionary of the Presbyterian Church, and some improvement is noticeable here. Some of the bands in Manitowapah, Birtle, and the exceptions noted in Portage la Prairie agency, appear to be beyond control. In Portage la Prairie agency the greater number are still heathen. They will not receive religious instruction or education.

In speaking of the general backwardness in some of the bands I should state that there are exceptions. I find a few thrifty, well-behaved families in each band.

Education.—Nearly all the bands of my inspectorate have day schools on their reserves. The results are not altogether satisfactory. It is complained that the salary paid to teachers is too low to procure good talent. The irregular attendance is another reason. Pupils leave school just when they are beginning to learn a little and the parents are very indifferent in regard to the matter. Boarding schools in the agencies would be very popular with the Indians and, I think, effective. The Indians of the Pas and Manitowapah agencies are particularly anxious for the establishment of boarding schools, and are quite willing that the day schools should be closed. During my inspection trip this summer I made a strong canvass for recruits for the industrial schools. In this I met with some little success, but nothing like what I expected. Indians decidedly object to sending their children so far from home, and this is not to be wondered at when we consider their ignorance, and understand the distorted stories they have heard about the way pupils are treated at industrial schools.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In concluding this report I have to state that the Indians of this inspectorate are almost self-supporting; so far as rations go, entirely so, except in the case of the aged and infirm, the sick and the helpless. These have to be assisted, especially during the winter months.

In my trip over Manitowapah agency I was accompanied by Dr. Lundy, and in the Pas agency by Dr. Larose. The visits of these medical men once a year are much appreciated by the Indians.

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In this inspectorate there are about 4,275 Indians. Of this number about 3,000 are making substantial progress, 800 are only making a scanty living or holding their own, and the balance are degenerating.

If it were possible to remove the liquor beyond their reach, I should have much stronger hopes for their future. The advent of new lines of railway and the consequent spread of settlement are going to increase, temporarily at least, the danger to our Indian population.

I have, &c.

S. R. MARLATT,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE WINNIPEG AND RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
STONEWALL, MANITOBA, June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my first annual report of the inspectorate under my charge. As I have only been a couple of months in charge of this work, I have not had an opportunity to become acquainted with much of the ground I am supposed to cover. My report, therefore, must be somewhat brief and can only refer to that part of my inspectorate which is familiar to me.

It is pleasing to begin my report with a reference to the prevailing prosperity and general health of the reserves visited. No epidemic has wasted the numbers or disturbed the social relations of the people this year. Want is almost unknown and suffering of any special kind has been conspicuous by its absence.

I wish I could speak with the same satisfaction of progress made. The opportunities of advancement have been so special that one would naturally look for peace and progress. Here, however, the sanguine-hearted worker finds disappointment. Advancement is not written in glaring characters across the life of our people. Where rainbows of hope and promise might glow, the clouds of disappointment too often lower.

Yet there is no reason for discouragement. The situation only rouses one to higher endeavour. Suggestive supervision may yet help, stir, and elevate these people. We are more concerned about the wise and helpful measures we bring to bear upon them than we are of the darkening shadows which suggest failure. We have hope in the future even though the past has not met all our preconceived ideas.

Tribes.—Within the bounds of this inspectorate are to be found the Swampy Crees, dwelling for the most part in the valley of the Red river or on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, and the Saulteaux, who prefer the river courses and inland lakes of New Ontario and Keewatin. The languages are not wholly dissimilar, and one could imagine that the one has been derived from the other, but changed by dialectic divergencies so common where there is no written code.

In their habits these people have much in common. They are hunters and fishermen and they love their occupations like their lives. Their country is adapted to their predilections, and they roam from house to tent and from tents to open woods; from plains to forests, and from lake to river, apparently at home anywhere but in the noisy and persistent clamour of the centres of civilization. The Cree is the more easily reached, as I see him, and the most open to influences that uplift. The Saul-

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teaux is very conservative, loves the old ways and thinks the old days better far than these.

Population.—The old cry that the Indians are dying out does not seem to apply to the agencies which I have been able to visit so far. In the Clandeboye agency there has been an increase of 38, and in Norway House agency a corresponding advance of 30. Allowing for the introduction of several non-treaty women who have become the wives of treaty men, the increase is still quite noticeable, and would have been more so but for a serious sickness which carried many away at Norway House one year ago. Quite a number of the families are large; seven, ten and even twelve, being found frequently in one family circle.

Health and Sanitation.—While I have said that the general health is good at the time of writing, yet I must, to convey correct ideas of their physical condition, add that tuberculosis and scrofula are decidedly on the increase. This may arise partly from a more generous diet than that to which their fathers were accustomed, but we must also in this estimate reckon with the house life of the present generation as contrasted with the tent life of the patriarchs of the tribes. Correct methods of life, ample supply of fresh air and a simple diet would no doubt have a distinctive and beneficial effect in correcting existing conditions; but a superabundance of sweet things, an easy indoor life and physical excesses are working out their legitimate results to the great loss and shame of the Indian population.

Occupations.—Avenues of usefulness open to these people on every hand. The fish companies, the mill-owners, travellers and explorers and steamboat-owners, all seek for help from our native population. Only when dissatisfied do they look elsewhere. Wages range from twenty to thirty cents per hour, according to the nature of the duty. In winter the lumber shanties employ a few, but the majority at this season find ample remuneration at hunting, for the catch of pelts has been specially good of late and the prices high.

Buildings.—Every year gives evidence of progress in the construction of dwellings. They are both larger and better made than ever before. Some who have returned from the carpenter's shops of the industrial schools have made very creditable exhibitions of their skill. Some of the neatest and best finished houses we have yet seen have appeared on several of the reserves this year.

Stock.—There are a great many very fine cattle to be found at all the reserves around Lake Winnipeg. The department has sent to these people a high-class lot of stock animals, and the results can be seen anywhere and everywhere. Yet we find very much to complain of in the indifferent feeding and the worse than poor housing of these valuable animals. The succulent grass of the northern rivers brings the cattle out in the spring in good condition in spite of the adverse influences mentioned, but great care must be taken to keep the owners up to the level of even passable supervision of their stock. Not a few will go off hunting for days and leave their cattle bellowing in the stable unprovided for. Herein we seek to exercise closest supervision.

Indians do not excel in the direction of improving the grade of their animals. They are much more inclined to neglect matters of this kind altogether and allow the herds to run as they will, with results that do not need to be described. Here again the department seeks to help in every possible way to awaken and stimulate the interest of the owners.

Farming Implements.—For many years the department has supplied utensils and implements of all kinds, so as to foster every effort along agricultural lines, but I regret to say that the results may only be seen in badly-stored, badly-broken implements. The least breakage permanently disables a plough, because no blacksmith can be had to repair them, and if there were a smith, he would starve for want of work to do. This is a perplexing question which I deal with elsewhere. Every year some new supplies are sent out by the department, and every year appeals come for something else not supplied, and no very good use is made of the things they have

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It has become a question whether they ought not to buy their own implements, for perhaps they would then care for them better and put them to wiser uses.

Education.—In no way has the government of Canada shown its anxiety to help the natives of this country more than in the direction of education. Day schools are provided on nearly every reserve; certainly on every one where the people are settled and show any desire for such accommodation. Boarding schools are found in every agency. Industrial schools are as numerous as the denominational bodies at work amongst the Indians. Nothing is charged either for transportation, books or tuition. Board and clothes are given in the boarding schools and a trade is taught in the industrial schools. Surely all this must exercise a mighty uplifting influence. Re-arrangements may from time to time be made to the advantage of the system, but the facilities afforded are certainly such as to give expression to the good will of the department and also to provide all necessary encouragement to those who desire to learn.

Religion.—The three bodies or denominations doing effective work in this inspectorate are the Roman Catholics, the Methodists, and the Anglicans. The Roman Catholics have three large establishments at Cross Lake, Fort Alexander and St. Peters, with minor posts elsewhere. The Methodists have large missions at Fisher River, Berens River and Norway House, with outposts as far north as Cross Lake, as far east as God's Lake, Island Lake and Little Grand Rapids. The Church of England does its largest work at St. Peters, though it also does work as far north as Norway House, and as far south as Fort Alexander and east to Lac Seul and Fort Frances. I do not know which to praise most, but I am sure very excellent things may be written of each one. The Indian is a better man for the restraining and inspiring influences thrown round him by these churches and the devoted men who represent them on the firing line.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indian, as I observe him, is essentially law-abiding. He entertains proper respect for authority. He is not indolent. He is rather spasmodic; he will work well for a time, then become careless. He must be kept at work by a ceaseless vigilance, and then too much of that will weary him into discouragement. If a choice offers between agricultural pursuits and the time-honoured occupations of his father, he chooses the latter. His long hunting expeditions mean great exertion and hardship. Let us give him credit for all that is good in him. His devotion to his family is worthy of all honour. He provides all that is possible, but he takes the shortest cuts to success and plenty, and takes out all the enjoyment that the situation allows as he goes along. He earns well, but he disburses unwisely. His appetites are strong, but his principles are weak. He purposes well, but the environments are too potential for him. He is capable, but lacks equipment and adaptation. He has been constructed for a gypsy life, and we are trying to domesticate him. He is a child of nature, and we seek to make him a product of the schools. We may improve the type; we shall never make him a white man.

Many Indians in my inspectorate are worthy of more than a passing mention. William Prince, of St. Peters, Chief, clear of brain, ready with his tongue, fair in his views of things, is a model, worthy of much praise. Jacob Berens, of Berens River, is another who might have filled any position with credit to himself and with satisfaction to others. Edward Thomas, of Fort Alexander, clergyman, is a credit to his race, to his church and to his country. From facts like these, lives like these, we may take heart and renew our efforts, in the hope that we shall come at last to a happier era, when instead of a byword the Indian will rise to honour and nobility.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
SINTALUTA, June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report together with a statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge for the year ended June 30, 1905.

ASSINIBOINE BAND, NO. 76.

Reserve.—The reserve is a block of land eight by nine miles in extent, immediately south of the village of Sintaluta on the Canadian Pacific railway main line. The northern boundary is about seven or eight miles from the railroad. The reserve is composed of rolling land, about half of it bush and scrub and the other half clear prairie. The wood is poplar, balm of Gilead and willow.

Resources.—The natural resources of the reserve are hay and wood and there is also a little senega-root. The Indians are selling hay and dry wood all the time, the demand being constant.

Population.—The population of the Assiniboines is 210. As some of them are in the United States continually, it is difficult to give an exact account of those away.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, stock-raising, working for wages amongst the white settlers, selling wood, hay, and fence pickets, and on the whole make a good living, so much so that no able-bodied Indians are given rations.

Buildings.—All the buildings are of logs, and as the timber on the reserve is small, it is difficult to build either an up-to-date dwelling or stable with them. However, they are mostly comfortable and as a rule kept clean. One of the Indians built a lumber stable last year, and in this we see an attempt to keep up with the times. No doubt, as members of the band become more prosperous, dwellings and other buildings will in time be all made of lumber or stone, &c. Just as the early white settler began with his sod shack, till in time he arrived at the frame, stone or brick building, with bank barn, &c., so will the industrious Indian follow in the same footsteps.

Stock.—The cattle are doing very well and the Indians have, in my opinion, as many as they can do with at present. The more ambitious young Indians like to have some cattle, but they object to having so many, as they claim it hampers them in their grain-growing. The older class of Indian prefers to sell his hay to feeding it to cattle. The taking up of land by settlers is making wild hay scarce off the reserve.

Education.—There are no schools on the reserve, the young Indians attending the Regina or Qu'Appelle industrial schools. The objection against sending their children to school is dying out, but the parents do not like to send them away when they are too young. On the whole the pupils that have returned to the reserve are doing well. Of course there are exceptions.

Those Indians who have been educated usually follow the church in whose school they have been taught. The older Indians sometimes attend the churches of two denominations, whilst at the same time they follow to some extent the Indian rites.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Assiniboines are steadily advancing towards civilization and self-support. The blanket and paint are but seldom seen now, except among the old. The changed appearance of these Indians is frequently favourably

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commented upon by visitors. No rations are issued to the able-bodied, and the call for assistance from the department is getting less and less.

Temperance and Morality.—Considering the proximity to towns, where liquor can be procured, this band is exceptional in its good behaviour. There seems no desire on the part of most of the Indians to indulge in the fiery beverage. Regarding the morality of the band, it is good on the whole. There are one or two cases who hang about the towns whose conduct in this matter is suspicious, but I have not had any definite complaint against them.

MOOSE JAW SIOUX.

These are a remnant of the camps of Sioux who came to Canada in 1877 in consequence of the hostilities between them and the American government. At first they hunted in the vicinity of Wood mountain. Afterwards on the disappearance of the game to subsist on, they came to Moose Jaw and earned a living working for the white people.

Whilst their behaviour on the whole has been good, they make no improvements and live in tents the year round.

After a careful census, their numbers are as follows: 37 men, 34 women, 22 boys and 26 girls, or 119 in all.

I have, &c.,

THOS. W. ASPDIN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

BATTLEFORD AGENCY,

BATTLEFORD, September 5, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of the Battleford agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

This agency comprises eight reserves, situated at distances of from fourteen to one hundred and forty-four miles from the town of Battleford.

Since my last report the reserve situated at Meadow lake has been added to this agency, as, on account of the roads and distance, it was found to be more accessible from this point than from Carlton agency.

The buildings of the agency headquarters are conveniently and centrally located on the Battle river, about two miles south of the town.

The new office which has been erected is very much more commodious and convenient than the old one, which was merely a room in the clerk's house.

RED PHEASANT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of 24,320 acres, and is located twenty-two miles southeast from Battleford, in the Eagle hills.

Population.—The population of this band is 158.

Occupations.—Oats and wheat have been successfully raised here for the last two years; before that time it was considered unsuitable for wheat-growing on account of summer frosts.

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The soil is excellent, and hay is abundant ; water is plentifully distributed in the form of lakes all over the reserve. Wood is getting scarcer every year, the prairie fires having destroyed the greater part and a large quantity being used for fire-wood.

Since the arrival of the railroad here, the freighting from Saskatoon is done away with ; this was a fruitful source of income for this and the Stony bands ; but they are going in more for agriculture to make up the deficiency. Mixed farming and stock-raising, burning lime and charcoal, working for settlers and a little hunting make a comfortable living for these Indians.

The crops on this reserve were moderately good last season, but I am glad to say that the outlook for this year's harvest is very bright.

Stock.—As the stock industry here is one of the main staples of revenue and food, it is carefully looked after ; there are 336 head of cattle on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—This band is well supplied with farm implements of every description, which are well taken care of ; they have been paid for by themselves from the sale of cattle, beef, hay, wood, grain and freighting.

Education.—The day school (C.E.) on this reserve continues to do good work ; the children are well taught and are clean and orderly, and I trust that the knowledge gained will be of great benefit to them in their future lives.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are going ahead in the right direction ; and are making a good comfortable living. They are sober, industrious and progressive.

Some new dwellings have been erected on this reserve, which are a credit to their owners ; a great improvement is taking place in the houses of these Indians and also in the quality of the furniture used.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals and temperance of these Indians are good.

SWEET GRASS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 42,528 acres, and is located on the south side of Battle river, twenty miles west of Battleford.

Population.—The population of this band is 82.

Occupations.—Devil's Drum creek runs through this reserve, and, as it is open winter and summer, a plentiful supply of good water is always obtainable. Hay and timber are plentiful enough to supply the requirements of this band. The land is well adapted for the raising of all kinds of grain, and for the grazing of cattle. Live stock and grain are the mainstays of these people by which means they make a good living ; they also work quite a lot for settlers and sell hay, fire-wood, lime and charcoal.

Last year's crops were not up to the usual standard, either as to quantity or quality ; neither were the gardens very productive. The Indians, however, know how to overcome difficulties of this nature, and made up the deficiency in other ways.

Stock.—The cattle here continue to thrive and this branch of their business is carefully looked after by the Indians. The total number of cattle on this reserve is 355 head.

Buildings.—A slight, though sure, improvement has been made in the dwellings of these Indians ; the houses are all built of logs, which are mudded and white-washed both inside and out, and some advancement has been made as to methods of ventilation and comfort.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well provided with farm implements of all kinds, which they have paid for themselves out of their earnings ; they are careful of them, both as to their use and preservation.

Education.—There are no schools on this reserve ; but there are ample educational facilities provided for these children in the industrial and boarding schools of the agency.

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Characteristics and Progress.—This band, as a whole, is making satisfactory progress; the young men are steady and industrious, and are keenly alive to their own business and interests.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals here have considerably improved; and there are no complaints to make on the score of intemperance.

POUNDMAKER AND LITTLE PINE BANDS.

Reserves.—There are two reserves here, which adjoin one another; they are situated on the south side of Battle river, about forty miles west of Battleford. The combined area is 35,200 acres; the main part of which is splendid agricultural land, the remainder being well suited for grazing purposes. Wood and water are plentiful. Of hay there is only a limited quantity and it is difficult to get enough for the large amount of stock owned by these bands; we have, however, managed to get along all right so far and will do the best we know how to make ends meet in this direction in the future.

Population.—The combined population of the two bands is 222.

Occupations.—These Indians subsist wholly by agriculture and stock-raising, with the addition of some money earned by working for settlers, and an occasional trip freighting.

Stock.—Cattle, horses, sheep and pigs are successfully raised by these Indians; their cattle will bear favourable comparison with any herd in this district; they are very much interested in this class of work, and attend to it well. There are 484 head of cattle on these two reserves.

Buildings.—The houses and stables are all of logs; two or three really good new houses have been erected since last year, and others have been much improved in the way of lighting, ventilation and comfort.

Farm Implements.—These bands are well equipped with farm implements of all sorts; they have paid for them by their own earnings and are careful in their use and care.

Education.—A day school (R. C.) on Poundmaker's, and a day school (C. E.) on Little Pine's reserve, provide education for these bands; the attendance and progress are fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are energetic, enterprising and shrewd; they pay strict attention to the business of making a living for themselves and are quite contented with their lot.

Temperance and Morality.—I am glad to say that there are no cases of intemperance to report. Their morals are in a satisfactory state.

STONY BANDS.

Reserves.—There are two reserves at this point, which join one another. They are about fourteen miles south of Battleford. The Mosquito reserve consists of 23,040 acres. Grizzly Bear's Head and Lean Man bands are on the other reserve, which contains 23,168 acres. These reserves are made up of high rolling country, partially wooded with poplar and balm of Gilead; there are stretches of open prairie, containing a rich black soil well adapted for cultivation, but also liable to summer frost; we have, however, escaped the latter this year. There are other portions where the surface is undulating and in the hollows and flats around the larger lakes there are excellent hay grounds; and large tracts are well suited for grazing and stock-raising.

Population.—The population of this band is 68.

Occupations.—These Indians make the most of their living by the sale of hay and fire-wood. Now that freighting is a thing of the past, they are beginning to turn their attention to farming and taking more interest in their stock.

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Stock.—There are ninety head of cattle belonging to this band, being an increase of sixteen since last year.

Buildings.—I am sorry to say that there is nothing good to report about the houses of these bands: in spite of every good advice and encouragement, the condition of their dwellings has not improved. I have hopes, however, that the good example set by their neighbours on Red Pheasant reserve, may, in time, incite them to better their conditions and mode of living.

Farm Implements.—These people do not need an extensive outfit of farm implements; at present they have all they require and are well provided with wagons, mowers, rakes, sleighs, &c.

Education.—A distinct improvement is noticeable in this direction. The teacher has earnestly endeavoured to make a success of his work, and the result is very encouraging.

Characteristics and Progress.—No cases of immorality or intemperance have come to my notice. The Stonies are excellent workers, when they feel like it; the trouble with them seems to be that as long as they have sufficient to eat for their present needs, they are contented to remain idle until they are again hungry. I am endeavouring to overcome this undesirable state of affairs by inducing them to take up farming in a serious and businesslike manner; this advice, I am glad to say, they appear inclined to view favourably, so that I trust next year to be able to report better of them under this heading.

MOOSOMIN BAND.

Reserve.—Moosomin reserve is twelve miles west of Battleford; it contains 14,720 acres. This land lies between the Battle and Saskatchewan rivers; the country is rolling and partially wooded with bluffs of poplar; the soil is a sandy loam and is well adapted for both agricultural purposes and stock-raising. Water is plentifully distributed all over the reserve. There is also a hay reserve for both Moosomin and Thunderchild bands of 1,280 acres at Round hill, twenty miles northeast of Battleford.

Population.—The population of this band is 133.

Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming is a decided success here; the members of this band not only make a good livelihood at it, but some of them are getting to be very prosperous and would scout the thought of asking for government rations. They are energetic, and if one source of revenue fails, they try another; but they keep moving all the time, and in the right direction.

The building of the Canadian Northern railroad through this reserve has been a great help to these Indians by providing work and a near market for all their produce.

Stock.—There are 279 head of cattle belonging to this band; they are a fine bunch of animals, and are well attended to.

Buildings.—Their houses and stables are all log buildings; a slight improvement in them is perceptible.

Farm Implements.—A very complete equipment of farm implements is owned by this band; they paid for them out of their earnings; they are familiar with their use and take good care of them.

Education.—There is no day school here; but the industrial and boarding schools have ample accommodation for all these children.

Characteristics and Progress.—As I mentioned before, these Indians are decidedly progressive and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and temperate.

THUNDERCHILD BAND.

Reserve.—The Thunderchild reserve adjoins that of Moosomin, and is eighteen miles west of Battleford. It comprises 15,360 acres on the south side of the North

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Saskatchewan river, and 5,440 acres on the north side of the same river. In addition to this, they have a share of the hay reserve at Round hill. The land is rolling prairie, of black loam, with scattered bluffs of poplar and willow. The Saskatchewan and Battle rivers, also some lakes, provide the water-supply. The reserve is very suitable for mixed farming and stock-grazing.

Population.—The population of this band is 119.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising, with the addition of money earned by working for settlers, the sale of hay, fire-wood, &c., make up a comfortable living for these people.

Buildings.—The buildings occupied by these Indians are all built of logs; they are fairly comfortable and clean. Viewed from the stand-point of a person seeing them for the first time, the houses might appear very poor; but any one who has known them for some time cannot fail to see an improvement in this regard.

Stock.—The cattle here are doing well; there are 230 head; they wintered well and are carefully attended to by their owners.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have all the implements they require; they have paid for them out of their earnings and take good care of them.

Education.—The Church of England day school is still open; but the attendance is very small and the progress poor.

The boarding school, conducted by the Sisters of the Assumption, is managed in a very satisfactory manner; the pupils are making splendid progress. The girls get a thorough training in general housework, while the boys are put through a practical course of farming. The operation and management of this school reflects the greatest credit on the sisters and the reverend principal; and the results so far obtained are very encouraging, both to the department and the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, as a rule, hard-working, industrious and law-abiding; they are in a fair way towards becoming altogether independent of government aid.

Temperance and Morality.—With regard to temperance, these Indians are very much in advance of what they used to be; and I am glad to say that there has been nothing to complain about during the past year, either under this head or that of morality.

KOPWAYAWAKENUM BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Meadow lake, 144 miles north of Battleford, and has an area of 8,960 acres. Meadow river, along which there is some fine timber, flows through the reserve, crossing the eastern boundary four times; Meadow lake is about seven miles long by two and a half miles wide.

This reserve, which is one of the most northern in treaty six, is a very exceptional one, there being an abundance of fish, excellent soil, plenty of timber, and good water. The country around Meadow lake is principally prairie, with poplar bluffs. The soil is deep and heavy, and the herbage luxuriant.

Population.—The population of this band is 87.

Occupations.—These Indians depend upon hunting and fishing for a living; they are at present too far away from a market to go in for farming; this year, however, they expressed their intention of making a commencement at farming next spring; and the department may rest assured that I will give them every encouragement in this good intention.

Buildings.—There are two or three very good houses on this reserve; the rest of them, and the stables, are poor; but I trust to be able to induce the Indians to better the class and condition of their dwellings before very long.

Stock.—There are twenty-two head of cattle on this reserve. The bull purchased by the department, which was supplied to this reserve last June, will be a great

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benefit, as it is a good animal; and its services were much needed for the improvement and increase of this herd.

Implements.—Hitherto these Indians have not required many implements; as the need for them grows, they will be purchased. A mower and rake, purchased by the department, were supplied to this band this summer.

Education.—The day school on this reserve has not made much headway so far; but as a change of teachers is now taking place, we will hope for an improvement in this direction.

Characteristics and Progress.—As this reserve was attached to this agency only this summer, I am unable to state definitely anything as to their characteristics and progress. I can say, truthfully, that these Indians are a fine, intelligent-looking lot of people and, as far as I could learn, very moral, and not at all addicted to the use of intoxicants.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—We paid this year 869 Indians, which is an increase of, 102 over those paid last year.

There were 25 deaths and 38 births during the fiscal year.

Health and Sanitation.—I am happy to say that, as a whole, the Indians have enjoyed extremely good health during the past year.

Stock.—We had, on June 30, 1,796 head of cattle; they are an exceptionally fine lot of animals and it is needless to say that this branch of industry receives very particular attention and care. This year's crop of calves will amount to well on to 400 head of strong, healthy animals.

Characteristics and Progress.—The earnings of these Indians amounted, during the past fiscal year, to about \$15,000. This was derived from the sale of cattle, beef, ponies, hay, fire-wood, lime, charcoal, &c., also freighting and labour; but is exclusive of private beef, also flour, fish and game consumed by themselves, and hay and grain fed to stock. This money was judiciously expended in the purchase of farm implements, fence wire, gristing, and in clothing, food, and other necessaries of life. I am pleased to say that these Indians are better clothed, cleaner, healthier and more contented than was hitherto the case; they are advancing rapidly in civilization and methods of making an independent living for themselves. In their dealings they are quick and shrewd, but are disposed to be fair and just; they naturally, however, the same as their white brethren, like to make a good bargain and nothing less than a hundred cents on the dollar will satisfy them.

The Indians have completed fencing, with two strands of wire, which they have paid for themselves, the pasture fields for their stock on the various reserves; they are as follows, viz.: Sweet Grass, 3,000 acres; Stonies, 2,600; Poundmaker, 3,500; Little Pine, 3,900; Red Pheasant, 4,000; Moosomin, 2,500; Thunderchild, 6,000. As all these pastures contain an ample supply of water, the cattle will be able to feed in them right through the grazing season and so the Indians will be able to prevent loss by straying, as happened formerly, when they were allowed to range at will.

There are no cases of crime to report; instances of intoxication and immorality have been extremely rare and were always severely and promptly punished.

I am happy to say that the outlook for a very bountiful harvest is very encouraging; at the present date of writing our grain is nearly all stacked and there has been no frost.

I have, &c.,

J. P. G. DAY,

Indian Agent.

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NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY,

BIRTLE AGENCY,

BIRTLE, August 15, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report, together with agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Headquarters.—The headquarters of this agency are located in the town of Birtle, Manitoba, which is on the northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Tribes.—There are eight reserves in this agency. Four are occupied by the Saulteaux and four by the Sioux or Dakotas, who receive no annuity, but were given reserves, cattle and some farm implements, so as to enable them to make their own living in farming and cattle-raising, which the majority are now doing very well. The Saulteaux are a branch of the Ojibbewa tribe and receive an annuity of \$5 each, and for each councillor \$15, and each chief \$25.

BIRDTAIL SIOUX BAND, NO. 57.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 6,400 acres and is located at the junction of the Birdtail creek and Assiniboine river. The land is a light loam and well adapted for the growing of grain and root crops. The soil in the valley is heavier and suitable for grain-growing. The hay-supply is secured in the valley along the Assiniboine river and on section 26, township 14, range 27, west of the 1st meridian. The wheat and oat straw is saved and fed to stock during the winter months.

There are about 600 acres in wood, mostly scrub, consisting of oak, elm, maple and small poplar. The Assiniboine river borders the south and west and the Birdtail creek runs through the northwest portion of the reserve.

OAK RIVER SIOUX BAND, NO. 58.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 9,700 acres, and is located about eight miles north from Griswold, Manitoba, a town situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. The soil is a mixture of light and heavy loam, and is well adapted for the raising of wheat, corn and roots of all kinds. Wheat grown on this reserve generally grades No. 1 hard. Some of the land is stony and sandy and is only used as pasture. The hay-supply is cut on the river flats, and, as the wheat and oat straw is saved, there is ample feed for stock. There is about 1,000 acres in wood, mostly, elm, oak and poplar; with the exception of the elm, the growth is small. The Oak river runs through the northeast corner, and empties into the Assiniboine river. The Assiniboine river is the southern and part of the eastern boundary of the reserve.

OAK LAKE SIOUX BAND, NO. 59.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 2,560 acres, and is located about four miles north of Pipestone, Manitoba, a small town on a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway (Arcola branch). The soil is a sandy loam, suitable for raising wheat, corn and roots of all kinds. There is about 1,050 acres suitable for cultivation. There is about

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150 acres in wood, principally ash, elm, maple and poplar, and 1,500 acres in haylands. The Pipestone creek flows through the eastern portion of the reserve.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN SIOUX BAND, NO. 60.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 640 acres, and is located on the northern base of the Turtle mountains. There is ten acres in wood and the remainder is suitable for cultivation and pasture land. Deloraine, a small town on a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway (Lyleton branch) is the nearest town and post office.

KEESEKOOWENIN'S BAND, NO. 61.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan river and on the southern base of the Riding mountains, and has an area of 6,600 acres. The Indians of this reserve have also a fishing station on the northern shores of Clear Water lake, about twelve miles northeast of the reserve. The soil is a black loam and suitable for raising grain and roots of all kinds. There is good pasture for stock. In the flats along the river there are large hay-meadows irrigated by the Little Saskatchewan river, which runs through the reserve from north to south. The reserve is well adapted for stock-raising. There are numerous small lakes and ponds on the reserve. There are 1,000 acres in wood, mostly small poplar. Fires have destroyed most of the large timber. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs through the southeast corner of the reserve. Elphenstone is the nearest post office.

WAYWAYSEECAPPO'S BAND, NO. 62.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 24,960 acres, and is located about fifteen miles in a northeasterly direction from Birtle, and five miles west of Rosburn, Manitoba. The Birdtail creek runs through the northeast corner of the reserve. In the southern and western portions there are numerous lakes, ponds and hay-meadows. The soil is a heavy black loam and is suitable for stock-raising and the growing of grain and roots of all kinds.

GAMBLER'S BAND, NO. 63.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 774 acres, and is situated on Silver creek. The Assiniboine river is on the west side and Binscarth, a small town on the north-western branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is five miles northeast from the reserve. The soil is a black sandy loam, with poplar bluffs and some scrub oak, and is well adapted to the growing of grain and root crops.

ROLLING RIVER BAND, NO. 67.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 12,800 acres, and is situated about eight miles north of Basswood, Manitoba, a small village on the Canadian Pacific railway, Minnedosa and Yorkton section. The reserve is undulating, with a great deal of poplar and willow bush. There are numerous lakes (four of which contain fish), ponds and hay-meadows. The soil is a rich black loam, suitable for grain-growing and root crops. There are 4,500 acres in wood, principally poplar. The Rolling river runs through the eastern portion of the reserve from north to south. The Canadian Northern railway, (Clan William branch) runs past the northern boundary of the reserve.

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REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—The total population of the bands in this agency is 818.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency during the year has been good ; whooping cough was prevalent on the Rolling River reserve, and was accountable for the death of a number of young children. Tuberculosis was the principal cause of death during the year. The sanitary condition on all the reserves in this agency is good. Every spring all the refuse that accumulates during the winter months is raked up and burned. All the houses are kept fairly clean, and in some instances the houses compare favourably with those of well-to-do white farmers. Most of their houses are lime-washed inside and out during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The Sioux bands, of this agency, Oak River, Bird-tail and Oak Lake, are good practical farmers, and, with a few exceptions, earn their living farming and raising stock. Great progress has been made on these reserves during the year, large crops being raised and good prices received for their produce. These bands add to their earnings by the sale of cattle, horses, fish, wild fruits, senega-root, bead-work, baskets and mats ; which they sell to the merchants in the vicinity of their reserves. The acreage under crop this season is 3,610 acres, in wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes and other roots. The prospects for a bountiful harvest are excellent.

The Saulteaux are not as keen farmers as the Sioux, but are slowly falling into line, and some are making excellent progress. Mostly all have small gardens. Some wheat and oats are grown. The acreage in crop is 484 acres, in wheat, oats and gardens. They make their living principally by hunting, fishing, digging senega-root, sale of cattle, working on the river-drives and working out as farm labourers. They all make a good living, but they are slow to take up the responsibilities of working their own land, the returns being too uncertain and the work too much for them.

Buildings.—The Indian houses in this agency are being improved year by year. Nine frame houses have been erected during the year ; these take the place of the old log ones. Some of the frame buildings were put up at a cost of over \$300 for the lumber alone. The Indians in all cases did the work themselves, assisted by the pupils of the industrial schools, who laid out the work and were assisted by the other Indians in the building. Stables are also being improved and enlarged.

Stock.—The cattle on all the rivers are in excellent condition. The calf crop has been good. Bulls are well cared for during the winter months. A number of the Indians are purchasing good-sized farm horses, some of the horses now being raised on the reserve are valued at \$200 each. As a number of the Indians crop over one hundred acres, it can easily be understood that good horses are necessary to do the work. The past winter was very favourable for stock.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this agency are well equipped with all the necessary farm implements, having up-to-date sulky and gang-ploughs, harrows, binders, seeders and cultivators. They have also two steam threshing outfits, and the necessary mowers, horse-rakes, wagons, bob-sleighs and harness. Good care is taken of their farm implements, as the Indians, in most cases, have paid for them and so know their value.

Education.—There are three schools in this agency, one boarding and two day schools. The boarding school is situated in the town of Birtle, and has an attendance of 50 pupils. The staff consists of a principal, matron, assistant-matron and teacher. Most of the pupils are bright, and are making progress steadily in the class-room, and the older girls are clever at bread-making and general housework. The older boys are taught gardening and the care of stock. The principal is the Rev. W. W. MacLaren, who took charge this spring ; matron, Miss Annie MacLaren ; assistant-matron, Miss McLeod, and teacher, Miss McGregor,—a most efficient and capable teacher. This staff could not be improved, and when the principal is more conversant with his work, there should be good results. The Okanase day school is on the Keeseekowenin reserve ; the teacher is the Rev. James M. Mac-

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alister. It is fairly well attended, and the pupils are bright and are making a little progress in reading and writing. The Oak River Sioux day school has been reopened during the year; the attendance has not been very good, but we hope for a larger one the coming year. The children attending are very bright and seem very anxious to be taught to read and write. The teacher is a young man, who seems devoted to his work and should make a success of his school. A number of the Indians take an interest in the education of their children and send them to school willingly; others, however, take no interest, and cannot be prevailed upon to see the benefit gained by sending their children to school. Children from this agency are attending the Regina, Brandon, Elkhorn and Qu'Appelle industrial schools, and Pine Creek and Cowessess boarding schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this agency are making steady progress, this is evidenced by the large acreage under crop, the building of better houses and stables and the purchase of good horses and farm implements of all kinds, which are, in all cases, paid for by the Indians themselves. The wheat yield amounted to 32,453 bushels, oats, 16,700 bushels, and potatoes, 2,761 bushels. This represents a money value of \$25,310.

The Indians in this agency, on the whole, are law-abiding and industrious; of course, there are a number who are indolent and will never succeed as farmers, and are quite happy in their old ways and habits of hunting and fishing.

Considerable new land has been broken during the season, also a large acreage of summer-fallowing, both being well done and a credit to the Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—There were four convictions against persons giving intoxicants to Indians, and five convictions against Indians for being drunk during the year. It is only when the Indians from the reserves visit the towns, during fair-time, that some of them procure intoxicants. The numerous small towns springing up all over the province makes it now, where the licensed house is opened, a very easy matter for the Indians to procure liquor, either through the medium of the half-breed or disreputable white man. The numerous fairs held in the towns during the summer and fall months, which a number of the Indians attend, are a source of danger, and those who are addicted to the liquor habit generally manage to get some. A sharp look-out has been kept on the Indians who are supposed to be addicted to the habit. During the last half of the year no cases were reported.

The old native custom of sending away their wives and taking up others in their places is still practised on some of the reserves. The morality of the Indians in this agency is good, with of course some few exceptions.

Crops.—The weather conditions for 1905 were very favourable for seeding, it being a week earlier than last season. During May and part of June there were frosty nights, which retarded the growth of the grain; during part of June and July, however, the weather was very favourable, crops going ahead rapidly. The rain-fall was sufficient. Wheat-cutting will commence about August 21.

The prospect for a bountiful harvest is the best in the history of the agency.

General Remarks.—Another year has closed, with the Indians on all the reserves in good circumstances. Fair progress has been made during the year, which I hope will continue. The annual income of the Indians is increasing, also the value of their personal property. The annual meeting of the Indian Y.M.C.A. Sioux bands was held on the Oak River Sioux reserve this year from June 21 to 25 last, and was a success; some three hundred Indians being present from the different Sioux reserves.

The kitchen attached to the agency building has been completed, being sheeted inside in the kitchen part, and lathed and plastered upstairs. A flag-pole has been erected in front of the office.

The staff is the same as last year, with the exception of the clerk, Mr. S. M. Dickinson, who has been promoted to the position of agent, Moose Mountain agency. Mr. Armstrong, from Whitewood, Assa., has been appointed in his place. The staff have been faithful and attentive to their duties. I am pleased to express my thanks

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for the assistance rendered me by the missionaries of the Rolling River and Keese-kowenin's reserves, who have always been willing to assist me in the discharge of my numerous duties in connection with the reserves.

The charge of the Valley River band of Indians was transferred to the Pelly agency in November last.

I have, &c.,

G. H. WHEATLEY,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—BLACKFOOT AGENCY,

GLEICHEN, July 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency, together with agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The Blackfoot reserve, with its area of 470 square miles, is situated just south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, about 50 miles east of the city of Calgary.

The Bow river enters the reserve near the northwestern boundary, runs in a southeasterly direction and leaves the reserve very near the southeast corner. Crowfoot creek enters on the northern boundary and empties into the Bow river within 10 miles of its eastern limit. In the southwestern portion of the reserve the two Arrow-wood creeks rise, and flowing northerly also empty into the Bow river.

On both the north and south sides of the Bow are ridges of low sandy dunes. Some scrub and small timber grows on these sandy dunes and along the river and creeks.

The banks of the river average about 150 feet in height, in some places gradually sloping for a mile or so back from the river, but in other places they are perpendicular.

This river valley consists of not only the river-bed, but at intervals of fertile valleys and plains covered with scrub or heavy timber. The uplands on both sides of the Bow are rolling prairie broken in places by ponds and forming an ideal stock range.

Population.—The population of this agency is 842.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no serious epidemic during the year, but a number have succumbed to pulmonary ailments, which lurk in the system of many of these people. The houses in which they live during the winter are not as sanitary as I would wish, being too small and not provided with enough ventilation. They do not seem to realize that the housing of themselves in this way is very injurious. The refuse is all gathered up in the spring and burned, every precaution being taken to see that their yards are kept clean. Most of these Indians live in tents during the summer months.

There is a hospital, containing two wards, at the north reserve. A resident doctor and nurses are in charge. The hospital is under the auspices of the Anglican Church, but is open to all the Indians on the reserve. Dr. Lafferty, of Calgary, supervises the medical work of the department.

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Occupations.—Stock-raising, mining and hauling coal, putting up hay for the ranchers and various kinds of day labour are the chief occupations of these Indians; as the cattle industry is steadily increasing, the Indians necessarily require to make more provision in the way of fodder, thus keeping them on the reserve more and giving them less time to work at outside contracts.

The coal-mines were worked by the Indians during the winter, without the aid of the department, but were not as satisfactory as when handled by the department; but owing to a lease being granted, I did not take hold of the work myself.

These Indians are taking more interest in cattle than previously, and this year there have been 300 head of cows and heifers issued, giving nearly all those who desired cattle a start. Besides these, there will be an increase of over 600 calves.

These Indians do not take very readily to tilling the soil, but I think they will make successful stock-raisers.

Buildings.—A number have built sheds and stables for their stock, but some still rely on the brush along the river for shelter; lumber being so expensive, they cannot afford to buy much, but I hope that as they commence to realize something from the sale of their cattle, they will put up better buildings.

Education.—The two schools, one under the auspices of the Church of England and the other, the Roman Catholic, are still in operation and are doing good work.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are anxious to work provided they can get the cash as soon as the work is finished. The old habit of only working to supply for their present needs is very strong in them, so that when they earn a little money, they are satisfied to spend it before looking for more, and for this reason will never become wealthy. We have now, three Indians who, with their families, are entirely self-supporting; and twenty families on the semi-self-supporting list, so that we hope in time to have all the able-bodied men who have taken cattle, on the total self-support list, so that gratuitous rations will only be required for the old and infirm.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been a decided decrease in the number of liquor cases during the past year, which I regret to say is not that the Indians are less addicted to the use of intoxicants, but owing to strict watch kept on them by the police officer in charge and also the severe penalties imposed on those found breaking the law. These Indians are fairly moral, according to their idea of morality, and I may say there is a decided improvement during the last few years, plural marriages being a thing of the past.

General Remarks.—Since my transfer to this agency on July 1, of last year, a dipping plant has been built near the headquarters and a number of fields made on different parts of the reserve; this was done in connection with the cattle industry, which is getting to be of greater importance every year. On the whole the outlook for the furtherance of the department's object in making the Indians self-supporting is very bright; still the fact remains that it is but a short time since only a few of them were interested in cattle-raising and consequently it will be some time before the gratuitous issue of food can be entirely done away with.

I have found the Blackfeet, as a rule, easy to manage, and they seem to have confidence in the department's administration of their affairs.

I have, &c.,

H. E. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—BLOOD AGENCY,
MACLEOD, September 18, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Blood reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary rivers, and from the forks of these streams runs in a southern direction for about forty miles to within fourteen miles of the international boundary. It contains an area of over 540 square miles or some 354,000 acres of splendid grazing land. The two rivers form the boundary lines on the north, east and west sides and furnish an abundant supply of fresh clear water. The south boundary is fenced with a line of barbed wire fifteen miles long. There is no building timber upon the reserve, but the river bottoms in places have cotton-wood trees and a fair growth of willow, which form good cattle shelters during the cold weather. It is the largest Indian reserve in the Dominion.

Tribe.—The Blood Indians are the principal branch of the Blackfoot nation or family in the great Algonkian linguistic stock. The Blackfoot nation consists of the Blood, Blackfoot and Peigan tribes, located in Alberta, and a subdivision of the latter tribe known as the South Peigans, who are United States Indians located in Montana immediately south of the line. These three tribes, with their allies, the Gros Ventres and the Sarcees, formed the Blackfoot confederacy, a powerful combination which for a century held by force of arms against all comers an extensive territory reaching from the Missouri river north to the Red Deer and from the Rockies east to beyond the Cypress hills. The protection of their vast territory against invasion imposed upon these Indians a life of almost constant warfare with the numerous enemies which surrounded them on all sides and developed in the people a proud and imperious spirit which after twenty-five years of reservation life is still the prominent characteristic of the Bloods.

Population.—The population of the reserve at the annuity payments in November last was 1,204.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no epidemics during the year, and it may be said that the general health of the Indians has been satisfactory. The Rev. Sisters in charge of the hospital attached to the Roman Catholic mission have done good work in nursing the sick patients under their charge, about two hundred and seventy-five patients having been admitted to that institution during the year.

Owing to our short and mild winter, compared with that of other parts of the country, these people are enabled to live an open-air life in tents for the greater portion of the year, which is very beneficial to their health. They are continually instructed to keep their surroundings clean and to burn up all refuse. Though there is a tendency on the part of the majority to neglect, while in winter quarters in their houses, such important considerations as ventilation, light and cleanliness, our efforts to improve these conditions are not without encouraging results.

Occupations.—The care and management of cattle and haymaking are the principal occupations, although the Indians earn considerable by freighting coal and other supplies for the agency, the R.N.W.M.P. and neighbouring ranchers. Over four thousand tons of hay were put up by the Bloods last season for their own use

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and for sale, which alone represents a vast amount of labour. They supplied to the department over \$11,000 worth of beef, and their total earnings for the year amounted to more than \$40,000, most of which is represented by transactions originating at or passing through the agency office.

Stock.—It has long been recognized that in connection with the cattle industry lies a great hope for the future of these Indians. The grazing capabilities of their magnificent reservation and the natural interest of the Indians in live stock encourage the belief that in the ownership of large herds of cattle will be found a solution to most of the problems with which we are now confronted in connection with their management. To this end the department has for some years furnished annually a number of heifers to be issued to the Indians in a special effort to make cattle-owners of such members of the tribe as can with safety be entrusted with the care of horned stock. While this branch of our work is no more than half done, we have a creditable showing for the expenditure incurred to date. This spring we have branded 1,049 calves, bringing our total to more than 6,000 head of cattle. While striving to increase the number as rapidly as possible, careful attention has been paid to the matter of quality, as is evidenced by the fact that we maintain a herd of 135 thoroughbred bulls. These are Shorthorns, Herefords and Galloways, most of which were imported from Manitoba and Ontario, but our best and cheapest bulls are those purchased by the department during the last two years at the annual public auction of thoroughbred cattle held at Calgary, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture.

Eleven stallions supplied by the department are kept on the reserve for the improvement of the Indian horses.

Buildings and Implements.—While an improvement in the dwelling-houses of the Indians is apparent, the high price of lumber in this district makes progress in that direction slow.

Nearly all of the frame buildings of the agency have been painted white, with roofs of mineral red, adding much to the appearance of the place.

A substantial addition of two rooms was made to the clerk's house during the year, which, with repairs and minor improvements, makes that official's quarters very comfortable.

About 700 acres of additional land for gardens and grain fields have been fenced by the Indians this year. The fencing in of large tracts by individual Indians for pasturage is discouraged as having a tendency to destroy the grazing value of the reservation, but the breaking and fencing of land for agricultural purposes is encouraged and assisted in every way.

To their already large working equipment the Indians added during the year, thirty-six sets of harness, thirteen wagons, eight mowers, nine rakes, seven ploughs and fifteen saddles.

Education.—Two boarding schools are supported by the department in connection with this agency, one under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and the other of the Church of England, with an aggregate attendance of seventy pupils. From these schools and from the reserve direct are obtained recruits for the industrial schools at Calgary and High River, which contain at present thirty-six pupils from this reservation.

Temperance and Morality.—The greatest evil we have to contend with in this connection is the illegal traffic in liquor to Indians, which in late years has grown to such an extent as to become a very serious matter. Special measures have been of late adopted by the department with a view to checking this disgraceful traffic, including the employment of two Indian constables under the agent's control and a provision to reward the informers in cases where convicted persons serve imprisonment in default of fine, thus correcting a weakness found in the operation of the Indian Act, which makes the reward dependent upon payment of the fine. These

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changes have been so beneficial that in three months no less than seventeen persons have been convicted for supplying intoxicants to Indians of this reserve.

The complete stamping out of this liquor evil will no doubt be a very difficult, if not impossible, matter, but we have every reason to believe that the permanent adoption of the methods now in use will make the illicit dealers' occupation a much more dangerous one and drunken Indians much less common than has been the case for some years past. In fact a marked improvement has already been noticed.

Much depends upon the attitude of magistrates towards this offence. Some of them do not seem to realize the seriousness of it, judging from the proportion of minimum sentences imposed.

Progress.—In the direction of self-support a substantial beginning has been made. A considerable number of the Indians have ceased to draw free beef rations from the department, but consume beef entirely of their own raising, while others with smaller herds contribute in part to their support. Owing to this self-sustenance a reduction of 120,000 pounds of beef was effected in free food issues during the past year.

I have, &c.,

R. W. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CARLTON AGENCY,
MISTAWASIS, September 2, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the following report on the affairs of this agency, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, which will be followed by a tabular statement and an inventory of government property under my charge.

My appointment to this agency dating within the period in review, my report will, therefore, necessarily be limited.

WILLIAM TWATT'S BAND, NO. 101.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 22,016 acres, and is situated about 25 miles northwest of the city of Prince Albert; it is traversed by the Sturgeon lake, which provides excellent fish and in sufficient quantity for the use of the band; its northern limits contain splendid timber, spruce and poplar, while the remainder of the land is more or less suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The population of this band is 139.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this band appear to be healthy; no infectious disease appeared amongst them during the year. The sanitary precautions ordered by the department were carried out in a few cases.

Occupations.—These Indians earn considerable money in hunting, working for the lumbermen, freighting, &c. Farming seems to be a secondary consideration to most of them, which I presume is caused by the fact that in former years the crops were generally damaged or ruined by frost. Besides the cattle-raising, digging and selling senega-root is another source of revenue to these Indians.

Buildings.—Those of the Indians settled on the western end of Sturgeon lake, which location is called 'The Narrows,' occupy good and comfortable shingle-roofed

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houses, which are kept in fair repair, while those of the eastern extremity of the said lake are still to be found in flat-roofed shanties, a decided evidence of unprogressiveness in this particular respect.

Stock.—The stock consists of 264 head, thus showing a net increase of 43 head during the year. In most cases the cattle on this reserve were well looked after during the past winter ; as a result no loss from want of feed or care was reported to me. About seventy head of horses are owned by the members of this band, most of which are of the pony class.

Education.—There is a day school in operation on this reserve, conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. The attendance during the last three quarters was fair. There are four boys of this reserve in attendance at Emmanuel College.

Temperance and Morality.—Throughout this reserve, but particularly at the east end, where the main road to lumber camps and other northern points crosses the reserve at the foot of the lake, there are such frequent opportunities for the Indians to get liquor that it has been the cause of constant trouble to Mr. Anderson, the farmer in charge, to check such traffic, and in spite of his persistent efforts in that direction, there are still a few Indians who manage to get the fiery liquid. These Indians are fairly moral.

PETAQUAKEY'S BAND, NO. 102.

Reserve.—This reserve is located at Muskeg lake, a distance of about twelve miles from the agency headquarters ; it has an area of 26,880 acres ; the soil is suitable for mixed farming ; it still contains wood in fair quantity, while hay and water are plentiful.

Population.—The population of this band is 88.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this reserve are noted for keeping their houses clean and in many cases tidy. They realize the importance of carrying out every sanitary precaution ; as a consequence they have enjoyed good health.

Occupations.—Their principal means of making a living are farming and stock-raising. With the former they have been very successful this present year ; their crops are all cut and promise to yield abundantly. The women dig a fair quantity of senega-root during the summer, for which they obtain good prices. The men are at times engaged in hunting, and avail themselves of such opportunities of freighting as are offered, all of which constitute a source of revenue for them.

Buildings.—Their dwelling-houses, in general, are good and comfortable ; they are tidily kept in most cases. Stables and other outbuildings are kept in good repair.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve came through the winter in exceptionally good condition. The Indians deserve credit in this respect ; the care they bestow on their stock is commendable.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a few ex-pupils, who have not as yet received assistance from the department in the way of supplying them with agricultural implements, the Indians are fairly well equipped with mowers, rakes and wagons, which they purchased chiefly with money derived from the sale of beef.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve ; the children of school age attend the Roman Catholic boarding school at Duck Lake, a distance of thirty miles.

Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and will not lose an opportunity to earn money when such presents itself. Apparently they are gradually making some advancement. A few have a larger area under crop than they ever had before. Some of the ex-pupils are becoming very good farmers, amongst whom I might mention in particular George Grayeyes, André Lafond, Edward Arcan ; others with a less degree of ambition are, however, doing fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, with two exceptions, have been temperate so far as my knowledge goes, and no case of immorality came to my notice.

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MISTAWASIS' BAND, NO. 103.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band has an area of 49,380 acres, and is situated at Snake Plain, twenty-five miles north of Carlton. It contains much variety of soil for agricultural purposes; hay and water are plentiful, and timber is to be found in sufficient quantity for all requirements. The agency headquarters are located within the limits of this reserve.

Population.—The population of the band is 125.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been good, no disease of an infectious nature having made its appearance. Early precautions were taken at the opening of spring to have the filth and rubbish that accumulates around the houses during the winter raked and burned and the premises generally cleaned up. No difficulty was experienced in having the Indians carry out instructions in this respect.

Occupations.—The principal industries followed by these Indians are farming and stock-raising. Other occupations engaged in by them are hunting, root-digging and freighting, from which sources they derive a fair revenue. During the winter a number of the Indians got out logs for buildings and lumber; the latter is intended for the erection of granaries, storehouses and repairing other buildings.

Buildings.—There is not much improvement to report in their dwellings. Apparently the lack of repairs is merely owing to want of attention; however, a change might be expected in the near future, as preparations are being made by at least six Indians either to erect new houses or to overhaul the old ones. A few granaries, stables and implement sheds will also be put up this fall.

Stock.—I regret to have to report a decrease in the number of cattle of this band of about twenty-two head; the very small natural increase for this year (twelve calves from eighty-two cows) is largely responsible for this state of affairs. I have, however, decided and am determined to bring about a change in the condition of this important industry, which has evidently been neglected for the last few years on this reserve.

Implements.—The Indians of this band are not extra well supplied with agricultural implements. Some of the ex-pupils have not received much assistance in this line from the department; however, a request was recently made on their behalf to the Indian Commissioner for the supply of a few wagons, ploughs, &c., which I trust will be granted. Notwithstanding the fact that a considerable quantity of lumber has been manufactured on this reserve during the last few years, none of it has apparently been utilized in the erection of implement sheds, as no such construction is to be seen. As a consequence the implements were left out unprotected from all sorts of weather.

Education.—There is a day school within the limits of the reserve, which up to July 1 last, was under the able management of Mrs. Moore. The attendance is good and progress of pupils satisfactory. About ten children from this band attend the Regina industrial and the Duck Lake boarding schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band, while not as industrious, collectively, as they might be, in view of the fact that they have been continuously in close touch with the agency headquarters, are, however, making an effort to improve their conditions. This has a special reference to the young men and ex-pupils. Their farming operations were carried on to a limited extent this year owing to scarcity of seed; however, they will be well repaid for their labour in this respect, as the crops, wheat in particular, which has been cut for some days past, promise to yield abundantly.

Temperance and Morality.—There are but a small percentage of the Indians on this reserve who are addicted to drink, I am sorry to have to say that these are ex-pupils. I am in hope, however, of stamping out this objectionable habit by adopting strong measures against it whenever occasion will offer. Immorality, I regret to state,

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prevails to some extent among the young men and women, and I find this the most difficult thing to check. I am in hopes, however, that some improvement will have been made in this respect when I am called upon to make my next report on this agency.

ATAHKAKOOP'S BAND, NO. 104.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated eighteen miles north of the agency headquarters and has an area of some 43,000 acres. It is much broken with hills and ravines, but there is ample arable land for agricultural purposes. This reserve is well adapted for cattle-raising, as hay and good water are abundant. Timber, consisting of poplar, spruce and tamarack, is still to be found, but in limited quantities only.

Population.—The present population of this band is 208.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year their general health has been good and they have been free from epidemics. With few exceptions they are clean in their habits and housekeeping. The regulations as to sanitary precautions prescribed by the department were carried out in a satisfactory way.

Occupations.—Their principal means of making a living are farming and stock-raising. With the former they have had very poor success in the past year owing to early frosts. At the present time their grain crops are cut and will, I am glad to say, produce a bountiful return. Other occupations by which these Indians earn money for their livelihood are hunting, trapping and root-digging.

Buildings.—Similar remarks to those made in regard to the buildings on the Mistawasis reserve are, to some extent, applicable to the ones on this reservation. Many dwellings require re-roofing, &c., while there is but one Indian who has a small granary made of lumber; the rest use old shacks for such purposes. Evidently, the lumber manufactured for this band in recent years has not been utilized in permanent improvements on their reserve.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are of good quality, and number 366, an increase of sixty during the year after deducting the number beefed or otherwise disposed of. This particular industry has received better attention from these Indians this year than of late years. Cattle were well looked after during the past winter; as a consequence no loss occurred.

Implements.—Many of these Indians have their implements, which they purchased with beef money, but the young men who are starting in life on their own account require ploughs, harrows and wagons, and as they have no cattle to dispose of, the proceeds of which could be invested in such purchases, they are not therefore, in a position to supply themselves with all these necessary articles. With very few exceptions, the machinery on this reserve has been rather neglected. Ploughs and harrows in the fields and mowers and rakes on the prairies, were common objects when I came here last fall, but, of course, it must be admitted that it is a difficult matter to impress upon the Indian the necessity of caring for implements when not in use. They seemed utterly unconcerned either as to the cost or as to the fragile nature of the same, and this improvidence and waste is a great impediment to their progress.

Education.—There is an excellent school on the reserve with an average attendance of nearly ten for the last three quarters, which is quite satisfactory. There are, besides, a few children from this band attending industrial schools.

Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and good workers, but some exceptional cases are to be found here as elsewhere. Several of them exhibit very good judgment in the management of their own affairs, and are consequently gathering some property around them. Chief Kameoostotin deserves special mention in this respect; he is unquestionably an exemplary man among his people; more like him on each reserve would be a great benefit to the bands, generally.

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Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to say that no case of intemperance was reported to me during the time I have been in charge of this reserve. There was one case, however, where a young Indian of the band while in the town of Prince Albert, got under the influence of liquor, but he was promptly dealt with and sentenced to thirty days in jail. Generally their morals are good.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, NO. 118.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north and some fifteen miles from Sandy lake; it contains an area of 29,664 square miles. The soil is light and wood is found in fair quantities. In dry seasons hay would be abundant.

Population.—The total population of the band as per last annuity payments is 169.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. They were exempt from any epidemic; a few suffered only from minor ailments.

Occupations.—This is a reserve where farming cannot be depended on; under most favourable conditions only can the land produce a crop of wheat; as a consequence the Indians must depend largely on hunting and fishing for their livelihood.

Buildings.—There is room for much improvement in this respect; the dwellings are all mud-roofed shacks, and only fairly well kept as to cleanliness. One good feature about them, however, is that an open fireplace is to be seen in each and every one of them, which constitutes a good system of ventilation.

Stock.—Cattle on this reserve number ninety-three head, being an increase of sixteen during the year. A few only of the Indians take good care of their stock during the winter months, while others require a constant supervision in that connection.

Implements.—The implements on this reserve were supplied by the department and in sufficient number and assortment to fill the requirements of the band; when not in use they are kept at the home farm.

Education.—Although there is a day school on the reserve, the attendance is not up to what it should be. The parents seem to be quite unconcerned about the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—Notwithstanding certain disadvantages these Indians have to contend with, they are steadily improving in some respects. Their grain crop was a total failure last fall, owing to frosts. Practically no fish was stored away for use during the winter; throughout that season they had to depend solely on their hunt for a living.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are through force of circumstances temperate, and their morals will average up with that of any other Indians of the agency.

WAHSPATON'S BAND, NO. 94A (SIOUX).

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 2,400 acres and is situated about nine miles northwest of the city of Prince Albert. The arable land is very limited and what there is of it is light, and only in good and favourable seasons will it produce a crop.

Population.—There are only twenty-nine of this band occupying the reserve; the rest are at or near Prince Albert.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Sioux was fairly good throughout the year. Sanitary measures are satisfactorily carried out by those on the reserve.

Occupations.—These people earn their livelihood chiefly from the sale of hay, wood, senega-root and berries at the convenient market at Prince Albert.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are, as a rule, small but comfortable and are well kept.

Stock.—During the year they had an increase of five head of cattle, which number now twenty-four. A few horses are also owned on the reserve.

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Implements.—They have all the implements they require, of which they take good care.

Education.—There is a day school within the limits of the reserve, but I am sorry to say the attendance has been rather unsatisfactory. Miss Baker continues as teacher and deserves credit for the interest she takes in the welfare of these Indians.

Progress.—Considering the limited assistance they have been getting from the department these people are doing fairly well. They are good workers and with their numerous occupations managed to make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality were reported to me during the year.

KOPWAYAWAKENUM'S BAND, NO. 105.

The transfer of this band from this agency to the Battleford agency was made within the time in review.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Apart from the death of the late Joseph Savord, farmer at Sandy lake, which occurred on the 16th of last month, the staff remains unchanged.

As I was appointed to this agency only last November, I must ask indulgence for any shortcomings there may be in this report.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. FISHER,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EASTERN ASSINIBOIA—CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
Broadview, June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property in my charge.

I commenced my duties at this agency on March 3 last, and, with Inspector Graham, made a thorough inspection, which concluded on March 19; my report, therefore will not be a complete review of the work performed during the year.

Agency Buildings.—The agency buildings are situated on the northwest quarter of section 4, township 18, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, nine miles northwest of Broadview, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Reserves.—The reserves are as follows:—Ochapowace, No. 71; Kakewistahaw, No. 72 and 72A; Cowessess, No. 73; Sakimay and Shesheep, No. 74 and 74A, and Little Bone reserve, No. 73A, lying north of the Canadian Pacific railway, and extending from Whitewood, on the east, to Grenfell, on the west. The total area of these reserves is 181,678 acres. The reserves are all well watered by sloughs, creeks, and the Qu'Appelle river. Most of the soil is sandy and clay loam, and is well adapted to mixed farming; an abundant supply of timber for buildings and fire-wood is available, and the natural grasses for pasture and winter feed grow plentifully. The country in general is rolling, and parts of it very picturesque.

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OCHIAPOWACE BAND, NO. 71.

Reserve.—This reserve lies to the east of the agency headquarters, and is northwest of Whitewood; it contains 52,864 acres.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 102.

Health.—There are a number of old people on this reserve, but the general health has been good. A few have comfortable houses, but most of these Indians have small log shanties chinked with clay, badly lighted and ventilated.

Occupations.—Mixed farming and cattle-raising are carried on in a small way by some of these Indians, but the majority depend largely on the sale of wood and hay, and digging senega-root for a living. A few of the very old and infirm receive assistance during the winter.

Education.—The majority of these Indians appear to take an interest in the education of their children, there being 15 children attending school.

KAKEWISTAHAW BAND, NO. 72 AND 72A.

Reserve.—This reserve lies north of Broadview; it contains an area of 46,816 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 84.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good throughout the year, no epidemics of any kind occurring; some cases of scrofula are reported in this band. With two exception these Indians live in small log shanties chinked with clay, and badly lighted and ventilated.

Occupations.—Farming and cattle-raising are carried on by some of these Indians, but the majority depend largely on the sale of wood, hay and senega-root for a living. The old and infirm receive assistance.

Education.—There is very little trouble in getting the parents in this band to send their children to school, there being 19 attending school out of 23 of school age.

COWESSESS BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve.—This reserve lies to the west of Kakewistahaw reserve, and north of the Canadian Pacific railway, between Broadview and Grenfell; its area is 49,920 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 173.

Health and Sanitation.—Many of these Indians are strong, healthy men and women, although a few families are consumptive, and the children of these generally develop the disease quite young. Some of the Indians of this band have good one-and-a-half story houses, and generally the sanitary conditions are much better than in the other bands.

Occupations.—About one-half the Indians in this band carry on farming and cattle-raising more or less systematically; some of these have from two to four good work horses each, and the machinery requisite for farm work. They add to their incomes by the sale of wood and hay.

Education.—These Indians take a deep interest in the education of their children, there being at school 45 out of 46 children in the band of school age.

SAKIMAY BAND, NO. 74.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the west side of the north half of Cowessess reserve, and bounded on the north by the Qu'Appelle valley, a small part of the reserve (No. 74A) being on the north side of the river. The area of this reserve is 25,208 acres. These Indians also have the Little Bone (No. 73A reserve) 40 miles north, containing 6,976 acres.

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Population.—This band has a population of 161.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the year has been fair, but scrofula and consumption are among them, and I fear their ravages will show on the vital statistics in the future. Medical attendance is regular. A few of these Indians have good houses, but the majority live in small log shanties.

Occupations.—A number of these Indians carry on mixed farming and cattle-raising in a small way, but the majority in this band depend largely on the sale of wood, hay, and senega-root for a living; some of the old and infirm receive assistance.

Education.—Many of these Indians are opposed to sending their children to school, and as an evidence of this only 9 children attend school out of 31 children of school age in the band.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Crops.—When I commenced my duties here last March, there was hardly any land prepared for spring seeding, but, by an effort, with the assistance of the instructors, I succeeded in getting in on the four reserves, 868½ acres of wheat and oats, which is an increase over last year of 233½ acres; these crops are all looking well. In addition to the land ploughed for seeding this spring we have got ready for next spring 408 acres of summer-fallow and breaking, making a total this year of 1,276½ acres.

Cattle.—Cattle on the reserves were well cared for last winter, the Indians having plenty of hay provided, and with the comparatively mild winter they came out in the spring in good order. The increase of calves has been satisfactory.

Buildings.—The buildings on these reserves in which the Indians live are, generally speaking, not satisfactory, and sanitary conditions cannot be good under the circumstances. In the spring all garbage and rubbish was gathered and burned, which showed marked improvement.

Schools.—Cowessess (Roman Catholic) boarding school, situated on the north-west corner of Cowessess reserve near Crooked lake, and in the valley of the Qu'Appelle river, is doing excellent work, both in the education of the children and in the training of the girls in domestic work, and the boys in agriculture and care of cattle. The surroundings at this school show thrift and industry, and are a splendid object lesson to the children as well as to the parents. The school is in charge of the Rev. S. Perreault, O.M.I., and an efficient staff of sisters and brothers. Round Lake (Presbyterian) boarding school, situated at the east end of the lake of that name, and just off Ochapowace reserve, has in Miss Salmark a teacher thoroughly capable in the education of Indian children, and her class-room work is excellent. The domestic work and training is also all that could be desired. The outside work and surroundings at this school do not show the care and thrift which might be expected, and, in my opinion, the training for the older boys could be improved. This school is under the principalship of the Rev. Hugh McKay.

I have, &c.,

MATTHEW MILLAR,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
DUCK LAKE, July 27, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

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ONE ARROW'S BAND, NO. 95.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located to the east of the south branch of the Saskatchewan river, about thirteen miles from the agency headquarters, and has an area of sixteen square miles. The soil is sandy and cannot be depended on during dry seasons. It is considerably broken up with small lakes and sloughs.

Population.—The population of this band is 104.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good. They are attentive to sanitary instructions and keep their houses fairly clean.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising occupy some of their time, but the older men have never seriously taken hold; still from the sale of cattle and produce, along with gathering roots in summer and hunting in winter, they make a good living, receiving but little assistance from the department.

Buildings.—Their buildings are not as good as they might be. The ease with which they have hitherto made a living by hunting, trapping and root-digging, with the consequent absence from the reserve, makes the value of a good home on the reserve appear of little importance to them.

Stock.—They own a fine bunch of cattle, which wintered very well, and of which they take fairly good care.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, the children being sent to the Duck Lake boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—Having got to a stage that procures them a living, they do not show much desire to go beyond this.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly moral and temperate.

OKEMASIS AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands border chiefly on Duck lake, and its hay marshes, being about three miles from the town of Duck Lake, which, having its flour mill and good market, adds considerably to the advantages these bands have. The total area is forty-four square miles. On Okemasis and part of Beardy's the soil is sandy and poor, but the remainder is very good on the south and west sides; these sections the Indians are now going to, for cultivation, with favourable results.

Population.—The population of Okemasis band is 30. The population of Beardy's band is 145.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good and they pay attention to sanitary measures.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising occupy most of their time. The younger men, having taken hold with a will, are fast making themselves self-supporting and independent. Having excellent hay-grounds on these reserves and being near the village of Duck Lake, they have always a surplus of hay on hand, for which they find a ready cash market.

Buildings.—Some have good shingle-roofed houses; others not so good; but the general trend is towards a better order of things.

Stock.—They own a fine herd of cattle, of which they take good care.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve. The children of the Roman Catholic parents go to the Duck Lake boarding school, while those whose parents are Presbyterians go to the Regina industrial school.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, for Indians, moral and, considering their proximity to the village of Duck Lake, are very temperate.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, NO. 99.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies on both sides of the south branch of the South Saskatchewan river, fourteen miles from the city of Prince Albert, and con-

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sists of thirty-seven square miles. The soil is all that could be desired, with plenty of sloughs and upland hay, also having a large quantity of poplar timber for building purposes.

Population.—The population of this band is 140.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. They keep their houses clean and attend to sanitary regulations.

Resources and Occupations.—Grain-growing and stock-raising occupy most of their time, which they supplement by hunting and root-digging.

Buildings.—In most cases the buildings are good.

Stock.—These Indians have a fine herd of over three hundred head.

Implements.—These Indians have all the implements they require for their work.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, which has a fair attendance.

Progress.—These Indians may be said to be self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and fairly temperate.

JAMES SMITH'S BAND, NO. 100.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river near Fort à la Corne, and contains a fraction over fifty-six square miles. There is a strip of it on the north side where the land is poor and sandy; otherwise the soil on the rest of the reserve is of very good quality, interspersed with small lakes, sloughs and hay meadows, but in all a splendid property.

Population.—The population of this band is 228.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. They keep their houses clean and attend to sanitary regulations.

Buildings.—On this reserve nearly all have good shingle-roofed houses; a number of new ones have been built during the year.

Stock.—These Indians have a nice herd of cattle, but, from various reasons, in the past they have not increased as they should have done. An improvement in this line may now be looked for, as they have two large pastures made where constant care during summer and fall can be given the animals.

Implements.—They have now all the implements they require, having been supplied with everything necessary in that line, payment for the same being made from funds in hands of the department belonging to the band from sale of reserve lands.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, both of which are well attended.

Progress.—These Indians are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and temperate.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the past year the Indians of this agency have made very fair progress, indeed I may say that all the able-bodied men are self-supporting. The result of their farming operations, owing to a late spring and early frosts, was below the average, while the low price of beef cattle was discouraging. The cattle on the different reserves wintered very well, without loss, and went to the grass in good condition. The acreage sown to grain and root crops has been increased. At this writing wheat promises a good crop, while oats and barley may be light. The general health of the Indians has been very good and the births show an increase over deaths. It is with pleasure that I report that no crime of any kind was charged to the Indians of this agency during the past year, nor were any charges of intemperance made.

I have, &c.,

J. MACARTHUR,

Indian Agent.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—EDMONTON AGENCY,

EDMONTON, August 9, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, together with the statistical return and an inventory of the government property under my charge at that date.

ENOCH'S BAND, NO. 135.

Reserve.—The reserve occupied by this band lies about eight miles westward from Edmonton and contains 19,520 acres. The soil is of excellent quality, and the reserve, being well timbered and abundantly watered, is well adapted to diversified farming, in which pursuit the members of the band are principally engaged.

Population.—The band, at the annuity payments last October, numbered 126.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary directions laid down by the department are generally well observed. Their houses, from a sanitary point of view, are improving, the medical attendance provided seems efficient and sufficient; but so wide-spread is the taint of scrofula and consumption that both remedial and preventive measures seem to make but little impression on the death-rate.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the band is mixed farming. A considerable number find employment as boatmen on the steamers of the Athabaska and northern waters, some as raftsmen on the Saskatchewan, and a few hire with farmers of the band. They catch some fur, pick berries and make and sell moccasins and bead-work.

Stock.—The hay provided for the winter keep of their stock was ample, the season was favourable, and the cattle, in consequence, came out well in the spring. There is still unauthorized killing practised, but it is not, apparently, increasing.

Buildings.—There is a very noticeable improvement in their dwelling-houses, and some advance is apparent in their outbuildings.

Farm Implements.—They are well provided in this respect.

Education.—There is no day school here, but as the reserve is diligently canvassed for pupils by the principals of the different boarding and industrial schools, no children of school age are neglected.

Characteristics and Progress.—With the beginning of the year the services of a farming instructor for the band were dispensed with and at the same time the liberal rations theretofore enjoyed by them were wholly discontinued except in the case of those who by reason of old age or infirmity were incapacitated from making a living. The outcome of changes so radical was awaited with some anxiety, but, happily, no jar worthy of remark followed. The Indians accepted the changed conditions uncomplainingly, and now, at the end of the first year of the experiment, they seem as well content and as well off as when in receipt of the somewhat expensive favours. In addition to farming about as much as in the past, they have constructed eight miles of the boundary fence, which completes the inclosure of their reserve. They have also inclosed two pasture-fields near the agency headquarters, which called for the construction of nearly five miles of fence. These fields have proved very convenient and useful both to the Indians and the agency staff. New dwellings, of a type much superior to what prevailed in the past, have been erected, and old houses have been

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repaired and made to conform better with their requirements. On the whole, the year passes into the history of the band as a fairly satisfactory one.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been more prosecutions of Indians for drunkenness and of those who supplied them intoxicants this year than in the past. This does not indicate an increase of the evil, but is the evidence of a determination to diminish and, if possible, stamp it out, by the rigorous enforcement of the law. An encouraging feature of the matter is the growing disposition of the Indians to inform on those who supply them with intoxicants. With any abatement of drunkenness a corresponding improvement in morals may be expected.

MICHEL'S BAND, NO. 132.

Reserve.—Michel's reserve lies some seven miles west of the town of St. Albert and contains 17,934½ acres of good agricultural land, carrying sufficient timber for all local requirements.

Population.—The band numbered 94 members in October, 1904.

Health and Sanitation.—Consumption is prevalent in the band, and although their way of living and sanitary observance and surroundings are much the same as prevail among their white neighbours, the death-rate continues to be high.

Occupations.—Some of those enrolled as members of the band are hunters and trappers and spend most of the time in the forest. Those who reside on the reserve are farmers, engaged in all the branches of this occupation.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are, generally, good, and are tidily kept. Their outbuildings are fair.

Stock.—Their cattle are well looked after and the quality of their herds is improving.

Education.—The children of this reserve are fortunate in being so near the St. Albert boarding school, where an excellent education is imparted.

Temperance and Morality.—This band stands well, for Indians, in respect to these virtues.

Progress.—Their farming operations are somewhat hampered by reason of their waiting for returns from the sale of their land. They depend on this source for the money necessary to provide a good equipment of work horses and farm implements. Railway survey parties at work on and near the reserve have given employment to both men and teams at remunerative wages.

ALEXANDER'S BAND, NO. 134.

Reserve.—This reserve lies four miles north of Michel's and contains 26,240 acres. Much of it consists of fine, open, undulating prairie, containing fine hay and bottom lands. The rest is high rolling country densely wooded with poplar and fir.

Population.—In October, 1904, the band contained 189 members.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is good. Their outdoor life is good for the health, and while the doctor visits them regularly, there is seldom any call for his services.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are the chief employments of the band, some fishing being done for their own consumption. They have a good start in cattle, but do not take readily to farming. They purchased a saw-mill and have operated it, for the second season, this year.

Buildings.—Both their dwellings and stables are very poor and, notwithstanding their ownership and operation of the saw-mill, there is little improvement to report this year.

Stock.—They provide enough hay in the season to keep their cattle well through the winter, but their occupation as hunters takes them to the forest at a time when

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their cattle should have unremitting care, and consequently their stock is frequently neglected. Unauthorized disposal of stock is still very prevalent in this band.

Education.—The day school on this reserve, which has been closed for some years, is likely to be reopened soon, and it is hoped the teaching may be of benefit to the band.

Temperance and Morality.—Much of the backwardness of these Indians is attributable to their drinking habits, and the remoteness of the reserve from the agency headquarters makes the trouble hard to deal with. With these, as with most Indians, their morality is influenced by their sobriety and, as may be inferred, the moral status of the band is low.

JOSEPH'S BAND, NO. 133.

Reserve.—This is situated on the shore of Lac Ste. Anne, across the narrows from the village of that name. It contains 14,720 acres of land, about three-quarters of which is covered with spruce and poplar timber, the remainder being prairie, hay and bottom lands. The soil is a sandy loam and is suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population.—At the annuity payments in October last the band numbered 146 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—Their outdoor life as hunters and trappers ensures good health for them, and neither contagious disease nor epidemic visited them during the year. The doctor visits the reserve regularly.

Occupations.—Their main dependence is on hunting and fishing, at which they are successful and by which they prosper. They have some cattle, but attempt no farming.

Stock.—They provide well for, and attend well to, their small bunch of cattle. The herd is growing both by natural increase and by purchase, a sign as encouraging as it was unlooked for.

Buildings.—From the nature of their pursuits their houses are only occasionally and temporarily occupied, and, hence, not good. Their stables serve well enough to shelter their cattle.

Education.—Miss de Cazes, who taught the day school on the reserve, resigned this spring, and no successor has been appointed. Miss de Cazes was faithful and capable in the discharge of her duties, but the wandering habits of the parents made the education of the children almost impossible.

Temperance and Morality.—They have had, and no doubt deserved the reputation of being drunken in the past; but it is expected that the presence of a detachment of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police now stationed at Lac Ste. Anne will have a good effect on them. Their morals are fair.

Progress.—We seldom see this band assembled except at the annuity payments. They then appear as a well-dressed, clean, alert and independent-looking body of Indians. They beg for no rations and they support the destitute of their band. They incur debts, at times, and discharge them honourably. To the extent of their ability, they buy what they need in the way of wagons and implements, and while one would wish to help them, the danger of making them ration-house paupers prevents it. The fear of the ration-house is the beginning of wisdom in Indian management.

PAUL'S BAND, NO. 133A.

Reserve.—The reserve of Paul's band is situated at White Whale lake, about twenty miles west of the agency headquarters. It contains 20,920 acres, most of it suitable for agricultural purposes. Three-fourths of its area is covered with timber, chiefly poplar.

Population.—At the annuity payments in October, 1904, the number in the band was 157.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the year has been good. The usual sanitary measures were carried out and visits by the doctor were regularly made.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief and favourite pursuits of the band. They have cattle, but they dislike farming.

Buildings.—Last winter they got out logs and had 87,000 feet of lumber sawn for them. It is expected that most of this will be used in putting up buildings for them before winter, so that their circumstances in this respect will be greatly improved. As matters stand, the improvement is desirable.

Stock.—A manifest advance in their conduct of this department is noticeable. They had hay beyond their needs last winter and there were few, if any, losses from neglect. What unauthorized killing was done was defiantly, rather than surreptitiously, perpetrated, as they were closely watched, and it is thought that with continued vigilance an end to the practice will soon come.

Education.—There is a day school at this reserve under the direction of the Methodist Church, with Mr. Blewett in charge. The want of interest shown by the parents is very discouraging, making the education of the children up-hill work.

Characteristics and Progress.—But little farming was done by the band this year. The difficulty of getting their grain threshed and their remoteness from markets were discouragements which might stagger more enthusiastic farmers than they. Hunting and fishing afforded more congenial and more profitable employment. The catch of fur was good and prices were high. The winter's fishing, also, was remunerative, as buyers were at the lake on the reserve all the season, prepared to buy all the fish they could supply at good prices.

Temperance and Morality.—What drinking is done, and there is, doubtless, too much, is always indulged in away from the reserve. It is very rarely that an intoxicated Indian is seen on the reserve; but rumours come to us of orgies in the remote settlements which they visit on their hunting trips. Their morals are on a level with those of the other bands similarly situated.

General.—The telephone which was installed at the office this year is a great convenience, and has proved a valuable asset of the agency in the management of its affairs.

A picket fence inclosing the agency grounds was built, enhancing the appearance, and adding to the security of the place.

The fence inclosing the reserve of Enoch's band was completed, and two pasture-fields, near the agency headquarters, were inclosed.

The rations at all the reserves were reduced, until now only the destitute participate. The very considerable saving thereby effected was brought about without perceptible detriment to their progress or evoking manifestation of discontent on the part of the Indians.

The resignation of Dr. Harrison, as medical officer to the Indians, caused very sincere regret, his genial disposition having made him as agreeable to myself and the employees as skill in his profession rendered him invaluable to the Indians. Dr. Tierney, who is medical officer in his stead, has proved himself a worthy successor. Other than these, there have been no changes in the staff, and I beg to bear testimony to the efficiency of each member and the zeal with which all discharged their duties.

I have, &c.,

JAS. GIBBONS,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
HOBBEMA AGENCY,

PONOKA, July 3, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Hobbema agency is prettily situated on the left bank of the Battle river about ten miles down from the town of Ponoka, and five miles south of Hobbema Siding, on the Calgary and Edmonton railway.

Reserves.—The following reserves, with their locations, are comprised and within the jurisdiction of this agency. Samson's reserve, No. 137, lies to the south-east of Hobbema Siding on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, about half way between the towns of Wetaskiwin and Ponoka. Its area comprises 39,360 acres. Ermine-skin reserve, No. 138, lies to the northwest of Samson's, commencing a little east of and near the railway line, extends westerly across the railway to the Bears Hill lake. It also comprises 39,360 acres. Louis Bull's reserve lies to the northwest of Ermine-skin's and is not yet apportioned to the band.

Montana reserve, No. 139, also called the Bobtail reserve, lies to the south of Samson's and the Battle river, and to the northeast of Ponoka. It contains 19,520 acres.

Pigeon Lake reserve, lies at the south end of Pigeon lake, and contains 4,800 acres. It is 40 miles distant from this agency, and is solely for the use of Indian fishermen belonging to any of the reserves as above set forth.

The total area of these reserves is 103,860 acres, or 162 square miles. By excepting, of course, Pigeon Lake reserve, the whole forms an irregular figure, with the Calgary and Edmonton railway winding its way diagonally through it north and south for fifteen miles.

Topography.—The surface of this large block of land in this agency, consists of rolling prairie and depressions of swamp and willow brush, with scattered timber sufficiently large for building purposes and fire-wood; while upon the margin here and there, may be found small patches of spruce and tamarack, which will supply enough rough lumber for building purposes for a generation.

The usefulness of such an extended reservation is much diminished by 25,000 acres being swampy and so much mixed with the remainder that the bottomless swamps cannot be fenced off, consequently they are, and always will be, a menace and a snare for the cattle.

At the northwestern margin of the reservation are the low lands, bordering on the Bears Hill lake, which become in dry seasons an immense hay meadow. In like manner in the southeast, at the opposite side of the reserve, twenty miles distant, and bordering on Battle lake, is a similar formation, also making in dry seasons an immense hay meadow. Together these extensive low lands grow thousands of tons of hay and are practically inexhaustible in their supply of cattle feed, and add greatly to the value of the reserves.

Of the prairie knolls, probably a half are of sandy loam; while a half or so are of rich clay loam and yield abundantly. The difference in fertility between the two classes can easily be seen in the yield of grasses that they grow. Such is the topography of the reserves where these bands of Indians have their homes.

Population.—At the annual payment of annuities there was a total of 655 souls.

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Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians during the past year has been fairly satisfactory. Much attention has been given to proper ventilation of newly-built houses; more air space has been allowed to each room, and this plan will be followed in the construction of all future dwellings. The accumulation of garbage during the winter around dwellings or other buildings has either been duly collected and burned, or been hauled to its proper place. The drinking water has been carefully guarded from pollution, both for the Indians and for the milch cows. Vegetables are more and more becoming an article of diet. Continued care is exercised as to the proper condition of meat consumed. It has, however, been noteworthy that meat a white man could not possibly eat, has no visible ill effects upon an Indian after eating it. Be that as it may, every inducement is held out to prevent consumption of polluted meat as food.

Every care has been bestowed upon those afflicted with consumption, and every precaution used to prevent the spread of that dire disease. But the social habits are such that the Indian customs are conducive to the spread of throat diseases. These customs we are continually contending against; and shall continue to do so until the end of the chapter.

Dr. Robertson, of Wetaskiwin, is the medical attendant when required, and is prompt in his attentions when his services are called upon.

Resources and Occupations.—The varied resources and occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting, land-clearing for settlers, log-driving, farming and cattle-raising. The particulars of all these resources are to be found in the agricultural and industrial statistics forwarded along with this report to the department for the fiscal year just ended. It may not be amiss, however, to state or rather to give summaries of these resources for the past year so as to focus to the mind's eye something of what has been accomplished.

It was near the middle of December that the self-supporting Indians of the agency, after a three weeks' tour, returned from hunting muskrats and realized \$900 for the skins; which sum came in well as a Christmas gift to their families. But this spring the price of skins doubled and the Indians secured a further sum of \$1,950 for the rat-skins caught after the spring opened and before May 10, when the hunting season closed. This also came in at an opportune time.

The fishing at Pigeon lake has given support to seventeen families for a portion of the year, averaging during the winter \$85 each. The summer catch was much better than that. Some Indians were clearing land for settlers by contract at so much an acre, and satisfied themselves and also the settlers with their work.

The main resource and the best is the mixed farming, so called. By its means the self-supporting Indians supplied themselves and families with food, and likewise their stock.

Beyond this support, upwards of a thousand tons of hay were sold in the towns of Ponoka and Wetaskiwin for upwards of \$4,000. To the department they sold 35,000 pounds of beef and received for it \$2,100.

I received from them also 40,000 pounds into the storehouse, and issued it again in small quantities, from 10 to 20 pounds as it was required. It seems probable that farming and cattle-raising combined on this reserve will be the ultimate method for these Indians to follow to become self-supporting.

Buildings.—There was a slight increase in the number of dwellings erected by the Indians this year. More than that, they answered the purpose better in every way, and are very satisfactory. They are larger generally, have three rooms, are better ventilated, are made of logs and lumber and have a good shingle roof. The material is procured on the reserve. During the winter season, the saw-logs are cut and hauled to the Indian saw-mill at the agency headquarters. During the high-water season these logs are cut into lumber by the sawyer employed by the department. It becomes then the Indian's duty to assist the sawyer in bringing up the logs to the saw, and in carrying away the lumber from the mill. He does the same

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in the cutting of the shingles. It follows that he is not long in learning that good logs make good lumber and shingles, and poor logs the reverse. The necessary doors and windows and nails are purchased. The last and decorative work is generally to lime-wash the new house inside and out. I encourage them in this. The department supplies the lime and whitewash brushes. When it is considered that twenty new houses were built of a good substantial and roomy character, we know considerable attention was given to profitable employment and with resulting comforts. So with the stock, sixteen good, roomy and well-constructed stables and corrals around them extend comfort to the cattle and further profits to the builder. At first, in the early days, the Indian followed the practice of letting the cattle shift for themselves. 'The buffalo looked out for themselves, why not the cattle?' In later years they built and rebuilt shelter of the flimsiest kind; that day is rapidly passing away. A few years more will see accomplished a good and substantial dwelling for each family, and well-built stables and enough of them to give shelter to all the cattle.

Cattle.—The progress made in the herd of cattle the last few years has been excellent; the last year was no exception to the rule. Moreover the addition of two thoroughbred Hereford bulls this spring promises well for the further addition of beef, as experience has proved in the past.

The cattle had a splendid year; practically there were no losses, certainly not more than one per cent. The particulars as to kinds, number and the value of the cattle, and likewise of the horses are to be found in the agricultural and industrial statistics, as mentioned before, as forwarded herewith. The Indian prizes his cattle more as he receives and sees the benefit arising from his care of them. The whole number as counted by myself and farmers (and 'declared to') on June 30, 1905, including the thoroughbred bulls, was 958. If we may judge of the future by the past records among the cattle, then we can be sure of a profitable and congenial employment for this band of Crees.

Education.—The training and education of the children is provided for by two Christian Churches, the Methodist and Roman Catholic, assisted to a large extent by the department.

The Methodist plan has been that of providing two day schools, one near the agency headquarters and on Samson's reserve, the other on Louis Bull's reserve, and twelve miles northwest from the agency headquarters. A teacher is provided for each school and every attention paid to the teacher's art of instilling the rudiments of a common school education. At times quite a number of the parents find it necessary to move, in order to hunt or fish for a living, when, of course, the children of such leave the school to accompany their parents. Herein lies the trouble and check to progress. Two months' or even one month's absence takes away all taste and keenness after knowledge, tardiness and irregular attendance follow in the wake, and the progress is not satisfactory when considered with what it might have been.

The Roman Catholic plan is that of providing a boarding school, and having complete control of the children through the whole course of instruction. It is impossible not to compare the two methods and be impressed by the object lesson the comparison sets forth. The full control in and out of school, the training all the day, whether in the playground, at the table, or at devotional exercises, the regular rising and retiring, all these things train for a higher plane of living and a better life.

A visit to this boarding school always gives wonder and pleasure to strangers at the attainments of these Indian pupils.

Temperance and Morality.—The year just closed has been a record year for the least number of convictions for violations of the Indian Act, by purchasing intoxicating liquor. I am scarcely inclined to place it to the advanced condition of the Indians, in being above the standard of drinking, and as having allied himself to temperance. I am more of the opinion that it will take a much longer time to raise this band above a love of fire-water than one generation.

The cause is more to be found in the acuteness of the Indian to deceive and to escape the police, being greater than the keenness of the police to detect the Indian

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breaker of the law. It is more a case of diamond cut diamond. But I will do justice to the Indian and say that his chiefs are total abstainers, and use their influence in every way to make abstainers of all the tribe.

In morality so far as appears on the surface the Indian is nearly on a par with the average white man. There have not been any great crimes; so we can only state things as we find them and conclude that the Indian is going ahead in morality even as his white neighbour.

I have, &c.,

W. S. GRANT,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EASTERN ASSINIBOIA—MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,
CARLYLE, July 14, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report together with a statistical statement of all government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Headquarters.—The headquarters of the agency are within a mile of the southern boundary of the White Bear's reserve and are very prettily situated on the banks of a small lake called Agency lake.

Reserve.—White Bear's reserve is situated at the east end of a range of hills called Moose Mountain and cover an area of 30,288 acres. A very large portion of the reserve is covered with wood and lakes. An abundance of fish may be caught in two of these lakes, viz., Fish lake and White Bear lake. This reserve is exceedingly well adapted for mixed farming, particularly cattle-raising. The southeastern portion of the reserve is best adapted for grain-raising, as it is more level and larger fields may be ploughed. Plenty of timber for building purposes, as well as for rails, posts, &c., can be obtained in the bush.

Population.—The population has remained stationary during the fiscal year, being the same as given in the last report, viz., 196.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the year has been exceptionally good. There have been no epidemics, with the exception of grippe, and that of a mild type, and no infectious diseases. Two members of the band are suffering from chronic complaints, one from phthisis and the other from dropsy of the kidneys.

Dr. Hardy, who lives in the town of Carlyle, visits the agency once a month officially, and, when called, in special cases, and is most attentive to his duties. No efforts have been spared to impress upon the Indians the benefits to be derived from greater cleanliness in the home and of the person, the necessity of more cleanly habits in the cooking and the choice of food, as well as the advantages to be derived from better-built and better-ventilated houses.

Many of the Indians on this reserve are neatly dressed and cleanly in their habits, but some are the very reverse; some of the Indian houses are fairly clean, but some are very dirty.

The operation of vaccination is usually performed at the time of the annuity payments. A few object, but the majority consent to the operation.

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Occupations.—The Indians of this agency earn their livelihood by the sale of grain, cattle, hay, pickets cut from the willow, logs, rails, wild fruits and fish and a few by working for the white settlers during the harvest season. The women tan hides, do a little at bead-work and basket-making, wash and scrub for people in the towns and in the surrounding neighbourhood and make something by the sale of senega-root.

As farmers, they have been fairly industrious during the present season, putting in 229 acres in crop and summer-fallowing and breaking 97½ acres to date. Jimmie Kahmemaiassin, No. 239, of White Bear's band, who broke his first land last season, and Osquinequo, No. 242, of the same band, a new recruit to the ranks of the farming Indians, have taken an exceptional interest in their work.

The grain is looking very well considering the exceptional amount of moisture this season and the few really warm days, which has retarded a rapid growth; but with favourable conditions for the rest of the reason I hope for a bountiful crop.

Buildings.—The Indian houses, while warm and comfortable from an Indian point of view, are not up to the standard they should be, considering the abundance of timber on the reserve. They generally consist of one small room, much too small for the number of persons generally living in them, as a rule badly ventilated but generally fairly well lighted. The habit of the Indians of this agency of living in tents during the summer and early autumn months, which is practically universal, tends to lessen interest in the home and its surroundings. Lumber is very little used in the construction of these houses, but owing to the present high price of that article they are not so much to be blamed in that respect, as it is altogether beyond the means of most of them.

Stock.—The stock in this agency came through last winter with little or no loss, owing to the exceptionally mild winter. Hay is rather hard to get in this agency. In the future when many of the numerous lakes and sloughs with which it abounds are drained off and made hay-producers, there is no doubt that the number of cattle raised in the agency could be very much increased, but, at present, owing to the difficulty of getting sufficient hay put up to feed a large herd, owing to the difficulty of draining these lakes and sloughs in a wet season like this, the band, in my opinion, has all now they can well provide for. The hay fed to the cattle is supplemented by oat and wheat straw, the latter not the best of feed even when mixed. The losses in cattle during the season of 1903 are blamed by some who have made a study of the matter to feeding the cattle on wheat straw, either alone or mixed with other feed. The cattle never looked better than at the present time, the cool days, abundant feed, and absence of mosquitos and flies all tending to that condition.

Three thoroughbred bulls are now used in the herd. They are looked after at the agency headquarters during the winter months.

Implements.—The Indians with some few exceptions are fairly well provided with implements necessary for farming, such as ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes, &c.

Education.—There is one school, a day school, on this reserve. This school is known as White Bear's school, and is under the supervision of the Presbyterian Church. The attendance during the year has averaged about 10, and the Indian parents take quite an interest in its welfare, although there are a few who do not, and who persist in depriving their children of the advantages of education by not sending them to school. One boy in the band is worthy of notice as being almost constant in his attendance in his classes. He is a son of Lone Chief, headman of White Bear's band. The progress of the pupils attending the school is good. Miss E. M. Scott makes an efficient and painstaking teacher. The discipline of the school is excellent.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on this reserve are, speaking as a whole, fairly industrious, but there is great room for improvement before they reach that standard they should attain to. There are too many drones, and the most industrious are not industrious enough. Speaking as a band, they are not at all self-

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reliant, leaning upon the officials of the agency too much. If an animal is lost, they seem to think that the agent should hunt it up; if a fence is cut, that the agent should repair it. This does not breed the right sort of men. They are on the whole law-abiding, excepting for an occasional breach of the Liquor Act. There is a gradual improvement for the better in their material condition, and from what I can learn they are certainly better off than they were a few years ago.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to be obliged to report that the Indians, those of the Cree portion of the reserve at least, are still addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. Only one case of contravention of the Liquor Act has so far come to my notice, but that one case was sufficient to show the evil influence intoxicating liquors exert over the Indian, and the necessity of protecting him by a stringent liquor law from the utterly unscrupulous men who sell liquor to him. A conviction could not be obtained in the case mentioned on account of the unblushing perjury resorted to, to save not only the defendant in the case but the person who had supplied him with the liquor. The loyalty of these poor people to these scoundrels is astonishing. In other respects, so far as I can learn, the Indians are fairly moral.

The staff consists, besides myself, of Mr. James Jack, who holds the position of farmer and engineer. Mr. Jack is faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties.

General Remarks.—I have been only a short time in charge of this agency, taking the place of Mr. William Murison, promoted to the Touchwood Hills agency, and for a portion of that time have been seriously ill. My report may as a consequence be incomplete in some respects, but I trust that for the reasons stated its imperfections will be overlooked.

I have, &c.,

S. M. DICKINSON,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

SASKATCHEWAN—ONION LAKE AGENCY,

ONION LAKE, August 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, also an inventory of government property under my charge, together with tabular statements of agricultural and industrial statistics.

The bands of Indians comprising this agency are six, known as follows: Seekaskootch, No. 119; Weemisticooseahwas, No. 120; Ooneepowhayo, No. 121; Puskeeahkeewin, No. 122; Keeheewin, No. 123, and Chipewyan, No. 124.

SEEKASKOOTCH BAND, NO. 119.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north of the Saskatchewan river and about directly north of Fort Pitt. It contains an area of 38,400 acres, and varies very much in regard to natural features. The northern portion is wooded with poplar and pine interspersed with patches of prairie. The centre is flat, studded with groves of poplar and willows and at present is well supplied with water in the form of small lakes and ponds. In favourable seasons hay is plentiful. The southern portion is wooded

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with poplar and pine and has some fine pasture-land and hay swamps. The predominating character of the soil is sandy.

Population.—The population of this band is 298.

WEEMISTICOOSEAHWASIS BAND, NO. 120.

Reserve.—This reserve contains an area of 14,080 acres and is situated on the west side of Seekaskootch reserve, which it adjoins, and the southern boundary of each reserve runs on the same line of longitude. The surface is rolling and poplar groves and hay swamps are plentiful. The soil is light and grain-growing uncertain, unless there is plenty of rain through the summer.

Population.—The population is 90.

OONEEPOWHAYO'S BAND, NO. 121.

Reserve.—This reserve is also known as Frog Lake reserve, deriving its name from the large lake which pierces it from the north. Its area is 21,120 acres. Poplar groves are numerous, with here and there a few pines, and the soil is sandy loam.

Population.—The population is 103.

PUSKEEAHKKEWIN'S BAND, NO. 122.

Reserve.—This reserve is joined to Ooneepowhayo's, the northwest corner of which forms part of its boundary. On the eastern side it is partly bounded by Frog lake. Its area is 25,600 acres, and it abounds with poplar groves and has some good stretches of hay. Towards the north it is more heavily timbered. The general character of the soil is sandy loam.

Population.—The population is 32.

KEEHEEWIN'S BAND, NO. 123.

Reserve.—This reserve is about thirty-five miles northwest of Frog lake. A portion of the northern part of it, containing a useless alkali lake, has been cut off, and a slightly larger area added on the east side, which makes the whole area now 18,016 acres or 96 more than it was formerly.

The reserve is well supplied with hay and timber and has several open spots of rich sandy loam.

Population.—The population is 130.

Tribe.—The five bands dealt with in the foregoing belong to the Cree nation. It has been customary to treat them in a body as one band, because the most industrious of each have been living on the two reserves close to the agency headquarters, and known as Seekaskootch band, No. 119. There is, however, a disposition on the part of those of them who are comparatively well off to return to their respective reserves and become self-supporting. This move is being encouraged, and probably in next report the bands, or at least some of them, can be dealt with separately. The few families who have already moved are succeeding fairly well with but very little assistance from the department.

Health and Sanitation.—The Crees in this part of the country, as a whole, enjoy fairly good health, there are certainly many cases of consumption and scrofula, but few excessive ones. It is seldom a year passes without some epidemic of the grippe type, more or less severe, and the past year was no exception, but the attacks were of a mild form. Weak eyes are prevalent, and there are several cases of partial and total blindness.

Special precaution is taken every spring to burn the filth and rubbish which accumulates round the houses during the winter, and as soon as the weather is warm

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enough the majority of the Indians leave their houses and live under canvas, and for cleanliness' sake frequently shift from place to place.

Occupations.—The results of farming operations on the reserves close to the agency headquarters have never been very profitable, but there is always a little going on. It is probable that the Indians already referred to, who are going to settle on their own reserves may succeed in raising better crops, as the land there is better adapted thereto. Last year's grain crop was a failure and the root crop was not good. This season, however, is more promising. The district is better suited for ranching, and in this industry the Indians find more occupation than any other.

From time to time there is a call on the Indians to freight for the Hudson's Bay Company, the respective missions, and occasionally settlers; but the labour market in this respect has not been so active as last year. The Indians of the outlying reserves devote a large portion of their time to hunting, and those known as working Indians do not altogether neglect the hunt when there is a fitting opportunity. The women make their own clothes as well as their children's, they tan hides for themselves and for settlers; those that are good house-women often get daily employment from the white people in the neighbourhood, and at the proper seasons profitably spend their time gathering senega-root and wild fruit. It is seldom these Indian women are found idle.

Buildings.—The Indian houses are small but comfortable. As already mentioned, it is the exception to find them occupied in summer. The walls are log and the roofs are poles covered with sods; the chinks between the logs of the walls are filled up with mud and hay mixed. Every fall the houses undergo a thorough repair, and are made as wind-proof as possible. When lime is procurable, they are properly whitewashed; otherwise they are washed with white-mud, which looks equally well, but in sanitary respect is not so beneficial as lime.

I look for an improvement in the appearance of the buildings before next summer, as the department has supplied a planer and a shingle mill, which have been placed in position at the saw-mill and have already done good work in planing lumber and cutting shingles for proposed agency buildings, and the Indians, it is hoped, will carry out their intention of hauling logs to the mill this year to be cut into lumber and shingles for their own use.

Stock.—The cattle in the hands of these Indians are of a very good class, and the local demand for beef, which is fairly good, is to a great extent met by the Indians. The prospect of still bettering the grade of cattle has been greatly enhanced through the introduction by the department of five thoroughbred Hereford bulls.

Farm Implements.—Most of the implements in the hands of these Indians are their own private property, purchased from the proceeds of beef cattle. The supply of mowers, rakes, wagons and sleighs is quite sufficient for requirements.

Education.—Two boarding schools are situated close to the agency, one under the guidance of the Roman Catholic Church and the other of the Church of England. Satisfactory progress has been made during the year at both institutions, but the interest, which one looks for, taken by the parents in the education of their children is not on the increase.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians are industrious and well behaved, they seldom lose an opportunity of earning wages and are becoming more independent.

Temperance and Morality.—I have no reason to think that intemperance is indulged in by any of our Indians; the opportunities of getting liquor are becoming easier as settlement draws nearer, but so far I have not found that it has had any deteriorating effect morally or otherwise.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 124.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about thirty-eight miles northwest of the agency headquarters and is known as Cold Lake reserve. It embraces an area of

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46,720 acres of splendid ranching country, combining timber, water, hay and arable land.

Population.—The population of the band is 277.

Health.—These Indians are strong and robust; consumption and scrofula are their greatest enemies, and weak eyes are even more prevalent with them than with the Crees. In spring there is a general cleaning up around their houses and in the fall the houses undergo repairing for the winter.

Occupations.—The Chipewyans live chiefly by hunting, and those who have the appliances freight for the traders and others who pass through the country, and with surveyors they find ready employment. They attempt very little in the way of farming, confining themselves to the raising of potatoes and other garden stuff, which are, however, generally affected by early frosts.

Buildings.—The Chipewyan houses are larger and of a more substantial character than those of the Crees. It is easier for them to get good building logs and they spend more time over their buildings and do better work; the roofs of the houses are also better made and set at a higher pitch than those of the Crees.

The stables are well put up and always made comfortable for winter.

Stock.—The cattle are of an inferior grade, but will improve, as the department has allowed three thoroughbred bulls to be placed on the reserve, and the inferior bulls have been done away with.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well equipped with mowers, rakes, wagons and sleighs, all of which are their private property.

Education.—There are no schools on the reserve. Formerly there was a day school, but it was so irregularly attended that it had to be closed. Some of the children are pupils at the Onion Lake boarding school and are progressing very well.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Chipewyans cannot be called an industrious class, unless hunting may be termed an industry. They are good and energetic hunters, and make a profitable business of it, and so long as the hunt lasts they can support themselves. During the past twelve months they have had a very successful hunt.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a quiet, law-abiding community, and, although liquor does sometimes find its way to them, as close a watch as possible is kept to discover the offenders.

I have, &c.,

W. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—PEIGAN AGENCY,
MACLEOD, August 5, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics covering the same period.

Reserve.—The Peigan reserve is situated on the Old Man river west of Macleod. Its form is almost square and its area 181 2-5 square miles, or more than 116,000 acres. In addition to the reserve proper the Indians have in the Porcupine hills a timber limit containing eleven and a half square miles. The Crow's Nest Pass railway

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passes through the reserve from northeast to southwest corners, there being fifteen miles of track and two sidings (Nos. 5 and 6) within the reserve limits.

This reserve is composed of undulating prairie and untimbered hills, all being suitable for grazing purposes, with a considerable area of good farming land. Favourably situated among the hills are several large springs of good water, to which the range cattle have easy access throughout the whole year; while the Old Man river, which flows through the reserve, and Beaver creek, which enters from the north, afford abundance of water during the open season.

Population.—The population of the reserve is 499. Details in connection with this subject are shown in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. No epidemic has attacked them. Consumption, as with other Indians, is their greatest trouble. In spring there is a general cleaning up around their houses and all rubbish is burned, and during the summer months they are all under canvas and move about in close proximity to the different kinds of work in which they are employed, and most assuredly the pure air and sunshine cure is a great health-restorer.

Occupations.—The cattle and horse industries are their principal occupations, as the climate, natural facilities and more particularly the soil are better adapted for stock than grain, although farming is now being carried on quite extensively by the white settlers in close proximity to the reserve on the west, north and south sides of reserve. The principal crop is fall wheat and the appearance of a good many fields which I saw lately was most promising. We have commenced to farm on a limited scale as well, and have fifty acres of oats in on last year's breaking and it has every appearance of giving a good return. We have also broken up and disked forty acres of new land this year and intend to try twenty or thirty acres of fall wheat on it this year.

Buildings.—Building new houses, stables and corrals and repairing old ones are going on continually and with noticeable improvement; and as we have plenty of lumber of all grades from our saw-mill at a cost of very little per thousand feet, the old log shanty with flat, mud roof is gradually disappearing and will in a short time be a thing of the past.

Cattle.—The past year has been a prosperous one for the Indians. They realized from sales of beef \$6,482.21, all of which has been expended in lumber, wagons, saddles, harness, wire, mowers, rakes, and other implements, food, clothing, stoves, furniture and cooking utensils. We branded on the spring round-up 441 calves and will have at least 75 or 80 more on the fall round-up.

Saw-mill.—In addition to getting very cheap lumber at less than half the price of lumber laid down here, we have all the slabs that we can make use of, and the Indians have also earned working at the mill and freighting lumber in connection with the same, upwards of \$800.

Education.—The two boarding schools in charge of the Anglican and Roman Catholic denominations, have some fifty-five pupils attending them. The pupils are well cared for, both bodily and mentally, by the respective staffs.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are law-abiding, and their living habits I consider excellent. I had a few cases of drunkenness up before me during the year, but I am pleased to say that the cases of late have been reduced to a minimum.

I have, &c.,

J. H. GOODERHAM,

Indian Agent.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—PELLY AGENCY,
KAMSACK, August 25, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my third annual report for this agency, together with agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property under my charge up to June 30, 1905.

Reserves.—Since my last report the Valley River reserve has been taken from the Birtle agency and added to this, making four reserves now in this agency, the total area of which is 20,464 acres; about 33,500 of this is timber; of which 30,000 acres is small poplar, the rest being tamarack and spruce, the majority of which is on the Valley River reserve, where it is estimated there are 2,400 acres of valuable milling timber. The soil generally is a heavy deep loam, producing heavy vegetation; there are numerous small lakes and creeks on all the reserves, which makes them ideal pastures for cattle; the country is rolling, dotted with bluffs, making it park-like and picturesque.

CÔTÉ'S BAND, NO. 64.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 35,888 acres, 272 less than my last report, this amount having been sold to the Canadian Northern Railway Company for the town site of Kamsack, which is situated on the Assiniboine river, 278 miles west of Winnipeg, on the main line of said company.

Population.—At the annuity payments completed last month, there were 250.

Health and Sanitation.—I regret to have to report that there was a very large amount of sickness on the reserves during the whole winter; a severe form of pneumonia and low fever swept over all the reserves, carrying off many adults. An outbreak of scarlet fever appeared in the Crowstand boarding school, which was quarantined for six weeks, with a doctor in charge for ten days; there were some nine cases, four dangerous ones, all of which recovered, largely due to the unremitting care given to the sick pupils by the lady staff at this school.

I have never had more forcibly brought to my notice, the great benefit a small cottage hospital would be in this agency, where patients could get properly cooked food and care; as an example of the benefit of the latter, there were two or three severe cases close to the agency headquarters, from which nourishing food was taken or sent daily, when it was seen that the medicine prescribed was taken, with the result that the sick so treated recovered. Dr. J. I. Wallace, from Nova Scotia, has settled in Kamsack, a great boon when it is considered that Yorkton, sixty miles away, had to be sent to for a medical man. Houses are kept clean and tidy, all accumulated garbage of winter around the houses is raked up and burnt in the spring. The pernicious habit of expectorating anywhere and everywhere continues, but in a less degree than heretofore, as I find spittons in a number of the houses.

Education.—The children of this reserve are educated at the Crowstand boarding school, which institution continues its admirable work under the guidance of the principal, Rev. Mr. McWhinney, and his energetic lady staff, of which Miss Gilmour is matron. Here the girls get a thoroughly practical training in all domestic work; while the boys, under the care of their painstaking instructor, Mr. Brigham, have farming, the occupation which in my opinion is the only one that our Indian boys can

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successfully compete in, thoroughly drilled into them. The average attendance is forty-six. Three children are still at the Regina industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—I think I can honestly claim for this band, perhaps slow but steady progress, which may not be the worst kind of Indian advancement. When the time arrives that these people will look ahead in the way of providing for the future and get over that Indian characteristic, 'sufficient for the day,' and to know the value of money better, then there will still be greater progress. I had the former peculiar quality aptly illustrated lately. An Indian child was promised an orange for every cup of strawberries she picked. She gathered four cupfuls. When paying-time came, it was found that there was only one orange in the house, but some would arrive in an hour or so from town. She was told to wait until they came, when she said she would rather have the one now in payment of the four cupfuls of berries than wait for the four; and so it is with the grown up. I often think this is what makes them not take to farming, having to wait so long for results.

KEY'S BAND, NO. 65.

Reserve.—This reserve lies three miles west of Fort Pelly and twenty northwest of Kamsack; its area is thirty-eight square miles. There is considerable valuable timber on one corner of it; the larger part of it is covered with small poplar, leaving little good farming land. There is an abundance of hay and numerous large ponds of water.

Population.—There are 89 souls in this band.

Education.—The children who live near it attend the day school on the reserve fairly regularly, but many of them live so far away it is impossible for them to attend.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are practically making a living without any help in the way of food from the department, chiefly by the proceeds of cattle, hunting, freighting and selling hay and wood. A good start was made in farming by three young men this summer, two of them school graduates, whom I assisted with oxen, the three of them breaking eighty-five acres of new land; this is the first attempt at practical farming done on this reserve. They take better care of their cattle than any of the other bands.

KISICKONSE'S BAND, NO. 66.

Reserve.—The south boundary of this reserve is nine miles from Kamsack, its northern side is twenty miles, the Assiniboine river forms the western boundary, while the Duck mountains lie to the east. It contains twenty-eight and a half square miles.

Population.—At the census taken last month, there were 136 souls in this band.

Education.—The Rev. Father de Corby, the Roman Catholic missionary in charge of this reserve, is opening the new boarding school this quarter, under the usual government grant given to such schools. I therefore hope to see the boy pupils start to learn farming, as the reverend gentleman assures me that it will form an important part of their education, he also recognizing that it is to farming, farming and stock alone, these people have to look for a livelihood. This school will conveniently hold twenty-five children.

Progress and Characteristics.—I look upon this band as the most law-abiding, quiet, willing to be guided band in the agency. I seldom have any annoyance from them; they plod along and are advancing slowly but surely in farming; several new fields were broken up this year, and while this acreage is not as large as it should be, it is owing to illness of themselves or in the houses of four of the most progressive young men on the reserve.

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VALLEY RIVER BAND, NO. 62½.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 11,680 acres, of which 2,400 acres are timber, spruce, tamarack and poplar. It is situated thirteen miles west of the town of Grandview, Manitoba. The Canadian Northern railway passes through the reserve. The section-house on the reserve is known as Strevel. Valley river and Short creek pass through the reserve.

Population.—At the July annuity payments there was a population of 72.

Education.—The children in the past have gone to the Birtle boarding school; in future, as their reserve is now in this agency, the parents say that new pupils will be sent to the two boarding schools here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are practically self-supporting; they keep some seventy head of cattle; they live in the midst of a splendid game and fur country, where elk and moose are very numerous. Many of them work in the lumber camps and saw-mills; while they have a ready market for fire-wood, loaded on the cars, practically at their doors. This latter industry I hope to develop to a much larger extent than what they availed themselves of last winter, when only some thirteen cars of wood were sold by them.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Buildings.—Taking them as a whole over the agency, they are a fair class; they are all log, except one frame house, eight of them have shingled roofs. Although not presenting a very attractive appearance from the outside, the interiors are all kept very clean and neat, many being comfortably furnished. The time will shortly arrive when farmers will begin to realize from the proceeds of their crops; then special attention will be given to the improvement of the buildings, at present they are not financially well enough off to do so.

Cattle.—On June 30 there were 914 head of cattle, and 180 horses and ponies in the agency; an increase in cattle of 97 from the previous year. The past winter being one of the finest ever experienced in the country, they came through in splendid condition. There was a large supply of hay, some two hundred tons, all that a market could be found for, were sold. Inoculating for anthrax when branding, which I started when I took charge of this agency, continues to prove most beneficial. The Indians sold last year by tender 57 three-year-old steers and 16 cows, bringing them in \$2,596.72; 42 of these steers were export animals, these average \$40.40 each, the heaviest weighed 1,520 pounds. Besides these, 46 head of steers and cows were sold to local buyers and killed for home consumption during the year. There are 17 pedigreed Shorthorn bulls on the reserve.

Farm Implements and Agricultural Progress.—There is steady progress in both farming and purchase of implements; since my last report I have purchased for these people farm implements, sleighs, barbed wire, &c., to the extent of \$647, paid chiefly out of the cattle sold by them. Besides these, many purchases are made and paid for direct by the Indians themselves; the latter system I encourage as much as possible. Very marked, perhaps slow but steady, progress is being made in farming operations; in 1903 one hundred and six acres of new land were broken, two hundred and sixteen acres in 1904 and three hundred and fifty-nine this year. Although light, owing to climatic conditions, the crop taken off last year was a fine sample; wheat which was tried for the first time was the finest sample in the district and sold readily for seed at \$1 per bushel. At date of writing we are busy harvesting one of the heaviest and best crops ever taken off here, entirely free from frost or other damage. The Indians again were the first to start seeding last spring and harvesting now in this district. All the young men who have been assisted to start farming are doing well, and if the present rate of progress amongst them continues, that is, if no climatic influences arise to discourage them, and they are so easily discouraged, I

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hope to see a number of them well-to-do prosperous farmers. Although it is uphill work, often discouraging for the employees, I am sure that the steps being taken now are in the right direction and that the goal of self-support will ultimately be reached. The farmer, Mr. W. S. Rattray, is a great assistance to me in my work, and is kept a very busy man, looking after the three reserves, besides doing the blacksmithing connected therewith.

Temperance and Morality.—I am afraid that the majority of Indians have a strong appetite for intoxicants, perhaps like a forbidden thing to a child, but no doubt they plan and scheme to get it, and it is so hard to get a conviction. I am afraid with the springing up of so many towns around us, the result of railway communication, that the trouble is and will be on the increase. It is about impossible for the employees to get convictions, they being too well known, nor have they the time to act detective; I can therefore see nothing for it, if the vice is to be suppressed, but to have plain-clothed strangers make the rounds of the different towns periodically. My chief trouble is with the Valley River reserve, situated as it is, so close to two towns, and the highest for lumbermen going to their camps, besides the distance they live, fifty-eight miles by rail, from the agency headquarters.

It is also the same with their morality. The people on these three reserves, known as the Pelly Indians, are, taking them as a whole, the truthful, honest, sober and moral a lot of people as one would wish to work with. Of course, situated as these people are, their morality must be regarded by comparison; what would result in social ostracism amongst any class of white people is by them looked upon with a lenient eye.

General Remarks.—One of the most reliable ways of judging progress is the steady reduction of rations; during the fiscal year just closed there were 46 sacks of flour less issued than the previous year and 142 sacks less than the year before that. Of the 111 sacks issued last year, 69 of them were to young men starting farming, the balance, 42, to old and destitute.

Farming progress is handicapped in this agency, much more so than in many others, by the fact that these people have, practically at their door, in the Duck and Porcupine mountains, a good living by the hunt, much more congenial to their nature; for this reason they must be led to work, not forced; therefore, it will be readily seen that if these people had to depend solely on farming for a living, how much more eager they would be to go at it, and who can blame them for their choice, it being hereditary with them.

Comical little episodes enliven our work at times, such as an Indian who last fall came into the office in a hurry, wanting to borrow \$5. When asked what for, he said 'to pay a Doukhobor for plastering my stable.' He did not get it.

Since my last report the agency buildings have been much improved; a house was built for the new farm instructor; a small frame one erected for the labourer; repairs done to the agent's and clerk's houses; old stables torn down and new ones erected; all roofs painted red with white walls and green trimmings; this with the new wire fencing, with green posts and white gates, makes, I am told, one of the most attractive agencies in the west. Our gardens also have been a great attraction, in fact a source of advertisement for the district, many visitors coming to see what our soil will produce.

During the year when visiting the reserves, in connection with my work, I drove with the same pair of horses 4,003 miles.

Before closing, I have again to testify to the great assistance I have received from my clerk-interpreter, Mr. F. Fischer.

I have, &c.,

H. A. CARRUTHERS,

Indian Agent.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—QU'APPELLE AGENCY,
BALCARRES, August 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Qu'Appelle agency, together with an inventory of government property and tabular statement, for the year ended June 30, 1905.

The agency was under the direct management of Mr. R. L. Ashdown for eleven months of the year. He having retired from the service on June 15, 1905, it falls on me to send in this report. Mr. Wm. Gordon, who was for a number of years employed at the File Hills boarding school, has been appointed agent; his duties began on July 1, 1905.

The Qu'Appelle agency consists of eight reserves: Piapot, No. 75; Standing Buffalo, No. 78; Pasqua, No. 79; Muscowpetung, No. 80; Peepeekesis, No. 81; Okanees, No. 82; Star Blanket, No. 83, and Little Black Bear, No. 84.

PIAPOT BAND, NO. 75.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about thirty-two miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. It comprises the whole of township 20 and part of township 21, west of the 2nd meridian, and contains in all about fifty-eight square miles.

The land is light and sandy, but good crops have been produced on this reserve in the last two years, and the present indications are for an equally good yield this year. The land is easily worked and can stand more moisture than the land north or south of the reserve. Grain matures much earlier here than it does on Muscowpetung or Pasqua reserves, situated to the east.

The reserve has an abundance of hay on that portion situated in the Qu'Appelle valley. It has, however, been a little difficult in the past two years to obtain the usual quantity, owing to the high water in the Qu'Appelle, which flooded the flats. The coming season promises to be much more favourable for hay.

The wood-supply on this reserve is fast playing out, and it will not be long before these Indians will have to stop selling wood and give more attention to stock-raising and farming.

Population.—This band has a population of 152.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the Indians of this band are healthy. No epidemic has visited them during the year. Sore eyes and colds have been the main ailments. Of course there are the usual number who have weak lungs and are affected with consumption and scrofula. Dr. Kalbfleisch, of Regina, is the medical officer in charge of this band.

The houses and premises are as a rule well kept, and I can safely say there is improvement in this direction as the years pass by. The younger generation, particularly graduates of the schools, are much more cleanly in their habits than those of the old school.

Occupations.—For the last three years these Indians have been increasing their farming operations and stock-raising. The breaking up of the government herd of cattle on Muscowpetung reserve and placing the female stock with this band has given many of the younger members of the band a start, and the herd belonging to the band now numbers 327.

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Last fall these Indians threshed out 2,990 bushels of wheat and 1,548 bushels of oats. Some of the grain was the finest sold on the Regina market.

This year the band has 210 acres of wheat and 86 acres of oats which looks very promising.

The band sold fifteen head of cattle to buyers last fall, and many of them killed an animal for their own use.

A large quantity of hay and wood was sold in Regina from this reserve, and the prices realized were even better than in former years, owing no doubt to the increased demand for fuel and feed.

Buildings.—There is a decided improvement in the style of buildings on this reserve. Some of the houses that have been built recently are more roomy and higher in the walls, and two or three of them have shingled roofs. There has been a noticeable change for the better in the style of stables built on this reserve.

The buildings are now scattered along the valley, which is a great improvement on the village system.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are a fine lot and are principally Shorthorns. Great care has been taken in selecting stock bulls for this herd. The class of horses is improving yearly. Many of the Indians own good-sized horses weighing from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds, and are using good stallions. There are still quite a few Indian ponies on this reserve that are of little use for farming.

Education.—I think perhaps the Indians are taking a little more interest in the education of their children than they did formerly. Of one thing I am quite satisfied, there is not nearly the opposition to schools there was a few years ago. At the present time there are twelve children from this reserve attending the school.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well equipped with wagons, mowers, rakes, sleighs, &c., all of which have been purchased with their own earnings. They also own a quarter interest in a steam threshing outfit.

Characteristics and Progress.—I think I can safely say that the members of this band are making progress. They have, as I have said, grown good crops, sold quite a few head of cattle and have been little expense to the government. Quite a few of the Indians are steadily increasing their cultivation and their herds, and I am looking for further advancement each year.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance have come to my notice during the year.

MUSCOWPETUNG BAND, NO. 80.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about twenty miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle and is bounded by the Qu'Appelle river on the north, Piapot reserve on the west, and Pasqua reserve on the east. The reserve contains an area of fifty-eight square miles.

The land is somewhat heavier than that of Piapot's and grows a heavier crop under favourable circumstances. This reserve is also well supplied with hay, and the Indians have no difficulty obtaining all they require for their own stock and a supply to sell.

There is a large area of farming land that will never be used by the band. The wood-supply is limited, although there is ample for the Indians' own use.

Population.—The population of this band is 81.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band is not nearly as good as that of the Piapot Indians. The proportion of old people is greater and quite a few of them are affected with scrofula, consumption and eye-trouble. Dr. Kalbfleisch is the medical officer in charge of this reserve, and visits the reserve once every six weeks and whenever called.

Quite a few of the Indians keep clean houses and premises, but there are others who do not, although every effort is put forth by the agent and farmers to have them

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keep cleaner houses. The younger members of the band, as on Piapot reserve, are much more cleanly than some of the older members.

Occupations.—The resources and occupations of this band are about the same as those of Piapot band,—farming, stock-raising and occasionally selling hay and wood.

The band threshed 4,225 bushels of grain last year, and sold eighteen steers to buyers. They also killed fourteen head of cattle for their own use.

Buildings.—The houses and stables on this reserve are not all that could be desired. An effort has been made to try to break up the village as was done at Piapot's, with the idea of getting them to put up better houses.

Stock.—The Indians have a fine herd of cattle, numbering 222 head, principally Shorthorn grades. These cattle are turned into a large fenced pasture, containing 9,000 acres, early in the spring, and are kept there till late in the fall. The field contains several flowing springs and has an abundance of good grass.

The cattle on this reserve came through the winter without a single loss and there was an abundance of hay over when spring came.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are very well supplied with all kinds of farm implements, all of which were purchased with their own earnings.

Education.—The Indians take little interest in the education of their children, although I must say there is not a very strong opposition to schools here.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are not what would be called first-class workers, still they manage to make a fairly good living with the sale of their cattle, grain, wood, hay, &c. The greater proportion of the men are old and beyond the age when it is possible to get them to farm to advantage. Still, I think the band as a whole are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality have come to my notice during the year.

PASQUA BAND, NO. 79.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about six miles west of the village of Fort Qu'Appelle, and is bounded on the north by the Qu'Appelle lakes. It extends back about eight miles. Quite a large portion of this reserve lies in the Qu'Appelle valley, and the ravines leading into the valley contain a large quantity of wood. Some hay is cut in this valley, but nothing like the quantity cut on the two first mentioned reserves in this report.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 129.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band throughout the year has been good, no epidemic of any kind having visited them. The Indians here are far more advanced than those of the two bands just mentioned. The women, with few exceptions, keep clean and tidy houses, and there are a few who keep their houses as clean as some of our good white farmers. The men are more advanced than most Indians and dress well and, as a rule, are clean.

The premises, as a rule, are kept tidy.

Occupations.—Nearly all the younger Indians and a few of the older ones depend almost entirely on mixed farming as a means of earning a livelihood.

There is an abundance of wood on this reserve, and there are a few here who do little, if any, farming, but depend a great deal on selling hay and wood as a means of earning a living.

Buildings.—The buildings are far better than those on Muscowpetung or Piapot reserves, many of them being neat log structures, one and a half stories high, with frame tops, floors, windows, &c., &c. Their stables are also of good class.

Stock.—Many of the Indians here have fine heavy horses. There are several teams on the reserve worth \$400. There are very few Indian ponies here. As each year passes, I notice improvement in the class of horses on this reserve.

The Indians here do not go into cattle-raising to the same extent as they do on the two reserves before mentioned, on account of the scarcity of hay. They own

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at the present time 221 head of very good cattle, and great care has been taken in the selection of bulls for this herd.

These cattle are turned into a large pasture early in spring and are no trouble to the Indians throughout the summer. Last year this band sold twenty head of steers, besides having eight head butchered for their own use.

Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements of all kinds, which have been purchased with their own earnings.

Education.—The members of this band take more interest in education than most Indians in this district; at the present time there are seventeen children attending school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are making some progress in farming operations, in fact, quite a few of them can be classed as well-to-do farmers. I may mention particularly Thos. Stevenson, who threshed out 1,128 bushels of grain last fall and has 155 acres under cultivation this year; he has 60 acres in wheat, 21 acres in oats, 4 in barley and 70 acres of summer-fallow. Stevenson has quite a few heavy horses and a splendid outfit of implements. Sam Cyr—this man has a good farm. He threshed 1,174 bushels of grain last fall and has 55 acres of wheat and 12 acres of oats under crop.

Last year the band threshed 6,360 bushels of grain, and I am looking for a considerable increase in the yield this year. During the last three years nearly every field has been surrounded by a wire fence.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that there have been a few cases of intemperance to report; otherwise the morals of the band have been good. Liquor is much more easily obtained now than it was formerly, owing, no doubt, to the springing up of new towns in proximity to the reserves. Every effort is used to suppress this traffic, and offenders are usually caught and punished.

STANDING BUFFALO BAND, NO. 78 (SIOUX).

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 21 and 22, range 14, west of the 2nd meridian, and contains an area of seven square miles. The soil is very light and unless there is a wet season grain-growing is not a success.

Population.—The band has a population of about 220. It is very difficult to get an exact census, as many of these Indians are going backwards and forwards between the United States and Canada and are practically residents of both countries.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this band are without doubt the most healthy in the whole agency. There is very little consumption and scrofula among them, and what sickness they have had in the past year was more or less caused by colds, accidents, &c.

The houses are small on this reserve, but as a rule they are exceptionally clean. The women here are noted for their cleanliness, many of them have worked out for white people and have a good idea of how they should keep their houses and persons.

The men dress like whites and are as a rule neat and tidy.

Little opposition is met here when they are told to keep their premises clean.

Occupations.—These Indians depend on grain-growing, cattle-raising in a small way and working out for white farmers as a means of earning a living. The reserve is small and the soil very light, and unless the season is wet, as it has been the last two years, grain does not do well and the Indians have to depend on working out, cattle and fishing for a living.

The Sioux women are great gardeners and there is hardly an old woman on the reserve who has not a patch of garden. Corn and potatoes do wonderfully well and they sell great quantities of these vegetables every year. The reserve is bounded on one side by the Qu'Appelle lakes, and the Indians catch a great many fish, which of course helps them out in the way of food.

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The men of the reserve are as a rule strong and robust and have mixed a great deal with white farmers, with whom they are in great demand as farm harvest-hands every fall and earn from \$1.75 to \$2.50 a day.

The wood and hay supply on this reserve is very limited, in fact the Indians have not enough of the latter for their own use and have in the past obtained permits to cut hay on government lands.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are built of logs with sod roofs and as a rule are small. There is really no building material on the reserve, which accounts for the poor houses.

Stock.—The herd of cattle belonging to this band numbers seventy-six. They sold twelve head last fall and took good care of the stock during the winter; only one animal died during that season.

Farm Implements.—The band is particularly well supplied with farm implements. As a rule the Sioux take better care of their machinery than the Crees; possibly this is accounted for by the fact that these Indians understand machinery better.

Education.—A great many children from this reserve attend the Qu'Appelle industrial school. Quite a few of the older Indians can read and write, they having attended school in the United States before coming to this country. There is little, if any, opposition to schools here.

Temperance and Morality.—Only one case of intemperance has been reported during the year. The Indians as a rule are very moral.

FILE HILLS BANDS, NOS. 81, 82, 83 AND 84.

Reserves.—These reserves are situated in townships 10 and 11, ranges 21, 22, 23 and 24, about twenty-two miles northeast of Fort Qu'Appelle and ten miles north of the new towns of Balcarres and Abernethy on the Kirkella branch of the C.P.R.

The four reserves are very much cut up with small bluffs and sloughs, in fact there is hardly any farming land on the three north reserves, and those Indians of File Hills who are farming have ploughed land on Peepekekesis reserve, which is the most southern of the four. The land is fairly heavy and good crops are grown at times.

Population.—The population of these bands at the present time is 250.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of these four reserves has been particularly good during the year, and the doctor was seldom called upon to make special visits. Speaking generally, the department's sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—The main resources of the reserve here are hay and wood, of which there is a fair supply. The Indians are engaged in mixed farming to quite an extent. They have under cultivation (outside of the colony for ex-pupils which is situated on the reserve) 871 acres of land, 556 of which is under crop this year, and from the present indications promises to be exceptionally good. Last year the Indians of File Hills, including the colony, threshed 42,637 bushels of grain; some of this grain was affected by an early frost, still it was all of a marketable quality. The bands own 639 head of cattle, and as each holder owns quite a few head, there is considerable work putting up and hauling hay, especially for those Indians who are farming to any extent. Last year the bands sold 132 head of steers to buyers, and butchered 20 head of steers and old cows for their own use.

Quite a lot of hay and wood is sold by the Indians of the two north reserves, and as there are three new towns within fifteen miles of the agency, the demand is great and prices good.

Buildings.—There are quite a few nice buildings on the reserve outside of the colony; still there are a number of the old style sod-roofed houses, and no effort is being spared to have the Indians build better houses, and although progress is slow, improvement is noticed every year in the style of houses they are building.

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Stock.—The Indians here have improved their horses wonderfully in the last few years, and there are now quite a few good Canadian horses in the hands of Indians outside of the colony. A thoroughbred stallion is used and the Indians pay for this service themselves.

The cattle here are a fine lot and are steadily improving in quality. Last year they came through the winter in splendid condition and the losses practically amounted to nil.

Implementations.—The Indians are well equipped with all kinds of farm machinery, and I notice that they are taking better care of their machinery than they did in the earlier years.

Education.—The Indians here are very good at sending their children to school, and at the present time there are only one or two children on the reserves.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians as a whole are making progress. They are living much better than they did formerly, provide themselves with better food, and their habits are much more cleanly. Many of them have good returns from their farms and spend their money judiciously in household effects and provisions. There is no doubt in my mind that there has been substantial progress made here. There is not nearly the difficulty in getting the Indians to take proper care of their stock and many of them are keenly interested in their farm work.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been no cases of intemperance or immorality reported during the year.

The ex-pupil colony, which was started four years ago, is making good progress and many young men who began when the colony was first started are now in good circumstances, and the crop, which is a very heavy one, is now ripe and being cut, and when sold, will clear them of all indebtedness and place them in comfortable circumstances.

The File Hills boarding school, which is situated near the agency headquarters, is still under the principalship of Miss Gillespie. This school is doing excellent work. The boys are taught all kinds of farm work, and the girls get a thorough training in household work.

GENERAL.

The staff of this agency has worked faithfully and well throughout the year.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,
SADDLE LAKE, July 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, with statistical statement and inventory of government property.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, NO. 125.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the fourth meridian. The area, inclusive of Blue Quill's reserve, No. 127, adjoining it to the west, is 82,560 acres.

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The surface to the north and west is rolling prairie-land, while to the southeast it is comparatively level. Poplar groves abound all over the reserve, with an occasional clump of spruce. In seasonable years a good supply of hay is produced from the numerous small hay swamps scattered over the reserve. One of the best features of this reserve is its adaptability for stock-raising. The lake from which the reserve derives its name is situated close to the northern boundary about midway between the northeast and northwest corners.

Population.—The population, including Blue Quill's band, No. 127, numbers 247.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the general health of the Indians of this reserve was very good. The usual precautions were taken with reference to burning up refuse, and whitewashing; an improvement is noticeable in the sanitary condition and appearance of the houses. The medical attendance during the year has been satisfactory.

Resources and Occupations.—The industries followed by these Indians are stock-raising and farming; from the former occupation they derive a considerable portion of their revenue; but it entails a great deal of work; in the summer the securing of a sufficient quantity of hay, and in the winter, the hauling of it from long distances, keeps the stock-owners busy. During the past two years I have succeeded in having the Indians devote more attention to farming operations than they formerly did. The area under cultivation was increased again this spring by some fifty-six acres, and since the completion of the seeding, about two hundred acres of new land has been broken for next year, each man endeavouring to have an area of not less than ten acres of new land prepared. This spring the Indians have made noticeable improvements on the reserve, in the way of new and substantial fencing, road-work and bridges. One Sam Hunter has just completed a wire fence around his grain field, this being his private purchase. These Indians have had no opportunities of getting profitable employment outside of the reserve this spring.

Buildings.—A number of new houses and stables have been erected, and the old ones improved; several are of superior construction. In summer few are occupied, as the Indians prefer living under canvas in the warm weather.

Stock and Farm Implements.—The cattle wintered well, and there was a large surplus of hay left over this spring. The Indians are fairly well equipped with farm implements.

Education.—The boarding school is situated on that portion of the reserve occupied by Blue Quill's band, and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. During the year satisfactory progress has been made by the pupils in their educational and industrial studies. The most perfect order and discipline prevail in the institution. The school building was greatly improved in appearance by painting, which was done last summer.

Characteristics and Progress.—In comparing this year's statistics with those of previous years it is at once evident that these Indians have made continued progress during the past two years. They spend their earnings judiciously and when freighting department supplies, I have them expend the proceeds derived therefrom in the purchase of implements, and repairs. This year the following machinery has been purchased by the Indians; three mowers, three horse-rakes, four wagons, eight ploughs, three harrows, and three sets of harness. The people are quiet and law-abiding, and in their personal appearance are clean and well dressed.

Temperance and Morality.—Only one case of intemperance came before my notice during the year. The general morality of these Indians is very fair.

JAMES SEENUM'S BAND, NO. 128.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north of Saddle lake, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian, and occupies an area of 11,200 acres. It

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is a long strip of land about twelve miles in length, running north and south along the shores of Goodfish lake and Whitefish lake.

The greater part is undulating, and wooded with poplar and a little spruce. The land is very stony in parts, but grain and roots can be successfully grown in favourable seasons. Whitefish lake is an extensive sheet of water, and abounds with whitefish and jackfish.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 331.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good, with the exception of some chronic cases of scrofula, and a mild form of varioloid, which visited the reserve last winter ; but owing to quarantine regulations being strictly enforced, the disease was confined to only two houses.

Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming is followed by the people of this reserve, but stock-raising must, however, be looked at as the principal source of livelihood for these Indians, and the country is well adapted for it. During the winter the Indians cut and had sawn at the mill fifty thousand feet of lumber for use on their reserve. Outside of the usual routine labour on the reserve, a few of the men engage in trading, freighting, and working on the Hudson's Bay Company's boats in the north. Others do a little hunting. A good supply of fish is taken from the lakes, and proves a valuable assistance to the people in the winter-time.

Buildings.—Two new buildings and three stables were built this year. An improvement is noticeable in the appearance of the new buildings.

Stock and Implements.—The cattle on this reserve wintered well, and are in good condition. There is a fair supply of machinery here, and out of money earned the Indians have purchased the following this year : two mowers, two horse-rakes, three wagons, two sets of harness, and three sets of sleighs.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, one at Goodfish lake towards the south end, and one at Whitefish lake towards the north end of the reserve. Both schools are under the management of the Methodist Church, and throughout the year the attendance at each has been good. They are doing good work, and the progress is satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—This year two more families have moved to Saddle lake, where they intend to go in more extensively for farming, the Saddle Lake reserve affording better facilities. The Indians generally speaking are industrious and of rather an independent spirit. This spring they increased the acreage under crop about fifty-six acres, and a number are now engaged in breaking new land for next year's crop.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, NO. 129.

This band numbers ten persons in all.

The people are all half-breeds, and make their living by hunting, trapping and freighting.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 130.

The Chipewyan Indians live in the neighbourhood of Heart lake, about one hundred and five miles north of the agency headquarters. They number eighty persons. Hunting, trapping and fishing are their chief means of making a living.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, NO. 131.

These Indians inhabit the country round about Beaver lake, about twelve miles from Lac la Biche, and make a living by hunting and fishing. The population at the last annuity payments was ninety-four.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

A new agency office was completed this year, and affords many conveniences. There has also been added to the agency improvements, a well fenced twenty-six acre field, which was seeded this spring with oats, for the use of the agency.

I have, &c.,

GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—SARCEE AGENCY,
CALGARY, September 4, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the past year, together with agricultural statistics and inventory of all government property.

Reserve.—The Sarcee reserve is situated southwest of Calgary and the nearest point, namely, the northeast corner, is distant about five miles from that city. It comprises township 23, ranges 2, 3 and 4 west of the 5th meridian, and contains an area of 69,120 acres. The land is undulating and rich in pasturage, is well watered by springs, creeks and streams, which intersect it at various points, and being well sheltered it makes a first-class stock range.

Population.—The total population of this band is 205.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band for the past year has been good. Every precaution is taken to have premises kept clean and the burning of all rubbish around dwellings is regularly attended to every spring by the Indians before going into camp.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising and working for ranchers are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—The houses are nearly all built of logs, with frame roofs, and on the whole are well furnished and comfortable.

Stock.—The heifers sent in last fall wintered well up to May and June, when we had some losses owing to spring storms during these months. The old stock came through well and the natural increase was satisfactory. The Indians each year are taking more interest in this industry, and are beginning to realize that this is all they have to look forward to for a livelihood.

Farm Implements.—All farm implements, such as binders, mowers, rakes, wagons, ploughs, &c., are now purchased out of their earnings.

Education.—The boarding school on this reserve is under the auspices of the Church of England, and is doing fairly well, and the pupils are advancing in their class work.

Characteristics and Progress.—Self-reliance and progress is becoming a feature of this reserve and many are taking more interest in their farms and herds. On account of free rationing having been regarded by the chief and others of the band as a treaty right, it was extremely difficult to effect a reduction in the issues, and keep

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things running along smoothly. I am able to report, however, that since 1897, rations have been reduced from 1.25 lbs. of beef and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flour per head per day to .60 beef and .40 flour, or a saving of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound of food per head per day. Not only have these supplies been saved to the government, but it has tended to make the Indians more self-reliant and industrious and consequently more easily handled. Besides, the Indian is more healthy, as no doubt he suffered before from over-feeding and lying around his camp,—they now get more exercise and have something to live for. The reserve boundary fence commenced last year is completed, all the work having been done by the Indians themselves after a labour of little more than twelve months; it measures fifty miles more or less. The fence is well built and the work, though difficult in many places on account of the nature of the ground, is one that I have no doubt will meet with the approval of the department. We have now already a large bunch of cattle on the range and horses belonging to ranchers, which means that the reserve will be before very long on a self-sustaining basis. As the reserve is fenced in, the band will secure a fair revenue for grazing privileges. This is also a great boon to the stockmen, as the ranges are being fenced in by new settlers.

Applications have recently been made by outside parties for permission to bore for natural gas, petroleum, &c., and if this undertaking turns out a success, as in all probability it will, it will not only be a great thing for the Indians, but the country at large will be greatly benefited.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been few cases of intemperance to deal with this year. In other respects the Sarcees are a moral people.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEILL,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—STONY AGENCY,

MORLEY, July 14, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Stony reserve, 69,720 acres, is situated in the foot-hills of the Rockies, about forty miles west of Calgary on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and is divided by the Bow river, Peter Wesley's band residing on the north, Chiniquay's and Moses Bearspaw's bands on the south side of the river; with the exception of the southeast corner, nearly all the reserve is gravelly and hilly, a great portion being covered with timber.

Population.—The population is 652.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good with the exception of a few old cases of scrofula and consumption, the latter disease claiming some children, who have succumbed during the year. Dr. Lafferty makes his usual visits to the reserve and boarding school. Sanitary precautions are strictly observed and all garbage burned in the spring.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians raise cattle and horses, cut and deliver logs to the saw-mill, fire-wood, posts and rails on cars at Morley station, and fire-wood in large quantities at the lime-kilns at Kananaskis. From the wood industry alone they have earned about \$7,000, all of which was paid to them in cash; their

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total earnings from all sources amounted to about \$18,000, being an increase over last year.

Buildings.—There has not been much done in building this year; only three new houses were erected; however, I intend that great improvements shall be made both in houses and stables during the next year, now that I have got the assistance of a farmer.

Stock.—Stock-raising is going to be the principal industry on this reserve and I expect in a few years all those who are able to work and attend to cattle will be altogether self-supporting; as it is, I inaugurated a system which commenced last August by which all Indians who had sufficient cattle, put in either half an animal or the whole of it for their own support, drawing out weekly such quantities of beef as will amount at the end of the year to the quantity turned in. The Indians at first made strong objections, which were overruled, and they are now perfectly satisfied with the arrangement and at the present time there are about fifty cattle-owners supplying themselves under this system, the saving to the department for destitute Indians being 300 sacks of flour, and 55,000 pounds of beef between this and the previous fiscal year, which cannot be otherwise than satisfactory. The cattle all came through the winter in fair condition although there was a loss of 310 tons of hay burnt by the Canadian Pacific railway trains, but I am sorry to say there was a loss through heavy snow storms on March 31 and from April 12 to 18. The latter was very severe. The fall of snow was heavy and it was very cold. Some cows and heifers, evidently seeking shelter in ravines, were found dead, being smothered with the snow banks.

Implements.—The Indians have purchased during the year six mowers, five wagons, and eight bob-sleighs out of their earnings.

Education.—There is a boarding school, the McDougall orphanage, situated on the outskirts of the reserve, having an average attendance of forty pupils, who are making fair progress under their teacher, Miss Walsh. The management of the school is not altogether satisfactory from a financial standpoint. I understand some changes are being contemplated by the church authorities and trust it will be for the better.

Characteristics.—The Indians here, as elsewhere, like to get as much as they can for nothing, particularly from the government; they have hitherto been pampered and influences from outside have not tended towards their advancement. It is becoming a well known fact these influences are dying out, no notice being taken of them by myself. The Indians soon learn these circumstances and follow the advice of their agent, more especially if he proves it is to be to the Indians' advantage to do so.

Progress.—I have only been in charge of this agency for the last twelve months, but I think I can honestly claim some progress. I refer particularly to the efforts towards self-support, which is shown in the fact of a large reduction in the free food issue. The Indians are more anxious to work and make a good deal of money, and will continue to do so, owing to the unlimited amount of wood on the reserve. No Indian who will work need starve here.

The Indians spend their earnings in a judicious manner.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are, I consider, temperate, no cases coming before me; the fact of being so far away from any town is a great salvation.

Their morals are generally good, with some exceptional cases. It is to be hoped some stringent law may be enacted by the government that punishment may be meted out to those guilty parties; at present they are aware nothing can be done to them.

I have, &c.,

T. J. FLEETHAM,

Indian Agent.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY,
KUTAWA, August 17, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with a statistical statement and inventory of all government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Seven reserves are included in this agency, viz.: Muscowequan's, No. 85; George Gordon's, No. 86; Day Star's, No. 87; Poorman's, No. 88; Fishing Lake, No. 89; Nut Lake, No. 90; and Kinistino, No. 91.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BAND, NO. 85.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises an area of 37.90 square miles. The land is good and the reserve is admirably adapted for mixed farming. There is an ample hay-supply, and sufficient open land to meet the requirements of the band for grain-raising purposes. Poplar logs of good size for building purposes can be obtained on the reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 140.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good during the year. The sanitary regulations of the department have been carried out as far as possible.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians consist chiefly of hunting, stock-raising, and now that railway facilities are nearer, they are commencing to take an interest in grain-raising. They have fine patches of potatoes and have their gardens free from weeds.

Stock.—The cattle possessed by this band number 174 head, not taking into account this year's calves. The quality of the cattle is good and they are a valuable asset to the Indians.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are log buildings roofed with sod. They are warm and comfortable and fairly well kept. Sam. Akan, a graduate of the Qu'Appelle school, has a good log house with a shingled roof.

Implements.—These Indians are fairly well equipped with farm implements.

Education.—The children of this band attend the Muscowequan's boarding school, which is situated near the northern boundary of the reserve. There are thirty pupils on the roll. The pupils are a bright and healthy lot and are making good progress.

The school-building is composed of stone; stoves are used for heating it in the winter.

Father Magnan, the principal, is assisted in his work by four Sisters of Charity, one of whom is the teacher, and three lay brothers.

There is a well-managed farm in connection, and the herd, which now numbers over sixty head, gives the principal an opportunity of instructing the boys in practical farming and the care of stock.

Father Magnan has the interest of his school very much at heart, and it is doing good work under his management.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality were reported during the year. The Indians of this band are law-abiding and respectful.

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Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band have this year 110 acres of grain crop. They have broken up 100 acres of new land this year, and appear to be taking an increased interest in farming as a means of support. Distinct progress has been on this reserve since they were last reported upon.

GEORGE GORDON'S BAND, NO. 86.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Little Touchwood hills and comprises an area of 55.90 square miles. The land, although good, is rough and hilly and is not very well adapted for farming. A large portion of it is covered with bush and small lakes. The nearest railway point to the reserve is the village of Cupar on the Kirkella branch of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 196.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of their houses and premises is well looked after. The general health has been somewhat impaired by scrofula, which is very common amongst the Indians of this band.

Occupations.—Cattle and horse raising is the most important occupation of these Indians. Apart from that they add to their income by working for settlers, freighting, hunting, and digging senega-root.

Stock.—These Indians possess 383 head of cattle not including this year's calves, and about 100 head of horses. The increase in calves will be satisfactory. The hay provided for last winter's use was ample and the cattle wintered in good condition.

Implements.—This band is well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—The children of this band attend the Gordon's boarding school, which is situated on the reserve.

The school is a large, square, stone building. The heating is done by stoves.

There are twenty-seven pupils on the roll; the pupils are making good progress in their studies.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting and general housework, and the boys are taught gardening and the care of stock in addition to their school work.

There is a large and well-kept garden in connection, which provides all the vegetables required for the use of the school. The Rev. J. W. Harrison is in charge as principal. He is assisted by four of a staff, viz.: matron, cook, teacher, and a man to supervise the boys at outside work. This school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints of intemperance or immoral conduct amongst these Indians have been brought to my notice.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band were at one time making good progress at farming, but owing to the reserve being remote from railway facilities and the introduction of foul weeds on the reserve, they became discouraged and looked for other means of support. However, they are an intelligent lot, and it is hoped that with changed conditions, they will make a fresh start in this direction.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are the best in the agency and are a credit to the Indians; they are nearly all one-and-one-half stories high, with shingled roofs, and are very neatly built.

DAY STAR'S BAND, NO. 87.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Big Touchwood hills, in township 29, ranges 16 and 17, west of the 2nd meridian. It is covered with poplar bush, scrub and small lakes; a few small fields can be obtained at the southeast corner. The soil is a rich black loam. The area is twenty-four square miles.

Population.—The population of this band is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good during the year. Their premises are kept clean and all refuse was raked up and burnt in the spring.

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Occupations.—The main occupations of these Indians are hunting, digging senega-root, and caring for their stock and gardens.

Stock.—The cattle belonging to these Indians number 121 head; they are a good class of cattle and the Indians took good care of them during the winter. The hay provided was ample.

Implements.—The Indians are gradually providing themselves with necessary farm implements. This year two ploughs, one mower and a self-binder were purchased by them.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are very good log buildings. They are warm, roomy and comfortable and fairly well kept. The cattle-stables are the best in the agency.

Education.—A day school is in operation on this reserve, with Mrs. S. E. Smythe as teacher. There are twelve names on the roll; the average attendance for the year was over ten. The children are a bright lot, and Mrs. Smythe is doing very well with them.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are most temperate and moral in their habits.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a nice civil lot, and it is a pleasure to visit them. They have made visible progress this year. They ploughed and seeded forty-five acres with oats this spring and have this summer broken up thirty-five acres of new land.

POOR MAN'S BAND, NO. 88.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in township 29, ranges 17 and 18, west of the 2nd meridian; and it comprises an area of 42.5 square miles. The soil is a good clay loam. The natural features of this reserve are rolling prairie broken by hay sloughs and a few scrubby bluffs. Logs for building purposes are small and hard to get.

Population.—The population of this band is 108.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good; no disease of a contagious nature has been amongst them during the year.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians consist in caring for their stock, hunting muskrats when they are in season, digging senega-root, and working for settlers.

Stock.—The cattle belonging to this band number 211 head, exclusive of this year's calves, which are a fine lot, and the increase promises to be satisfactory. The stock was well cared for during the past winter and the hay-supply provided was ample.

Implements.—These Indians are well provided with farm implements. Wm. Favel, one of the most progressive amongst them, purchased a self-binder for his own use this year.

Buildings.—The buildings are small, but seem warm and comfortable; the scarcity of building timber on this reserve makes it difficult for them to get good houses.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, the children attend the Gordon's and Muscovequan's boarding schools.

Temperance and Morality.—I have not heard of a case of intemperance amongst these Indians, and their moral conduct is good.

YELLOW QUILL'S BAND.

Reserves.—The Indians of this band occupy two reserves, viz.: Fishing Lake, No. 89, and Nut Lake, No. 90. The former is situated in townships 33 and 34, west of the 2nd meridian; and it comprises an area of 34.5 square miles. The northern portion is rolling prairie, suitable for mixed farming. The central parts are covered with bluffs and hay sloughs, and the southwestern portion is open level prairie, well adapted

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for grain-raising. This reserve is an excellent one for agricultural purposes. A portion of the Fishing lake is on the reserve. The Canadian Northern railway runs through this reserve, and the nearest station, Kuroki, is only six miles from the farm buildings.

Nut Lake reserve is situated in township 39, range 12, west of the 2nd meridian, and it comprises an area of 16.6 square miles. It is bounded on the west by the Nut lake, in which fish are caught. The greater portion of this reserve is covered with a growth of poplar and spruce; hay is abundant, and the growth of grass and peavine is luxuriant.

The nearest railway point is Wadena, on the Canadian Northern railway, some fifty miles south.

Population.—The combined population of these reserves is 318.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. Seven adults died; five from consumption and two from old age; and five children died from various infantile troubles. These Indians spend the greater part of their life in the open air in tents, therefore the sanitary conditions are good.

Stock.—The total number of cattle held by these Indians is 121 head, 49 of which have been purchased by the Indians from their earnings by hunting. In addition to the cattle they have 151 head of horses. These Indians take very good care of their stock.

Occupations.—The main occupation of these Indians is hunting; so far, practically nothing has been attempted in the way of farming. Fur and game was plentiful last season and the Indians made a good living for themselves.

Implements.—The Indians have sufficient machinery for their present requirements.

Buildings.—The winter quarters of these Indians are log-dwellings, roofed with poles and mud; they are warm and comfortable, but not very large.

Education.—There is a day school on the Fishing Lake reserve, opened in 1904. The attendance has not been satisfactory, as the Indians do not remain steadily on their reserve, owing to the fact that the hunt takes them away from their homes the greater part of the year. There is no school near the Nut Lake reserve, and with a very few exceptions, the Indians so far have not taken any interest in education.

There would be very little gained by placing a school on the Nut Lake reserve as the Indians follow a nomadic life and a regular attendance could not be relied on.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not progressing; the time is near at hand when those occupying the Fishing Lake reserve will have to look to farming as a means of support and their reserve is very well adapted for it. So far, practically nothing has been attempted. They have expressed a wish to start at an early date, and have asked to be assisted in this direction.

The time has not arrived to start the Nut Lake Indians; so long as they can make a good living by hunting they will not take sufficient interest in farming to make a success of it.

Temperance and Morality.—No instances of intemperance or immoral conduct amongst these Indians have been brought to my notice.

KINISTINO BAND (YELLOW QUILL'S), NO. 91.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in township 42, range 16, west of the 2nd meridian, and comprises an area of fifteen square miles.

The Barrier river runs through a portion of it, and the fish caught therein form a valuable source of food-supply for the Indians.

The reserve is covered with white spruce and poplar of good merchantable quality, and there is sufficient good arable open land for the use of the band for farming purposes.

These Indians form part of Yellow Quill's band.

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Population.—The population of this band is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good during the year, and there was no sickness of a serious nature amongst them.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band make their living by hunting, working for settlers, and a few of them obtain employment from time to time at a saw-mill which is located on their reserve.

They are a thrifty lot of Indians and appear to be anxious to make their living independently, which so far they have succeeded in doing.

Stock.—The cattle possessed by these Indians number fifty-one head. They are a nice lot of cattle and are well looked after.

These Indians have acquired nearly all of this stock by their own efforts, and they seem thoroughly to appreciate their value.

At the time of my visit to the reserve in June last, they were milking twelve cows and were making butter for their own use by shaking the cream in glass jars.

Implements.—These Indians are not well equipped with farm implements.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are of a better class than is usually found on Indian reserves. Four of the houses have shingled roofs, and the rest are roofed with sod and thatch; they are roomy and comfortable.

Education.—None of the children are attending school.

Temperance and morality.—These Indians have a good name for being law-abiding people. I have not heard of any of them being intemperate or immoral in their habits.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians seem to be anxious to better their condition, and now as they have a railway point within eighteen miles of their reserve, they might be encouraged to farm with reasonable hopes of success.

Owing to this reserve being so remote in the past, very little attention was given to agriculture.

General Remarks.—The agency headquarters are at Kutawa on section 16, township 28, range 16, on the Carlton trail about forty-seven miles northwest from Lipton, Canadian Pacific railway station. The government telegraph office, Touchwood, is about three hundred yards from this office.

The agency buildings are situated in a central position between Muscowequan's, which is ten miles southeast, Gordon's, about thirteen miles south, Poorman's, ten miles northwest, and Day Star's, which is about eight miles north of the agency buildings.

The Fishing Lake reserve is fifty miles, and Kinistino reserve is about one hundred and fifty miles from the agency headquarters.

I have, &c.,

W. MURISON,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, August 28, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian agencies for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

About the beginning of the fiscal year I relinquished the direct supervision of the Blackfoot agency and reserve to assume the duties of inspector of agencies and

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reserves. Mr. H. E. Sibbald was then in charge of the Stony agency and reserve; and I was directed to transfer the supervision of that agency and reserve from Mr. Sibbald to Mr. T. J. Fleetham, late of the Norway House agency, and then to hand over the direct charge of the Blackfoot agency and reserve to Mr. Sibbald. In compliance with these instructions, I proceeded to the Stony agency, during the month of June, 1904, and took an inventory of the government property, the cash on hand and of the live stock in charge of the Indians; and on July 2, these were all transferred to Mr. Fleetham's charge, and receipts taken therefor. A few days later the government property, cash on hand and the live stock in charge of the Indians of the Blackfoot band were likewise transferred from my direct charge to the custody of Mr. Sibbald.

STONY AGENCY.

When auditing the books of this agency and preparing the inventories, to carry out the transfer from Mr. Sibbald to Mr. Fleetham, I found the records of the office had not been kept as methodically as they should have been. The defects in the manner of keeping the agency records were pointed out to both the agent and his clerk, and I have reason to believe that both will follow a more exact system of book-keeping in future.

There had been a reasonably fair increase in the number of cattle, and I was pleased to note, too, that the young animals were of better size than the old ones. There is the foundation for a valuable herd of cattle on this reserve. With proper care during the winter months, and selected sires, animals of greater weight will soon be roaming this reserve. There were then in the neighbourhood of 750 head of cattle, and this number has since been increased by the purchase of 100 head of females and by the addition of this season's calves, and reduced by about 70 head that were killed for beef. Eight first-class Hereford and two very superior Shorthorn bulls were purchased this spring with a view of improving this herd.

Previously to June 30, 1904, these Indians did not contribute any of the beef animals of their own raising towards supplying their own tables with meat. They expected—and in fact realized their expectations in this respect—the department to purchase their beef cattle and issue the beef therefrom back to them gratuitously. This system was partially abolished at this agency during the last fiscal year, and the Indians contributed over 16,000 pounds of beef, from their own herds, towards self-support. It is to be hoped that as their herd of cattle increases in numbers, there will be a proportionate increase in the quantity of beef set aside for the requirements of their own use. About 47,000 pounds of beef and 27,000 pounds of flour were gratuitously distributed during the fiscal year recently ended, principally to the aged and infirm and others who could not provide for themselves. There are about 120 of this class. This is approximately a reduction of over 55,000 pounds of beef and 30,000 pounds of flour, as compared with the issues of the previous fiscal year, and the Indians are no poorer, for they exerted themselves to this extent more and probably did with a few less luxuries. In my opinion Mr. Fleetham is deserving of some commendation for bringing about the reduction of free food to those who are quite able to provide it for themselves.

Although no thorough inspection has recently been made of this agency and reserve, I have quite lately visited it on other business and have noted a number of improvements, either completed or very nearly finished. They are: a new frame house, 32 feet square, two stories, and a lean-to kitchen and pantry; wash and milk house, 8 x 16 feet; warehouse rebuilt and improved; new meat-house with a refrigerator therein; ice-storage building; old kitchen removed and located at a point where it can conveniently be used for a storehouse; the house in use by the interpreter was enlarged and improved; cow-stable enlarged by an addition of 15 x 18 feet; the abattoir improved by a new floor and other repairs; and all buildings neatly painted

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or whitewashed. A house for the use of the farmer is now under construction, and fences have, too, been erected and repaired around and about the various buildings which I have herein referred to. A vat, in which to dip cattle, as a preventive against mange, was also built, and to this is attached a boiler-house and four strong corrals in which to hold several hundred cattle during the process of dipping. Several miles of post and wire fencing has, too, been erected around pasture and cultivated fields and several small bridges erected over creeks, as well as improvements made to the roads which lead to the station, to the fields and other points within the reserve.

The staff now comprises Mr. T. J. Fleetham, agent; Mr. A. Baptie, farmer and issuer, and E. Schmidt, interpreter and general labourer. Mr. H. Nicholl, clerk and issuer, was transferred to the Crooked Lake agency early last April.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

This agency and the reserves included therein were inspected during the months of July and August of last year.

There are five reserves withing this agency, namely: Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Paul's and Joseph's.

The headquarters of the agency are located on the Enoch's reserve and about twelve miles southwesterly from Edmonton.

The staff consisted of Messrs. James Gibbons, agent; Wm. Black, clerk; John Foley, interpreter, teamster and general labourer; D. Baird, farmer at Alexander's reserve, and A. E. Pattison, farmer at Paul's or the White Whale Lake reserve.

The agency buildings consist of dwellings for the agent, the clerk and the interpreter, and a frame building that was erected a few years ago for the accommodation of the farmer, but not in use at the time I visited the agency. There were, too, an office, two storehouses, ration-house and a stable.

The office, storehouses, ration-house and house occupied by the interpreter are old log buildings of little value or utility.

A saw and portable flour-mill is under another roof and within a few hundred yards of the headquarters of the agent.

There are fully 1,000,000 feet of standing timber, and of sufficient size for milling purposes, on this reserve, and about 90,000 feet was sawn into building material of one kind or another during the winter and spring months of 1904. There are no good reasons why these Indians should be short of building material or be without comfortable dwellings when they have an ample supply of timber and a mill to cut it right on their own reserve, and the two not more than three miles apart. I understand, too, that those who provide themselves with the necessary material for dwellings are given doors, windows and hardware to complete their dwellings, and that these articles are paid for out of the interest that accrues each year on funds that are lying at the credit of the band.

The flour-mill has not been operated for some time, and for the reason that the Indians find it more to their advantage to take their wheat to the modern-equipped mills at Edmonton, where they can secure therefor a better grade of flour than it is possible to manufacture in their own obsolete mill.

There are a number of fairly good dwellings and stables on this reserve and a few more were under construction.

There were about 430 acres under crop, and on the whole it promised to be a fairly good one. One Indian, known as Alexander, had about seventy acres of good wheat, oats and barley.

The Indians of this band do not own a large herd of cattle, only 200 head, but they were in good condition and of a very good type. Very few of these Indians, however, take as much interest in their cattle as they should.

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Few Indians, to my knowledge, have more opportunities to do well for themselves than have the Indians of this band. They own about thirty sections of excellent land, with timber, pasturage, hay and agricultural land in abundance and within a reasonable distance of a good market—Edmonton.

Moreover, from their interest money, horses, seed-grain, farm implements (from hoes to a modern steam thrasher), and a saw-mill have been provided for their use and benefit, and yet withal, no marked advancement over many other reserves is to be seen. There is, of course, an underlying reason for the meagre progress of these Indians; what this reason is I do not know, unless it is, as is the fact, that a great deal of their time and money is misdirected for intoxicants.

The office books and records were very well kept by Mr. Black, considering the very poor office accommodation at his disposal.

MICHEL'S BAND.

The reserve of this band is a good one. There is abundance of timber, hay meadows, pasturage, water and splendid soil for grain-growing. A number of the Indians here, too, are as progressive as any I have met either in Manitoba or in the west. This band has never had an instructor located on their reserve, to show them how to farm, nor a ration-house, to encourage them to work; yet I found Louis Callihoo's team out in the field at work on a summer-fallow, a reasonably large crop of all varieties of grain, fowl in the barn-yard, sheep in the paddock, pigs in the sty, cattle feeding on the hillside, implements for all farming uses in an open shed, a cream-separator in the dairy, an organ in the living-room of the house, and other evidences of prosperity and good management, even to the week's wash out on the line to dry soon after the noon hour on a Monday—the afternoon on which I called. On a later date I saw Mrs. Callihoo at St. Albert delivering butter and eggs to her customers.

There are several very good log-dwellings on this reserve, notably that of Timothy. It is 20 x 36 feet, walls of hewn log, one and a half story, shingle roof, and with two apartments on the first floor. This house was not, however, fully completed. It was Timothy's intention to set apart one or two bed-chambers from the large living-room.

This band had surrendered several sections of their reserve along the western boundary. I found a tendency among some of the band to wait for the benefit of the money from the prospective land sales and not depend on their own immediate exertions.

The cattle had increased from 88 head since the date of the last inspection—April, 1903—to 118 head.

ALEXANDER'S BAND.

The reserve is known by some as the Rivière-qui-barre.

It is a prettily located area of land with an ample supply of timber, pasturage and meadow, and the soil appears to be well adapted for grain-growing if properly cultivated. There is, too, a lake on the southwest corner, which is said to abound with fish.

Mr. D. Bard is the farmer in charge.

The office records called for 134 head of yearling cattle and over that age. I counted sixteen spring calves, which should, of course, be added to the number on the books. There should have been, therefore, 150 head of cattle on this reserve; 115 head were counted, but Mr. Bard was under the impression that the Indians had not brought in the full number. The losses, from various causes, have been excessively great at this reserve. These Indians seemed to take very little interest in their cattle.

Practically no farming is carried on here. There were some good patches of potatoes, and I was pleased to observe that they were well fenced and cared for.

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The dwellings of the Indians are small log shacks with sod coverings, and with one or two exceptions the stables were of a very poor type.

Building timber is plentiful on this reserve, so there are no good reasons why these Indians are not comfortably housed and have not good stables for their stock.

The farmhouse was in fair condition, only that it required reshingling. The farm stable, implement-shed, ration and store houses were all of them hewn log with shingle roofs. These buildings were erected about twenty years ago and were, when I made the inspection, of no value and little use. A new balloon frame was in course of erection. It was intended for a store and ration-house, and there was an open shed attached thereto, with a shingle roof, for the storage of implements. The foundation sills had been laid, too, for a new frame stable. Mr. Bard was doing the work himself, with the little assistance he could get from the Indians.

The Indians had purchased a new portable sawing outfit and had paid thereon \$170. At that time there remained a debt of \$460 on the sawing outfit. An engine to operate the mill was leased from one of the white neighbours. It is estimated that there are 1,000,000 feet of standing timber, of sufficient size for milling purposes, on the reserve. These Indians seem to prefer this kind of work to either farming or stock-raising.

Owing to the distance from market, and the uncertainty of grain-growing by Indians who seldom farm well, I cannot censure them for losing interest in this work. Stock-raising should be, however, I think, congenial to their nature and profitable as well. I regret that they have not taken a deeper interest in their cattle.

There was a day school on this reserve some years ago. It was closed because the children did not attend regularly. There are now about twenty children of school age within the reserve and without educational advantages. The St. Albert boarding school is, however, within their reach and its doors are open to them.

There is a resident missionary on this reserve, the Rev. Father Simeron.

The personal effects of the resident Indians, exclusive of household effects, were reported to me to be: mowers, 6; rakes, 5; wagons, 6; and cayuse horses, 7. This is not a very good showing for a band of Indians who own a good reserve with many natural resources, and have been under the tutorage of an instructor for twenty years, and have been liberally assisted all those years with meat and flour, in addition. It was evident to me that a great deal of their earnings were expended for liquor.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

This reserve lies on the northwestern shore of Lake St. Ann and was visited on July 29, 1904.

The great majority of this band are Stonies; the others are Crees. There were 142 souls in this band at the payments of 1903.

This reserve is almost wholly covered with timber, only openings here and there are to be found:

These Indians gain a livelihood almost entirely by hunting and fishing.

Lake St. Ann abounds with whitefish, and the surrounding country with fur-bearing animals. I was told that as many as one hundred whitefish, averaging four pounds each, were caught in a single day and by a single fisherman. There was a ready market for these fish at five cents per pound.

The office records called for twenty-five head of cattle and this number were counted. These cattle are chiefly cared for by a few middle-aged and old women. Two or three of the men were credited with assisting these women to put up a supply of hay for winter feeding. No interest whatever is taken by a majority of the men in the cattle.

The habitations of these Indians are of the poorest kind.

I was creditably informed, and I think truthfully, that the bulk of the earnings of these Indians has been expended for intoxicating liquor.

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PAUL'S BAND.

This band occupies a reserve on the eastern shore of White Whale lake. It is named on some maps 'Wabamum Lake.'

Mr. A. E. Pattison is their industrial and moral guide, and resides near the lake shore at the northwestern corner of the reserve.

There were reported to be 98 head of cattle in the hands of these Indians at the previous inspection—March, 1903. The records called for 106 head and the count agreed with the books. Eighteen head were reported as having died between the dates of the two inspections. These cattle were all plainly branded and, moreover, the owners knew their own brands and cattle. They were all in good condition and of a good type. The loss of eighteen head from a herd of about one hundred was entirely too great a loss to occur within about sixteen months.

This band number about 154 souls and they are Stonies.

Several members of this band have very good dwellings and stables.

The farm buildings were found in good order and the yards tidily kept. The house lacked, however, a stone foundation and brick chimneys.

The adjoining lake is reported to be abundantly supplied with whitefish, and within reasonable distances of this reserve there are said to be good fur and large game hunting grounds. These Indians gain considerable money by fishing and hunting. There were forty-seven acres under crop, which did not promise even a moderately fair yield.

There is a resident missionary (Methodist) on this reserve.

A number of the Indians of this band, too, are inclined to seek for intoxicants wherever they think they can be procured. This weakness of the Indians will rapidly grow here, as elsewhere, if not closely watched.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

This agency includes three reserves, on which there are four Cree bands, and, in addition, there is a fishing station on the Pigeon lake, which is used by any individual belonging to any of the four bands who chooses to occupy it.

The bands are known under the following names: Montana's, Samson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's.

This agency was inspected during the month of September.

The staff was then composed as follows: Messrs. W. S. Grant, agent; J. Hollies, clerk; E. E. Chantler, farmer for the Ermineskin and Louis Bull bands; T. W. Lucas, farmer for the Montana and Samson bands; C. F. Carson, blacksmith, wheelwright, carpenter and painter; Henry Blanc, interpreter and issuer; Alex Kayatapow, miller and labourer, and John Ruggut, mail-carrier.

Messrs. Chantler and Carson have since resigned and their positions have been filled with new men.

The agency buildings consist of dwellings for the agent, clerk and interpreter and the farmer's dwellings, located on the Montana and Ermineskin reserves, an office and waiting-room for Indians, storehouse for supplies, ration-house, blacksmith-shop, flour and lumber manufacturing mill, grain storehouse and stables at the headquarters and at the farms. There are, too, a small ration-house and implement-shed near the farmhouse on Ermineskin's reserve. The Ermineskin farmhouse, agent's house, Montana farmhouse, grain storehouse and one or two more small buildings, are frame buildings; all others are log. These buildings meet the requirements of the present, and are in fair order, but not one of the lot can be considered as of great value. They are all on wood block foundations and these blocks are gradually decaying and, of course, the buildings are continually settling.

The headquarters are very prettily located on the north bank of the Battle river. The location, however, is not central and, moreover, it is about ten miles from the

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post office—Ponoka—and several miles from Hobbema siding, which is the central point of the three reserves.

The saw and flour mills are operated by water-power. Both mills are of light capacity. The Indians cut and haul about 40,000 feet of logs to the mill each winter and during the summer the logs are sawn into lumber and shingles. The cash outlay has been about three dollars for each thousand feet of lumber.

These Indians are now, with very few exceptions, housed under shingle-roofed dwellings with floors therein. They have, too, made fair provision for comfortably housing their stock during the winter months.

There are yet a few hundred thousand feet of standing spruce timber along the southern portion of the Montana reserve.

The able-bodied Indians of this agency practically supply all their own beef requirements from their own herds. The exceptions are a few who have started farming and stock-raising within recent years and are not yet in a position to furnish their own tables with meat.

A number of Indians within this agency would doubtless imbibe more freely in intoxicants if the free ration system were in vogue here. Their livelihood would then be assured; now it is not and the money gained from the sale of surplus beef cattle, hay, fur and earnings in other ways, is now mostly expended for the necessities of life.

The books and records of the office were audited and found to be carefully and accurately kept by Mr. Hollies.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in November last.

The officers of the agency then were: Messrs. J. H. Gooderham, agent; G. R. Race, clerk and issuer; C. R. Clarke, stockman; Thos. Scott, interpreter; Many Guns, mail-carrier; Henry White Cow, assistant stockman.

Dr. Edwards resides on the Blood reserve and visits this agency on alternate Thursdays, or more frequently if he is called upon to do so.

This reserve is said to be one of the best in the province for grazing purposes. The Old Man's river runs through it for about twelve miles, besides which there are several creeks and a number of never-failing springs, thus affording numerous watering places for stock. The rolling nature of the land and the banks on the river and creeks, too, afford good shelter against the cold winds of winter. It is, also, about the centre of the Chinook belt and snow seldom remains on the ground for more than a few days at any one time during the winter months. The Crow's Nest section of the Canadian Pacific railway runs from the eastern to the western limit of the reserve, in a southwesterly direction, and, as the line was not protected by a fence, it was found to be a menace to the stock-raising industry. The reserve was inclosed some years ago with a post and wire fence, but at the points at which the railway crossed the boundaries no effectual bar could be placed to hold the stock within the reserve and they frequently passed out to the lands outside. Moreover, constant watch had to be kept on the stock to keep them off the track, and then there were numerous casualties and the consequent identification of the animals by the owner and the rendering of the claim for the loss, all tended to offset the natural advantages which the reserve possessed for a stock range. Reports have recently reached me to the effect that the railway company has lately started to erect a fence on both sides of its right-of-way through the reserve. I trust the report is in accordance with actual facts and that a fence will soon be completed along the railway line that lies within the boundaries of this reserve.

The building in use for the storage of supplies and for office quarters is commodious and in good condition, so also is the small cottage occupied by the clock-

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man, in regard to condition. The dwelling-house in which the agent resides is too small for the requirements and, moreover, it is without proper foundations. The building used for an abattoir and the distributing of food is, too, in fair condition and meets the requirements. All other buildings are of the cheapest kind and their valuation governed, largely, by the quantity of lumber and fire-wood that could be secured if they were torn down. Several of these buildings are on low-lying land near the river and were surrounded by water on occasions when the river overflowed its banks. All of the agency buildings are located on the north side of the Old Man's river. A majority of the Indians reside on the south side of the river, where the greater and best portion of the reserve lies.

Since the beginning of the late fiscal year these Indians receive one free ration of flour and beef. For a few years previous they received these free rations on two occasions each week, and prior to that period they were receiving three gratuitous rations every week. They have been so liberally treated, and for such a long period, that they now regard the free food as a treaty right, and it is difficult to wean them from this erroneous notion. I was pleased to note that Mr. Gooderham was gradually leading them into the path of self-reliance and that five members of the band were then on the total self-support list.

The Indians of this agency, on the whole, are well housed, many of them have excellent dwellings, from an Indian's point of view at least. There are, too, a number of very good stables and almost every head of a family now owns a wagon, mower, rake, harness, fairly good work-horses and a dwelling very well furnished. Their cattle, too, are rapidly increasing in numbers and, on the whole, I think this band is progressing. They unquestionably would do so at a rapid rate if the desire, which too many of them have, for intoxicants could be eradicated. A great many of them have undoubtedly misdirected a great deal of their earnings for strong drink in the past and this has not tended to advance them morally or financially.

I made an inspection of the books and records of the office and found them to be neatly kept and with very few errors.

SARCEE AGENCY.

I inspected this agency during the month of December.

The agency staff consists of Messrs. A. J. McNeill, agent; A. Marshall, stockman; G. Hodson, interpreter, farmer and issuer; Otter, scout; John One-Spot, herder; and Bull Collar, herder.

Although this reserve is a good one for a stock range, as well as farming, the Indians never showed a disposition to take up the cattle industry. They preferred to haul an occasional load of wood or hay to Calgary and in that way meet their immediate wants. The reserve has, however, recently been inclosed with a post and wire fence and about 515 young female cattle placed thereon. The Indians now, I am pleased to be able to report, are showing more disposition to acquire cattle. There are, also, about 3,000 head of horses and cattle pasturing within the reserve limits; for the privilege of grazing the owners of the stock pay a fee per head, which plan is a convenience to stock-owners in the vicinity and a gain to the Indians.

A few members of the band do a little farming and the majority of them grow a patch of potatoes and cultivate a garden.

There are several very good log dwellings, with shingle roofs and with two or three apartments, and on the whole these Indians may be said to be well housed. There are, also, a number of very comfortable stables, with roomy yards in connection therewith.

A new house was erected last season for the accommodation of the stockman. This house is several miles westerly from the agency headquarters. A cattle dipping vat was also put up and both the house and the vat were chiefly erected by the Indians. One white man was employed to supervise and assist at this work.

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The agency buildings are very nicely located on the west bank of the Fish creek. The dwelling occupied by the agent was erected in several parts and at different periods. No proper foundation was placed beneath and now it is found that the sills and other lower parts of the woodwork are decayed and it will be a difficult, if not an impossible task to raise the building for the purpose of placing a stone foundation under it. The old log stables and implement sheds are in a dilapidated condition and will soon require renewing. All other agency buildings are in fair condition and meet the requirements.

The food issue to these Indians averaged about seven-tenths of a pound of beef and half a pound of flour per diem for every man, woman and child for the whole year.

The conduct of these Indians has improved of late years as regards sobriety. It is only a very few years since one or more of this band were in the guard-room at Calgary almost constantly; now this happens only occasionally. The food they now gratuitously receive is not sufficient to maintain them and they are, therefore, compelled to practise more economy than they did when the food issues were much greater than now.

The books and records of the office were audited and found to be carefully and accurately kept.

BLOOD AGENCY.

The Blood band are the greatest in numbers of any western band; they number about 1,200 souls. They also occupy the largest reserve in the Dominion.

This agency and reserve was inspected during January and a part of February, last.

The staff then comprised: Messrs. R. N. Wilson, agent; J. W. Jowett, clerk; R. C. McDonald, J. A. Webb and Wm. Damon, stockmen; Jas. McDonald, issuer; David Mills, interpreter; Bears Milk, scout; Joe Mountain Horse, scout; Ben Strangling Wolfe, and James Wells, assistant stockmen; Rev. Sister St. Eusebe, hospital matron; Sister St. Germain, nurse; Sister St. LeBlanc, nurse, and O. C. Edwards, M.D., medical officer.

The real property in possession of this band would probably realize \$1,400,000, if placed on the market, and their stock, implements and personal effects about \$200,000 more. From this it will be seen that the Blood band is not without resources.

The agent, Mr. R. N. Wilson, reduced the gratuitous food issue during the calendar year of 1904, below that of 1903, to the value of about \$8,000. The free food distributed during the calendar year of 1904 was about: 337,405 pounds of beef, 3,293 pounds of bacon, 191,500 pounds of flour, 35,883 pounds of beans, and 805 pounds of tea. There were eighteen families who provided their own beef from their own herds, probably representing ninety souls. There were, too, about eighty pupils in the industrial and boarding schools, where they are, of course, totally provided for. The Indians who provide the beef required for their own use are paid one and one-half cents per pound more for the beef they sell than are those who receive the free beef rations.

There were then more than 5,000 head of cattle and about 3,000 horses in the hands of these Indians. The cattle are likely rapidly to increase in number now, and I shall not be surprised if they own 10,000 head within three years of this date. About 15,000 head of stock can find sustenance on this reserve, under the present conditions, and by taking water from the Belly river and carrying it to the divide between the Belly and St. Mary's rivers, which plan would irrigate a large area that is now destitute of water, fully 25,000 head of stock could be constantly provided for.

Of the 3,000 horses owned by this band there are probably 1,000 of them matured mares. This number of mares require approximately forty stallions. There are

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twelve, chiefly grade Clydes, now running with these mares which were supplied by the department, and the Indians own a few more sires of a better class than the ordinary cayuse. This means that several hundred of their mares are yearly bred to very inferior sires, and in this way the Indians lose opportunities for gaining thousands of dollars every year more than they now do from the sale of surplus horses.

A new cottage was put up for the stockman at the upper portion of the reserve, a new stable-house and carriage-house at the agency and an addition made to the dwellings of both the agent and the clerk. Minor improvements and repairs were also made to numerous other buildings. It is only within recent years that new buildings were placed on stone foundations at this point, although there is suitable stone in abundance close at hand. There are several old log buildings in a dilapidated condition, which will soon have to be abandoned. The office quarters, too, do not meet the requirements, being entirely too small.

There is a very neat hospital on this reserve, in which Indians afflicted with disease not contagious, are admitted and cared for as well as they would be in any institution of a similar kind. The annual operating expense to the department is about \$2,000. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. Dr. Edwards visits this institution every Monday, or oftener if called upon to do so.

The behaviour of these Indians is said to have grown worse during the last twenty years with regard to the consumption of liquor. At that time, it is said, it was difficult for these Indians to procure it and then almost every known case of a drunken Indian was followed by an arrest, conviction and severe punishment of the person who supplied the liquor. Now the ease in procuring intoxicants owing to the much greater number of white men in the neighbourhood is only limited by their ability to pay for it, and convictions for supplying these Indians with liquor are comparatively rare. There are now, in consequence, frequent drunken carouses and it is unnecessary to say that a great deal of their earnings, directly and indirectly, is misdirected for drink. The demoralizing influence of the liquor habit with Indians cannot, moreover, be measured.

A number of this band have very good dwellings, some of which have papered walls, carpeted floors, mounted iron beds with springs, mattresses, sheets, blankets, pillows and shams and spreads thereon, together with an assortment of furniture of one kind or another. There are, too, a number of fairly good stables, with hay and other corals attached thereto. Practically no farming is carried on at this reserve and they, therefore, own few land-cultivating implements. They have, however, about 110 wagons, 80 mowers and numerous other articles with which to carry on hay and other work.

A vat for dipping cattle was put up last season, and a good deal of land inclosed with post and wire fencing.

Mr. Jowett had the books and office records right up to date. They were neatly and systematically kept.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

The staff is now constituted as follows: Messrs. H. E. Sibbald, agent; W. H. James, clerk and issuer; W. S. Cosgrave, farmer and stockman at Farm 20B; A. E. Jones, stockman at Farm 20A; E. Costigan, interpreter and labourer.

No close inspection of this agency has been made by me. My time, since I assumed the position of inspector, has been occupied fully with the inspection of other agencies, reserves and schools and stock that was purchased for various agencies.

Residing on the reserve and near the agency headquarters as I do, favours me, however, with opportunities for keeping in touch with the management and with passing events. Moreover, I held the position of agent here from October, 1900, until June 30, 1904, and I am fairly conversant with the condition of affairs here for the last five years.

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When I assumed the position of agent here, I found the greater number of Indians adverse to accepting cattle and they held less than 600 head. I learned that their reason therefor was that their late Chief, Crowfoot, had advised them not to do so and had backed up his conclusion with the following taking argument: "If you accept cattle, the government will soon conclude that it is not necessary to continue the ration system and then you will be obliged to gain your own livelihood." The gratuitous issue of beef was then in the neighbourhood of 430,000 pounds per annum and proportionately like quantities of flour and bacon. Now these Indians hold over 2,500 head of cattle and the free food issued during the last fiscal year was: 145,318 pounds of beef; 4,274 pounds of bacon; 119,032 pounds of flour; 5,450 pounds of beans, and 682½ pounds of tea. The band number about 1,840 souls, and of this number about 75 are provided for in the industrial and boarding schools. If the Indians who now hold cattle had accepted them five years earlier, there would now be no necessity for assisting others than the aged, infirm and those depending on them for support. As an illustration of how the cattle industry will elevate an Indian from poverty to self-supporting manhood, also that the late Crowfoot's argument could not be gainsayed, I will cite the change it wrought in the standing of a Blackfoot named 'Old Woman at War.' Ten years ago this August this Indian exchanged ten cayuse horses for the same number of heifers. He now owns more than one hundred head and has sold during the intervening period about twenty-five head, realizing therefor in the neighbourhood of \$1,000 and he is now a self-supporting individual, i.e., he receives no beef, flour or other assistance from the government. It may not be out of place to remark here that he was not allowed to misdirect his earnings for liquor, not during the last five years at least; if he had been so allowed he would, no doubt, still be on the free ration list and finding fault with the government for giving him so little. There are now two other families on the self-supporting basis and twenty other families who turn in animals towards partially supplying their own tables with meat.

It is Mr. Sibbald's opinion that it will require five years more to get all the able-bodied Indians of this band off the free ration list. They will then have a sufficient number of cattle to support themselves entirely. Should they, however, be in a position, during the coming five years, to secure regular employment, their manhood can be developed by throwing them on their own resources at an earlier date.

There is room for improvement here as regards the dwellings they occupy during the winter months. There are a number of excellent dwelling-houses, quite a few fairly good and a number entirely too small for the number who reside therein. A great deal of their earnings has been required to purchase wagons, mowers, rakes, harness and other pressing requirements, and there has been little left with which to buy building material. As they are now fairly supplied with hay-making outfits, I hope more attention will be given to the erection of more comfortable habitations. Although their stables are not slightly or expensive, they are comfortable during the cold weather.

The Indians who reside on the western end of the reserve did do a little farming in the past, and yet do, but not as extensively as they did. One season it was considerably damaged by hail and then there were several light crops. The price of oats was low and they became discouraged. They found that a great deal more money could be gained, with considerable less work, by putting up hay for the nearby ranchers than farming for themselves. With them, as with whites, it is a question of dollars and cents, and I do not know that I have good reasons for censure. This season they will probably get \$6,000 for the hay they cut and stock for the ranchers within the vicinity of the reserve, and to gain a like sum from growing oats entails a great deal of work from an Indian's point of view, and, moreover, the returns from grain-growing are too slow.

There is within this reserve an hospital, under the auspices of the English Church, in which there are two wards. This institution is under the direct charge of Dr. Rose. The department contributes less than \$1,000 per annum towards the support

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of this hospital. During the last fiscal year the records show that there were 99 in-patients ; 316 out-patients ; 317 were given medicine, for various ailments ; and school children treated two hundred and thirteen times. One very objectionable feature of this institution is, in my opinion, the unhealthy location.

The agency buildings are in a first-class state of repair, and with the exception of one of the farm stables, which will soon require reshingling and minor other repairs, all the farm buildings are in good condition.

The conduct of these Indians has been fairly good. There are those among the band who never lose an opportunity to take intoxicants whenever they can get them. They, however, know the consequences, either from experience or observation, if such behaviour becomes known ; for it has been the rule here for the last five years to punish every Indian who imbibes, if evidence can be secured to do it, either by a fine, imprisonment or the withdrawal of his rations for a stated period. I have always contended that when an Indian could afford to pay out money for liquor it was evidence that he could, too, provide bread and meat for himself. Every endeavour has been made, also, to punish the person who supplied the liquor. The traffic has not, however, been eradicated and I expect it never will be so long as liquor is sold and it is within their reach. Strictly enforced rules will, nevertheless, keep the traffic down to a minimum, and this is what has been attempted here and with some measure of success, at least.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Grade Clyde stallions have been placed on the Blackfoot, Sarcee, Stony, Peigan and Blood reserves, and a pure-bred Clyde on Samson's reserve. The object of course is to improve the quality and the size of the Indians' horses in the future. There are now to be seen, on one or other of the reserves on which these horses were placed, suckers, yearlings and a few two-year-old, progenies of these sires, and they unquestionably are a great improvement over the class of colts the Indians formerly raised. The Indians now recognize this fact and are desirous of following up the start they have made towards securing a better class of horses than the cayuse.

Inventories of all government property, of the Indians' cattle, together with tabulated information on a number of subjects, were transmitted, with my detailed report on each of the agencies I inspected, to the Indian Commissioner in duplicate.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,
Inspector.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., September 7, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves.

CARLTON AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during October and November, 1904.

On November 1, Mr. Charles Fisher was installed as agent in succession to the late W. E. Jones, whose death occurred early in July. Mr. Jones had been many

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years in the employ of the department and had proved a conscientious and capable officer. During the illness and subsequently to his health until the end of October, the affairs of the agency were conducted by Mr. J. H. Price.

The remainder of the staff includes T. Eastwood Jackson, clerk ; Rupert Pratt, interpreter ; J. McKenzie, engineer and miller ; and three farmers, who will be mentioned individually in connection with their several duties as they may be touched upon later.

In the installing of the newly appointed agent, special attention was given to the correcting of certain lapses from the strict letter of instructions and departures from the department's policy and methods in connection with the management of Indians' moneys and property and the transaction of agency business generally, which had grown up in consequence of frequent changes of officials.

The office records in part are kept with great precision and in admirable form. On the other hand, in connection with the accounting for receipt and issue of supplies there continue to be numerous minor errors, as indicated by the discrepancies between the balances shown in the store ledger and those actually on hand as per inventory taken.

A hot-air furnace has recently been placed in the agent's dwelling. The agency buildings generally are rather complete and in a fair state of repair, with the exception of the office, which was never a very suitable building, consisting as it does of but one room with a low ceiling, and it is now scarcely further serviceable, as the foundations and floor joists are quite decayed.

The grist-mill is situated a mile from the agency headquarters, and as far from the miller's dwelling. It has a maximum capacity of only fifteen barrels per day, but the average out-put during the running season is even less. The building, which is of logs, is in need of some renewing and repairs. The advantages of a mill to the agency are great, as there is no regular market for grain within forty miles and the local price of flour is high. Yet the slight interest manifested in grain-growing here has not thus far justified the department in removing and rebuilding the mill on a more convenient site and improving the machinery, which otherwise would be a measure of distinct economy.

In addition to the grist-mill, Engineer McKenzie has under his charge the saw-mill, the shingle-mill, and a steam threshing outfit. All this machinery is carefully and skilfully handled.

MISTAWASIS' BAND.

The season of 1904 showed an increased area under cultivation ; but owing to poor preparation of the ground and late sowing, the crop was a partial failure. There was in consequence a scarcity of good seed for the present season, and the crop area is again diminished, though there are prospects of a fair yield. At the end of June there was but a few acres of new breaking done and no summer-fallowing, though there is much need for both. There is, in fact, as yet but slight evidence of improvement in the extent or methods of agriculture.

Although the decrease in the Indians' herds, which had continued for some years, has been checked, yet the cattle industry cannot be said to be in a prosperous condition, and the self-supporting Indians are not at present able from their surplus stock to furnish the beef which the department requires to purchase for the relief of the sick and infirm, and for a limited assistance to working Indians who are not self-supporting.

A few of the Indians of this band are extremely careless with regard to the care of their cattle during the winter and making provision for the same during summer. There was in consequence some loss of cattle from neglect or scarcity of feed during the winter of 1903-04 ; but last winter being unusually mild, the stock came through safely, and although the hay-supply was quite limited, a quantity remained unused.

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On the whole, the members of this band, though by no means pure Indians, lead but a very hand-to-mouth existence, their livelihood being derived only to a limited extent from their farms and their stock and for the rest from hunting, freighting and other temporary employments, all pursued in a most desultory manner and with a view merely to the day's food.

MUSKEG LAKE BAND.

This reserve, as well as Mistawasis', is under the immediate supervision of the agent. The band consists of half-breeds, and, owing to the numerous demands upon the agent's time, they receive but little detailed direction in connection with their industries.

Five families, or nearly one-half the band, are practically self-supporting and are in a fair state of progress. The rest for the most part are in a stationary condition, while a few show a tendency to fall back and require much closer attention.

The area of the grain crop continues small, but the yield for the present season promises to be fair notwithstanding that some of the land is in a bad state of cultivation. A small area of new land has lately been broken. The raising of roots and vegetables is badly neglected on both this reserve and Mistawasis.'

The cattle industry has been very successful during the past year, the net increase in the herds amounting to thirty per cent. The natural increase has been good, a few head have been purchased, loss from every cause has been averted, and the beefing of cattle has been well controlled and kept within strict limits in view of the necessity which existed throughout the agency for checking the rapid decrease that had been going on for some years.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND.

This band for the past three years has been under the direction and supervision of Mr. Joseph Savord, whose death has recently rendered the position vacant. Without a very accurate knowledge of Indian nature, Mr. Savord nevertheless by his diligence and by the kindly interest he manifested in their welfare attained a fair influence and control over this people and brought about a noticeable improvement in their condition.

The most encouraging step in connection with agriculture on this reserve is the breaking up of a considerable area of new land, although the best land on the reserve is still unused, and the older fields instead of being renewed and cleaned by fallowing have been allowed to grow wild, the fences being removed, an unthrifty habit which prevails too generally on the reserves within my knowledge.

On this reserve also there is a fair increase in the herds, and there is a distinct improvement in the management of the stock industry. A sufficient quantity of hay was saved in excellent condition, and the cattle wintered well. The stabling in general is sufficient only for the working animals and the calves, but in a few instances provision is made for all the stock, and two of the stables, those of Chief Kahmeostotin and Henry Wahsayekoot, were found in the beginning of winter as well fitted up and as well kept as could be seen anywhere. An attempt has been made with some success to encourage among these Indians the raising of pigs and poultry.

About half the Indians have good, comfortable dwellings, but the rest are very miserable notwithstanding that the agency saw and shingle mills are operated on this as on the other reserves of the agency at intervals for the advantage of the Indians. Granaries and implement-houses also continue to be generally wanting.

The farmer's dwelling is in need of some repairs, but otherwise the farm buildings and premises are in excellent order.

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KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND.

This reserve is in charge of Mr. James Dreaver as farmer. It was inspected on October 20 to 22, when the work of the agricultural season was just completed, and I visited it again recently, as well as the other reserves of the agency, in connection with the annuity payments.

Considering the discouragements to agriculture on this reserve in the fact that it consists of the poorest piece of land in the district, the interest manifested in the industry is not disappointing. The present season's crop though not large in area is rather promising, with the exception of oats, which, as on many of the reserves, are a partial failure, in consequence, in some cases at least, of the use of poor seed.

The cattle industry has latterly been a good success. Losses have been light and the natural increase nearly a maximum. The facilities for stock-raising on this reserve are good during dry seasons, when the meadows extending along the Big river will afford a thousand tons of hay. During high water, however, this supply is not available, and the ridges and small sloughs will barely furnish sufficient hay to maintain a hundred head. For this reason it will be necessary at times to rely upon straw and other cultivated fodder. The summer range is also poor, the grass being of inferior growth and quality as compared with other parts.

The farm buildings are situated on a high bank overlooking a picturesque lake, and with the day school and teacher's dwelling adjacent, all nicely whitened, present amid the surrounding foliage, an attractive appearance. The Indians' dwellings are still of a poor class, as they have not as yet had the use of the saw-mill here and they cannot afford to buy and freight in more lumber than what is absolutely necessary for the most meagre habitation.

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

For the past eight years, Mr. Patrick Anderson has been in charge of this band. I have found him in some respects particularly well fitted for his duties at this point. He has been watchful in suppressing the use of intoxicants among the Indians, and in protecting their rights in relation to the white population.

The cattle industry is fairly prosperous and the herds show a net increase of seventeen per cent during the year. Farming and gardening are still a failure, and that in spite of the fact that there is an excellent market for all the surplus produce of the reserve at the lumber camps only a few miles distant. Interest is lacking, and both equipment and direction are at fault.

WILLIAM CHARLES' BAND, NO. 106A.

This reserve, situated about ten miles from Sturgeon lake, is occupied by about twenty Indians in all, members of the hunting bands to the north. They come here with the expectation of living by farming and stock, but as yet have accomplished very little in this way. In the meantime they are making a comfortable livelihood from other sources. This summer four new houses of a good class are being built, the lumber, sash and doors being procured from a mill in the neighbourhood and paid for with produce or with work. With the exception of one family, in which the influence of drink is seen, these few Indians lead a very orderly and respectable mode of life.

THE WAHSPATON BAND, NO. 94.

The occupants of this reserve, belonging as the name indicates to the Sioux nation, are not in treaty and consequently receive much less attention and assistance than the Cree bands. They consist now of eight families of about forty souls. They continue to display a fair degree of industry and to utilize to good advantage any help afforded them. They take good care of their stock; their farms and gardens though

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small are fairly productive ; and they are making a genuine effort to make their houses and surroundings comfortable and attractive.

The greater part of this band, numbering about eighty persons, occupy an encampment near Prince Albert, and seem decided to remain there and to live, as they consider, more independently than they could on a reserve.

THE NORTHERN BANDS.

The bands at Montreal lake and Lac la Ronge were inspected in connection with the recent annuity payments.

A few remaining claims for arrears by members of William Charles' band were settled, and the long-continued back payments, covering the years from 1876 to 1887 inclusive, were completed. On the other hand, upwards of fifty members of James Roberts' band whose homes are on the Churchill river remote from the treaty grounds, absented themselves from the payments this year, and their annuities necessarily remain in arrears. It is probable that when the remaining Indians within the province of Saskatchewan are received into treaty it will be possible to reorganize the bands in these regions and arrange the points of payment so as to be much more convenient for the annuitants.

These Indians continue to live solely by hunting and fishing, except for what they earn as canoeemen and boatmen in the employ of the trading companies. The hunt continues to be fairly productive, for while certain classes of fur are becoming steadily rarer, the prices for the most part are increasing.

The health of the bands has been good, and the absence of medical attendance has not been seriously felt.

Day schools are still in operation at Montreal lake and at Little hills, and preparations are being made for the erection of a boarding school on Lac la Ronge, which is expected to accommodate fifty pupils.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

The agency staff consists of Mr. J. Macarthur as agent, Mr. J. H. Price as clerk, an interpreter, and four farmers. The inspection was made in December and January.

Mr. Price had been absent from his duties here, acting as agent for Carlton agency, for six months during the summer preceding the inspection. His place was supplied by Mr. J. Macarthur, jr., and the various office records were duly and accurately kept. The moneys of the Indians have been handled and accounted for in strict accordance with the instructions issued to agents on this subject.

The agent's dwelling has undergone some remodelling and improvement, including the installing of a serviceable hot-air furnace, and it is now a commodious and comfortable residence.

In connection with the disposal of loan cattle, I have found it necessary to check a practice which has been in vogue here and at some other agencies for a number of years. When such animals are found no longer profitable to keep, they have frequently been beefed or sold in the name of the Indian with whom they happened to be on loan. Out of the proceeds a younger animal has usually been purchased, and the balance, if any, paid to the Indian. It is clear that this balance properly belongs to the department, and it is not in the interest of the Indians that they should be allowed to make a profit out of loan cattle other than a legitimate one.

BEARDY'S AND OKEMASIS' BANDS.

These Indians live by the agricultural industries almost solely, and according to the success or failure of these they are comfortable or otherwise. For the season of

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1904 the return of grain and roots was very poor both as to quantity and quality. The Indians had had a substantial benefit from their cattle, though at some sacrifice, for there was a net decrease in their herds of nineteen head in twelve months. Their storehouses and cellars contained but a scanty supply at the time, and on the whole they were in a more straightened condition than I have seen them for some years. But such is the spirit of independence that has been fostered among them through judicious management that they did not come complaining to the agency office, but cast about to see how they could make up by their labour for the failure of their crop.

A failure of the grain crop is rendered more serious here through the neglect of almost all the minor agricultural industries; dairying and the raising of poultry and pigs contribute but little to the support of these bands.

ONE ARROW'S BAND.

For many years past this band has been in charge of Mr. Louis Marion. It is a small band and so conveniently located on the reserve that it is an easy matter for a farmer to visit all the Indians' dwellings and direct all their work daily, which on most other reserves is not possible.

Three members of this band, namely, Peepahkahchew, John Sinnokesick, and Laroque, have well-built, comfortable dwellings, a fair equipment of horses and cattle, and live mainly by their industries. Of the rest, all have a few head of cattle, which are slowly increasing, and a few raise a little grain or roots; but the entire farming and gardening of the reserve could be done without difficulty by two men and two teams. The garden products were grown mainly by a few old women, whose success proves sufficiently that the excuse put up by the rest of the band, namely, that things would not grow, is a very idle one.

The fact that hunting was formerly good throughout a large tract lying east of the reserve has hitherto handicapped the farmer in his efforts to interest the Indians in agricultural pursuits. This state of things is now, however, rapidly changing, as settlement is now closing in on all sides of the reserve, and in the future hunting will in this locality afford little more than an occasional meal.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND.

The band is in charge of Mr. Alex. Campbell, an old resident of the district, who was appointed in August last to succeed Mr. Jos. Letellier. Mr. Campbell is well acquainted with the Indian character and with the nature and condition of their industries. But this is a band where instruction counts for little. They are, as is generally known, all half-breeds, who have engaged in farming more or less for twenty-five years. A few are skilled mechanics, and a large percentage use the English language freely. They know much more about all the industries than they actually put into practice, and accordingly they require stimulating rather than minute direction. While they are not always obedient to instructions, they are generally amenable to suggestion and to influences tactfully but persistently exercised.

In connection with farming, while the area of cultivation is considerable, yet the returns are greatly diminished in quantity and value through the indifference of the Indians as to the renewing and cleaning of their worn-out fields.

For years past they have drawn a substantial support from the cattle industry. Last season, however, showed a diminished calf crop, in consequence of a considerable loss of cows and heifers in the spring of 1904. For the twelve months ended December 31, there was a net decrease in herds of fifty-two head.

In addition to the industries already referred to, gardening receives fair attention, and suitable storage is provided for roots and vegetables. Several make butter throughout the season, and a few make it for sale, in one instance a cream-separator being in use. Several sell eggs, realizing in the fall and winter as high as 25 cents a

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dozen. In the middle of January, when live stock of every description is reduced to a minimum number owing to the cost of wintering, I found on this reserve, in addition to horses and cattle, the following: twenty-four sheep, in the hands of two Indians; fourteen pigs, owned by four Indians; four hundred hens, by sixteen Indians; forty-three turkeys, by nine Indians; and thirteen ducks, by four Indians.

JAMES SMITH'S BAND.

Mr. Horace Adams has had the direction of this band now for about two years, and is meeting with very fair success in a rather difficult charge.

Renewed interest is taken in farming, owing in part to a much needed increase in the equipment of implements and teams, provided from the proceeds of the sale of land. Considerable new land has been added to the area under cultivation, and the crop for 1904 was rather better here than elsewhere in the agency.

The reserve affords large facilities for the stock industry, and to improve the conditions two large pasture-fields, each containing about three sections, have been securely fenced with three strands of wire on tamarack posts.

A rapid improvement has been made in the last few years in the size, construction and sanitary condition of the houses. Throughout the north end of the reserve, of a total number of twenty-five houses, twenty-three have shingled roofs and are properly floored and neatly finished. They are well lighted and comfortable, and one is lathed and plastered. In the south end, where Bighead's people live, there is also a marked improvement, and there are corresponding indications of advancement in the matter of the cleanliness, comfort, and furnishing of the houses.

The farm records are very well kept, and the farmer's diary is so fully entered up as to furnish much valuable information with regard to all occurrences affecting the welfare of the Indians. Mr. Adams had not been absent from the reserve since my previous inspection except to go as far as Kinistino to purchase seed-grain for the Indians.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in July and August, 1904, and in June, 1905.

The staff comprises Mr. J. P. G. Day, as agent; Mr. C. J. Johnson, clerk; an interpreter, an engineer, and five farmers.

A new office is on the point of completion, which though not large, will afford many conveniences wanting in the old one and greatly facilitate the work of keeping the records.

RED PHEASANT'S BAND.

This band and the band of Stony Indians whose reserve lies immediately to the west are under the supervision and direction of Mr. R. Jefferson.

Though there is no actual improvement in the methods or extent of agriculture, yet the present season's crop promises, owing to favourable conditions, to give a much better return than in the past. The gardens suffered from frost and will yield but little.

During twelve months the Indians beefed fifty-one head of cattle and sold twenty head; but there is a net decrease for the year of thirty head; and on the whole the success of the industry is declining.

STONY BAND.

This band, which has hitherto been very backward in agriculture, this season shows a marked improvement. The cultivation is imperfect, and the crop is light for so favourable a season; but it is larger than usual, and the band will have their bread

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from their own harvest for the first time within my knowledge. I found their gardens more carefully planted and better cultivated than on any other reserve of the agency.

The decrease of cattle that has continued for some years on this reserve and on Red Pheasant's is apparently likely to be checked. It was due mainly to two causes, namely, small calf crops and loss of cattle through straying. In the summer of 1904 liberal areas for grazing were inclosed with wire fences, and the effect is already distinctly noticeable. The natural increase in the herds of this reserve for the present season was at the end of June equal to the two preceding seasons combined, and there has been no loss from straying since the pastures were completed. The fields are large, the feed is good, and the cattle were in the finest condition.

SWEET GRASS' BAND.

This band is in charge of Mr. A. Nolin.

The band is small, but its industries are considerable, as they have been for some years past. The supervision of all is but a moderate task, which is performed with indifferent interest and success.

The industries consist almost solely of grain-growing and cattle-raising, and although they show no expansion during the past year, yet they continue sufficiently productive to render the Indians a comfortable and independent living. None here are destitute except the aged and infirm, and few of the able-bodied require to go abroad from the reserves in search of a livelihood.

POUNDMAKER'S AND LITTLE PINE'S BANDS.

These bands are under the direction of Mr. S. Warden, and their condition and state of progress are so nearly identical that they may be spoken of together.

As in the case of the Sweet Grass band, it may be said of these that they maintain themselves by their farms and their cattle, and in a few instances by the raising of horses. The cattle industry is diligently and successfully prosecuted, but for years it has been necessary to seek a large part of the hay-supply outside the borders of the reserves. Very soon this will be no longer possible, as the land formerly vacant is fast being settled.

There is, in fact, to be had within the limits of the reserves little more than sufficient hay for the feed of working teams; and it will, in consequence, be necessary in the near future to provide for the wintering of the stock to a large extent with cultivated products. In this necessity will be found a much needed stimulus to the raising of grain and roots; ranching methods must be abandoned and replaced by those of the mixed farm, and the stock industry will then rest on a surer basis than in the past.

The health of these bands, as generally throughout the agency, has been excellent during the year. There is a steady improvement in their mode of living. They are nearly independent, and could with a little reasonable effort make themselves entirely so. The supply of food issued to them by the department is now but one-fourth of what it was six years ago, and it is quite sufficient.

MOOSOMIN'S BAND.

Mr. E. Langlois has recently succeeded Mr. James Sayer in charge of this band. He is a young man and very energetic, and has already secured a good influence and control over the Indians.

The crop area for this season is not diminished, notwithstanding that during the summer of 1904 farming was somewhat interrupted by railroad construction through the reserve, when the Indians found profitable employment of various kinds in connection with the work. Some old and worn-out fields have been abandoned and

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replaced by newer and cleaner ones. The cultivation was good, except for insufficient harrowing in a few instances, a common fault in Indian farming; and there was promise of a very fair crop.

The cattle wintered well, and the calf crop has been good, so that there is a net increase of twenty head in twelve months ended June 30. There is practically no hay on the reserve proper, but the Indians have a hay reserve at Round hill, fifteen miles to the northeast, and the cattle are taken there to winter.

A stock range of about eight sections, or twenty acres per head for the present stock of the reserve (omitting the work of oxen and horses and a number of milking cows, which will not be pastured), has recently been inclosed with a suitable fence of wire on willow pickets. This is not only a great convenience, but is actually indispensable under present conditions.

THUNDERCHILD'S BAND.

Mr. M. L'Heureux, formerly farmer on Moosomin's reserve, is now in charge of this band. These two reserves were formerly under one farmer, and the work, especially as the cattle range was then on the north side of the river, was too heavy for one man to perform successfully. Now the conditions are more favourable, and for two farmers the duties are extremely light.

With the exception of a few fields, the crops were very promising, and in one or two instances the wheat was particularly fine. The oat crop will be light, and in a few cases almost a failure, owing to the use of inferior seed. Reliable seed oats were difficult to procure this season, and in consequence a great deal of inferior stuff was sown on all the reserves.

On this reserve also an excellent pasture has recently been fenced. All the reserves of this agency have now similar provision for the stock during summer. And it should be noted, to the credit of the Indians and the management of their industries, that in every instance both material and labour for the construction of these fences, aggregating for the agency forty-five miles, were furnished entirely by themselves, an example worthy of imitation.

MEADOW LAKE BAND.

This band, occupying a reserve about one hundred miles north of Battleford, was transferred at the end of June from the Carlton to the Battleford agency. It is in charge of a school teacher who also acts as overseer. I did not visit it during the year.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during April.

The staff was composed of Mr. G. G. Mann, as agent; Miss B. E. Mann, clerk; an interpreter, and two farmers.

The farm buildings are in good repair, with the exception of the agent's dwelling, a portion of which requires reshingling. A new and convenient office has recently been completed. The building is properly finished and painted, and would cost, if all the work and material had to be purchased, not less than \$500. The material was, however, largely obtained from the agency saw-mill, and the agent utilized his own spare time and that of the interpreter on the building, by which the actual cost was reduced to \$100.

An agency grain-field, which was greatly needed, was broken in the summer of 1904, and sown with oats last spring. The seeding was done in the latter part of April, and as the field contains twenty-six acres, securely fenced, there is little doubt that the agency will henceforth be independent for its supply of oats.

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SADDLE LAKE AND BLUE QUILL'S BANDS.

These bands have for nine years past been in charge of Mr. J. Batty.

The almost constant employment on the river and in connection with survey work that has been offered to these Indians for a few years past, has led some to avoid what they consider the drudgery of farm work. On the other hand, from a desire to live independently and by their own resources, several are applying themselves more steadily and more successfully to farming than in the past. The progress of grain-growing is concisely shown by the following figures, which give the total amount of grain grown on this reserve annually for the past six years: 1899, 993 bushels; 1900, 1,277 bushels; 1901, 3,011 bushels; 1902, 3,493 bushels; 1903, 3,989 bushels; and 1904, 4,545 bushels. However, it must be remarked that half a dozen men raise the greater part of this grain, while twenty or more able-bodied men raise none. Seeding this season was finished by the end of April; the work as a rule was carefully done, and there is reason to look for a good return.

After some years of decrease, there is once more an increase in the Indians' herds. All live stock wintered well, and, as almost everywhere, a quantity of hay remained over, amounting here to 160 tons.

The farmer's dwelling is now scarcely habitable and requires to be replaced by a new one. The other farm buildings are complete, well arranged and in good repair.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

This band occupies a reserve extending along the eastern side of Whitefish lake. The band is commonly known as Chief Pakan's, and they are joint owners of the Saddle Lake reserve along with those who occupy it. They are under the direction of Mr. P. Tomkins, who also acts as agency engineer.

Although there is a grist-mill located on this reserve, yet the tendency is for those who wish to engage seriously in farming to move to the other reserve; for, while the soil here is fertile, yet the surface and other conditions are not nearly so favourable for farming as at Saddle Lake. In consequence, the grain product of this reserve shows a considerable diminution.

The cattle industry is not prosperous. The practice continues of killing off the animals for beef before they reach maturity.

The minor agricultural industries are quite neglected, as also at Saddle Lake, except by a few Indians. A number of the younger men work all summer on the freighting boats out north, and by this means support themselves and their families.

I found the houses everywhere in a clean and sanitary condition, and in a large number of instances it is apparent that this is the ordinary state of things.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

The inspection of this agency was completed on May 30.

The staff of employees includes: Mr. W. Sibbald, as agent; Mr. J. B. Ross, clerk; Mr. J. T. Slater, farmer; and Mr. Joseph Taylor, engineer and general mechanic.

The work of the agency, and the duties devolving upon the agent in particular, have been considerably increased within the last two or three years owing to the effort to settle on the reserves at Frog lake and Long lake the Indians who own those reserves, and to establish them in their industries.

The office is small, poorly furnished and equipped, and consequently inconvenient. Some necessary alterations and improvements are about to be made.

Owing to the appointment of a clerk, who is likely to prove an efficient officer, the agent expects to be able to devote his time entirely to the general oversight and direction of the affairs of the agency.

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A shingle-mill and a planer have been added to the equipment. Joseph Taylor, the agency mechanic, a graduate of the Battleford industrial school, has recently qualified as an engineer, in accordance with the regulations of the Northwest government, and now manages the steam engine which furnishes the power for the running of these new machines as well as of the grist-mill, the saw-mill, and the threshing-machine, all of which have been in operation for some years.

The health of the Indians throughout the agency has been unusually good. The medical attendant, Mrs. Dr. Matheson, resides on the reserve at Onion lake, and her services are on that account all the more valuable, as they are at the agent's command for the benefit of the Indians, not merely at stated intervals and in extreme emergency, but whenever and as often as they are required. Her register of cases treated is kept with great care, and shows them to have been extremely numerous, but rarely of a serious nature.

SEEKASKOOTCH BAND.

The industries of this band, as everywhere throughout the agency, are limited strictly to farming, gardening, and stock, and farming only in the restricted sense of grain-growing, for there is no dairying, and no raising of sheep, pigs, or poultry. None of these industries have been prosperous during the past year. There has been a considerable loss of cattle; no grain of any account was raised last season; and the garden products were entirely insufficient for the needs of the Indians. In every respect, however, the prospects are better for the present season, although no considerable results can be expected from farming until more land is brought under cultivation and the old fields fallowed, cleansed of weeds and rubbish, and fertilized.

FROG LAKE BANDS.

The portions of Oneepowhayo's and Puskiakewein's bands located on their reserves at Frog lake number seventy-six persons, and include about twenty working men. The cattle-raising industry is already well established, and farming has been begun this season with a fair prospect of success. While their industries are developing, these people must necessarily depend for their support largely upon their old occupation of hunting.

LONG LAKE BAND.

Three of the thriftiest Indians of the Onion Lake reserves have recently returned to this reserve, and the population now numbers seventy-two and includes sixteen working men. The facilities for cattle-raising here are excellent, as also for farming, except for the distance from mill and market. They have a good start in both these industries, and the prospects are encouraging.

One of the conditions on which the members of the bands at Frog lake and Long lake were allowed two years ago to return to these reserves and received an issue of cattle and implements on loan, was that they were not to look for any assistance whatever in the form of provisions. They accepted the condition and have lived up to it, and in the course of a few years it is expected that so far as these reserves are concerned the begging Indian will not be found. It is, of course, well understood that in the case of sickness, old age, or calamity they will not be allowed to suffer.

COLD LAKE RESERVE.

This reserve consists of two townships, and is located on the south side of the Beaver river, near Cold lake. It is a fine tract of land, well adapted for mixed farming, and well supplied with wood and water.

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The reserve is occupied by a band of Chipewyans numbering about two hundred and fifty souls. Their main occupation is hunting, and there is little prospect of their settling down to farming while their present employment continues to yield them a livelihood. There is no doubt that the fur-bearing animals are steadily and even rapidly decreasing, but several species are not yet scarce, and prices are good. Bears are worth from \$10 to \$25, according to size and quality; mink from \$3 to \$5; lynx from \$5 to \$7; red foxes \$4 to \$5; while silver foxes, which are got occasionally, bring from \$100 to \$200. An evidence of the value of the fur product of the locality is found in the fact that during the past winter and spring no less than six traders competed for the Indians' trade on the reserve and in the neighbourhood.

MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.

This reserve, situated on the South Saskatchewan near Saskatoon, and occupied by a small band of Sioux, is also within this inspectorate, but was not visited by me during the past year.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,

BALCARRES, October 3, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon the affairs in this inspectorate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

The Qu'Appelle inspectorate includes the following agencies and industrial schools: Moose Mountain, Pelly, Touchwood Hills, Crooked Lakes, Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle agencies and Regina and Qu'Appelle industrial schools.

Although much of my time has been taken up during the year in making special trips to the different agencies for the purpose of making inquiries into different matters, I was able to make a general inspection of all the agencies and the two industrial schools.

PELLEY AGENCY.

I received instructions while at Crooked Lakes to proceed to Pelly at once and make a general inspection of that agency. I left Crooked Lakes on August 23 and drove across country, arriving at Pelly on August 26, and began my inspection the following day.

The staff of the agency is as follows: H. A. Carruthers, agent; Fred. Fischer, clerk; S. Rattray, farmer; John Brass, labourer.

I began my inspection in the office, and as it was sixteen months since the last inspection, there was a good deal of checking to be done. I found the office work in good order and the system followed in accordance with the department's regulations. The supplies in the storehouse were neatly stored.

The agency buildings presented a neat and well kept appearance, and arrangements were being made at the time I was at the agency to have extensive repairs

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made and new dwellings built for the farmer and labourer. I have visited the agency on special business since the work was completed and the agency buildings are now in splendid condition. The agency is surrounded by a neat wire fence made of tamarack posts and three strands of wire; the gates are painted white and green. The work of building this fence was done by the agent and his staff.

The agency garden was the best I had seen during the year and is a splendid example to the Indians.

I personally measured all the cultivated land in the agency. This took time, but it will be a satisfaction for the agent as well as for the department, to know what he has, and it will be an easy matter to keep track of the total area under cultivation from year to year now that a basis has been made.

The bulk of the land broken during the season 1904 was done by ex-pupils of our industrial schools. These young men were supplied outfits to work with by the department and have made fair use of them. I am looking for further improvement another year. At the time I visited the agency, I found wheat further advanced than it was at any other point I visited. There is no doubt in my mind that the very best grain can be grown at Pelly. The land is rich and easily worked. The oats were patchy and some fields were not as clean as I should have liked to see them. The Indians of this agency are well equipped with working outfits, and it remains to be seen what the results will be in the way of farming in the future.

I saw quite a few good gardens and am told that the Indians take quite an interest in having them well kept.

The houses on Key's reserve are very good, being for the most part built with high walls and pitched roofs. Those on Kisickonse and Coté reserves could be improved on. There were a few exceptions on the two last reserves, where the Indians had good houses.

The stables on Coté and Kisickonse reserves are not all that they should be, and the agent is giving this matter his attention. On Key's reserve the stables were much better, in fact, I saw stables that would be a credit to a white farmer.

The cattle losses on the reserve during the winter of 1903-4 were very heavy, owing, no doubt, to the severity of the winter and in some cases to neglect on the part of the Indians.

By referring to the cattle records, I found that there were no individuals who owned any great number of cattle, and there should be no difficulty for these different holders to get all the hay they require for their small herds. There is ample hay on all the reserves to supply the requirements for the present.

The Indians of the Pelly agency, as a class, are strong and healthy, and there are a great many young men on the three reserves, and now that these reserves are situated on the line of railway, there is no reason why they should not go into farming on an extensive scale, and follow this as a means of earning a livelihood. Game is bound to disappear as the country fills up with people, and it will not be long before this portion of the country, which has always been noted for big game, will be filled with settlement, and Indians who have followed the hunt for a living will have to turn their hand to something else.

The town of Kamsack is situated on Coté's reserve. I am of the opinion that the Indians would be better off if this town were situated five or six miles off the reserve.

The agent has experienced trouble with his Indians getting liquor at the towns that have sprung up along the line, and I am told it is a difficult matter to get a conviction, although every effort is made to find the guilty parties.

Since my inspection I visited the agency on a special trip this fall and saw some of the heaviest crops that I have seen anywhere; the wheat on last year's breaking was simply magnificent, oats were equally good. Some of the young men had broken land and enlarged their fields considerably. The cattle came through the winter in splendid condition and the losses during 1904-05 amounted to practically nothing.

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The fat steers were not sold up to the time of my visit. About seventy-five head will be disposed of this fall.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

Although this agency was inspected by me in June, 1904, I have visited it several times on special business during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and can report on what has taken place during the past year.

The staff of this agency is as follows: W. M. Murison, Indian agent; E. Stanley, clerk; J. D. Finlayson, farmer, Gordon's reserve; W. Robertson, farmer, Poor Man's reserve; P. J. Hamilton, farmer, Muscowequan's reserve; J. Pratt, farmer, Fishing Lake reserve; W. Beaty, overseer, Kinistino, and Chas. Pratt, interpreter.

In October I made a special visit to this agency for the purpose of seeing what preparation had been made in the way of putting up hay for the cattle for the winter. I personally visited every reserve in the agency, except Kinistino, and measured the hay. I should have liked to see more hay put up, although the quantity proved to be sufficient, owing to the unusual mildness of the winter.

At the time of my visit I saw most of the cattle, and found that they had recovered fully from the effects of the severe winter of 1903-04, when the losses were exceedingly heavy and many animals were turned out in the spring very poor indeed, owing to shortage of hay.

The stables on all reserves were being repaired and hay was found in many of the yards close to the buildings.

I was pleased to find that a number of good stables had been built on the Fishing and Nut Lake reserves and that on all the reserves in the agency provision had been made for the proper care of stock for the winter.

In November, 1904, Mr. Martineau resigned his position as Indian agent and the management of the agency was placed temporarily in the hands of Mr. Stanley, the clerk. On February 22, while inspecting the Regina industrial school, I was notified to proceed at once to Touchwood to install Mr. Murison, of Moose Mountain, as agent. I left at once and met Mr. Murison at Indian Head and we drove across country to Touchwood, arriving at that point on February 26, 1905. I handed over the books, cash account, &c., and left the following night for Crooked Lakes to install Mr. Millar, the newly appointed agent for that point.

Mr. Murison since his arrival at Touchwood has been kept busy. There was no land ready for crop and in the spring an extra effort had to be made to get some spring ploughing done; it not being advisable to sow wheat on spring ploughing, oats were sown. As a result about 350 acres of land were ploughed and sown with oats. I understand there is a good crop.

I regret to say that there is much room for improvement in the way the Indians of this agency care for their stock and do their farming. The agency has made no advancement in the last three years, and the set-back the Indians received through loss of stock in 1903-04 will be felt for some time. I am hoping that under the new management a decided improvement will be made.

QU'APPELLE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected by me during December and January. The staff at the time of my inspection was as follows: R. L. Ashdown, agent; A. W. Tye, clerk; Mark Ward, interpreter; A. H. Miles, farmer, Peepeekesis reserve; Geo. Gilbey, farmer, Okanees, Star Blanket and Black Bear reserves; Jas. Hawes, farmer, Muscowpetung; W. F. Davidson, farmer, Pasqua; Henry Hawes, farmer, Piapot reserve, and Geo. Peck, stockman, File Hills ranch.

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I made a thorough audit of all the books in the office and found that the entries had been regular and that the books were properly kept. I took stock of the goods in store and the balances agreed with the books in almost every case. The books and cattle records at the different farms were audited and found correct.

Since last inspection a new dwelling-house was built for the agent and a new house for the farmer on Peepeekesis reserve and a new general stable at the agency headquarters. These buildings are all well built and the agency presents a neat and tidy appearance. The buildings are painted a bright terra-cotta and are all surrounded by a neat fence which is kept well whitewashed.

There has been much improvement in the general health of the Indians over former years, and I attribute this state of affairs to the regular habits they are leading and to the best class of food which they are providing for themselves. Dancing, which had such a demoralizing effect on their health, has about disappeared.

The Indians of this agency own quite a number of cattle and there is a notable improvement every year in the manner in which they provide for their stock. At the time of my inspection I counted 1,460 head of cattle and to this is to be added the offspring of this present year, which will bring the herds considerably over 1,800 head. The loss of cattle during the severe winter of 1903-04 was very small indeed compared with the loss suffered by the white settlers. Eight and a half per cent covered the total loss and last winter the loss did not amount to two and a half per cent.

During the fiscal year these Indians sold 130 head of two-year-old heifers to the Blackfoot and Peigan agencies. One hundred and fifty-seven head were sold to buyers and in addition to this nearly every cattle-owner killed beef for his winter's use, and still the herds were kept up to the usual standard.

The Indians on the File Hills portion of this agency experience great difficulty in finding sufficient wild hay for their stock, but now that they are growing grain extensively they have good oat straw, which makes first-class fodder.

I cannot say that there has been much improvement in the Indian buildings, but still there has been some. The style of house that is being built for the last two years is a decided improvement on the old house. It is difficult, however, to get the Indians to abandon their old houses and build new ones; consequently it will be some little time before all have good houses. I must say, however, that there are twenty-five or thirty houses in the agency that are well built, two stories high, with shingled roofs and well finished, and every year five or six new houses are being added to this number.

The Indians had a large crop in 1904, and had it not been for the frost of August the yield would have been very heavy. However, they threshed out 41,640 bushels. Not discouraged by the frost, they went still more extensively into farming and this year they have been most fortunate and at the time of writing they have in stack 3,000 acres of crop, which will, I am satisfied, thresh out fully 100,000 bushels of grain.

The grain is now being threshed by two steam outfits purchased by the Indians and is turning out a first-class sample.

Since the last report on this agency the Kirkella extension of the Canadian Pacific railway has brought the Indians of File Hills within twelve miles of a market. This is a great boon to these Indians, who had to make a round trip of eighty miles when taking their grain to market.

The Indians of this agency have bought and paid for out of their farming industries a great deal of machinery. The following is a list of what has been bought the last three years: 85 ploughs, 24 binders, 30 mowers and rakes, 35 heavy wagons, 2 steam threshing outfits and a great many smaller implements.

The department will be much interested to learn of the success of the colony that was started in the agency for ex-pupils. Some of the young men who began with very little three years ago, will thresh out between two and three thousand

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bushels each this fall. Several of the young men who were put on eighty-acre lots three years ago, thinking this would be quite as much as they could handle, have now put under cultivation two lots (160 acres) and are now asking to be given a third lot. There is no better farming done anywhere in this country than can be seen here.

The houses built are neat, two-story buildings on stone foundations, with frame roofs and finishings, and are all neatly whitewashed.

Four very fine barns were put up last year, besides a number of frame granaries. The Indians of this colony live exactly as white people do, they speak the English language entirely and a person driving through this colony would think he was in a thrifty white community. I have carefully examined into the financial standing of the different members of this colony and am glad to inform the department that the Indians have now on hand sufficient grain, which when sold will pay up everything they owe and give substantial bank accounts.

Dr. Donnelly, of Abernethy, is the medical officer of the agency; he visits the agency when called.

I regret to say that there have been quite a number of liquor cases during the year. No effort is spared in trying to bring the guilty parties to justice.

CROOKED LAKES AGENCY.

I began my inspection of this agency on March 4, and completed it on March 18. There has been a change in the management of the agency since last inspection. Mr. M. Millar succeeded the late Mr. Begg as agent. I installed Mr. Millar as agent in February last.

The staff of the agency is as follows: M. Millar, agent; J. A. Sutherland, miller and blacksmith; Peter Hourie, farmer; H. Pollock, farmer, and H. Cameron, interpreter.

I began my inspection in the office, and I regret to say that the work was not in good order; the books had been carelessly kept, and it was no small task straightening matters out.

The losses of cattle during the winter 1903-04 were heavy, and I cannot attribute part of this heavy loss to anything but shortage of hay and poor feeding by the Indians. During the winter 1904-05 these Indians had ample provision in the way of hay for their stock, and the loss amounted to practically nothing. I visited every stable on the four reserves for the purpose of counting the cattle. The Indians at the time of inspection owned 491 head of cattle.

The agency buildings require considerable repairing, and authority to have this work done has been given, and when the work is completed the buildings and premises will present a neat and tidy appearance. It is the intention to surround the agency with a fence, which will add greatly to the convenience and appearance of the place.

The Indian dwellings on Cowessess and Sakimay's reserves are very fair indeed, being log, with thatched or shingle roofs, and of good size. Those on Kakewistahaw and Ochapowace are not so good, being much smaller and lower, with mud roofs. The stables on the reserves in this agency, as a whole, are fairly good; still there are a few poor ones on Ochapowace and Kakewistahaw reserves. The agent is giving this matter his attention.

The Indians of this agency had in crop the season of 1904, 402 acres of wheat and 233½ acres of oats, which yielded 6,518 bushels of wheat, and 4,489 bushels of oats. The yield was exceedingly low, owing, no doubt, to early frost and poor preparation of the land, particularly on Ochapowace and Kakewistahaw reserves, where I saw many dirty and poorly ploughed fields.

Speaking generally the Indians of this agency are not doing as well as they should. There are a great many able-bodied men on the reserves who are leading a

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hand-to-mouth existence by selling wood and hay and who could, if they desired, have the best farms in the territories. The land is lying idle. Cowessess band has one of the best farming reserves in the country. The Indians are not making use of the horses and machinery they have.

I have visited this agency twice since my inspection and I was pleased to find that the new agent had taken hold of his work in a business-like way and I am satisfied a vigorous policy will be pursued to bring about a much needed change in the agency.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

I inspected this agency on March 23, 24, 25 and 27.

The staff of this agency consists of, the agent, S. M. Dickinson, and Jas. Jack, farmer.

I made an audit of the books and examined into the office work and found that the work had been carried on in accordance with the department's regulations. Mr. Dickinson, the newly appointed agent, had only been in office about one month and the work was entirely new to him.

The agency buildings were very much in need of a coat of paint, and the storehouse and agency stables, which are log buildings, required re-plastering. This matter was represented to the department and the work is being done this fall.

We have some of the finest cattle in the country on this reserve and the bulls that are used are first-class. The records show that twenty-two head of cattle were sold during the year.

The cattle came through the winter without loss and there was a small surplus of hay this spring. The band owned 256 cattle at the time of my inspection.

The Indian dwellings in this agency are small and bunched together and there is room for much improvement in their houses. The stables with one or two exceptions are small and low.

I drove over their fields, but as it was early in the season and snow still on the ground, I am unable to say what condition the land was in, or how the work was done.

The band had just a fair crop last year; the grain was frozen and consequently brought a low figure.

Dr. Hardy, of Carlyle, is medical officer in charge, and he told me that the general health of the Indians throughout the past year had been good.

The Indians here sell considerable wood and hay throughout the year and in this way earn a living.

There are plenty of fish in White Bear lake, which is situated on the reserve, and I am told the Indians catch a quantity of fish the year round.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

I inspected this agency on March 29, 30 and 31, and April 1.

The staff consists of an agent, T. Aspdin, and a farmer, J. Hassan.

I made a thorough inspection of the office and found the work had been neatly and correctly done.

The agency buildings and surroundings were very tidy. The log buildings require replastering and whitewashing.

The houses on this agency, with three or four exceptions, are small, with low flat roofs covered with mud. I am pleased, however, to say that nearly every house I visited I found neat and clean. The premises surrounding were found in splendid condition.

I had the cattle rounded up for inspection. The number counted corresponded with the cattle books. I found that the cattle had come through the winter in splen-

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did condition, and that there was a good supply of hay over when spring came. I counted 154 head. Fourteen head of cattle were sold last year to buyers and several of the Indians killed beef for their own use.

The wheat crop of last year did not amount to much and I am afraid this failure was largely due to poor farming. It is true there was a frost, but this does not account for the failure altogether. The land was poorly farmed and the sowing was late.

Quite a nice lot of new land was broken in the agency last spring, and many of the old fields are being summer-fallowed this summer, and now that the department has placed a practical farming instructor on this reserve, I am looking for a great change in the style of farming.

These Indians sell quite a lot of hay and wood in the neighbouring towns of Sintaluta and Wolseley.

The Indians own a steam threshing outfit and do their own threshing.

I may say that I was at the agency early in the summer, and I saw a decided improvement in the farming; in fact I saw some splendid fields and I am satisfied the Indians will have a large yield this year.

The Indians surrendered nine sections of land from the south of their reserve, and have made a request that part of the proceeds be spent in buying a new engine.

A splendid pasture field was fenced last season and the cattle are now away from the danger of trespassing on the white settlers' crops.

I understand there has been very little sickness among the Indians. Dr. Boujou, of Sintaluta, is the medical attendant, and comes when requested.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR TREATY No. 8.

OTTAWA, February 15, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—After completing arrangements I left Edmonton for Athabaska Landing and arrived on December 14.

We were four days on the trail; we had to wait a day for pressed hay and we left on the 15th for Pelican Portage, 120 miles down the Athabaska river. The ice in some places was not very good; in two different places we met open water, where we had to go ashore and cut a trail around on the banks.

We arrived at Pelican Portage on the 19th and we left there for Wabiscow, arriving at the latter place on the 22nd, the day appointed to meet the Indians. On the 23rd, we settled with them.

The Indians of this band were very healthy and prosperous, fur being plentiful and commanding very fair prices at that place, so that the people were fairly well off.

We left Wabiscow on the 24th for Whitefish Lake. I hired two men as wood-choppers, as I was told the trail was pretty well blocked up with burnt timber. However, we found the trail better than we expected, although in a good many places we had to chop a great deal of the burnt timber so as to get through.

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We were six days getting to Whitefish Lake, which I consider good time under the then existing conditions. We arrived at Whitefish Lake on the 31st, three days late. We settled with the Indians and found them in good health and prosperous. On the following day we drove right through to Lesser Slave with one team; the other team met with an accident in breaking their bobsleigh, and arrived next day before dinner.

On January 3 we left for Sturgeon Lake. I never saw the trail in better condition. We arrived at Sturgeon Lake on the 5th, a day before the day appointed. I had a pow-wow with the Indians. The Indians of this place wanted exclusive right of fishing. The lake, in my opinion, is unimportant and it would be a good thing for the Indians, as their reserve fronts on the lake. We settled with them the next day, the 6th, and we left on the 7th for Lesser Slave, which we reached on the 9th. We spent some time talking over business with the Indians. The chief and headmen met here at the barracks, and their great grievance was that the government, they said, had given permission to white men to catch all the fish in the lake and there would be starvation in the country. The chief felt very much worked up over it, but when I told him that I would bring the matter before the department and that I was sure their interests would be looked after, they seemed to be more satisfied.

One great complaint was that they thought the white men threw away the part of their catch which consisted of suckers and jackfish, only keeping the whitefish. Of course the Indians never saw so many whitefish caught as they saw this winter, and they naturally thought that the lake would soon be depleted of fish.

They also wanted to know whether they could fish for sale as well as for their own consumption.

We left on January 10 for Sucker Creek and settled with part of the band called Moostoos band. Nothing of interest was discussed.

The next day we drove to Kennesayo's reserve. Here we had the biggest part of the band to settle with.

The chief and headmen discussed with me the question of a day school on the reserve. I tried to dissuade them from the subject, but the chief said he had thought the matter over and thought a day school would be more useful to his people; 'for,' he said, 'we have government cattle to look after and also some of our own. While I was away hunting, my wife took sick and, I being away, she had to send twenty-five miles for her boy at St. Peter's mission school, so if we had a day school our children could attend school and would be at home and would be more or less useful at home.'

I asked him how many pupils would attend. He was sure there would be at least ten or twelve children on the average. I told him I would bring the matter before the department.

My own opinion is that a day school run by the department would be an advantage and a good thing for the Indians on that particular reserve, as the boys attending school would be available to do chores night and morning and on Saturdays and holidays.

After settling with all the Indians we left for Edmonton, where we arrived on January 23, last.

I have, &c.,

H. A. CONROY,

Inspector, Treaty No. 8.

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MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,
WINNIPEG, October 14, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the past year upon Indian affairs in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and that portion of Ontario covered by Treaty 3.

The policy of reducing rations inaugurated on the ranching reserves of Southern Alberta has demonstrated that it is both practicable and beneficial, and leads to the conviction that the slowness of progress in the bringing of the Indians to a state of self-support is to be attributed largely to the system of free feeding, which, resorted to of necessity after the disappearance of the buffalo, was continued and extended in a degree that led the Indians to regard it as a right, relieving them of the necessity of exertion. It is, therefore, particularly pleasing to record the fact that on the largest reserve in western Canada, that of the Bloods, where the ration-house had become the most prominent feature, we have succeeded through the new policy in having a considerable number of Indians cease altogether to draw free rations, and through that, and the reduction of rations to those partially supporting themselves, a reduction of 120,000 pounds was effected in the issue of beef in the twelve months ended June 30 last. While mention is made of the saving effected, it is regarded merely as an incident of the policy; and care has been taken to impress upon our agents that our object is not merely the effecting of saving, but the development of a spirit of self-reliance in the Indian which will eventually make him a self-supporting citizen of the country. That the policy is operating in that direction is evidenced by the fact that the earnings of these Indians during the past fiscal year increased by some \$4,000 over those of the previous year. Greater interest was manifested in the care of their cattle, their health was good, and the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by nine.

Similar progress is noticeable on the Blackfoot reserve. There Crowfoot in his day advised the Indians that, if they accepted cattle, the government would soon discontinue the free ration system. We are still continuing the ration system; but from 430,000 pounds per annum in the days of Crowfoot, the issue of beef has been reduced to 145,318 pounds, and the Blackfeet care for over 2,500 head of cattle. In a few years we should have to provide only for those destitute through age or infirmity on this reserve.

The reduction of rations on the Peigan and Sarcee reserves has been marked, and has resulted in the Indians showing more industry and self-reliance. On the Peigan reserve the free issue of beef and flour was reduced during the year by 32,809 and 5,400 pounds respectively, and the earning power of the Indians was at the same time enhanced.

On the Morley reserve the Stonies strongly objected to any change in the ration system; but to-day fifty families are in part or in whole feeding themselves beef from their own herds, and are quite satisfied with the new order, which, while resulting in a considerable saving to the country, has also led to an increase in the earnings of the Indians themselves, which this year amounted to over \$18,000.

On the mixed farming reserves, while there are instances in which the ration issue can still be lessened, we as a general rule are only providing for those who are unable to provide for themselves. On the grain-growing reserves excellent crops have

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rewarded those who are induced to take to the cultivation of the soil. And on the whole the cattle industry of the Indians is in a healthy condition.

In looking over the field, one is struck by the fact that certain Indians who have not had what we regard as the advantages of close supervision and instruction in industry sometimes excel those so favoured. Take, for instance, Michel's band, in the Edmonton agency. There has never been a farming instructor on that reserve, nor was there ever a ration-house. They were practically left to themselves. Yet there are a number of progressive Indians who farm well, raise cattle and poultry, and indeed are as well circumstanced as many a white farmer. Another striking instance of untutored advancement is afforded by the Indians of Kinistino's band. They never had a farming instructor nor a ration-house. Visits from officials, apart from the payment of annuity money, were few. They got very little assistance even in the matter of cattle, yet they have a good herd, mainly purchased with the proceeds of their own labour. They milk their cows, and make butter by shaking the cream in glass jars.

Cases such as these seem to point to the conclusion that care must be taken not to exercise such a degree of paternalism in dealing with the Indians as will sap that individualism essential to the development of character and the attaining of independence.

On Enoch's reserve 430 acres were under crop this year, 70 of them being put under wheat, oats and barley by an Indian named Alexander. This reserve is under the direct charge of the agent without the assistance of a farming instructor.

The agent at Battleford remarks that the Indians are better clothed, cleaner, healthier and more contented than formerly, and that they are advancing rapidly in the direction of making an independent living.

In the Pelly agency three binders were found insufficient to cut this year's crop, and one had to be hired. In addition to the area under crop 359 acres were broken this year. Wheat was grown successfully for the first time only last year in this agency by the Indians, and it was the finest in the district and sold readily for seed at a dollar a bushel.

The Indians of Qu'Appelle cropped this year 3,000 acres. This is inclusive of the colony, the members of which it is expected will, with their crop of this year, be not only freed from debt but have a balance to their credit.

A school graduate who took up farming a few years ago in the Assiniboine agency has so progressed as to give ground for the hope that the Indian can be led within a reasonable time not only to self-support but to full citizenship. This young man has five horses, has purchased cattle to increase his herd, his farm is well stocked with implements, and he has gone quite extensively into poultry-raising. This year he purchased a windmill. He manages his own business, and has his own bank account at Sinaluta.

A general advance is observable on the Sioux reserves in the Birtle agency. Here are cultivated fields, good dwelling-houses and outbuildings, and the estimated crop this year is 60,000 bushels of grain. The Indians have two steam threshing outfits, which they operate themselves. The portion of the wheat crop marketed at this writing has graded No. 1 Northern.

The reports of our inspectors show that the Indians of the north—those who depend largely upon hunting and fishing for a living—are well circumstanced.

During the year the Indians of the Assiniboine reserve surrendered nine sections of land, which is to be put on the market. A surrender of some 14,400 acres of the Stony reserve in the Battleford agency has also been made.

The inclosing of pastures for the Indians' herds has produced good results by lessening the percentage of loss and improving the condition of the cattle. The Indians pretty generally now realize the importance of caring for their cattle, and the practice of inclosing pastures is spreading from reserve to reserve. The Sarcee

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reserve, near Calgary, has been inclosed by fifty miles of fencing, and all the work was done by the Indians themselves. The Indians' herds have been increased, but there is over and above their requirements a large amount of grazing, which is being leased to cattlemen, and a revenue thus produced from what was previously going to waste.

Much injury continues to be wrought the Indian through the illicit sale of liquor, despite the efforts made to suppress it. We have met with a fair measure of success in bringing to justice those who violate the law. The results of establishing a Royal Northwest Mounted Police patrol on Lake Winnipeg are very gratifying, as is shown by the following extract from Inspector Semmens' report on his recent treaty payment trip.

'I must refer to the good offices of the Mounted Police, whose work has been most commendable and thorough. I have every reason to believe that a healthful moral influence has been felt this season all over the lake. Much less liquor has been taken in than usual. Prosecutions have inspired the small dealers with a wholesome fear of the law. Traders who have been accustomed to further their own interests by giving occasional drinks have discontinued the practice. Captain Walke has been firm and not too severe in handling cases brought to his notice. I am prepared to give him every compliment, and to express my pleasure that the department has chosen to adopt radical measures for the suppression of abuses which have heretofore been known to exist.'

When so comparatively little has been achieved in combating the ravages of tuberculosis among the white race, it cannot be wondered at that the Indians continue to suffer greatly from this dread disease. There is some improvement noticeable, however, where better housing has been provided, more wholesome food procured by healthful labour, and closer care paid to the sanitary regulations. There is still much to be done in the direction of better housing for the Indians and the securing of that cleanliness which is so important a preventive of disease.

Small-pox, which during the past few years has broken out so frequently among the Indians, now happily seems to have disappeared. The last case was reported from Saddle Lake in December.

The only district in which there was a serious epidemic was the Norway House agency. On Saturday, October 22, 1904, word came that there was an outbreak of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and mumps among the Indians and half-breeds. It was said that those struck with diphtheria quickly choked to death, and a high death rate was reported. At that season of the year the getting of people or supplies into the Norway House country is an undertaking that brooks of no delay, for navigation may close any day and considerable time may elapse before travelling by dog train is practicable. Everything, however, was in readiness on the following Monday for sending in a supply of requisite medicines, with a physician and two nurses. The physician remained until the end of March, and the nurses for a longer period; and the result of their work was the checking of the epidemic and the saving of a great number of lives. The reports that we now have of the health conditions in the district referred to are favourable.

Railway building leads to changes in our agencies and inspectorates. The Kinistino reserve, which was in the Touchwood agency and 150 miles from its headquarters, has been attached to the Duck Lake agency, as it is now easily accessible by rail from that point. The Fishing Lake and Nut Lake reserves, which were formerly attached to the Touchwood agency, have for like reason been added to the Pelly agency.

Education.—In the matter of education there is not much change. By steadily keeping watch over our schools, it is possible to sustain their effectiveness in some measure, and if it were not for frequent changes in the teachers, we could reasonably expect greater efficiency. These changes cannot well be avoided, as the teachers and other persons in our service are, as may be well understood, constantly looking for

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more lucrative appointments. Some Indians, I may say, take but little interest in education, although this does not apply equally to all the reserves. There is greater hope for the near future, as it is ascertained that ex-pupils now having children of school age readily agree to send them to boarding and industrial schools.

Day Schools.—This style of school in cases is the least progressive. The children are naturally unable to understand the advantages of education; the parents themselves are generally indifferent, and between their hunting, fishing, berry-gathering, and other wanderings, it is no wonder that the attendance at schools is very fluctuating. I am constantly writing to our agents, teachers, and also to the Church authorities under whose care the schools are placed, to try to keep up the interest of all parties concerned. It is not to be expected that we can obtain the services of competent teachers, except in the case of those who make it a work of love. The life on the reserve is scarcely tempting, and the remuneration, I regret to say, is too small to make it possible to permit teachers to obtain reasonable comfort for their families. We have, therefore, to fall back on unmarried young persons who are awaiting something better. That most of these young teachers should take a deep interest in their work is scarcely to be expected. This estimate must not be taken as applying to all, as there are several notable exceptions.

The attendance is exceedingly satisfactory at times, whilst again it dwindles to an average of two or three. In this latter case the instruction has to be begun over and over again. It happens frequently enough that the Indians, for purposes of their own, shift their villages from one place to another; and as it is not possible for the teacher to follow them with the school-house at short notice, the attendance is on that account considerably interfered with.

The buildings are generally kept in good condition, and so long as the inspecting officers and the agents keep me in touch with the requirements in regard to repairs, the department is always ready to provide for the same. A like remark may be made with respect to stationery, furniture and other necessaries.

Many of the day schools are fenced in, and small gardens are cultivated by the children.

Two or three of the day schools have been closed during the year, and as many opened or re-opened, making practically no change in the expenditure.

Boarding Schools.—The vote for these schools has been somewhat increased; the advance being due to small increases in the number of pupils and also for certain improvements which were urgently required, such as fire-escapes and water-supply, and more particularly to the erection of a new boarding school at Lac la Ronge, in the Carlton agency.

Four new boarding schools, in addition to the above, will be in operation shortly, when the exchange for the old St. Boniface industrial school property is completed, which, it is hoped, will be shortly.

These last four schools are Sandy Bay, in the Manitowapah agency; Fort Alexander, in the St. Peter's agency; Fort Frances, in the Fort Frances agency; and one in Pelly agency. Three of the buildings in connection with these four schools are constructed practically on the same plans and specifications, three stories above the basement, and are fully equipped in the way of water-supply, modern plumbing, furnaces and acetylene gas light. They may be said to be the most up-to-date buildings designed for our boarding schools. Two of these schools are at present in operation, and the other two will be opened in the course of the winter.

The work done in the boarding schools, whether in class, in general housekeeping, or in outdoor occupations, such as farming, gardening, attending to cattle and horses, is most praiseworthy. I, indeed, have seen a farm in connection with the Crowstand boarding school which is equal, if not superior, to the best in connection with industrial schools, producing a great variety of both grain and root crops.

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The staffs in these schools are mostly selected with great care, and with rare exceptions all the officers do themselves honour by paying the strictest and most devoted attention to their duties.

At present there are forty-one boarding schools under my jurisdiction, scattered over a large area of country from the Lake of the Woods and the western shores of the Hudson's bay to the Rocky mountains, and from the United States boundary northward as far as the Great Slave lake.

The attendance of pupils at these boarding schools last year was 1,125.

As far as the buildings are concerned, it will be easily understood that the pupils in the oldest inhabited boarding schools are not housed as comfortably as those in the newer ones. The sites of these older schools have not always been selected judiciously, and we occasionally find that the water-supply is scant. Wells have been dug here and there with more or less success; and at Morley a spring was tapped, and conveyed in a copper-wire-wound and tar-coated 6-inch wooden pipe to the McDougall orphanage, with the best results.

I have paid special attention to contrivances for saving life, and think that few remain to be provided for. The higher school buildings, those of three or four stories, have modern fire-escapes, whilst the danger in others is only slight, that is, the buildings might be destroyed, but with ordinary arrangement there would be no loss of life.

Industrial Schools.—Since my last report the St. Boniface industrial school has been closed, as already mentioned, and is to be handed over to the Oblate Fathers in exchange for four boarding schools situated on or near reserves. This exchange, I have reason to believe, will be a distinct advantage to both parties. The St. Boniface school was unfortunately placed for an industrial institution. There was no land adequate for agricultural operations, and only gardening on a limited scale could be done. The recruiting was becoming difficult, and the trade shops had to be gradually closed, so that the industrial character of the school was lost sight of. By transferring the pupils to the new schools, they will have better opportunities, as each of these is provided with a fair area of good agricultural land. The buildings being new and in the open country will be more favourable to the health of the pupils than the St. Boniface structure. The transfer will be made by sending to each new school such pupils as belonged to its vicinity.

At Qu'Appelle, where the main building of the industrial school was unfortunately destroyed by fire in January, 1904, new buildings are now in course of erection, but they will hardly be ready for occupation before Christmas. Instead of one large structure, three buildings are being erected, one as a central building for the class, and dining rooms, public hall, &c., and one each for the boys' and girls' dormitories, study and play rooms.

The other industrial schools at Middlechurch, Elkhorn, Brandon, Regina, Battleford, Red Deer, Calgary and Dunbow have undergone only minor changes. Four improved heating plants, among other things, have been installed, which will not only save fuel, but give a better and more satisfactory distribution of heat throughout the buildings.

During the year I have been able to visit the industrial schools at Middlechurch, Brandon, Elkhorn, Regina, Qu'Appelle and Battleford; the boarding schools at Thunderchild's reserve, Crowstand, and File Hills, as also the colony for ex-pupils at File Hills. I was pleased to see that all these schools are giving special attention to farming and gardening, the crops being varied and excellent. Carpentering also receives a proper share of attention at the industrial schools, and in some cases blacksmithing. I learn from the inspectors' reports that the other schools which I was unable to visit are doing a like good work.

The total number of pupils attending industrial schools last year was 915.

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The File Hills colony for graduates shows the benefits of industrial school training. The members of the colony who started three or four years ago have neat, comfortable houses, several of them have good barns and fine farms, and will thresh from a thousand to two thousand bushels of grain. All have broken up or prepared a goodly quantity of land for next year's sowing. These ex-pupils, with one exception or two, were helped by the department to make a start, the greater portion of the help being on the loan principle, that is, the horses, cattle, or articles given them are to be repaid in four years. With the splendid crops of this season, the oldest members of the colony will be able this autumn to pay off their debts not only to the department but to outsiders.

This help to ex-pupils is not confined to the File Hills colony. On nearly all the reserves where there are industriously disposed ex-pupils of industrial or boarding schools, during the last two years they have been helped by the generosity of the government to start farming, to a small extent as a free gift, but largely on the loan principle. The reports received respecting those thus assisted indicate that the expenditure will result in such graduates being entirely self-supporting in a few years. Those ex-pupils who learn trades, such as carpentering, blacksmithing and harness-making, are not overlooked, as they each, if well recommended, receive a kit of tools as a start to make a living in town or country.

I have discouraged the employment of our ex-pupils in cities and towns, where they are more exposed to intoxicating liquor and other temptations than on the reserves. On their own reserves they possess free land, are exempt from taxes, and where the soil is good, as is the case on most of the prairie reserves, they should easily make an independent living. I am happy to say, however, that several who are working at trades in the towns are well behaved and making a comfortable living.

I have, &c.,

DAVID LAIRD,

Indian Commissioner.

REPORT OF SURVEYS IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

OTTAWA, January 31, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of Indian reserve surveys in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories during the past season (summer 1904) as per instructions.

In compliance with your instructions I left Ottawa on March 22, last, and on my arrival in Winnipeg reported to the Indian Commissioner.

Owing to the conditions brought about by the heavy storms in the Northwest, the Commissioner deemed it advisable to postpone the work at the Moose mountains for a time, and instructed me to proceed to the Saskatchewan to carry out the survey work in the Onion Lake and Saddle Lake agencies.

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Arriving at Prince Albert, I organized a party for the season's work, and was just about starting for Saddle Lake when I received instructions from the Indian Commissioner to proceed to the Moose mountains as soon as possible, it being desirable that the drainage of a number of sloughs on that reserve be inquired into, with the view of obtaining a larger supply of hay. I, accordingly, with the approval of the Commissioner, sent the Prince Albert party on to Saddle Lake in charge of my assistant, Mr. Mackenzie, and proceeded myself, after considerable delay, owing to the wash-out on the railway, to Moose Mountain agency.

Having taken the levels of several sloughs, and run the boundaries of the addition to this reserve (White Bear), I returned to Winnipeg and reported to you on May 25.

In accordance with your instructions of May 9, to re-run the boundaries of the Sarcee reserve, I went to Calgary, and having organized a party, ran around the reserve as directed.

Having completed this survey, I left the Sarcee reserve and proceeded via Edmonton to rejoin the party with Mr. Mackenzie at Saddle Lake.

I found that Mr. Mackenzie had completed the re-survey of the Saddle Lake reserve as instructed, and he had taken the party to Long lake (Keheewin reserve) where I followed him and arrived a day or two after his getting there.

Having met the Indians of this reserve (Keheewin) and talked over the re-adjustment as per instructions, I made a survey of the proposed change and have submitted the plans and field notes for approval.

The survey of Keheewin reserve being completed, I moved the party to Frog Lake and re-ran the boundaries of these reserves. I may mention that since the first surveys were made of these reserves the willow and scrub have encroached on the open country and there is comparatively very little prairie now available.

Having completed the survey of the Frog Lake reserves, I brought the party on to Prince Albert, and having made the alterations as per instructions in the La Corne reserves, I paid them off.

In compliance with your instructions of October 27, last, I proceeded to St. Peter's reserve and subdivided a portion of the Outer Two Miles (east) as directed by the Indian Commissioner. This completed the season's work.

I have, &c.,

J. LESTOCK REID, D.L.S.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY,
HAZELTON, July 14, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement, also list of government property in my keeping, to June 30, 1905.

Agency.—This agency is the most northerly situated, and is bounded towards the north and west by the Northwest Coast agency, towards the south by the Williams Lake agency, and on the east by the Rocky mountains.

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For geographical reasons and distinction of entirely different characteristics of nations, this agency is treated under two divisions.

THE KITSUN DIVISION.

Location.—The supervision of this part of the district begins at the Kitselas canyon of the Skeena river, and about ninety miles below Hazelton, terminating beyond its head-waters, covering a distance of about one hundred and sixty miles, exclusive of Kitwankool, situated on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river, and Kisgegas, on the Babine river, three miles beyond its confluence with the Skeena. The other six villages are on both banks of the latter river and extend towards its source to Kuldoe, their northern limit.

Reserves.—The reserves of this division comprise, collectively, an area of 19,570 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land. As a rule, natural meadows alternate with hills and streams and growths of spruce, birch, balm of Gilead, poplar, willow, alder and hazel.

Population.—The division has a total population of 1,130.

Nation.—The hereinafter named bands of this division are of the Ksun nation—the parent stock of the Tsimpsons of the coast—and a separate account is given of them as will follow.

KITWANGA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena and comprise an area of 4,275 acres. With these are included five unsurveyed allotments for fishing grounds.

Population.—The population is 153.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians were in the best of health, and in addition to all other means, precautions are taken to have the premises and their environs kept clean; and some of their number were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources are fishing, hunting and trapping, and keeping some cattle and horses; also gathering wild berries for winter use. The Indians of this band also attend to their gardens, chop cord-wood and work in the canneries of the coast.

Buildings.—All buildings erected of late years are of modern and improved pattern and as a rule are fairly commodious.

Stock.—Cattle and horses wintered without loss, and better provision for the same is constantly being made.

Farm Implements.—The implements in use are still principally those adapted for clearing, gardening and haying.

Education.—The school is under the direction of the Anglican Church and is centrally located in the village. The school is making good progress and is endowed with the usual grant for day schools. The pupils are making good headway, which of late is being appreciated by their parents.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very intelligent. They are possessed of no small amount of individuality and initiative, and avail themselves of every opportunity.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

KITWANKOOL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band, for which a reserve has not yet been apportioned, is the only one of the Ksun settlements removed from near the river, and is situate on the right bank of the Kitwanga river, twenty-five miles from Kitwanga, and four miles below Lake Kitwankool, and on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river.

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Population.—The population—apart from its number of about 115, living at Ayensk, Kincolith and Fishery bay, Nass—is 69.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no illness in the band. Sanitary measures are being observed; also vaccination is attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—The lake and river furnish an abundant supply of fish; hunting and trapping bring fair returns, as also the gathering of wild berries. During the season the majority of this band find work in the canneries of the coast.

Buildings.—As elsewhere, lately constructed houses are modern and well placed.

Stock.—Cattle and horses wintered without loss to either. More care is being bestowed upon them.

Farm Implements.—Only those for clearing, gardening and weeding are in use.

Education.—There is no school in this village. Some of the children periodically attend school at Kitwanga and also at Kincolith and Ayensk, Nass.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a whole these people are well-meaning and honest. The older ones are as tenacious of old customs as the younger of them are progressively inclined. A little good-will on either side would greatly improve the general condition for all.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of an attempt on the part of one of the band to make an intoxicant, commonly called 'hootchinoo,' no reason for complaint under the former heading can be stated. Morally the conduct of the people is good.

KITSEGUKLA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, comprising an area of 2,732 acres, are located on both banks of the Skeena. The new and old villages are on the left bank of the river; the latter about nine miles below the first. The new village is on the No. 2 reserve, with its area subdivided on both banks of the river. The locations run ribband-shaped towards the latter. This affords their holders free access to the timber behind and the water in front; adding a desirable feature, since the people depend greatly on the river as a means of transport.

Population.—The people of this band's two villages number 92.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians was excellent. Their premises were kept clean and the ordinary precautions were observed, especially so at the new village. Some of their number were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping. They largely seek employment, during the season, at the canneries of the coast; and much of their spare time is employed in chopping cord-wood and in improving their homes and land.

Buildings.—With the exception of those of the old village, the houses are well located, modern, fairly commodious and amply lighted.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a plough, only the common tools required for breaking up land, clearing and tilling the soil, and for haying are yet in use.

Education.—The school-building still remains in the old village and is centrally located. Fair progress is being made by the pupils whose parents are furthering their attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are energetic, persevering and law-abiding.

They are easily made to grasp an idea leading in the right direction, and are making splendid headway. Their refusal to work at the canneries, during last season, below a certain rate, left the people to some extent without the means wherewith to carry on all the work intended. The conditions being congenial to them, these people will soon adapt themselves to the important matter of mixed farming.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are very temperate and moral.

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GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Reserves.—With the exception of a timber reserve, on Two-mile creek, the lands of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena, and including Rocher Deboule (Tsitsk), likewise assigned to this band, and on both banks of the Bulkley river, comprise an area of 3,791 acres. For the most part these lands are well watered and suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes.

Population.—This band, largely composed originally of people of other villages, has a population of 244.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians was very good. The departmental instructions regarding precautionary measures were faithfully complied with and more of the people were vaccinated. I did not hear of any contagious diseases. Attention is paid to cleanliness of person, premises and their surroundings.

Many cases of illness were treated at the hospital here, which now is perfect in its appointments for the treatment of the sick. In connection therewith a series of difficult operations were again successfully performed during the year by Dr. H. C. Wrinch.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and trapping are this band's main resources. But, these are in a much lesser degree resorted to since Hazelton has assumed considerable importance as the entrepôt and emporium for the interior south-eastward of here, and the opportunities for all manner of work, at good wages, have become numerous.

Buildings.—With the exception of the old village, all buildings are well placed; they are of good pattern, commodious and well lighted.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered without loss, and they were better provided for than heretofore.

Farm Implements.—The implements are still such as are generally used for clearing, gardening and haying, with the exception of a harrow.

Education.—The school here is under the charge of the Anglican Church Missionary Society. It is well attended, and the pupils' parents are taking an interest in having them attend. The school-house is located at the north end of the Hazelton townsite, near the old Indian village.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are industrious, law-abiding and careful of their earnings. They are eager to avail themselves of the subdivisions laid off for homes, and continue most satisfactorily onward in the regular order of development.

Temperance and Morality.—Notwithstanding the inducements, instances of breaches of temperance and morality have become rare with these people.

GLEN VOWELL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situate about four miles above here, on the special reserve of Sikedach, on the right bank of the Skeena. This reserve contains 900 acres, which are subdivided into choice agricultural and pasture lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 80.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band was excellent; the necessary precautions are well observed, and more of the people were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Besides fishing, hunting and some trapping, also keeping cattle and horses, the people are working the saw-mill, which gives them employment summer and winter; and they busy themselves in improving their homes and land.

Buildings.—The buildings of this settlement are spaced off and aligned, and are uniformly of modern pattern, well lighted and capacious.

Stock.—The cattle and horses, well looked after, were doing well.

Farm Implements.—Only the implements indispensable for breaking up land, gardening and haying are in use.

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Education.—The school-house here is centrally located. The school is endowed with the usual grant for day schools ; its pupils are well taken care of and are making good progress. The parents exhibit no little concern in seeing to the children's attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are law-abiding, industrious and persevering. Much of their land has already been converted into gardens and pasture, and more is being cleared and properly fenced ; and the work generally accomplished, and, moreover, in so few years, is laudable to a great degree.

Temperance and Morality.—This is a temperate and moral community.

KISPIAX BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located about eight miles above and to the north of here, on the right bank of the Skeena and on the left bank of the mouth of the Kispiax river. The principal reserve is on that side of the former river, with the special reserve of Aguedin north from the village of Kispiax, and, inclusive of Sikedach, mentioned with the preceding band, comprises a total area of 4,916 acres of agricultural, grazing and hay land, which to a large extent has been subdivided.

Population.—This band has a population of 214.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been very good. Their village receives a professional call, on Friday of every week, by Dr. H. C. Wrinch, of here. The usual precautionary measures are being observed, and vaccinating is attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band hunt, trap and fish, and gather wild berries for winter use; they also operate a saw-mill, improve their land, and quite a number of them repair to the coast in search of employment in connection with the salmon canneries there.

Buildings.—All buildings erected here of late years are of modern type ; they are of superior workmanship, well lighted and commodious, and are being placed upon healthy soil.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and are being better provided for and looked after.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of two harrows, only the ordinary tools for clearing and breaking up land, gardening and haying are in use here.

Education.—The house improvised for the use of the school here is centrally located. The school is provided with the usual grant for day schools ; it is being exceedingly well attended during the season, and is showing good results. The children's parents are largely contributing to that end.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are ambitious, industrious and provident, and have become very law-abiding. In general, their former inclinations in the opposite direction have, of late years, been gradually moulded for the better. Since the land whereon the village stands has been laid off, it will become improved in proportion as the old split cedar houses and their associations disappear. Regarding the remedy the progressive portion of the people have become fully alive, which is exemplified by a beginning having been made in earnest.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaint of infraction in either respect was noted during the year just passed.

KISSEGAS BAND.

Reserve.—This band's habitation is about sixty-eight miles to the north of here, on the right bank of the Babine river, and three miles above its confluence with the Skeena. For the length of two hundred and twenty-eight chains the reserve embraces both sides of the Babine river, and has a total area of 2,415 acres of mixed quality of land.

Population.—This band has a population of 239.

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Health and Sanitation.—The Indians' health has been excellent. The necessary sanitary measures are observed and vaccination is being attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are catching salmon, hunting and trapping. Its hunting and trapping grounds extend far beyond the headwaters of the Skeena and Babine rivers, Bear lake, also to Stikine. When at home, the people occupy themselves in improving their gardens, and in breaking up more land. The women and children gather and dry wild berries for winter use.

Buildings.—Here also the old buildings are being replaced by those of a modern type, especially so on the village site of late years allotted.

Stock.—The stock, consisting of horses only, wintered well.

Farm Implements.—No other implements are in use than such as are required for gardening, breaking up land and haying.

Education.—The mission-building, conveniently located, is used for school purposes. The children are making fair progress and to some extent their parents are assisting in securing attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are intelligent, industrious and law-abiding. They are still mainly employed on the hunting and trapping grounds, and those with homes about Bear lake seldom come here. Though the opportunities of these people are still very limited, they are, nevertheless, progressing to a most favourable extent.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

KULDOE BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena and is connected with Kisgegas by a rough trail to a distance of about twenty-five miles across the mountains. The reserve contains 446 acres of a varying nature of land, which is almost equally divided in area on both banks of the Skeena.

Population.—The people of this band number 39.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been very good. They observe the necessary sanitary precautions and more of them were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The Skeena furnishes a good supply of fish, and to so few people the large hunting and trapping tracts bring good returns. Besides growing potatoes and gathering wild berries for winter use, the Indians make use of all their resources.

Buildings.—No other buildings but those of split cedar prevail here.

Stock.—Of stock these Indians have none.

Farm Implements.—Only implements for breaking up land, gardening and weeding are here in use.

Education.—There is no school at this village, but the children periodically attend the one at Kisgegas.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are intelligent and law-abiding. Though remotely situate, they have adopted civilized habits and manners to a striking degree.

Temperance and Morality.—Under both these headings their conduct is very good.

HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Location.—In extent this division is from within three miles southeastward of Hazelton, in that direction to Fort George, on the Fraser river. But, in reality it includes additionally the area wherever over its wide expanse range two bands of Sikanees and two bands of Naanees, between Blackwater and the Rocky mountains.

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Reserves.—The reserves of this division contain an area of 29,510 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, with seventeen villages under the Babine and Carrier groups.

The natural features of the reserves are principally flat-lying meadows bordering on lakes, and more or less timbered towards the hills.

Population.—The total population is 1,842.

ROCHER DÉBOULÉ BAND.

In proceeding with this and the following bands, I deem it admissible to reserve for the summing up in conclusion remarks relating to features and conditions to all localities alike, without thereby detracting from the purpose in view.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located three miles to the southeast of Hazelton, on the left bank of the Bulkley river. The reserve comprises both sides of that river, and contains an area of 443 acres, which is assigned to the Getanmax (Hazelton) band.

Population.—The population of this band is 159.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its main canyon. In area, the reserve is almost evenly divided on both sides of the river, and contains 1,853 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 158.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is located on the right shore of Babine lake, near its discharge, the Babine river, where there is a bridge of about 200 feet in length. The reserve has an area of 894 acres, distributed on each bank.

Population.—This band has a population of 149.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is on the right and the reserves are on both shores of the lake, and comprise an area of 359 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 134.

YUCUTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserves are located at the head of Stuart lake, on the intervening nine miles of land between Babine and Stuart lakes, or portage. The reserve area is 817 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 16.

TACHÉ BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserves are situated on the left bank of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth and left bank of the Taché river. The reserve area amounts to 1,779.

Population.—The population of this band is 64.

PINTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are on the left shore of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth and right bank of the Pintce river. The reserve contains 728 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 42.

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GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are on the right bank of Taché river, at the point commonly called Trembleur river. The reserve area is 584 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 26.

TSISLAINLI WITH TSISLI BAND.

Reserve.—The two villages and reserves of these, the people of one and the same band, are at the head of Trembleur lake and left bank and mouth of Tatla river. The reserves contain an area of 1,291 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 19.

STUART LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserves of this band are on the left shore of Stuart lake, and at its discharge, the Stuart river. The area of the reserves is 2,875 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 192.

STELLA BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the right bank of the Stella river and near its discharge into Fraser lake. The reserve area is 2,077 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 58.

FRASER LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the left shore of Fraser lake and at its discharge, the Natleh river. The reserve contains 1,949 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 64.

STONY CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The village is located on the right bank of Stony creek, and the reserve on both of its banks extends down to its discharge into Noolka lake. The reserve area is 7,488 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 107.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is on reserve No. 1, on the right bank of the Fraser river; No. 2 reserve is located on the same side of that river; No. 3 is located on the left bank of the Nechaco river, with No. 4 on the latter's right bank, and also on the right bank and mouth of Mud river, one of its eastern affluents. In area, the reserves comprise 3,095 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 124.

TSISLATHO BAND.

Reserve.—Reserve No. 1 is located on the right bank of the Fraser river; No. 2, on the left bank of the Blackwater river, and No. 3, on the eastern shore of Nattesley or Bobtail lake; altogether amounting in area to 537 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 65.

MCLEOD LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situate on the western shore of McLeod lake, and the reserve on both banks of Long river. The reserve contains an area of 286 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 99.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

FORT GRAHAME AND LAKE CONNELLY BANDS OF SIKANEES.

Location.—Fort Grahame is the principal trading post of the first mentioned band of Sikanees, and Connelly lake outpost of the latter. Their hunting and trapping grounds extend to all points of dispersion over an area of about four hundred miles of mountains, lakes, lacustrine rivers and swamps to the east of their respective trading posts.

Habits and Customs.—Both of these bands are nomadic in their habits. They are averse to fish-diet and subsist entirely on fresh and smoked cariboo and moose-meat. Under these conditions, these Indians can only travel in units of single families, and love to live alone in the midst of a vast stretch of country, where they can see no smoke but that of their own camp fires.

Population.—From the best of information, the Fort Graham band numbers about 91.

The Connelly Lake band has a population of about 121.

CONNELLY LAKE BANDS OF NAANEES.

Location.—Under conditions similar to those of the two preceding bands two semi-nomadic bands of Naanees range over a large expanse of country to the north of Lake Connelly.

Population.—The population of these two bands is about 154.

REMARKS CONCERNING HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians are made aware of the importance of general cleanliness. Many have been vaccinated, and no contagion of any kind appeared, and the best of health prevailed.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources are hunting, trapping and fishing, and the keeping of stock, mainly consisting of horses. The bands of Rocher Déboulé, Moricetown and Fort Babine engage in packing with their horses; the latter occupation is likewise followed by the Indians of Stony creek. In general of late they have become more interested in attending to their gardens.

Buildings.—With the exception of the Sikanee and Naanee Indians, more interest is being shown in constructing better houses in healthy localities.

Stock.—Likewise, with the exception of the bands just referred to, there are cattle and horses—which wintered well—in all the localities, and the means for their provider and shelter have become much improved.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a mower and horse-rake at Moricetown, the implements are still such as scythes, hand-rakes and others useful in clearing and tilling the soil.

Education.—There are no schools on any of the reserves of this division, but the people have learned reading and writing in syllabic ideographs in their own language. By this means, weekly and monthly papers and so forth, are being printed at Stuart Lake mission.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a whole, the Indians are well-meaning and tractable, and can easily be assimilated to the ways of the whites. Of all, those of Rocher Déboulé and Moricetown are the most ambitious and successful. Much more attention is being paid to gardening as an additional means of subsistence; and the results already effected in general inspire me with much confidence regarding the value of the efforts used within the limitations which circumstances yet impose.

Temperance and Morality.—Nothing can be said in way of complaint under the former heading of the Indians of this division; and for moral conduct, their habits are deserving of commendation.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COWICHAN AGENCY,
QUAMICHAN, August 11, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Agency.—This agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island and extends from Cape Mudge on the north to Sooke on the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the gulf of Georgia.

Area.—The total area of the reserves in this agency is 19,893 acres, forming a portion of the territory occupied by the Cowichan nation, whose language and influence formerly extended to the bays and sounds on the American side of the gulf and up the Fraser river as far as Yale. These reserves are occupied by the following bands :—

SOOKE BAND.

Reserves.—(Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4). The reserves of this band are situated on the Straits of Juan de Fuca, about twenty-five miles southwest of the city of Victoria ; and contain an area of 166 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 24.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians all enjoy good health, and their premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—The Indians are chiefly engaged in farming and fishing. Owing to the establishment of fish-traps in the straits of Juan de Fuca, they find plenty of work at good wages near their homes.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have all good implements and stock. Their buildings are in good repair. They take good care of their stock.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and very well behaved. Year by year they pay more attention to the cultivation of their farms.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

CHEERNO BAND (BEECHER BAY).

Reserves.—(Nos. 1 to 11 inclusive). These reserves are situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about fifteen miles southwest of Victoria, and contain 779 acres. As most of the land in these reserves is hilly and rocky, very little farming is done.

Population.—The population of this band is 46.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been very good. They have been careful to keep their buildings clean.

Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming on such land as they can cultivate ; they also fish for the Victoria market. Owing to the establishment of fish-traps in the straits of Juan de Fuca, they find lucrative employment near their own homes.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are very good. They have some cattle of medium quality, also some horses. They possess a few farm implements of fair quality.

Education.—There is no school on these reserves.

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Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and show a desire to better their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Although a small number of these Indians give way to drink, yet they are not what may be termed immoral.

SONGHEES BAND.

This band comprises the following sub-families : the Esquimalt and Discovery Island Indians as well as the Songhees Indians.

Reserves.—(Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4). These reserves are situated on the harbours of Victoria and Esquimalt; and on the islands in the straits of Juan de Fuca; the total area of these reserves is 306 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 148.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians enjoy pretty good health. Owing to their proximity to the city of Victoria they keep their houses neat and clean.

Occupations.—Fishing and working for the white men in the city of Victoria form their chief means of livelihood.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings and outbuildings are in a fair condition. They keep very little stock. As to farm implements, they keep very few.

Education.—Their is a school on these reserves, which is fairly well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding and show a desire to better their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and moral, but living so near to the city of Victoria unfortunately a few are addicted to intemperate habits.

BANDS IN THE SAANICH DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves numbered 1 to 13, inclusive, in Saanich district, viz. : Malakut, Tsekum, Pauquachin, Tsartlip and Tsawout; the total area of the said reserves being 3,318 acres.

Population.—The total population of these bands is 258.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are general farming, fishing and hop-picking; also working among the adjoining white settlers.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the past year and their premises have been kept clean.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Some of these Indians have good comfortable dwellings, fairly well furnished, and their outbuildings are fairly good. They have some improved breeds of stock and take care of them. Their implements, of which they have a good supply, are in good condition.

Education.—There are two schools provided for these Indians, one situated on the Tsawout reserve, the other at Tsartlip. They take considerable interest in educational matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding, but unfortunately a few of them get into trouble through violation of the law.

Temperance and Morality.—When the Indians get into the city of Victoria they are exposed to great temptation and fall easy victims to the schemes of unscrupulous sellers of whisky, and the result is that some of them get drunk. These bands take as a whole are well-behaved.

BANDS IN COWICHAN DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves numbered 1 to 8, inclusive, in Cowichan valley, which is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island, about forty

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miles north of the city of Victoria, viz.: Kilpaulus, Comeakin, Clemclemeluts, Khenipsin, Koksilah, Quamichan and Somenos. The total area of these reserves is 6,088 acres.

Population.—The combined population of the seven bands is 670.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fair; there have been no epidemics nor contagious diseases among them during the past year. Their chief maladies are scrofula, consumption and rheumatism. As there is a constant supply of good fresh water running through their lands, the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming, although during the summer and autumn they earn considerable money from the fisheries on the Fraser river. In addition to this they do a great deal of work for the white farmers in the neighbourhood and are enabled thereby to earn considerable cash, especially in harvest-time.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The character and number of their buildings continue to improve. Their dwelling-houses become more comfortable each year. Their stock is very good; the horses are of larger and better breed than formerly, the cattle are fast improving in quality as well as in quantity. Several of the Indians own mowers, reapers, binders and threshing-machines, both steam and horse-power, with which they earn a great deal of money harvesting and threshing the crops of the white farmers in the surrounding district. Their farm machinery is of the most improved pattern.

Education.—There are three schools provided for these Indians, one situated in the Somenos village, one at Clemclemaluts, and one at Quamichan village; the two former are supported by a departmental grant, and the latter by the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. All the schools are doing good work. The older children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this district are industrious and law-abiding, seldom violating the law, and as a whole are very progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—Taking them all round, they are of very temperate habits, a few being fond of liquor. They are very moral and compare favourably with any Indians on the coast.

HELLELT BAND.

Reserves.—(Nos. 1 and 2 of the Chemainus band). One reserve is situated on the south bank of the Chemainus river, about a mile and a half from its mouth; the other on an island at the mouth of the same river. The two reserves contain a combined area of 427 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 27.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have been very healthy; no sickness of a contagious nature has prevailed among them; they all live during the summer months in their private houses.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band engage chiefly in farming and fishing, and they earn a little money occasionally by clearing land for the white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are neat and of good construction; they do not own much stock, but what few they have are well taken care of; so also are their farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on these reserves. When the children are old enough they attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and seldom get into trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral. A few occasionally indulge in whisky.

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THE SICCAMEEN AND KULLEETS BAND.

Reserve.—(Nos. 10, 12 and 13 of the Chemainus band.) The main reserve is situated between Oyster harbour and Chemainus bay. One reserve is on the western shore of Oyster harbour, a fishing station on the left bank of the Chemainus river near its mouth, the total area of which is 3,084 acres. There are no lines dividing the lands of the two bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 104.

Health and Sanitation.—Like the other reserves, there is a good supply of clear spring water on the beach. There has been no sickness among the Indians of this band during the past year.

Occupations.—These Indians do very little farming; fishing and boat-building being their chief occupations. A number are employed in the town of Ladysmith.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians keep very little stock, but what few they have are well taken care of. Their houses are in fair condition, especially the larger rancherie houses.

Education.—There is no school on these reserves. The children of school age attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Some of them are above the average in intelligence.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and seldom get into trouble.

LYACKSUN BAND.

Reserves.—(Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of the Chemainus band). These reserves are situated on Valdez island, and consist of three reserves, which have a combined area of 1,840 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 82.

Health and Sanitation.—Owing to the location of these reserves the Indians have enjoyed very good health.

Occupations.—These reserves are nearly covered with rock and heavy timber. The Indians do very little farming, their chief occupations being fishing and boat-building.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are well kept and are of superior construction. The Indians do not now live in the old rancherie houses as formerly. They have added to the number of their stock by purchasing several well-bred animals. Although they have not many farm implements, yet what they have are good.

Education.—There being no school on this reserve, the children of school age attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and very industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—Situated as they are at some distance from a town and its evil associations and snares, they are temperate and moral.

PENELAKUT BAND.

Reserve.—(Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9). This reserve includes the Lmalche and Tsussie bands. These reserves are situated on Kuper island and Trent island and on the northwest extremity of Galiano island. There is also a small reserve belonging to this band situated at the mouth of Chemainus river; the total area of these reserves is 2,332.

Population.—The total population is 214.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed fairly good health during the past year. The sanitary conditions are excellent.

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Occupations.—Fishing and boat-building are the chief occupations of these Indians. Not very much farming is done by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are in pretty fair condition. They keep little, if any, stock. They have very few implements.

Education.—The Kuper Island industrial school is situated on one of the reserves belonging to this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—The condition of these Indians has greatly improved, which is due in no small measure to the missionaries on the island.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and moral.

NANAIMO BAND.

Reserve.—(Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive of the Nanaimo band). This reserve consists of a reserve on the Nanaimo harbour and one on the Nanaimo river, with a small fishing station on the southern shore of Gabriola island; the total area of these reserves is 637 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 165.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this band have enjoyed very good health during the past year. There have been no epidemics among them.

Occupations.—These Indians farm, work in the coal mines and also earn considerable money trimming coal in the ships in Nanaimo harbour.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings have greatly improved in quality. Their stock is increasing in number and are well taken care of. They have some good farm machinery and take care of it.

Education.—There is a school provided for the children of this band and the Indians take great interest in it.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and seem anxious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Considering their proximity to the city of Nanaimo, they are temperate and moral.

SNONOWAS BAND (NANOOSE).

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Nanoose harbour, and has an area of 109 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 13.

Occupations.—The principal employment of these Indians is fishing and the manufacture of dog-fish oil.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are fairly healthy. The sanitary conditions are good.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are very progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not very temperate, being rather addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

QUALICUM BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Qualicum river. It has an area of 197 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 13.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians enjoy pretty good health. The sanitary conditions are good.

Resources and Occupations.—Not much farming is done by these Indians; they fish a little and act as guides for hunting parties.

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Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are fair. They have fairly good stock. They have not many farm implements, but what they have are well taken care of.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The condition of the Indians has improved very much.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

COMOX BAND.

Reserve.—(Nos. 1, 2 and 3).—This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Comox harbour and on the left bank of the Pentledge river and at its confluence with the Tsolum river.

In connection with the reserve is a graveyard on Goose spit, Comox harbour. The area of the reserve is 378 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 59.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. There have been no epidemics or diseases of a contagious character during the year. The sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, hunting and fishing.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and have made a great deal of progress this year.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings though few are of fair quality. The condition of their stock is fair. They do not possess many farm implements.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate, very few of them drink to excess. Their morality is on a par with that of other Indians.

GALIANO ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—(No. 9 of the Penelakut band.)—This reserve is located on the north-west extremity of Galiano island and is included in the area of the reserves of the Penelakut band.

Population.—The population of this band is 32.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this band has been good. Sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing and boat-building. There is no farming done on this reserve; a few gardens are cultivated.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—There are a few buildings on this reserve, but no stock.

Education.—The children attend the Kuper Island school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

MAYNE ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—(No. 6 of the Saanich band). This reserve is situated on the north-west extremity of Mayne island. The area of the reserve is included in that of the Saanich bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 28.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the past year. The sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations.—Fishing for the Victoria and the Vancouver markets is their only occupation.

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As this is only a fishing station, their buildings are mere shanties, constructed of cedar slabs. For the same reason there is no stock or farm implements on the reserve.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious and make a good living by fishing.

COWICHAN LAKE BAND.

This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Cowichan lake near its outlet; it has a total area of 130 acres. There is at present only one man and one woman occupying this reserve, and that only during the summer months. They spend the winter among their relatives on the west coast of the island.

There have been no births nor deaths during the year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are industrious and make steady progress, taking great pride in having good horse and carriages and farm implements. Many of the Indians own the latest improved farm machinery, such as self-binders, horse hay-forks with carrier attachments and steam threshing outfits (16 horse power). In the Cowichan district nearly all the harvesting and threshing for the white settlers is done by the Indians.

Owing to the successful and efficient management of the industrial school at Kuper island, there is an increased interest taken in educational matters.

Great praise is due to the missionaries throughout the agency for their zealous and indefatigable efforts to improve the condition of the Indians.

I have, &c.,

W. R. ROBERTSON,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

FRASER RIVER AGENCY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 17, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

BANDS IN THE CHILLIWACK DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in close proximity to each other in this district, comprising a total area of 3,841 acres, viz.: Aitchelitz, Kwawkwawapilt, Squiala, Skwah, Skulkayn, Skway, Tsoowalie, Tzeachten and Kukkwewwoose.

Population.—The total population of these nine bands is 316.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, there having been very little sickness amongst them during the year. Their houses are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, fishing, hop-picking and working as farm-hands for white settlers.

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Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very good dwellings, barns and outbuildings, all of which they keep in good repair. Their stock compares very favourably with that of their white neighbours, and they are improving it from time to time. They are fairly well supplied with farm implements, many of them owning their own, and they take good care of them.

Education.—They take a lively interest in the education of their children, some of whom attend school at the Coqualeetza institute, Chilliwack, and others at St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are getting along well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

BANDS ON HOWE SOUND, BURRARD INLET, AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

Reserves.—These bands, known as the Squamish Indians, and occupying reserves containing a total area of 6,806 acres, are as follows: Burrard Inlet, No. 3; Kapilano, Squamish (Howe Sound); Seymour Creek, Mission (Burrard Inlet), and False Creek.

Population.—The combined population of the six bands is 382.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year these Indians have enjoyed good health. Their houses are kept clean, and their villages are in a sanitary condition; and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are fishing, hunting, hand-logging, and loading lumber in ships at the saw-mills; they also do some farming and gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings, being frame structures, are well built and comfortable and their barns and outbuildings are kept in good repair. Their stock is well cared for during winter; they also take proper care of their implements.

Education.—They take a deep interest in the education of their children, most of whom attend the Squamish Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, with but a few exceptions, strictly temperate, and they are also moral.

CHEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about eighty miles from its mouth, and contains an area of 1,433 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 104.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year, no sickness of a serious nature appearing among them. They keep their village clean, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming, fishing, hop-picking and working as farm-hands for their white neighbours; they also do some hunting.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good frame dwellings, and their barns and outbuildings are also fairly good. Their stock is well cared for, and they are fairly well supplied with farm implements, which they are careful to keep under cover when not in use.

Education.—They take much interest in the education of their children, many of whom attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers and generally provide well for those depending upon them; they are also law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and moral.

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CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.

Reserves.—The Chehalis and Scowlitz bands occupy reserves on Harrison river, Scowlitz reserve being at its mouth, and Chehalis about four miles up stream; they have a total area of 3,144 acres.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 165.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good during the year; their dwellings and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—They depend chiefly on farming, fishing and hunting; they also earn some money at hop-picking, Johnny Leon, the chief of the Chehalis band, being foreman of one of the hop-yards during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable frame dwellings, and fairly good outbuildings. Their stock is well cared for during winter. Their farm implements are carefully housed when not in use.

Education.—They take considerable interest in education, and most of their children attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam river, about six miles from New Westminster; it contains an area of 208 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 26.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed excellent health during the year. Sanitary regulations are well observed in their village, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are fishing and hunting; being near to New Westminster, they supply the market with much of the fish and game required; they also fish for the canneries during the salmon-canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good frame dwellings, which they keep in good repair; the little stock they have is well taken care of during winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and moral.

DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAMAHQUAM AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS BANDS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserves situated between the head of Harrison lake, along the Lillooet portage to Pemberton, and contain a combined area of 7,497 acres.

Population.—The total population of these four bands is 505.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year has, generally speaking, been good. Their houses and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming, fishing, hunting, packing and acting as guides for mining prospectors; the women derive a considerable income from basket-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings, barns and outhouses are fairly good. They take good care of their stock, usually providing a good supply of hay for winter; their farm implements are carefully put under cover when not in use.

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Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, law-abiding, good natured, honest people, and are fairly prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and strictly moral.

EWAWOOS AND TEXAS LAKE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on the south bank of the Fraser river, about two miles east of Hope, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about seven miles east of Hope. They contain a combined area of 893 acres.

Population.—The total population of the two bands is 62.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health during the past year has been good ; their villages are kept clean, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, fishing and hunting; they also earn some money at hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of them have comfortable frame dwellings and good barns and outbuildings, which are kept in good repair. They have some farm implements and take proper care of them. Their stock is well taken care of during winter.

Education.—Many of their children attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school, and they take considerable interest in education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a law-abiding and industrious people.

⊛ Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and strictly moral.

HOPE BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians occupy a reserve on the north bank of the Fraser river, about one hundred miles from its mouth, and containing an area of 1,400 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 87.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good during the year. Sanitary regulations are well observed in their village and most of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hop-picking constitute their chief occupations. They raise a considerable quantity of fruit, some of which is of very good quality.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are comfortable frame buildings, and their barns and outhouses are fairly good. They take good care of their stock, usually putting up plenty of hay to feed them during the winter. They are well supplied with farm implements, including a threshing-machine, all of which are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Education.—They take much interest in education, and many of their children have been educated at St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and very moral people.

HOMALCO AND KLAHOOSE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated in the vicinity of Bute inlet and Malaspina strait ; they contain a total area of 4,738 acres.

Population.—These bands have a total population of 160.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, there having been very little sickness amongst them during the year ; their dwellings and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are hand-logging, fishing and hunting ; they also do some farming and gardening in a small way.

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Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good frame dwellings; they do not keep much stock, and have no farm implements except those used by hand. Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, kind-hearted, good people, and provide well for those depending upon them, seldom asking for assistance. Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and strictly moral.

KATSEY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about ten miles from New Westminster. It contains an area of 385 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 78.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good; they always keep their village in a sanitary condition, and most of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They depend chiefly on fishing, hunting and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable frame dwellings and their barns and outbuildings are fairly good. Their stock is well cared for; and their farm implements are carefully put under cover when not in use.

Education.—They take considerable interest in education and send their children to St. Mary's Mission school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, with a few exceptions, temperate, and they are also a moral people.

LANGLEY AND WHONOCK BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on McMillan island, in the Fraser river, about twenty miles from New Westminster and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about twenty-four miles east of New Westminster. They contain a combined area of 1,432 acres.

Population.—These two bands have a population of 66.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year; the sanitary condition of their villages is excellent, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—They engage to a considerable extent in mixed farming, and fish for the salmon canneries during the canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings, barns and outbuildings, which they always keep in good repair. Their stock compares favourably with that of their white neighbours, and they take the best of care of their farm implements.

Education.—They take considerable interest in education and send their children to St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

MUSQUEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser river, about one mile from its mouth; it contains an area of 452 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 98.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year their health has been very good; sanitary regulations are well observed in their village, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are mixed farming and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable frame dwellings, and their barns and outbuildings are fairly good. Their stock is well cared for as are also their farm implements.

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Education.—Some of their children attend the Coqualeetza institute, and others the Kuper Island and Squamish Mission schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and moral.

MATSQUI BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about thirty miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 1,072 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 44.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming and fishing; they all do more or less mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings, barns and outbuildings are not kept in as good repair as those of many of the other bands of the agency; they take care of their horses and cattle, and also of their farm implements.

Education.—They take much interest in education, and send their children to St. Mary's Mission school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, and are advancing slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

NEW WESTMINSTER BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have reserves at New Westminster and Brownsville, containing an area of 32 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 61.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good; their dwellings are kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are fishing and hunting, and they supply the local market during the year with much of the fresh fish and game required.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable dwellings. They do some gardening, and keep very little stock.

Education.—They take considerable interest in education.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with but few exceptions, and moral.

NICOMEN AND SKWEAHM BANDS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy two reserves on the north bank of the Fraser river, about forty-four miles from New Westminster, containing an area of 636 acres.

Population.—These two bands have a combined population of 46.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health during the past year has been good. Their villages are in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming and fishing. Most of them do a little mixed farming, and they fish for the canneries during the salmon canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings and outbuildings. They take good care of their stock in winter, and their farm implements are well cared for when not in use.

Education.—They take but little interest in education, and very few of them have attended school.

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Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded people, and are much attached to some of their old customs.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of them are fond of liquor, but are fairly moral.

SEMAHMOO BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band borders on the international boundary line, and fronts on Semiamu bay ; it contains an area of 392 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 31.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been very good ; their village is clean and sanitary, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings and outbuildings. They have some very good horses and cattle, which are well cared for ; they take good care of the few farm implements they have.

Education.—A few of them have attended St. Mary's Mission school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going, good-natured and law-abiding people, seldom giving any trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, a few only are fond of liquor.

OHAMIL BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about seventy-four miles east of New Westminster, and contains an area of 629 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 56.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good ; sanitary regulations are well observed, and they have been vaccinated from time to time.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings and good barns and outbuildings. They take good care of their stock, much of which is of good breed. They take proper care of their farm implements.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are fishing and mixed farming ; they also earn some money at hop-picking.

Education.—They take considerable interest in education ; some of their children attend the public school near their reserve, and others attend St. Mary's Mission school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are getting along very well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

POPKUM AND SQUAWTITS BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about sixty-five miles east of New Westminster, and contain a combined area of 5,326 acres.

Population.—These two bands have a population of 54.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, and their houses and surroundings are kept clean.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are mixed farming and fishing, and some of them work at hop-picking during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of their dwellings are comfortable, and their barns and outbuildings are fairly good. Their stock is well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—They take considerable interest in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and well-behaved, and very seldom give any trouble.

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Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with but few exceptions, and moral.

SECHELT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 1,800 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 229.

Health and Sanitation.—A serious epidemic of measles broke out amongst these Indians when at the Agassiz hop-fields in the month of September last; and, although Dr. Elliot rendered them all the medical aid possible, still, several deaths occurred at the hop-fields, and some others died after their return to their reserve. A majority of those who died were very young children; sanitary regulations are strictly enforced in the village, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are hand-logging, fishing and hunting. The women make baskets, from the sale of which they derive a considerable revenue. Their farming consists of only a little gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They all have large, comfortable frame dwellings, which they keep in good repair. They have very little stock, and their farm implements consist only of those used by hand.

Education.—They take a deep interest in the education of their children, who now attend the boarding school recently erected on the reserve by the Indians themselves.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are advancing steadily.

Temperance and Morality.—Drunkenness is practically unknown amongst them, and they are strictly moral.

SUMASS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated at Miller's landing on the south of the Fraser river, and at Upper Sumass, on Sumass lake, and contain an area of 1,370 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been very good during the past year; their dwellings and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition, and they have all been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are fishing, hunting and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings; they have some very good stock, which compares very favourably with that of their white neighbours. They take proper care of their farm implements when not in use.

Education.—Very few of them have attended school, and they do not take as much interest in education as some of the other bands in the agency.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going and rather indolent people, but are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 4,712 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 105.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good, and the sanitary condition of their village is also good, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of this band are hand-logging, hunting and fishing; they also do some farming in a small way.

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Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are good, comfortable, frame buildings, and are kept in a good state of repair. They do not keep much stock, and the only farm implements they have are such as are used by hand.

Education.—They are most anxious to have their children educated, but, so far, none of them have attended school, as they do not wish to send them away from home to attend school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and usually provide well for those depending upon them.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, a few only are fond of liquor.

SKAWAHLOOK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, between Ruby creek and Hope; it contains an area of 196 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 22.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the past year; their dwellings are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Mixed farming and fishing are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings and outbuildings are fairly good; their stock is well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, good-natured people, and always get along well with their neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

TCHEWASSEN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the gulf of Georgia, near Point d contains an area of 604 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 46.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been fairly good; sanitary regulations are well observed, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming and fishing. They raise a considerable quantity of oats and other crops, which they usually dispose of to good advantage.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings. Their horses and cattle are similar to those owned by their white neighbours. They have good farm implements, which are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Education.—Only very few of them have ever attended school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a good-natured people and usually provide well for their families.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them are fond of liquor, but they are moral.

YALE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Fraser river, about one hundred and twelve miles from its mouth. It contains an area of 1,100 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 84.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been duly attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming, hunting and fishing. Some of them are also employed as sectionmen by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

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Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings and outbuildings are fairly good.

They take good care of their stock, and also of their farm implements.

Education.—They take much interest in education; some of their children attend St. Mary's Mission school, and others All Hallows school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and seldom cause any trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians throughout this agency are steadily improving, more especially in their home life. Their houses, which are built more with a view to health and comfort, are better furnished and more neatly kept than was formerly the case. They live well and dress respectably. Those of them who have been educated show a marked improvement in their homes, compared with their less fortunate relatives who have not had the advantages of education and proper training.

The five schools of the agency, viz.: the Coqualeetza institute, at Chilliwack, All Hallows, at Yale, St. Mary's Mission, near Mission City, Squamish Mission, at North Vancouver, and the Sechelt school, on the Sechelt reserve, have all been very well attended during the year, and the pupils have made good progress. The principals and teachers in charge of these schools deserve the highest praise for the patience and perseverance exercised by them in the discharge of their arduous duties.

I have, &c.,

R. C. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,

KAMLOOPS, August 28, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Kamloops-Okanagan agency is located in and scattered over the greater portion of Yale district, immediately north of the international boundary line; the district contains approximately 24,000 square miles. The agency contains an aggregate acreage of 333,750 acres.

Natural Subdivisions.—The agency is divided naturally by the rivers which drain it, into the Fraser, Thompson, Nicola, Similkameen and Okanagan districts.

ADAMS LAKE OR HALTKAM BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated near the foot of Little Shuswap lake and at Adams lake. They contain an area of 7,188 acres, comprising agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 193.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them, and they have had little medical at-

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tendance. A great majority of them have been vaccinated from time to time; they keep their houses and persons fairly clean.

Occupations.—These Indians, since procuring water for irrigation purposes, have devoted themselves largely to farming, for which purpose a considerable portion of their land is well adapted. They raise horses and cattle, and add to these industries by fishing, hunting and working as labourers in various capacities.

Buildings.—Their houses and other buildings are mostly of logs, and while comfortable enough, they are not of a very good quality. They have under consideration the means of procuring lumber and improving these.

Stock.—These Indians have good horses for farm and saddle purposes, which they continue to improve, and some cattle and other domestic stock.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements and machinery of nearly every kind usually found on well-regulated and up-to-date farms, self-binders, mowers, horse-rakes, disc-harrows, ploughs, wagons, democrats, and a small threshing-machine.

Education.—There are no schools among them. Some children have attended the industrial school at Kamloops, and some have been taught to read and write shorthand Chinook.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious, and have made rapid progress in farming in recent years. They are law-abiding, peaceable people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are usually temperate and moral. It is rarely that they indulge in intoxicants.

ASHCROFT OR STLAHL BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on a plateau on the right bank of the Thompson river, opposite the town of Ashcroft, and at McLean's lake. They contain an aggregate area of 5,243 acres, combining agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of the band is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been fair. No epidemic has appeared among them. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed. The Indians have been vaccinated. Their dwelling-houses are mostly deserted in the warm season, and their drinking water is good.

Occupations.—These Indians carry on a system of mixed farming and stock-raising. The supply of water for irrigation purposes is too limited for extensive farming. They also fish and hunt, and are employed as freighters and packers, and as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have log buildings, mostly of the early class of such. A few fairly good dwellings have been constructed more recently.

Stock.—They have some good horses for farm and team work, and others suitable for pack and riding purposes; also some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well supplied with farm implements for their needs.

Education.—They have no schools among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, but they cannot accumulate much, as they work largely for wages. The band has fenced the reserve, improving it very much.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are very temperate and moral.

BONAPARTE OR TLUHTAUS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are located on the Thompson river and the Bonaparte river, on Hat creek and Loon lake. They contain approximately 61,113 acres.

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Population.—The population is 160.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. No epidemic has broken out amongst them. Many of them have been vaccinated; their houses, as to cleanliness and ventilation, are not up to the average of Indian houses. In the summer season the houses are not in constant occupation.

Occupations.—They raise some farm produce, chiefly on Hat creek, and have a good-sized herd of horses and some cattle, but they depend more largely for a living on fishing and hunting, working as labourers and cowboys with their horses for white settlers, than on what they can produce from their small farms.

Buildings.—They have log buildings of an inferior class. Recently the chief has built a fairly good house, and they have an imposing church edifice, which gives a better appearance to the village.

Stock.—They have a number of horses, some suitable for farm purposes, but mostly a fair class of saddle horses, and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have farm implements suitable for their present needs.

Education.—They have no means of education other than that afforded some of them at the Kamloops industrial school, and the instruction some of them have received in shorthand Chinook.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are good workers, but they are nomadic in habits, never working long in the same place, and consequently they have not laid much by for future use. They have done some fencing recently and have otherwise improved the Bonaparte reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—In the past they have been much addicted to the use of intoxicants, when they could be procured, and unfortunately they were too easily obtained. I am pleased to report, however, that in this respect the condition of the Indians has improved with better facilities for enforcing the Liquor Act.

BOOTHROYD (SUUK, KAMOOS, NKATSAM AND CHINOOK) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, ten in number, are located mostly on the left bank of the Fraser river. They contain an area of 1,600 acres. A small portion of this land, chiefly about Nkatsam, when cleared, produces good crops. The greater portion of the land is heavily timbered and rocky.

Population.—The population of this band is 154.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these Indians; they have been vaccinated and their houses are fairly clean and well ventilated.

Occupations.—They raise considerable quantities of vegetables and fruit on their small farms. They procure large quantities of fish, and they also hunt and trap. They mine to some extent and work as labourers on the railroad and elsewhere.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of log houses, which they are improving.

Stock.—They have some horses, used for riding and packing, and a better class of stock in the shape of cattle than is usually found among the Indians on the Fraser river.

Farm Implements.—Their requirements in this respect are fairly well supplied.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious, and make good workers. They are highly spoken of as such by their employers. Those living at Nkatsam are well-to-do, and always seem to have money.

Temperance and Morality.—They are exceptionally temperate and moral.

BOSTON BAR BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band number seven, located around Boston Bar, North Bend and Scaucy. They contain 628 acres, consisting of small patches of tillable land, the rest being rocks and timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 148.

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Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them, and for the most part, especially those living at North Bend, they keep their houses clean and well ventilated. The large percentage of deaths arises apparently from natural causes. These Indians get little medical attendance or medicines. Sanitary conditions are generally good.

Occupations.—They raise hay, fruit and vegetables. They depend more, however, on mining, fishing and hunting, working on the railway and basket-making among the women for a living.

Buildings.—About North Bend the Indians have a good class of buildings. The majority of them are frame ; in other places they are not so good, although considerable improvements have recently been made.

Stock.—They have a number of saddle and pack horses, but very few cattle. They are unable to provide winter feed for stock, and winter most of their horses in Nicola.

Farm Implements.—They have enough for their needs.

Education.—Some have been educated in the Kamloops industrial school ; otherwise they have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are steady, hard-working Indians, but they are not able to acquire much wealth. Chief George, of North Bend, appears to lead in this respect.

Temperance and Morality.—They compare well with other bands in these respects.

COOK'S FERRY BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering fifteen, are located on both banks of the Thompson river, around Cook's Ferry and Spatsum, and in the Tuile and Highland valleys. They consist of bench-lands along the river, containing farming and grazing-lands, with sparsely timbered land higher up and some meadow-land in the valleys. The aggregate area is 9,110 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 202.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them, and the general health has been good. The Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—These Indians carry on mixed farming and stock-raising, fish and hunt a little, and work as labourers on farms and on the railway, and as cowboys. Near Cook's Ferry the soil is too dry to admit of crop-growing. On the Pemynoos reserve conditions are better and considerable produce is grown.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, and while fairly comfortable, cannot be classed as good.

Stock.—They possess a fairly good lot of horses for farming and saddle purposes, and some of the Indians have herds of cattle and some pigs and sheep.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—There is no system of education among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious. Around Cook's Ferry they do not make much progress. On Pemynoos some of them are well-to-do. Kyume and Johnny Pasco have more stock and are in advance of the others in farming. These Indians are peaceable.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

DEADMAN'S CREEK OR STICHISTAN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Deadman's creek. It contains an area of 20,134 acres, comprising farming, fine grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of the band is 121.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been good, and no epidemic has appeared among them. They have been vaccinated. Their houses are small, and being mostly mud-roofed, they do not admit of good ventilation. During

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the heat of the summer they are not much occupied, and the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—They farm a little and raise some stock, chiefly horses, fish and hunt, and work as labourers. The chief occupation of the younger men is that of cowboys, and they are good at the work.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, and all the older ones are mud-roofed. A number of them might be classed as huts. They are warm in winter, but do not admit of good ventilation. Lately a few good shingled houses have been built.

Stock.—They have a fair number of horses, a few being suitable for farm purposes, but the majority are good saddle horses. They also raise cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient farm implements.

Education.—They have no schools; several children have attended the Kamloops industrial schools, and some can write shorthand Chinook.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are becoming more industrious, and are considered good cowboys, as most Indians are. For several years they have done more farming and fencing, making marked improvement in the appearance of the reserve. They are keeping the irrigation ditch in good repair.

Temperance and Morality.—In the matter of abstaining from intoxicants these Indians have improved greatly in the last few years. For the past year there has been nothing serious in this respect to complain of.

KAMLOOPS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering five, are situated at the confluence of the North and South Thompson rivers, opposite the city of Kamloops. They contain an area of 33,379 acres, comprising good agricultural, grazing, meadow and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 243.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. No epidemic has prevailed. They have been vaccinated, and sanitary conditions are good. Care is taken in spring to remove and burn the garbage collected during the winter. They are building larger, better ventilated houses, divided into compartments. Cleanliness in houses and persons is receiving more attention. The sources of their water-supply are pure running streams.

Occupations.—They grow considerable hay and vegetables, raise stock, chiefly horses, fish and hunt, and work as farm labourers and cowboys, in the latter occupation employing their horses.

Buildings.—The older class of buildings are of a poor order. Recent ones are more up-to-date, being shingle-roofed, larger in every respect and better lighted. A great deal of attention is now being given to improvements in this direction.

Stock.—They have large herds of horses, which are becoming improved, and some cattle. The demand for horses of all classes has been good, and they have disposed of a good number.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of wagons, democrats, buggies, ploughs, mowers, horse-rakes, harness and saddles.

Education.—A good many children have attended the Kamloops industrial school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, but travel a good deal; consequently they never save much. They succeed in making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—Too many of the Indians have a fondness for intoxicants, and they procure them whenever possible. The authorities, however, have kept the nuisance pretty well under control, assisted by the better class of Indians. In most cases the offending Indian has been speedily brought to trial and convicted. Old Chief Louis has rendered valuable assistance. In other respects the Indians are fairly moral.

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KANAKA BAR BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, four in number, are located on both banks of the Fraser, ten miles below Lytton. Their area is 500 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. No epidemics have appeared among them. Their houses are small and not well ventilated, nor are they very well kept.

Occupations.—They produce little from the soil. Fishing and mining are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—They have a comparatively poor class of log buildings.

Stock.—They have a few horses for saddle and packing purposes, and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient implements for their needs.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of them are hard workers in the pursuits that they follow, but they are unable to make much progress. They are inoffensive and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

LYTTON BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, twenty-seven, of this band, which is composed of several small bands, lie along both banks of the Fraser from Lytton to Nesikeep, twenty-five miles above. The combined area is 10,292 acres, composed of table-land and mountain slopes, where fruits, cereals and vegetables grow well with irrigation. Further up from Lytton there is some pasturage.

Population.—The population of this band is 461.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians. They have been vaccinated. Their houses for the most part are roomy, well-ventilated and lighted and clean. Sanitary conditions are good and the water is pure.

Occupations.—These Indians are able to procure a good deal of grain, hay, vegetables and fruit. They raise some stock, fish and hunt, mine, and work as labourers, freighters and section-hands in various ways.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings, among them some frame ones.

Stock.—They have horses, some good work-horses, but mostly of lighter build, for pack and saddle horses, and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of these.

Education.—They have no means of education, except that afforded by attendance at All Hallows, Yale, and St. George's school, the latter started some time ago near Lytton.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are mostly hard-working Indians, and they make good progress in agriculture and improving their dwellings.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOMEN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, five in number, of this band are situated on both banks of the Thompson river between Lytton and Cook's Ferry. They contain an area of 2,376 acres, consisting of bench and mountain lands of poor quality.

Population.—The population of this band is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good and no epidemic has visited them. They have been vaccinated, and sanitary conditions are favourable.

Occupations.—They raise small quantities of grain, hay and vegetables; fish and hunt, and raise a little stock. One of their chief means of living is by mining for gold.

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Buildings.—Their log buildings are of a fair quality.

Stock.—They have a limited number of pack and saddle ponies, and a few cattle.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are hard-working in a way, but they seem to make little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOLA (LOWER) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, thirteen in number, are located along the Nicola river from near its mouth to Nicola lake. Hamilton Creek reserve is also included. The total area is 3,191 acres, containing a good percentage of farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 364.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them. They have been vaccinated; their houses are well-kept, and sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—They farm a little and raise stock extensively. They fish and hunt a little, and work as labourers and cowboys. Their chief occupation, apart from farming, is freight-hauling, for which they are well equipped with horses and wagons. They do most of the freighting carried on between Cook's Ferry and Similkameen.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have good herds of superior horses. Some of them can turn out as fine a four-horse team as can be found anywhere. They have some good cattle. They have some fine stallions and mares for breeding purposes.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with the farm implements usually required.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious Indians. Those on Mammet reserve are the most advanced in the agency in the cultivation of their land. They are making substantial progress, and are improving their condition. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOLA (UPPER) OR SPAHAMIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, eight in number, of this band are located near the head of Nicola lake and around Douglas lake. They have an area of 30,888 acres, comprising good farming land and some of the best grazing lands in the province.

Population.—The population of this band is 187.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians, and their general health has been good. Sanitary conditions are good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians carry on mixed farming, and quite extensive stock-raising. They fish and hunt and engage in freighting and as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings, and are improving them.

Stock.—They have large herds of good horses, and herds of well-kept cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with necessary implements.

Education.—They have no schools. Some have been educated in Kamloops.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious. Many of them are well off. Johnny Chiliheetsa is the most up-to-date of them. There are some other well-to-do Indians among them.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate and moral.

NESKAINLITH OR HALANT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three, are located on the Thompson river near Shuswap lake. They have an area of 6,996 acres, composed of good farming, grazing and timber lands.

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Population.—The population of this band is 150.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. No epidemic has appeared, and sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, and raise stock. They fish and hunt, and work as labourers. Farming is their chief means of living.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. They are making progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NORTH THOMPSON OR CHUCHUQUALK BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on the North Thompson river, about fifty miles from Kamloops. They have an area of 3,239 acres, composed of good farming and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 129.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians. Their houses are not so roomy or well-ventilated as the majority of other bands. They are not much occupied in the warm season.

Occupations.—They farm to some extent, mostly hay and vegetables. They raise some stock. Fishing and hunting, chiefly the latter, occupy much of their time. They are employed as packers, labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a poor class of buildings. Some improvement is apparent lately. Lumber is scarce with them.

Stock.—They have a number of fairly good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient of such.

Education.—They have no schools. Some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious in their way, but nomadic. They are making some progress in farming. They are a peaceable, law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are highly temperate and moral.

OKANAGAN OR NKAMAPLIX BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, ten in number, are located around the head and both sides of Okanagan lake. They have an area of 29,790 acres of good farming land.

Population.—The population of this band is 238.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. No epidemic has prevailed. Sanitary conditions around the village are good.

Occupations.—These Indians farm extensively, fish a little, work as farm-hands and cowboys, and work as hop-pickers. They have considerable stock.

Buildings.—They have a very fair class of buildings, many of them frame.

Stock.—They have a number of horses, adapted for all purposes, and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements, including self-binders and a steam thresher.

Education.—They have no schools. Some attend the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and they farm well. Some of them are wild and frequently break the law. They do not make much profit from farming, consequently they do not accumulate much.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them use intoxicants when they can be procured. Infractions in this respect are well looked after, however. They are as moral as Indians generally are.

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OREGON JACK CREEK (PASCO NEPA) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering seven, are located on both sides of the Thompson river, a short distance below Ashcroft, and on Oregon Jack creek. The area is 2,380 acres, mostly inferior in quality.

Population.—The population of this band is 20.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good, and sanitation is also good.

Occupations.—They farm to some extent, fish and hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of log buildings.

Stock.—They have a fair number of stock, mostly horses.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient implements.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but are unable to produce much from their land. They live well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

OSOYOOS OR NKAMIP BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, two in number, are located at the head of Osoyoos lake and at the foot of Dog lake. The area is 32,168 acres; some fruit-raising and farming lands, but mostly grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 68.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited this band. Their houses are clean and other sanitary conditions are good. The Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They produce cereals, vegetables and fruit and raise stock; they fish and hunt and work in various capacities.

Buildings.—The old buildings are poor log buildings. The more recent ones show a decided improvement.

Stock.—They have a number of fair horses and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious. Some raise considerable fruit, which finds a ready market. They do a good deal of planting. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

PENTICTON BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering three, are located at the foot of Okanagan lake, No. 3 being twelve miles from No. 1; they contain good meadows, excellent farming and grazing lands. The area is 48,694 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 152.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians, and there has not been much sickness among them. Their houses are well kept and sanitation is good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They engage in farming, stock-raising and fruit-growing, fish and hunt, freight and pack, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—The dwellings of the older class are medium. Recently comfortable houses have been built.

Stock.—They have a number of fair horses and cattle of good quality.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and many of them are well-to-do. They do considerable fruit-growing. Their condition is constantly improving.

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Temperance and Morality.—Their habits of temperance have become much better and they are fairly moral.

SHUSWAP (LITTLE LAKE) OR KUANT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, five in number, of this band are located at the head of Little Shuswap lake and on Salmon arm. Their area is 7,840 acres, much of which is timbered. There is some open country and grazing lands around the head of Little lake.

Population.—The population of this band is 86.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic, and their health has been unusually good. Sanitary conditions are good, and the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm a little, raise some stock, fish and hunt, sell wood, and work as labourers in various ways.

Buildings.—They have a good class of log and frame buildings.

Stock.—They have a limited number of horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a fair supply of implements.

Education.—There are no schools among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding. They are clearing good farms for themselves, but they have not the advantages of other Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SIMILKAMEEN, LOWER AND UPPER BANDS (CHUCHUWAYHA, ASHNOLA AND SHENNOSQUANKIN).

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering seventeen are located along the Similkameen river, from the boundary line to Princeton. The area of the lower reserves is 19,472 acres; and that of the upper is 6,438 acres, containing good bottom, bench and grazing lands.

Population.—The population of the lower band is 129, and the population of the upper band is 46.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has been good; no epidemic has visited them and sanitation is good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm and raise stock extensively, fish and hunt, pack and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings, mostly of logs. They are now using lumber more in building houses.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have all necessary implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. They are making good progress in farming and stock-raising.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SISKA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, seven in number, are located on the Fraser river, a short distance below Lytton. The area is 559 acres, mostly unproductive.

Population.—The population of this band is 31.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has prevailed. Their houses are small and not well ventilated. They are not much occupied in the summer.

Occupations.—They can produce little from their lands; their chief occupations are fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—They have not a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have little stock. The horses they have are for riding and packing purposes.

Farm Implements.—They have use for few.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are not many able-bodied Indians, and they just manage to get a living. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

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SKUPPA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are on the left bank of the Fraser, between Lytton and Siska. They have an area of 268 acres, and are capable of producing little.

Population.—The population of this band is 17. Other statistics are included in the Lytton band, with which they are identified.

SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on the Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers. There are some good pasture-lands on Salmon river. The area is 679 acres, comprising agricultural and timbered lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 148.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians, their houses are well kept, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, raise some stock, fish and hunt, and work as labourers in various ways. They live chiefly by farming.

Buildings.—They have a good class of houses.

Stock.—They have a good class of horses, suitable for farm work, and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, and most of them are well-off. They are very much civilized. They are peaceable and law-abiding, and take a great interest in the doings of the white people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are exceptionally temperate and moral.

SPUZZUM BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, numbering six, of this band are on the Fraser river, some distance above Yale. They have an area of 456 acres, containing small patches of tillable land.

Population.—The population is 158.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them, and generally their health has been good. They have been vaccinated, and their houses are clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—They raise small quantities of hay, fruit and vegetable. Their chief occupations are fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of houses.

Stock.—They have a few small horses for riding and packing, and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient for their needs.

Education.—They have no schools on the reserve. Some have attended school at Spuzzum station and at All Hallow's, Yale. They have made good progress, and are well-behaved.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. Their means of living are limited, and progress is consequently slow.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate and moral.

COLDWATER BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on the Coldwater river, in the Nicola valley. They have an area of 6,276 acres, containing farming, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 109.

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Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared among them, and the general health has been good. They have been vaccinated, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—These Indians farm and raise stock, fish and hunt, freight and pack and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with these.

Education.—They have no schools. Some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, steady and law-abiding. They seldom violate the law. They are making good progress in farming and improvements.

Temperance and Morality.—They are highly temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are steadily advancing in farming and stock-raising, the stock to-day being a great improvement on that of only a few years ago. They are also improving in dress and personal appearance and in their domestic life. The Indian women are very industrious, not alone in their domestic duties but they are rendering a helping hand in almost every kind of industry.

The Kamloops industrial school during the year has fully maintained its reputation as a successful and useful institution. As an evidence of its healthful condition it may be noticed that besides keeping several pupils over the required number, at the end of each term a number of applicants have to be refused admission. The staff of teachers and instructors is efficient and painstaking.

The industrial school for boys near Lytton has done good work with the number of pupils attending, but the complement has not yet been reached. The location is an ideal one, the buildings up-to-date in every respect and the management all that could be desired.

The hospital for Indians at Lytton was destroyed by fire at the beginning of the year. A larger one with better equipment has been built and is at present in operation. The Rev. E. E. W. Pugh, a medical missionary in charge, is of great benefit to the Indians.

I have, &c.,

A. IRWIN,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KOOTENAY AGENCY,

FORT STEELE, July 21, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 20, 1905.

Location of Agency.—The agency is situated in the southeast part of British Columbia, and is bounded by the Rocky mountains on the north and east, by the United States on the south and by the Okanagan agency on the west.

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ST. MARY'S BAND, NO. 1.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Kootenay river, at the mouth of the St. Mary's river, and has an area of 17,425 acres. The Isidore ranch, south of Fort Steele, has an area of 680 acres. The Bummer Flat Hay reserve, north of Fort Steele, on the left bank of the Kootenay river, contains 190 acres. The Kootenay industrial school reserve, on the St. Mary's river, contains 33 acres, and the agency office reserve at Fort Steele 11½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 214.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. The deaths that occurred were from old age and from grippe among the young children. The sanitary conditions at St. Eugene village are much improved, and there is now a good supply of pure water, a branch of the industrial school water-works having been extended to the village.

Occupations.—These Indians follow farming, stock-raising, packing, trapping, hunting and fishing, and some find employment in the logging camps.

Buildings.—At the St. Eugene village, near the reserve, the majority of the Indians have built frame cottages, which are kept clean and neat. On the reserve the houses are built of logs and are comfortable.

Stock.—The Indians have a number of good work horses and are gradually getting rid of the Indian pony or cayuse, which is purchased and shipped to the Northwest Territories. The cattle are fairly good, and the steers raised are sold in the local market for beef.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements, such as wagons, sleighs, ploughs, harrows, mowers and rakes.

Education.—The Kootenay industrial school is situated near the reserve, and is under the supervision and care of the Reverend N. Coccola, O.M.I., as principal, his assistant, and the Sisters of Charity, whose zeal and fidelity in the discharge of their very onerous duties, deserve the highest praise.

The progress made by the pupils during the year was most commendable, and discipline was well maintained. The buildings and gardens were carefully looked after, and kept clean and neat. A water system was put in last fall, and the different buildings are now well supplied with good, pure water, and with lavatories and baths. The parents of the children attending the school visit it frequently and appear to take an interest in the good work that is being so faithfully carried on by the staff.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, steady and industrious, and are making fairly good progress in farming and cattle-raising.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not given to the use of intoxicants, and are a moral living band.

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND, NO. 2.

Reserve.—The reserve is near the international boundary, close to the state of Montana, and contains 10,560 acres of very good prairie and grazing-lands, much of which can be easily irrigated.

Population.—The population of the band is 63.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. The village is situated on a dry gravel bench, which accounts in a measure for so little sickness.

Occupations.—They follow farming, stock-raising, trapping, hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—Their dwellings and sheds are of logs, as dressed lumber is too expensive to obtain.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses and cattle and they are making an effort to improve both by a better grade of stallions and bulls.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with wagons, sleighs, ploughs, harrows, mowers and rakes.

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Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steadily improving. Their farms are well cultivated, and fenced, and they extended and improved their irrigation ditches recently.

Temperance and Morality.—Living so near the boundary as they do, they are exposed to many temptations, but, with one or two exceptions, they are a moral and temperate band.

LOWER COLUMBIA LAKE BAND, NO. 3.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Windermere district, between Lakes Fairmont and Windermere, near the head-waters of the Columbia river on the east side, and contains 8,456 acres. The land is light sandy soil with some good hay-land near Lake Windermere. It is well watered and easily irrigated.

Population.—The population of this band is 78.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary conditions of the reserve are very good. The Indians usually live in tents during the summer, which are moved frequently from place to place. The deaths that occurred were amongst the very young children.

Occupations.—The principal industry is farming and stock-raising. A very few trap and hunt. The young men find work among the whites herding cattle and horses.

Buildings.—Their houses are built with logs and are fairly comfortable.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with wagons, sleighs, ploughs, harrows, mowers and rakes, which they carefully look after.

Stock.—They have a good band of cattle and horses, which they are steadily improving by the introduction of better bulls and stallions. They are gradually getting rid of the cayuse or Indian pony, which they now find is not profitable to breed.

Characteristics and Progress.—During the past year they improved and renewed their fences, built a new irrigation ditch, and planted a number of fruit-trees, which in a few years will yield them a good return, as there is a market for all kinds of fruit through the district.

Temperance and Morality.—They are law-abiding, and live good moral and temperate lives.

LOWER KOOTENAY BAND, NO. 4.

Reserve.—The reserve is in West Kootenay, on the right bank of the Kootenay river, three miles north of the international boundary at Port Hill, Idaho, and about two miles south of the town of Creston, in British Columbia. It has an area of 1,831½ acres.

The larger portion of the reserve is subject to overflow from the Kootenay river and is only useful for raising wild hay or for grazing when the water is low. The bench-land is heavily timbered, and when cleared is excellent for gardens and fruit farms.

Population.—The population is the same as last year, viz., 172.

Health and Sanitation.—Since the village was moved to the bench-land, the health of the Indians has greatly improved. There is less consumption among them. The deaths that occurred were from grippe, and were principally confined to the young children.

Occupations.—Their principal industry is cattle-raising. They also hunt, trap and fish, and since the Kootenay lake section has become famous for its fruit, these Indians are sought after by the settlers to pick berries and other fruits, which are shipped to the Northwest Territories. Around Creston, which is getting well settled, the Indians get work from time to time clearing land, and are also employed during the haying season by the settlers.

Buildings.—They continue to improve the village by putting up a better class of dwellings.

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Stock.—They have a fairly good herd of cattle, which they are trying to improve; but their horses are not very valuable, and very little effort is made by them to raise a better class.

Farm Implements.—These consist principally of mowers, rakes, ploughs and harrows and some wagons and sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress.—While their progress is slow, still a marked change has taken place, and I look for a gradual improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions they are a moral and temperate band, which is in a great measure due to the earnest and faithful work done by the Rev. T. Wagner, O.M.I., who visits the reserve regularly.

SHUSWAP OR KINBASKET'S BAND, NO. 5.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the right bank of the Columbia, opposite Toby creek, in the Windermere district, and has an area of 2,759 acres. The land on this reserve is the best in the agency, and is mostly level prairie, very productive when properly farmed, is well watered, and has sufficient timber on it for fencing and fuel.

Population.—The population of this band is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed fairly good health. There was an epidemic of measles among them in the spring, which was very mild, with no fatal results.

They dress neatly, keep their houses clean and well ventilated, cook their food properly, and live much as the whites do.

Occupations.—They depend mostly on farming, stock-raising and freighting in the winter; and a few of the older ones still follow hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are comfortable, and they have good stables, barns and sheds for their stock and farm implements.

Stock.—They have a good herd of cattle and horses, and they have greatly improved the latter by the purchase of well-bred stallions.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with ploughs, harrows, wagons, sleighs, mowers, rakes and a threshing-machine, which are carefully housed when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are the most progressive in the agency. Their farms and fences are well looked after. They raise good crops, and have a good market in the lumber camps and mines in the neighbourhood.

Last spring they planted a number of apple-trees and small fruits, which promise to do well, as the climate is admirably adapted for fruit-culture.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of one or two, the members of the band are law-abiding, moral and temperate.

ARROW LAKE BAND, NO. 6.

Reserve.—The reserve is on the west side of Arrow lake, in the West Kootenay district, and has an area of 255 acres. The soil is sandy and is only suitable for vegetable gardens and fruit-culture.

Population.—The population of this band is 23.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed very good health during the past year.

Occupations.—They find work on the steamers, clearing land for the settlers, and they also hunt, trap and fish. The women make moccasins and gloves and pick berries, which sell readily in the towns of Castlegar, Trail and Rossland.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of dressed lumber and are very comfortable.

Stock.—They have none of any kind.

Farm Implements.—Their farm implements consist of hoes, rakes and shovels.

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Characteristics and Progress.—They are hard-working and industrious, and those who employ them speak well of them. They put in small gardens, and recently they have cleared a little more land and planted some fruit-trees.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral and live good, honest lives.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians through the agency are steadily improving, and find that in order to make a living they must work on their farms and carefully look after their stock, as trapping and hunting, upon which many of them depended, will soon be a thing of the past, as the district is getting settled up.

The ex-pupils of the industrial school have proved most useful as carpenters and farm helpers on the different reserves. They are good workers, and the knowledge gained at the school has helped the Indians greatly.

I have, &c.,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

K'WAWKEWLTH AGENCY,

ALERT BAY, July 10, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Cape Mudge on the south, to Smith's inlet on the north, including all the islands between those two points; the mainland from Bute inlet to Smith's inlet, the east side of Vancouver island from the 50th parallel of latitude to Cape Scott, the extreme northwest point of Vancouver island; the west side of Vancouver island from, and including, Quatsino sound, to Cape Scott.

Reserves.—The total area of the reserves in this agency is 17,052 acres. Although nearly all the reserves are heavily timbered, the soil is for the most part rocky, and unfit for agricultural purposes, with some small patches of river bottom which are capable of raising immense crops if properly cultivated.

Population.—The combined population of all the bands in this agency is 1,278.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has not been good; although there has been no epidemic of any kind, and the birth-rate fairly large, there has been a large decrease in the population. Although every effort has been made to check the ravages of the worst diseases, it has had very little effect, chiefly owing to the manner in which they cling to their old heathenish customs and ceremonies. A big improvement has been made by securing a supply of pure water in each of the villages, and in keeping their premises clean, but the worst disease with which we have to contend is consumption, and their habits and mode of living tend to increase rather than diminish the ravages of that particular disease.

An effort has been made during the last two years to check the potlatch by not allowing the Indians to remain together so long in one place, but that has proved to be of little benefit, as it is found that the disease germs carried about in their dirty old trade

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blankets can be distributed in two or three weeks as effectually as they could in three months. Very little improvement in the general health of these Indians can be expected until they can be prevailed upon to give up their old barbarous customs.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation and means of obtaining a livelihood of these Indians is fishing. During the summer season they fish for the canneries; the men handle the boats and nets, and are paid so much per fish, while the women and children work in the canneries.

During the past year quite a number of the Indians have gone in for hand-logging, and those who have done so have made money in spite of the fact that they are heavily handicapped by being so far from the principal log market, Vancouver, and are practically at the mercy of one saw-mill, the only one in this section of the country or within two hundred miles. The Indians do considerable hunting and trapping, the prices obtained during the past year for furs being very good. These Indians do little or nothing in the way of farming or gardening. The Nuwitti tribe catch, and dry large quantities of halibut with which they supply other bands who are not so fortunately situated; the Tswawtiano, Mamalillakulla and Stenawkta bands do the same with regard to the oulachon fisheries, and the supply of grease, or Indian butter, for all the other bands is obtained from them. Unfortunately in 1904, the Indians were too late in getting to work, and got no grease that year, and this year the fish did not come; consequently, at present the Indians are hard up for grease, the old supply having become exhausted; however, it does not matter much, as the Indians are beginning to use largely the white man's butter.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of the buildings of these Indians are nothing more than shacks built of split cedar boards; they are very large and are sometimes occupied by several families at the same time; their principal object in building such large houses is that they can be used for their winter dances, potlatches, &c. There are quite a number of small frame houses in each village, the young men especially going in more for the white man's house. There are no farm implements among these Indians, they have no use for them, as they do no farming; neither have they any stock worth mentioning; there are a few pigs, ducks and chickens in almost every band, but, as I mentioned before, they depend almost entirely on fishing, hunting and day labour for a livelihood, preferring to buy anything they may require, such as vegetables, &c.

Education.—There are in this agency three day schools besides a girls' home and an industrial school for boys. The industrial school is situated at Alert Bay, on Cormorant island, on a reserve set apart by the department for school purposes. The school is under the management of Mr. A. W. Corker (Anglican missionary), who also teaches. The trades instruction has been well attended to by Mr. R. Willard. Mrs. Corker and Miss Humphrey, as matron and assistant, keep the premises in a state of perfect order and cleanliness. The Alert Bay girls' home is situated within a quarter of a mile of the industrial school, and on the property of the Church Missionary Society, and is also under the management of Mr. A. W. Corker; there have been several different matrons in charge of this institution during the past year, and I understand there is no one in that capacity at present, the girls being all away with their parents at the canneries. The day school situated on the Nimkish reserve at Alert Bay, presided over by Mrs. E. Hall, has been fairly successful, and would have been more so if better attendance could have been maintained, but like almost everything in the lives of these Indians, it is regulated by the potlatch. The children from the girls' home attend this school. During the past year the Quae day school has been under the management of Mr. Pearson (Anglican missionary); I am pleased to be able to report splendid progress by the children of this school; besides, the attendance has been much better than ever before. The day-school at Cape Mudge has been under the management of Mr. J. Edward Rendle (Methodist missionary); this school, I am also pleased to say, has been very well attended during the past year, and the children have made good progress.

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Temperance and Morality.—I am glad to be able to report that with regard to temperance the Indians of this agency have during the past year been all that one could reasonably expect or wish ; it is true that in some instances when in town a few of them have got into trouble through that cause, but at their own homes intoxication has been almost unknown. In the northern portion of the agency the credit for such good results is almost entirely due to Mr. W. Woollacott, the provisional officer stationed at Alert Bay ; it is also gratifying to note that a large percentage of the Indians take an active interest in trying to keep liquor from among them. With regard to other forms of immorality I regret to say that, although a good many of the Indians are beginning to show a disposition to fight against the evil, they are not yet all that one could desire.

Characteristics and Progress.—One of the characteristics of these Indians is their opposition to anything and everything advanced by the white man ; this is particularly noticeable in their antagonism towards the schools and religious teaching for the children, and can be accounted for to a certain extent by the fact that before the advent of the white man the Indians of this nation were great fighting men ; in that respect being in the same class with the Hydahs and Tsimpseans, and naturally object to being governed by any one, and as they have sense enough to know that open rebellion would be worse than useless, the next best thing they can do is to evade or circumvent the law on every possible occasion ; they resemble a lot of unruly children on whom argument is thrown away ; this may be said to apply to the older Indians only ; the younger men, or at least a large majority of them, are adopting the ways of the white man more and more, as time goes on, although the influence of the old people is a continual drag on the young men.

These Indians have been very quiet and peaceable during the past year. I had only one inconsiderable trouble this year, and that was in breaking up their potlatch at Mamalillakulla last April ; they seemed to have got the idea that I was interfering with their ceremonies in opposition to the wishes of the department. On the whole these Indians are improving ; not so fast as we would like, still an improvement is always noticeable.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In the foregoing I have endeavoured to give nothing but facts, in order that the department may have a correct understanding of the Indians of this agency and their affairs. One might get by casually reading this report the idea that these Indians were a bad lot, or at least that I was trying to create that impression, such, however, is far from being the case. A large majority of these Indians (and I say it without fear of contradiction), are, in so far as honesty, industry and intelligence go, the equal, if not superior of any other Indians on the coast ; if they are more immoral or intemperate than others, it is because of their surroundings, their exposure to temptation and the lack of the protection they ought to have. By the latter I mean the inefficient police protection in some portions of the agency and the cities, towns and municipalities where the Indians are compelled to live during the fishing season, and where it is only on rare occasions we hear of any one being convicted for supplying Indians with liquor. There is no place on the North American continent where Indians can make a living easier than within the boundaries of this agency, and there is no doubt in my mind that when they are once got into the proper groove they will become good and prosperous citizens. Whether it is because of improper methods or lack of interest on the part of those who are supposed to attend to the spiritual welfare of the Indians, or whether it is the fault of the Indians themselves, I am not prepared to say, but the fact remains that these Indians take very little interest in religion.

I have, &c.,

G. W. DEBECK,
Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY,
METLAKATLA, August 20, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report respecting the affairs of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This agency extends from the head of Rivers inlet in the south to the head of Nass river in the north, including all the islands and inlets on the coast and extending up the Skeena river as far as Kitselas canyon ; it also includes Dolphin island and the Queen Charlotte islands.

Area.—The total area of the reserves in this agency is 101,756 acres.

Population.—The total population of this agency is 3,936 souls.

SKIDEGATE BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on the Queen Charlotte islands, and in close proximity to Skidegate inlet, and have a total acreage of 1,551 acres. The land generally is rough and unsuitable for agricultural purposes. The greater number of the small reserves are laid off for fishing stations.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people during the year has been good. Sanitary conditions are steadily improving, and these people rank high among the Indians of this agency under this head.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these people are fishing during the spring and summer months, and hunting the rest of the year. They are particularly fortunate in regard to employment, as at present two dog-fish oileries, one of which is owned and controlled by themselves, are in operation ; besides this, a great many of the people come to the Skeena river every season for the salmon fisheries ; the men readily obtain employment fishing, and the women are employed in the canneries filling cans, &c., &c.

Buildings.—During the past year some improvements are noticeable, but no new buildings have been erected.

Stock.—These Indians have very few cattle.

Education.—Good results are noticeable from the efforts of the teachers in the day school in this village. Teachers report that the parents show more interest in the school of late.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Skidegate Indians, in general, may be classed as fairly industrious, and are self-supporting, with the exception of a few old and sick people. They are law-abiding and get along among themselves with but few domestic troubles, which are common to all Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are deserving of special mention for their behaviour ; notwithstanding the fact that they visit the Skeena river and other places, their conduct from a temperate and moral standpoint is satisfactory, and shows marked improvement from year to year.

MASSETT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are all situated on Graham island, one of the Queen Charlotte group, and have a total acreage of 1,871½ acres. The principal

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reserve is Massett, at the mouth of Massett inlet, on which the village of Massett stands and where the people of all reserves reside. The land in general is of a level nature and in many cases well adapted for agriculture. Small reserves are laid off at the mouths of the rivers for fishing purposes. Abundance of choice timber of all kinds is to be found in close proximity to Massett.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the people of this tribe has not been as good as usual. Tuberculosis apparently is increasing. Natural sanitary conditions are favourable.

Occupations.—Like the Skidegate people, the principal occupations of the Massett Indians consist of hunting and fishing, but they are less fortunate, I regret to say, than their southern neighbours, as no fishing industries of any description have up to the present time been started in the vicinity of their homes, consequently they are obliged to seek employment in other places during the entire fishing season. A number of them go to Southern Alaska, Nass and Skeena rivers for the salmon fisheries. As there are excellent halibut banks in the vicinity of Massett, and good dog-fish fishing grounds, I trust in the near future some enterprising parties may turn their attention to this district, where they will find a people most willing to afford them ample help, and encouragement to start in different enterprises. Besides this the finest quality of timber of all kinds is to be found there, and before long the timber industry will open up on the island, and that will give other employment to these people. Many of these people are also engaged fur-hunting, and in the early spring fur-seal and sea-otter hunting. Canoe-building, at one time a great industry among these people and from which they derived a large source of income, has gradually decreased, and is now largely a thing of the past, as the Columbia fishing boat, universally used, has taken its place; therefore this source of revenue or income cannot be counted upon in the future. More or less wood, silver, and gold carving, and fancy baskets are made by the older people during the winter months and sold to traders and curio-seekers at fairly good prices.

Buildings.—Some partly finished houses have been completed, but no new buildings have been erected.

Stock.—A few cattle and horses are owned by these people.

Education.—One day school under the direction of Rev. W. E. Collison, assisted by Henry Edenshaw, is carried on during the time the people remain at home. Owing to the delay in transportation of material, the new day school for this village has not yet been built.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They give very little trouble from the use of intoxicants. There is room for improvement in their morality, but they are in general good people.

KINCOLITH BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on the lower Nass river, Portland canal, and Observatory inlet, and contain a total acreage of 5,135 acres, combining a limited quantity of agricultural, grazing and timber lands, but largely mountainous and rugged and of little or no use except for hunting. The smaller reserves are laid off principally for fishing purposes.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the people may be termed good, but tuberculosis is certainly making headway, and the number of deaths from this disease is more noticeable than in other years. Sanitary conditions are enforced and are very satisfactory.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these people are fishing, hunting and logging. During the cannery season the women are all employed in the several salmon canneries, washing fish, filling cans, &c., &c.

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Buildings.—Improvements have been made, but no new dwellings built during the year.

Education.—A large Indian day school under the direction of Ven. Archdeacon Collison is carried on the greater portion of the year. The building used for a school is unsuitable, and provision will have to be made during the present year for a new school building.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Kincolith Indians are on the whole a fairly industrious people, and, with the exception of a few old, blind or sick, are self-supporting, and are making good progress along the line of civilization. While it is true that they are not accumulating any great amount of wealth, nevertheless they are surrounding themselves with more of the comforts enjoyed by the white man, wearing good warm clothing and using the best of food, and to a large extent enjoying many luxuries. Although they have no serious trouble among themselves, their nature is to use any authority vested in them to the limit, and on this account more or less jealousy often exists among them and domestic troubles of a trivial nature cause them unnecessary anxiety.

Temperance and Morality.—They still stand high among the Indians of this agency from a temperate and moral standpoint.

LACHKALTSAP BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band is the Lachkaltsap reserve, having a total acreage of 3,955 acres, on which the village of Lachkaltsap stands, as well as the villages of Andegulay and Kittex. Besides these large reserves several smaller ones have been set aside for the people of the three villages mentioned, which are used principally for fishing purposes. More or less of this land would be suitable for mixed farming if cleared and cultivated, and some fair-sized timber is to be found on portions of it. During the year Lachkaltsap village was surveyed into town lots by Mr. Ashdown H. Green.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians this year shows improvement, but a number of tubercular cases have been reported. Sanitary conditions have improved on this reserve during the year, Rev. Mr. McCullagh of Aiyansh Mission, paying particular attention to this matter.

Occupations.—In common with other Nass Indians, the principal occupation of this band is fishing. During the early spring they are engaged in the oulachon fishing, and extracting the grease from the fish, for which they find a ready market among the traders and the interior Indians. The summer season they spend at the salmon canneries, principally on the Nass river, where the men are engaged fishing, and the women assisting to put the fish up. The rest of the year is spent in hunting and a few are engaged attending to their gardens and they have some very good ones.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected during the year.

Stock.—A few cattle are owned on this reserve.

Education.—A native teacher has kept the day school on this reserve open during the time the people have been home.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a fairly industrious people and are self-supporting. They are law-abiding, possibly a little over-anxious to exercise the authority vested in them.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a very temperate band and little or no trouble arose through intemperance last year among them. Morally there is no fault to find with them.

ANDEGULAY, KITTEX AND KITWILLUCHSHILT BANDS.

Reserves.—Andegulay and Kittex are both situated on the Lachkaltsap reserve and Kitwilluchshilt on the reserve of the same name, all being on the Nass. Besides

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these reserves they have allotted to them a number of fishing stations. The land in some places or patches is suitable for gardens, but speaking generally of it, outside of the Lachkaltap reserve, it is not suited to any extent for agriculture, and no timber of any size is to be found except cottonwood.

Health and Sanitation.—While no epidemics of a serious nature have visited them, still a good many deaths for the size of the villages have taken place during the year, tuberculosis being their greatest enemy.

Occupations.—Like all other Nass river Indians, the principal occupations are hunting and fishing, and the cannery managers have always given me to understand that the Indians from these villages are exceptionally good workers and fishermen. During the spring season they are also engaged in the oulachon fishing, and a large amount of grease is prepared for sale by them.

Education.—The Indians of Kittex and Andegulay, having recently joined the Lachkaltap Mission, will now be able to take advantage of the day school at that point; heretofore they have had no school.

Characteristics and Progress.—Having connected themselves with the Church of England, we may look for the total abandonment of old-time customs, and, therefore, I can safely report progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians having a reputation of being able to make an intoxicant from brew composed of various ingredients, a careful and successful raid was made during the year, the supply located and destroyed, and the principal offenders severely punished. From that time on little or no trouble has been reported.

AIYANSH BAND.

Reserves.—This band is located on the lower portion of the Kitlacedamax reserve, which has a total area of almost 4,000 acres. Here we find one of the finest reserves in this agency from an agricultural standpoint, the land being level and easily cleared and the soil possessing all the qualities for mixed farming. Besides this they have several small fishing stations that they use for taking salmon for food.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the year has been exceptionally good, no serious illness of any kind being among them. The sanitary arrangements of this village are on modern lines, and are as nearly perfect as can be made among Indians. Their houses are well located, all having nice gardens, and the surroundings present a healthy appearance.

Occupations.—In common with other Nass river Indians, the members of this band depend largely on fishing for a livelihood, and every spring take advantage of the oulachon fishing, and during the summer months go to the canneries. During the last few years the Rev. J. B. McCullagh has induced many of them to leave their wives and children at home, to attend to the gardens or small farms which they are slowly but surely getting under cultivation. After they return from the fishing mostly all of them are engaged clearing up their allotments, and I look for good results from an agricultural standpoint on this reserve in the near future.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected during the year, but general improvements and completions are noticeable.

Stock.—These Indians have some stock, and are making slow but sure advancement along this line.

Education.—No change has taken place during the year; one day school taught by a native teacher, under the direction of Rev. J. B. McCullagh, is open during the greater part of the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are among the most enterprising in the agency, have good homes and require little or no assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—The year has proved fully as good as past years, therefore no complaints can be made.

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KITLACDAMAX BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are all situated at the head of the Nass river, the principal reserve being the northern portion of the Kitlacadamax reserve, a division having been made of this reserve two years ago between these Indians and the Aiyansh band. Like the Aiyansh portion of this reserve, the land is superior agriculturally to that of any other reserve in the agency.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic of a serious nature has visited these people, but the birth-rate is small and the death-rate high; however, the health may be considered fair during the year.

Occupations.—Fishing during the spring and summer season and hunting the rest of the year comprise the actual employments of the Kitlacadamax Indians. A few of them have gardens and raise small quantities of potatoes of the finest quality for their own use, but up to the present they have paid very little attention to farming.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected during the year.

Stock.—A few horses and cattle are owned by these people.

Education.—These Indians have had no school, but lately they have shown a desire to have a teacher among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and self-supporting; during the present year they have shown a desire to abandon old customs.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year a raid was planned and effectively carried out and stills of a crude manufacture seized and destroyed and the owners severely punished. No trouble from intemperance since this time has been brought to my attention. Morally no serious complaints were heard during the year.

PORT SIMPSON BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve in this agency from the standpoint of size is the Tsimpean reserve, which contains a total acreage of 57,742 acres, the northern half having been laid off for the Port Simpson band. Besides this large reserve, they have many fishing stations laid off and surveyed for them on the Skeena river and other points. While it is true that these Indians have a large stretch of country, the land in general is unfit for cultivation and contains little or no marketable timber. Portions of it, however, would be suitable for raising cattle, but the long winter would not permit of its being profitably turned to this account.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year has been good. I am pleased to report that very few tubercular cases are reported from this large reserve this year. Sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—In addition to the fishing industry, on which they largely depend for a living, the prospect of the new Transcontinental railway coming to this vicinity gives encouragement to the Indians that they may be able to secure employment during construction.

Buildings.—Under this head, the band stands pre-eminent among the Indians of this agency, and I believe in the province, having in the vicinity of two hundred modern, substantial, and in numerous cases, handsome dwellings. The workmanship of many of the buildings is most creditable.

Education.—Here is located the Crosby girls' home, the Port Simpson Indian boy's boarding school and a large Indian day school. A new Indian day-school building is now in course of erection.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are steadily advancing and improving their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians may be classed as temperate; very little drunkenness has been brought to my attention this year. Morally they rank high.

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METLAKATLA BAND.

Reserves.—Occupying the southern half of the Tsimpsean reserve and situated on Metlakatla bay is the old historic village of Metlakatla, the home of the Metlakatla Indians. This reserve, being the southern half of the Tsimpsean reserve including Digby and Tugwell islands, has an area of something over 25,000 acres. The land to a great extent might be called worthless, a great portion of it being of a swampy nature; but on the small islands in Venn passage and on Digby island some excellent soil is to be found and on these many good vegetable gardens are located. Some fair-sized timber can also be found in patches on this reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year has been very good. Tuberculosis, however, is on the increase on this reserve. Good sanitary conditions prevail.

Occupations.—Fishing, some logging and general work around the canneries during the year have been the principal occupations of these people.

Education.—The Metlakatla industrial school, boys' and girls' branches, and one Indian day school are located on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on this reserve are not as energetic and enterprising a body as many other bands in the agency; being naturally of a contented and happy frame of mind, and many of them being descendants of parents of rank, they do not take to hard work, in many cases, with any degree of friendship. They are making little progress in the way of accumulating wealth or improving their property, but there are individual cases of enterprise among them. Two small clam-canning canneries are owned by them and operated during the winter months. They have also two fairly well-stocked stores in this village.

Temperance and Morality.—Their good record in these respects continues, and the fact that there was no trouble during the year speaks for itself.

KITKATLA BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band is situated on Dolphin island, surrounded by the waters of Hecate strait and Ogden channel, and with eighteen smaller fishing reserves makes a total area of 4,640 acres allotted to this band. The land comprising these reserves is suitable only for hunting, and fishing operations at the mouths of the streams. No timber of any size is to be found on them.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band in general has been good; most of the deaths may be set down to tuberculosis.

Sanitary conditions on this reserve have improved during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians may be called hunters, although they follow fishing during the salmon season, and their women are engaged in common with other Indian women working in the canneries during that period. Nevertheless, the principal earnings of the Kitkatla Indians are derived from hunting fur-seal and other animals. A few of them engage in hand-logging at certain seasons.

Education.—One day school, which is open the greater part of the year, is located on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and progressive, but superstitious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not given to the use of alcohol to any great extent. Morally they are quite up to the average.

PORT ESSINGTON, KITSUMKELUM AND KITSELAS BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these Indians are all situated on the Skeena river. The Port Essington special reserve adjoins the town of Port Essington, and in time

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may become valuable property, as this point is looked upon as the gateway to the interior of northern British Columbia. Kitsumkelum reserve is situated up the Skeena river some seventy miles, and at Kitselas canyon is the reserve of the same name. Some good agricultural land, as well as timber of fairly good size, is to be found on these reserves; more especially is this the case with the Kitselas reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—While no outbreaks of a serious nature have taken place, the general health of these Indians has not been good. Consumption is certainly on the increase among them. Sanitary conditions at Port Essington have improved during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians depend on fishing and hunting, working at the canneries, saw-mills and on river steamboats. Some of them are engaged at hand-logging and other work.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected during the year.

Education.—At Port Essington the Indian day school is doing good work. During the past year a school was carried on at New Town, Kitselas.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this band residing at Port Essington are not disposed to be troublesome, and are a fairly liberal-minded lot, and are making slow progress. The Indians of Kitsumkelum and Kitselas are only average, and are easily disturbed over their own religious and domestic troubles. They are making slow progress.

HARTLEY BAY AND CHINA HAT BANDS, OR KITKAHTA AND KITASOO BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated in the Coast district, and are not adapted for agriculture. Some good timber is scattered over some of them and they are all good hunting grounds.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year has been good. Sanitary conditions are satisfactory.

Buildings.—Some improvements have taken place during the year, but no new houses have been built.

Occupations.—The Indians living on these reserves are occupied almost constantly, fishing in season, at other times logging and hunting. All have small gardens, from which they produce potatoes enough for their own use.

Education.—One Indian day school at China Hat, and one at Hartley Bay are kept open during the time the people are home.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on these reserves are industrious and contented.

Temperance and Morality.—Very little trouble has occurred through intemperance during the year. Morally they have a very good record.

KITLOPE BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this small band are situated on Gardner channel, Coast district, and are of little or no value from an agricultural standpoint. Small quantities of timber are scattered through them, but it has no commercial value.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been fully up to the average. Sanitary conditions are not satisfactory, and it is almost impossible to make them so. They are so widely separated from other Indian villages that it is a difficult matter to visit them.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been put up during the year.

Education.—They have no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are inclined to be of an indolent nature and might be termed a happy-go-lucky lot; they are fair hunters and are self-supporting. They are making little or no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They will drink all the whisky they can secure, and have given some trouble, caused by stuff manufactured by themselves.

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KITIMAAT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are all situated in Douglas channel and are the poorest reserves and of smaller dimensions according to the size of the band than any other in the agency. They contain no farming land and no timber of any value. This village was surveyed during the year into town lots.

Health and Sanitation.—Tuberculosis during the past year has caused the most of the deaths; this band more than any other in the agency shows a decided increase in the number of deaths from this disease. As a survey has now been made of the village, sanitary conditions can be improved.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been put up this year.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and logging are their chief occupations.

Education.—There is one day school for the band. During the time these people are at home the attendance at this school is good. The building in use, however, must be enlarged during the present year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and self-supporting. They are inclined to be a little troublesome, and cannerymen report that they are very independent in their dealings.

Temperance and Morality.—They give very little trouble in so far as intemperance is concerned. Morally they have a fair record.

BELLA BELLA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this important band are situated in the Coast district and comprise a total acreage of 3,372 acres, the principal reserve being the Bella Bella. The land generally speaking is not adapted for agriculture, but the small reserves contain many patches of suitable soil for the production of good vegetables. Some fair-sized timber patches are scattered throughout the reserves, but to no great extent. The small reserves are valuable as fishing stations, and many of them are used for this purpose.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians this year has been exceptionally good. Sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, logging and working at the canneries are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—Some splendid buildings are to be found on this reserve; during the present year many improvements have been made, but no new buildings erected.

Education.—This band has one day school. The attendance during the time the people are at home is fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—These people compare favourably with any other Indians in the agency, from the standpoint of temperance and morality.

KEMSQUIT, TALOMEY AND BELLA COOLA BANDS.

Reserves.—The Kemsquit reserves are located at the head of Dean channel and contain a total area of 930 acres. The Talomey and Bella Coola reserves are located on the southern and northern arms, respectively, of Bentic arm, and contain a total area of 4,007 acres. The Kemsquit reserves contain some agricultural land and fair-sized timber, but the soil is not well adapted for farming, being of a gravelly nature. Much good soil is distributed through the Talomey reserves and some excellent timber. The Bella Coola reserve is, beyond doubt, the most valuable reserve, according to its acreage, in this agency. The finest soil and excellent timber, with good tidal flats producing excellent grass, describes as nearly as possible the natural features of this reserve. The Bella Coola reserve has been surveyed into small farms this year.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been fair during the year. Sanitary conditions are not yet satisfactory, but some improvement is shown.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are fishing, hunting, logging and at Bella Coola attending to their gardens.

Buildings.—No progress of note during the year can be recorded.

Stock.—They have a few cattle and horses.

Education.—An Indian day school is kept open the greater part of the year. The attendance the latter part of the year is reported to be improving.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are exceedingly fond of liquor, and persistently try to manufacture a brew for their own use. Morally the standard is not high.

OWEEKANO BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located at the head of Rivers inlet, and contain a total acreage of 1,761 acres. The land, with the exception of a few patches, may be classed as worthless, except for hunting and fishing purposes.

Health and Sainitation.—The health of this band during the year has not been satisfactory. A number of tubercular cases have been reported. Sanitary conditions show slight improvement.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and logging are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected during the year.

Education.—A day school was opened by the Methodist Church during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—When they can obtain whisky they never refuse it, and they also try to manufacture it. Morally they show some improvement this year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Drs. Kergin, Wilson, Large and Spencer have been kept busy during the year attending to the requirements of the sick.

I have, &c.,

GEO. W. MORROW,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

WEST COAST AGENCY,

ALBERNI, July 26, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Otter point to Cape Cook, a distance of two hundred miles along the west coast of Vancouver island.

Reserves.—The eighteen tribes forming this agency have one hundred and fifty reserves and fishing stations, aggregating 12,390 acres, or about five acres per head of population. There are two large reserves in Barclay sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tsesaht band, containing 1,030 acres; and the other at Numukamis, Sarita valley, belonging to the Ohiat tribe, and containing 1,700 acres. The acreage of the other reserves ranges from 2 acres to 250 acres each; the majority of these

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reserves are rocky, timbered, or tidal lands given for village sites and fishing stations, with only small patches of land suitable for cultivation.

TSESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Tsahaheh (No. 1), and is situated on the west bank of the Somas river at Alberni, and comprises an area of 1,030 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 1,458 acres.

OPITCHESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Ahahswinnis (No. 1) and is situated on the east bank of the Somas river, at Alberni, and comprises an area of 96 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 422 acres.

HOWCHUKLISAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Elhlateese (No. 3) and is situated at the head of Howchuklisaht harbour, Alberni canal, and comprises an area of 400 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 575 acres.

OHIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band, and where the Indians reside, are named Ahadzooas (No. 7) and Haines Island (No. 8) and are situated at the eastern entrance of Barclay sound, and they comprise an area of 145 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 2,671 acres.

TOQUAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Mahcoah (No. 1) and is situated at Village passage, Barclay sound, and comprises an area of 124 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 421 acres.

EVLHUILHLAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians reside, is named Ittatso (No. 41), is situated on Ucluelet arm, Barclay sound, and comprises an area of 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 649 acres.

CLAOQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Opitsat (No. 1), is situated on Clayoquot sound, and comprises an area of 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 540 acres.

KELSEMAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Yahksis (No. 11), is situated on Flores island, Clayoquot sound, and comprises an area of 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 223 acres.

AHOUSSAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Mahktosis (No. 15), is situated on Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, and comprises 250 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 826 acres.

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HESHQUIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Heshque (No. 1), is situated at Heshquait harbour about twenty miles north of Clayoquot sound, and comprises an area of 222 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 577 acres.

MOACHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Yuquot (No. 1), is situated at Friendly cove, Nootka sound, and comprises an area of 210 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 527 acres.

MATCHITLAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Cheshish (No. 15), is situated in the rear of Bligh island, Nootka sound, and comprises an area of 29 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 127 acres.

NOOCHATLAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Noochatl (No. 1) is situated on Esperanza inlet and comprises an area of 16 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 188 acres.

EHATTISAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Oke (No. 10), is situated on Esperanza inlet, and comprises an area of 32 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 123 acres.

KYUKAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band, and where the Indians reside, are named Aktese (No. 1) Village Island, and Kukamukamees (No. 2), Mission Island, comprising an area of 193 acres. These islands are part of the Barrier island group. The total area of all their reserves is 611 acres.

CHAICOLESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Acous (No. 1), is situated in Battle bay, Ououkinsh inlet, and comprises an area of 100 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 258 acres.

NITINAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band, and where the Indians reside, are named Tsooquanah (No. 2), Wyah (No. 3), Clo-oose (No. 4) and Carmanah (No. 6), all of which are situated at the entrance of the straits of Juan de Fuca and comprise an area of 773 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 1,790 acres.

PACHEENAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians reside, is named Pacheena (No. 1) and is situated at the mouth of the San Juan river, at Port Renfrew, and comprises an area of 153 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 404 acres.

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REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY

Population.—The population of the various bands hereinbefore enumerated is as follows :—Ahoussaht, 263; Clayoquot, 239; Chaicelesah, 76; Ehattisaht, 95; Ewl-huilhlaht, 146; Heshquiat, 152; Howchuklisat, 36; Kelsemaht, 82; Kyukaht, 274; huilhlaht, 136; Heshquiat, 152; Howchuklisat, 36; Kelsemaht, 82; Oiaht, 148; Opit-chesah, 53; Pacheenaht, 55; Toquaht, 26; Tsesah, 122, being a total of 2,264.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year there has been no outbreak of any infectious or epidemic disease, and the number of deaths recorded is very much less than last year, yet the population continues to decrease somewhat, the statistics showing an excess of deaths over births of forty-six for the whole agency; this, however, is only about half the decrease recorded for the previous year. The deaths this year were for the most part due either to the diseases commonly attendant on old age or, among the younger people, to the ravages of tuberculosis in some form or other, or to its allied disease, scrofula.

The Indians are beginning to understand more and more the nature of, and the precautions necessary to ward off, consumption and to be more careful in associating with those who are suffering from the disease, but there is an element in the Indian constitution which will always militate against their longevity; they appear to be very lacking in the quality of vital tenacity, and will die from an attack from which even a delicate white person would recover in a few weeks. Even if skilfully nursed past the crisis of the illness, they will too often sink into a decline and end with galloping consumption, although the original disease may have been something quite removed from that.

Some attention has been paid to vaccination, fifty-two Indian children having been vaccinated during the year. The older people object strongly to vaccination, unless when small-pox is threatening, as it always gives them bad sores, and often dangerous ones, owing to the impure state of their blood. Most of the children mentioned above as having been vaccinated were inmates of boarding schools, where they are under the most favourable conditions of cleanliness, diet and attention for recovering from the effects.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this agency may be said to live on the water and by the water. Almost every one of their reserves can be reached by canoe, and it is from the ocean in one way or another that they derive their living. Formerly the greater portion of them went sealing every year on schooners which engaged in the business and made two cruises each year, one down the Californian coast in the spring and another to the Behring sea in the summer and fall. At that time seals were plentiful, prices high and the Indians made large sums, individual cases being recorded of an Indian earning on both trips over one thousand dollars. Then seals became scarce, prices dropped, and many of the Indians ceased to go sealing, being still further prejudiced against the occupation by the total loss of one of the schooners with a number of Indians on board. Thereafter the Indians turned their attention more to working on the Fraser river during the salmon season, the men being engaged catching the fish while their women could get good wages working in the canneries, cleaning the salmon and preparing them for canning.

Lately, times have been bad at this industry also, the run of salmon having steadily decreased from year to year. Last year those Indians who went to the Behring sea on the sealing schooners made very fair catches, and the schooner-owners, who ship the seal-skins to the London market, received much enhanced prices, which has given a stimulus to the business, and, higher prices per skin being offered to the Indian hunters this year, many more have gone sealing than usual. If they have ordinary success, they are better employed in this way than wandering to the Fraser river and from thence to the hop-fields of the state of Washington, as they generally do, as they are more likely to spend their earnings foolishly or in dissipation, whereas when they return from the Behring sea they have a sum of money to last them through the winter.

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Last winter and in the early spring months a number of the Indians found profitable employment catching the large so-called 'spring salmon,' for a firm who started a small plant in Barclay sound for partially salting the fish, which were then shipped in barrels to the New York and even to continental markets. They paid a good price per pound to the Indians and the work came at a most opportune time for the Indians, who are generally rather hard-up towards spring.

Buildings.—The class of buildings of these Indians varies very much with the local conditions. Where the band happens to be located near white men and the Indian can see the advantages of the white man's house, he is very likely to copy him in the style of his building; also, in these districts lumber can generally be had for a more or less reasonable price, but in parts more remote and where lumber is very high in price, owing to cost of freight, &c., the Indian is to a certain extent forced to keep to the old shanty style of house. Not many houses have been built in this agency this year, partly due to a want of money and partly to the fact that many of them are being persuaded to abandon the old fashion of burning down every house in which a death occurred; the decrease of population does not of course tend to make a demand for new houses. What new houses have been erected, being built mostly by the younger men, have been almost entirely frame buildings and of reasonable size and with comfortable fittings, such as floors, windows, &c.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Only the two bands at Alberni possess a few horses, and they do very little farming. Of the remainder only one band possess any number of cattle, namely, the Ohiat band, and their cattle, for the most part, run more or less wild in the bush and get very little attention. The Indians of this agency are not farmers either by habit or disposition, and are further deterred by the rocky or heavily timbered character of their reserves, only two bands possessing land that would make good farms; and even these would require an amount of hard and persistent effort to which they would not take kindly.

Education.—There are in this agency one industrial, two boarding and seven day schools. Two day schools have been reopened during the past year, and one day school has been opened for the first time.

Industrial School.—This is situated on Meares island, near Clayoquot, and is in charge of the Roman Catholic Church. The principal is the Reverend Father Maurus, O.S.B.; the matron is Sister Placide. There are other sisters employed as cook, seamstress, laundress, &c. A Mr. Swain is also engaged as instructor for the boys. He is an experienced carpenter. This school is doing an excellent work among the Indians, the principal and matron being exceedingly well qualified for their respective positions, and the whole machinery of this important institution moves smoothly and without friction.

This summer, while visiting a remote part of the agency, I met a pupil of this school, who was home for a holiday, and, although one would naturally expect to find the effects of school discipline somewhat relaxed by association with his more uncivilized friends, I was pleased to note that he was as civil-mannered as if the eyes of his teacher were still on him and spoke to me in a frank and manly way without forwardness and yet without hesitancy.

The school receives a per capita grant from the department for not more than fifty pupils, but at present sixty-five pupils are in attendance, those over the number of fifty being kept entirely at the expense of the school authorities.

Boarding School.—These are situated at Alberni and at Ahoussaht. Both are under the control of the Presbyterian Church.

At the Alberni school Mr. J. R. Motion is principal and Mrs. Motion, matron. Mrs. Stevens acts as assistant-matron and Mrs. Cameron has charge of the educational branch of the work.

The teaching is carried on in accordance with the regulations of the department, and in addition the pupils receive much religious instruction.

The grant from the department provides for fifty pupils. At present there are forty-four in attendance.

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At the Ahoussaht boarding school the staff consists of Mr. J. C. Butchart, B.A., principal; Mrs. Butchart, matron; Miss E. McKay, assistant-matron, and Miss J. McNeill, assistant-teacher. In the autumn of last year the newly-erected boarding school was occupied for the first time and has proved suitable and commodious in every way. A fine substantial-looking building from the outside, within it presents ample accommodation for the pupils, conveniently and suitably disposed for the proper management and supervision of the inmates at all times.

The progress of the pupils both in educational attainments and in general training and conduct continues to be very satisfactory, which must be gratifying to the principal and matron, who have worked up the school from the rather difficult conditions in which they first found it. The government grant for this school provides for twenty-five pupils, but more are constantly in attendance, thirty-five being inmates at present.

Day School.—The seven day schools are located as follows: one at Kyuquot, taught by Rev. Father Sobry; one at Nootka, taught by Rev. Father Stern; one at Clayoquot, taught by Rev. Father Moser, all of the Roman Catholic faith; one at Clayoquot, taught by the Rev. W. J. Stone, and one at Nitinat, taught by Mr. Nicolas, both belonging to the Methodist Church; one at Ucluelet, taught by Mrs. Swartout, and one at Dodger's cove, taught by Mr. J. T. Ross, both under the control of the Presbyterian Church.

All the above mentioned teachers are, each according to their respective religious affiliations, labouring faithfully for the benefit and improvement of the Indians among whom they dwell, and much credit and respect should attach to these devoted men and women, who, from conscientious motives, cut themselves adrift from human civilization and association with their home and friends and immure themselves in some desolate spot, where for months together they will hardly see another white face, save on the hurried, and perhaps monthly, visit of a steamer with provisions and mail. As a whole the Indians take kindly to the idea of seeing their children educated, though no doubt a number of the older people would fain adhere to the old ignorance and superstition, but as the children now passing through the schools grow up and return to their reserves, their influence will undoubtedly be in the direction of seeking further progress and enlightenment.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this agency have a wholesome dread of the law, especially if its infraction means a sojourn in jail; to the infliction of a fine they are more indifferent. Considering their numbers it must be said that they are, on the whole, peaceable and law-abiding. The most serious crime for which any Indian was convicted during the past year was an assault by an Indian of the Ucluelet band on his wife. With very little provocation, and no justification whatever, he struck the woman on the head with a stick of fire-wood. Had the services of a doctor not happened to be readily available, the probabilities are that the woman would have bled to death. The man was sentenced to one month's imprisonment without the option of a fine, and the lesson taught in this way had a most salutary effect both on the behaviour of the particular individual and also on the whole band. Other offences consist for the most part of gambling and drunkenness. There were also two convictions for theft. Drunkenness is not on the increase, but I imagine this is due rather to the vigilance of the constables and other officials in seeing that worthless white men are kept away from the reserves and no opportunity afforded of getting liquor easily, than to any very strong temperance sentiment among the Indians themselves, as it is very hard for them to resist the temptation, if a chance presents itself of getting drunk, even in the case of men who will readily admit the pernicious effects of drinking and urge that strict methods should be employed to prevent its introduction into a reserve. While this is true of the majority of the population, yet it is only fair to record that there are many praiseworthy exceptions, men who at all times are strictly sober and who always use their influence against the practice.

The Indians of this agency are almost entirely dependent (beyond the fish and

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game they catch for their own use) on the money they earn catching fish for the canneries or seals for the company, which employs a fleet of schooners for that purpose. In both cases they generally get, not a daily or monthly wage, but a price per salmon or per sealskin. When times or prices are good, very few of the Indians have the foresight and self-restraint to save their money against a time of need; consequently when prices drop, or if there happens to be a poor run of salmon, or seals become temporarily scarce, the Indians' earnings are reduced at once and they become more or less impoverished without any particular fault on their part. In consequence of these conditions, it may be said that the material prosperity of these Indians depends, in a great measure, on circumstances not immediately under their own control unlike the case of Indians engaged in, say, farming pursuits, where the results would be more in proportion to the amount of industry shown. For example the past year shows an increase of over fifty per cent in the sum of money earned by catching seals over that of the previous year, and this increase means a material addition to their total income, though probably the Indians exerted themselves just as much the one year as the other in order to procure a good catch.

At the present moment prospects appear brighter, financially speaking, for these Indians than for some years past. The higher prices offered to those going to the Behring sea and expectations of a good catch, and the increased demand for their services around the canneries, which are preparing for an extra large pack, this being the fourth year in which an extra large run of salmon generally occurs, point to an increase of income among them generally. Even the fact that the Dominion Agricultural Exhibition is to be held in this province this year will help them somewhat, as the large number of visitors will undoubtedly make a demand for the baskets and other Indian curios, the making of which employ the women of the band in the winter months.

The morality of these Indians varies a good deal with their environment. Where much exposed to temptation they are apt to become immoral, but where not so exposed they will lead quiet, respectable lives.

While they never can be made farmers, as their natural tastes and the local conditions alike forbid it, yet these Indians are in many ways responsive to instruction and improvement. Many of them could, I think, be taught a mechanic's trade. Some of them now, without any proper training, are quite adepts in the making of ornaments, medals and other articles in silver or copper. One or two have shown quite a taste and skill, though totally untrained, in drawing and painting.

Recently while in the most distant portion of this agency I had occasion, owing to stress of weather, to put into a small reserve not often used by Indians, and found lying in the little harbour a large fishing-boat, complete in every particular, which was the sole workmanship of an Indian who happened to be there at the time. On the construction of this boat he had used 'white man's lumber,' that is lumber bought from a saw-mill and therefore sawn by machinery, but on the beach he had, almost finished, a boat over thirty feet long which he had constructed entirely of boards which he himself had hewn out of a log. The parts which required to be of iron he had furnished by getting bolts, &c., from pieces of old wreckage he had found along the beach from time to time, and the only tools he had employed in converting the standing tree into a finished boat were an axe and saw, and the common Indian adze or chisel. The appearance of the whole boat, when painted and supplied by him with the necessary running gear, was highly creditable to the workman:

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have pleasure in stating that this year all the quarterly returns from the principals of the industrial and boarding schools in this agency, also the annual report and five other annual returns required from these principals, were all in my hands,

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and all correct, within a week of the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, to which they referred. The quarterly returns from the teachers of the various Indian day schools were also received very shortly after that date; such promptitude and precision is very creditable to the principals and teachers concerned, showing that they are both competent to deal with, and thoroughly interested in, this branch of their duties, and must tend to facilitate the work of the department.

During the year we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. A. W. Vowell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for British Columbia; Rev. A. E. Green, the newly appointed inspector of Indian schools for British Columbia, has also paid several visits to this agency, inspecting the most important schools.

I have, &c.,

ALAN W. NEILL,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,

CLINTON, July 21, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905, together with a tabulated statement of statistics and a list of government property in my charge.

Location.—The Williams Lake agency is situated north and partly west of the Kamloops-Okanagan agency, south of the Babine agency, having the Rocky mountains as a portion of its eastern boundary and the Fraser agency for its western boundary. This agency contains an aggregate of 90,080 acres.

Population.—The population of this agency is 1,955.

ALEXANDRIA BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on both sides of the Fraser river about four hundred miles from its mouth. It contains an area of 1,858½ acres. Its natural features are good grazing bench-lands, all requiring irrigation when cultivated. There are also good hay meadows on the reserve.

Population.—This band has a population of 52.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few cases of grippe the health of this band was good. They have very comfortable houses, which are kept in good condition.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, hunting fur-bearing animals, and working as farm-hands with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables. They have a few good horses, some cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band have attended the Williams Lake industrial school; the rest have received no education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral, but occasionally one or two get intoxicated.

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ALKALI LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on a bench a few miles east of the Fraser river, three hundred and twenty miles from its mouth. It contains 8,347½ acres.

There is good farming land on the reserve, but unfortunately it requires irrigation and the water-supply for this purpose not being available, only a small portion is cultivated. The reserve is mostly all under fence and used for pasture. There are also excellent hay meadows on this reserve from which large quantities of hay are cut every year. The natural features are bench-lands and excellent hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 169.

Health and Sanitation.—Most of the deaths at this reserve were from grippe and old age. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept in good order.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, and working as farm-hands, cattle-drovers and packers, with white settlers, are their principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and good horse stables. They have good horses, quite a number of cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—A number of children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and fairly temperate.

ANAHAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in a valley near the Chilcoten river and about fifty miles from its mouth. It has an area of 9,922 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands, excellent meadows and fair timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 219.

Health and Sanitation.—Most of the deaths at this reserve resulted from grippe. Otherwise the health of the band was good.

Occupations.—They farm considerably and do a great deal of freighting for merchants from the nearest station, a distance of two hundred miles, using their own horses and wagons. They are also employed by white settlers as cowboys, being expert riders.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very good dwellings and horse stables, good horses, cattle and pigs. They are well supplied with farm implements of all kinds, including reapers and self-binders.

Education.—None of the children of this reserve have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are excellent workers and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

ANDERSON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This is situated at the upper end of Anderson lake, being the most southerly part of this agency. It has an area of 504 acres. The natural features are good bottom-lands, good hay meadows, excellent timber and good grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good, the deaths being of infants. Dwellings and surroundings are kept in good condition.

Occupations.—They farm a little, have good vegetable and fruit gardens, do some gold-mining, and during the salmon run on the coast engage as fishermen. The women are expert basket-makers, for which a ready market is obtained from tourists.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, quite a number of horses and cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

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Education.—None of these children have ever received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding and earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

BRIDGE RIVER BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves laid out for this band are along the left banks of the Fraser and Bridge rivers. The lands fit for cultivation are in small patches, where good crops of grain and vegetables are raised. The total area of the reserves is 9,761 acres. The natural features are bench-lands following the rivers, all requiring irrigation when cultivated. There are good grazing lands along the mountain slopes.

Population.—This band has a population of 106.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good and their dwellings and surroundings are in good condition.

Occupations.—They farm considerably, working with white settlers at various occupations, act as guides and packers to hunters and tourists and also engage in gold mining.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings, good horse-stables, a few head of cattle and pigs and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

CANOE CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on a small stream which empties into the Fraser river three hundred miles from its mouth. They have good agricultural lands, but, owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation, only a small portion is cultivated. They have an area of 16,129 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands, good grazing lands, fair timber-lands, and good hay meadows, from which they cut considerable hay for their stock.

Population.—The population of this band is 163.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band was good; the deaths occur from old age. Their dwellings are kept clean.

Occupations.—Farming, working with white settlers as cowboys and farm-hands, and hunting and fishing are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a fair class of dwellings and horse-stables, a large number of horses, a few cattle and pigs and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral, but occasionally there are cases of drunkenness; these, however, are very much on the decrease.

CAYOOSH CREEK BAND NO. 1.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Cayoosh creek where it joins the Fraser river two hundred and twenty miles from its mouth. It contains 367 acres. The natural features are bench-lands following the river and good grazing lands along the mountain sides.

Population.—The population of this band is 31.

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Health and Sanitation.—There was no serious sickness at this reserve, the deaths being from old age. The dwellings and surroundings are kept in excellent order.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing, hunting, gold-mining and working as labourers with white settlers are the principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very comfortable dwellings and good horse-stables. They have a few horses and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few of the children of this band have attended the public school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and temperate.

CAYOOSH CREEK BAND NO. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about four miles from Cayoosh Creek No. 1 reserve, on a bench above the Fraser river. It contains 785 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands and good grazing lands along the mountain sides.

Population.—The population of this band is 12.

Health and Sanitation.—The only death at this reserve was of old age. No other sickness occurred. They have comfortable dwellings, which are kept clean.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing and gold-mining are the principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings, good horse-stables, a few horses, cattle and pigs, and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few children from this band attend the public school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and temperate.

CLINTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Clinton valley and contains 1,073 acres. The natural features are small flats and meadow-lands along the banks of a small stream running through the reserve, and timbered mountain slopes afford good grazing.

Population.—The population of this band is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no sickness amongst these Indians of a serious nature. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept in good order.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming and working as labourers with white settlers, also hunting, fishing, and in winter they supply the village of Clinton with quantities of fire-wood.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, good horses, a few head of cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

DOG CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on a stream of that name which flows into the Fraser river three miles from the village; it contains 1,371½ acres. The natural features are open bench-lands requiring irrigation and good grazing lands on the hills and mountain slopes.

Population.—The population of this band is 15.

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Health and Sanitation.—The dwellings and surroundings of this reserve are kept in good condition.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hunting are their chief occupations.

Education.—A few children from this band have attended the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—In this respect they have gone backwards ; a few cases from this small reserve have been dealt with and the offenders severely punished.

FOUNTAIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Fraser river, 250 miles from its mouth. It contains an area of 1,864 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands and good grazing lands.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good, although there have been quite a number of deaths. These were mostly from old age. Their dwellings are kept in good order.

Population.—The population is 207.

Occupations.—These Indians farm considerably and are employed by white settlers as labourers at various occupations. During fall and spring they take out considerable gold from the Fraser river. They also hunt and fish.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables ; a few good horses, cattle and pigs and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a law-abiding and industrious people and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

HIGH BAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east and west sides of the Fraser river and contains 2,924 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands and good grazing-lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 54.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept in good order.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a good class of dwellings and horse-stables, horses, cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening, fishing and hunting are their chief occupation, and quite a number find employment with white settlers as farm-hands. They also engage in gold-mining during low water in the Fraser river.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making a comfortable living and are industrious and law-abiding.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

KANIM LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Bridge creek valley twenty miles to the east of the Cariboo wagon-road and contains 4,560 acres. The natural features are bench and meadow-lands along the creek bottom, good grazing-lands and excellent hay meadows. The rest of the reserve is covered with good timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 73.

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Health and Sanitation.—No sickness of any kind appeared amongst these Indians during the year. Sanitary regulations are well observed.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, a good class of horses, cattle and pigs and are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, working as farm-hands with white settlers, trapping, fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of this band.

Education.—Most of the children of this band have attended the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

LILLOOET BAND NO. 1.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on the west bank of the Fraser river, the remainder on the east side, and contains 1,418½ acres.

The natural features are good bench-lands suitable for cultivation, but owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation, there is not much land cultivated. There is good grazing and fair timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health; their dwellings are kept in good order.

Occupations.—The occupations are farming, gold-mining, hunting, fishing, working as labourers with white settlers, freighting, cutting fire-wood and acting as guides to tourists and hunters in search of big game such as bear, mountain sheep and goats.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a good class of dwellings, good horse stables, horses, cattle and pigs and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few of the children of this band have attended the public school at Lillooet.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and most of them earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are temperate and moral, although during the year quite a number of cases were heard before the justices for infractions of the law in this respect.

LILLOOET BAND NO. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west bank of the Fraser river about twelve miles from the village of Lillooet and contains 544 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands suitable for cultivation and some fair timber lands.

Population.—The population of the band is 8.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good; their dwellings are kept in good order.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening and occasionally gold-mining are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse stables, and a few horses and farm implements, sufficient for their wants.

Education.—A few of the children of the band have attended the public school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and morality.—They are temperate and moral.

PAVILION BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated both on the east and west sides of the Fraser river and contains 4,136 acres. Its natural features are good bench-lands, good grazing and fair timber lands.

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Population.—The population of the band is 65.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good; sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing, gold-mining and working as farm-hands with white settlers are their chief occupations.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a number of horses, some cattle and pigs and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Characteristics and progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making good progress.

Temperance and morality.—They are moral and temperate.

QUESNEL BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east and west sides of the Fraser river, three miles from the village of Quesnel. It contains 1,687½ acres. Its natural features are flat benches along the Fraser river, the upper benches being covered with heavy timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 56.

Health and Sanitation.—Most of the deaths were from grippe. The Indians were attended to by a medical man. Sanitation is not well observed about their premises and the majority of them are uncleanly in their habits.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are hunting, fishing, trapping, boating, and a few work as farm-hands with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a good class of dwellings and horse-stables, a few horses and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, but the majority are too lazy to cultivate their lands, depending almost entirely on fishing, hunting and trapping.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and moral.

SETON LAKE OR MISSION BAND, NO. 1.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Seton lake, and contains 2,085 acres. Its natural features are open bench-lands, timbered mountain slopes and poor grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 75.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good; most of the deaths were from old age. Sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening, packing, hunting, fishing, boating and gold-mining are their principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fair dwellings and horse-stables, a few horses and cattle, and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. They are not able to cultivate much land owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation purposes and in consequence are not making much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SETON LAKE OR ENIAS BAND, NO. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the east and west sides of Seton lake and contains 188 acres. There is only one man on this reserve and he makes his living by gardening, fishing and hunting.

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SETON LAKE OR SLOSH BAND, NO. 5.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the head of Seaton lake and contains 80 acres. Its natural features are bench-lands surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered.

Population.—The population of this band is 35.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good ; sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening, boating, hunting, fishing and packing are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fair dwellings and horse-stables, good horses and cattle and a few pigs and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SETON LAKE OR NECAIT BAND, NO. 6.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the foot of Anderson lake and contains 84 acres. Its natural features are bench-lands surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered.

Population.—The population of this band is 48.

Health and Sanitation.—Most of the deaths at this reserve were of old people. Sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening, freighting in boats and canoes, hunting, fishing, trapping and working as labourers with white settlers, are the principal occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a good class of dwellings and horse-stables, a few horses and cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making a comfortable living.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SODA CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on the east side of Fraser river and the remainder along the Cariboo wagon-road, about fourteen miles from the former. It contains 5,210 acres. Its natural features in the portion along the Fraser river are bench-lands, while the portion along the Cariboo wagon-road is meadowland. There is good grazing at both places and good timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 82.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept in excellent order.

Occupations.—Farming, teaming, working as farm-hands with white settlers, hunting, fishing and trapping are their principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have some good dwellings and horse-stables, good horses and cattle and are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and hard workers and are making good progress.

Education.—Some of the children of this band have been educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Temperance and Morality.—With one or two exceptions they are temperate and moral.

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STONE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the west bank of the Chilcoten river and has an area of 4,225 acres. Its natural features are bench-lands, good grazing lands and hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 100.

Health and Sanitation.—Most of the deaths at this reserve were from grippe and consumption. Their dwellings and surroundings are in a good sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing, trapping and working as farm-hands with white settlers are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, good horses and a few head of cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are inclined to be lazy, preferring to hunt and fish for a living rather than cultivate their lands; lately, however, they are doing better.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

TOOSEY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Riskie creek, a small stream flowing into the Chilcoten river. It contains 6,352½ acres. Its natural features are bench-lands, good grazing lands and hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 60.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good, and their dwellings and surroundings are in good order.

Occupations.—Farming, trapping, fishing, hunting and working as farm-hands, and cowboys with white settlers are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, good horses and cattle and are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

WILLIAMS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Williams Lake valley. It contains 4,613½ acres. Its natural features are good bottom-lands and excellent hay meadows surrounded by good grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 153.

Health and Sanitation.—The only sickness at this reserve was grippe. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept in good order, and there is a medical attendant within three miles of them.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening, teaming, hunting and fishing are their chief occupations, while some are employed by white settlers at various occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, horses, cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

Education.—Most of the children of this band have received the benefits of education at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are hard workers, industrious and law-abiding and are steadily progressing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

The year just closed has not been a very prosperous one for the Indians of this agency : owing to the very dry season, the grain and root crops were on many reserves almost a failure. Added to this was the great scarcity of salmon, on which they chiefly depend for their winter's food. I am sorry to report that for this reason it was necessary to obtain considerable relief.

The Indian women, as a rule, are industrious and greatly assist in the maintenance of the household by the sale of gloves and moccasins manufactured from the tanned deer-skins. They also gather in season large quantities of berries, which grow in abundance ; these they preserve for winter consumption. They are also expert basket-makers, which they manufacture from the cedar roots and for which they find a ready market at prices ranging from one to eight dollars each according to size.

The industrial school at Williams Lake has been kept fully supplied with pupils and efficiently conducted by the Rev. H. Boening, principal, and the various teachers and instructors under him. I take much pleasure in noting the great care and attention given to the girls attending this institution. I do not think an institution of this kind could be better conducted or kept in better order than this has been.

I have, &c.,

E. BELL,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, September 15, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy 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 June 30, 1905.

The respective reports and statistical statements received from the different Indian agents, as well as those coming from the industrial and boarding schools throughout this extensive superintendency were, as they came to hand, promptly forwarded for your information, and I am pleased in being able to state that these returns were in accordance with the desire of the department governing such matters, having been received in good time and being as nearly as possible, for the most part, in the required form.

Under the different headings formulated by the department the following summary of particulars bearing upon the subject in hand may, I trust, be found interesting and satisfactory, as showing in a general way the substantial progress being made to an encouraging extent by the aborigines through the many channels leading to a useful and prosperous position in the ranks of civilized advancement.

Population.—There has been a slight decrease in all the agencies, except the Northwest Coast, aggregating 94 throughout the whole of the superintendency.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of an epidemic of measles at Agassiz, in the Fraser agency, which, notwithstanding the medical aid, &c., rendered, caused the death of some of the very young children, and the prevalence of gripe amongst some of the old people in the Kootenay agency, the general health of the natives throughout British Columbia was satisfactory. I regret, however, that consumption, that most fatal of diseases, seems to be on the increase in some of the

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agencies, notwithstanding the steady advance of the efforts made to further improved conditions regulating their mode of life and habits generally and the close observance on the part of the different agents to the carrying out of the wise regulations of the department as to sanitary measures and precautions, &c.

Vaccination has been closely attended to, and, as the beneficial effects arising from the operation are being more generally experienced, the opposition offered in former years is dying out. The hospitals subsidized by the department in many of the agencies continue to produce the most satisfactory results by affording relief to the destitute Indians suffering from any form of disease requiring hospital treatment.

Resources and Occupations.—The following recapitulation affords a fairly full account of the different occupations and pursuits followed by the British Columbia Indians in their struggles for existence and advancement: canning clams and salmon, on a small scale; as fishermen and at other employments around the canneries during the fishing season; fur-sealing on their own account, and as hunters on schooners owned by white men; curing salmon, halibut and other fish products for sale and for home consumption; catching fish and hunting game in season, which they sell profitably at different cities and towns; building fishing-boats and other crafts, as well as canoes for their own use and for sale; manufacturing dog-fish and oulachon oil; farming, gardening and working as farm-hands on the ranches of their white neighbours; stock-raising and employment as cowboys on many of the cattle ranches; logging on their own account and working in saw-mills; employment as trimmers on ships loading coal, for which they are paid from \$3 to \$5 a day; loading lumber on ships for export, at which they earn equally high wages; as sectionmen on railways and labourers on provincial roads; as guides to hunters, miners and others; mining on their own account and for hire; hop-picking, dairying on their own reserves; fruit-culture; poultry-raising; making curios (mostly during the winter season), copied from ancient native models, for which they find a ready sale to tourists; working as carpenters, and in various capacities, chiefly in new towns springing up all over the province; cutting cord-wood for sale to canneries and to steamboat-owners on Crown lands; acting as interpreters; as lighthouse-keepers, and engaging from time to time in all such desultory occupations wherefrom they expect to derive sufficient remuneration to recompense them for their labour. The Indian women, it may be remarked, are also money-earners to no inconsiderable extent; during the canning season and at the hop-fields they find profitable employment; they engage extensively in the manufacture of baskets, which they dispose of profitably to tourists and others; they cure and dress deer and cariboo skins, out of which they make gloves and moccasins; and they frequently find a market for dressed skins, intact, they being useful for many purposes; mats from the inner bark of the cedar and of rags are also made, some of which are of an attractive and superior quality; they make their own and their children's clothing, being much assisted in the latter by sewing and knitting machines; they also gather large quantities of berries, which in some cases they sell among the white people, a major portion is, however, dried for winter use; in doing chores and laundry work for their white neighbours they also find considerable employment.

Buildings.—Throughout the majority of the agencies each year shows a great improvement in the class of residences as well as farm-buildings, outhouses, &c., being constructed. Quite a number of their dwelling-houses are large and commodious two-story edifices, while in addition to these are to be seen many cottages substantially constructed and of more or less ornate design. In some instances these residences are nicely painted and comfortably furnished, very frequently flower gardens tastefully fenced are attached, and where there are no gardens, potted flowers in the windows or on the verandahs are often seen. The Indians are each year, to an encouraging extent, becoming less childish in their estimate of money and instead of throwing it away in useless and unprofitable purchases, they now, in many instances, exercise care in selecting what may add to the comfort of themselves and families.

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Stock.—Where the land within the reserves is suitable, stock-raising is successfully carried on. The breed of cattle and horses is being each year improved and owing to a demand in the Northwest for such animals, the cayuse or native pony, which is very serviceable for packing purposes, is being got rid of, many from time to time being disposed of and a better class of animal obtained instead. As the Indians become more settled in their habits, they acquire sheep and pigs, which on account of being easily kept, prove profitable and, consequently, are being kindly taken to by the Indians. Poultry are also extensively reared, &c.

Farm Implements.—The Indians meeting so many competitors in the labour market, owing to the influx of whites and others into the country during late years, find that they can no longer make money easily when disposed to work at odd jobs outside of their reserves, and consequently give more attention to the resources within their reach, such as farming and stock-raising. They in very many instances prove most industrious and as they realize the benefits derived therefrom endeavour, when within their means, to obtain farm implements of the best and most improved kind; their efforts in this direction have to a pleasing extent been realized, as now, on many of the reserves, where the land is favourable to profitable agricultural pursuits, may be seen improved farm implements of every description, including reapers and binders, mowers and threshing-machines worked, some by steam, but mostly by horse-power. In addition to saving and harvesting their own crops, their enterprise, the fruits of their own labour, enables them to do considerable work at a fair profit for their white neighbours.

Education.—The industrial and boarding schools, of which interesting and full reports have been duly forwarded to the department, are doing good work and afford encouraging and satisfactory evidence of results most favourable to the efficiency of such establishments as a means of leading the Indians, young and old, to a more advanced civilization which, in addition to the advancement at present enjoyed, points to a more improved condition each year and to a consequent falling off, especially among the young and middle-aged natives, in their barbarous and superstitious beliefs and customs, which so retard the work of their well-wishers in all efforts towards the amelioration of their condition generally. It may be of interest to state that the suspicion and dread which filled the hearts of many of the parents, when these schools were not so well established, is dying out and is being replaced by a wholesome realization of the benefits conferred by a course of careful education and training upon the young people; this feeling is fully shown by the number of applications for admission into these comfortable homes where the pupils are treated with the greatest kindness and every care is taken of them physically, mentally and morally; the older Indians now take much pride in their offspring when they see them growing up under such promising auspices and being thus raised to a position not only enabling them to improve their own individual position, but also help their fellow-tribesmen and women, to whom they are a sort of providence and amongst whom they find profitable employment. The number of native stores conducted on the reserves by Indians, educated at these schools, is increasing, and not only that, but in some cases the confidence and ambition created by such enlightenment has induced a few to go into higher mechanical pursuits, on a small scale, with a fair chance of success. The female ex-pupils find employment in respectable families as nurse girls and general maid servants, &c., and give very good satisfaction. While upon this subject, I cannot very well close my remarks without according to the members of the different denominations under whose care and guidance these seats of learning are conducted, every praise for their devotion to the work in hand. It is also satisfactory to know that the pupils, as a general thing, prove intelligent and become amenable to the discipline necessary to proper order, and good management, thereby showing a desire to profit by the instruction afforded them and an appreciation of the great care bestowed upon them, with a view to their ultimate welfare, by their teachers and by the department.

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Religion.—Religious services and observances are practised by the christianized natives throughout the superintendency with commendable zeal and piety. Many of the pagan Indians from time to time join one or other of the Christian denominations, and although some still firmly adhere to the superstitious beliefs and customs prevailing in the olden times, there is every reason to hope that in a few years, as the older Indians pass away, all will be gathered into the ranks of Christianity. The number of churches and chapels is increasing, many of these places of worship being beautifully fitted up at a great expense, to the delight and pride of the worshippers.

Characteristics and Progress.—Being self-supporting, the British Columbia Indians are naturally to a great extent energetic and industrious, keeping their families in comfort and in some cases accumulating valuable property in stock and expensive farm machinery, &c. In many places they turn out voluntarily with teams and wagons, pick and shovel, and do extensive and valuable work on the public roads in the vicinity of their reserves. They are nearly all good handicraftsmen and have in places constructed substantial and in some instances extensive bridges, creditable to skilled workmen. Incited by the growing knowledge of the value of the land on their reserves as a matter of future support, they continue to erect miles of good fencing, and have devoted more attention to the working of the ground at their disposal. Some hundreds of tons of wheat are raised annually and delivered at the flour-mills. There are also striking instances of the capabilities of the natives as farmers and stock-raisers. In some instances individual Indians have large herds of as fine cattle and horses as can be seen on the majority of ranches owned by white men; others, though not so well off, are heading in that direction, and the cry for more land is not of infrequent occurrence. Efforts have been made on behalf of some of these to obtain leases of grazing mountain-land from the provincial government, and in some instances tracts of pasture-land have been purchased by the most enterprising. There are instances of individual Indians of a more independent turn than others, having branched out for themselves, leaving their reserves and, with the permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, pre-empting homesteads under the British Columbia Land Act; as a rule they do very well and afford a wholesome object lesson to their less energetic and ambitious tribesmen. They are in many settlements rapidly getting into the ways of the white man, taking a hearty interest in all such matters as tend to the welfare of the community generally.

Of course there are yet numbers of those whose situation and environments are less favourable to progress, and who, consequently, seem slow in their advance towards civilization and steady prosperity. It is, however, but a matter of time when these people, as a whole, will have settled down and adopted one or other of the many industrial occupations followed by their more enlightened white neighbours in their general battle for the means of maintaining a comfortable existence. At the present time they are, to a highly commendable degree, law-abiding and friendly, not only towards their own people, but to all others coming in contact with them. Crime is very rare in their communities and notwithstanding the many temptations that beset them through the machinations of worthless and evilly-disposed white men, &c., they pass through the ordeal creditably.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians in these respects are worthy of admiration, the manner of their lives exhibiting a higher standard of sobriety and morals than is to be observed in the conduct of many of the white people moving amongst them, whose bad example cannot but be deplored by every right-thinking person, acting as it must as a serious impediment to the efforts of the missionaries and others who are striving for the betterment of the native.

Much good has resulted from the efforts of the detective constables employed by the department in prosecuting and bringing to punishment unscrupulous persons caught selling or supplying intoxicants to the Indians, and there is a notable falling off in that nefarious traffic observable in the localities in which these officers have been acting.

General Remarks.—As is to be expected, owing to the fluctuations of the seasons,

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&c., there has been a falling off in the earnings of the Indians in some directions, while from other sources, hitherto unknown, springing from the settlement of the country and the consequent development of new industries, profitable employment has been afforded the Indians and all nationalities alike seeking a living in British Columbia.

The establishment of fish-traps on the coast promises a more or less extensive opening for remunerative labour, as does the development of the many mineral properties discovered on the island.

The earnings of the Indians engaged in sealing during the year reported upon has been most encouraging, the returns being fully fifty per cent greater than that realized during the previous season. The fishing at the salmon canneries was disappointing, the run of fish being less than usual, the Indians, however, fortunately obtained sufficient fall fish for their winter use and thus they experienced no privations on account of a shortage in that most important factor in their yearly food-supply. Whites and Indians, especially those who depend upon the success of the salmon fishing, are very much encouraged by the prospect of a large catch during the coming season, all indications pointing to such a result being most favourable.

It is to be regretted that consumption amongst the Indians seems increasing in some of the agencies, although in other respects the general health has been good.

The appointment of permanent salaried medical officers throughout the superintendency, as far as it is practicable to do so, continues to be much appreciated as being most effective in affording speedy relief to such of the indigent Indians as may require medical treatment.

In the localities where there are no resident physicians, such medicines as may be most useful are supplied to the agents and missionaries for dispensation amongst Indians who may be too poor to assist themselves in that direction.

Seed and Implements.—Occasionally applications are made for such relief, but with the general advancement of the Indians each year these demands are of infrequent occurrence.

The benefits arising from the assistance given by the department in the construction of dykes and irrigation ditches on some of the reserves continue to prove substantially satisfactory. To a considerable extent the bands thus aided are able to obtain fair crops from land that previously was quite unfit for cultivation and consequently unproductive. The assistance afforded the natives creates a healthy stimulus in the direction of increased labour upon and attention to their farms and is thus beneficial, not only to those directly profiting by the expenditure, but to others who from example are induced to make more active efforts on their own behalf.

In conclusion it affords me great satisfaction to be able to state that during my visitations throughout the superintendency a steady advance was generally noticeable, the Indians as each year advances falling more and more into the ways of their white neighbours, whom it is their ambition, in many encouraging instances, to imitate; no cases of destitution were apparent, while many evidences of advancement were to be seen in the direction of improved dwellings and more comfortable homes. Men, women and children were observed who were better clad and better fed than many whites of the poorer class; substantial fences were seen on some reserves for miles in extent; in some places productive kitchen gardens had been laid out, fruit and flowers being also successfully cultivated. Sheep, pigs and poultry, gave an air of comfort and prosperity to many of the native settlements, and, to a pleasing extent, children were to be seen clean, well cared for, healthy and happy. In nearly every village church-bells are to be heard at fitting intervals during each day, evidencing a peaceful, contented and devotional spirit, the happy results of the untiring efforts of those missionaries who have devoted their lives to the religious teaching of these native people.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
Indian Superintendent.

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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
REPORT OF INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER,
VICTORIA, December 15, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report touching the work carried on in connection with the Indian Reserve Commission in my superintendency during the year ended December 31, 1904. The department having been previously advised, on June 6, accompanied by Surveyor Green, I left Victoria en route to Pemberton Meadows, in the Fraser agency, to lay off an additional reserve for the Indians in that locality who for years, owing to the small reserves already apportioned for their use and support having been overflowed during high water, had been unable to raise potatoes or other crops and therefore suffered considerably, finding it most difficult to support themselves during the winter months.

As nearly all the available land in the neighbourhood had been taken up by white settlers, I found it most difficult to provide for the Indians' requirements; but, after some time spent in examining the surrounding country, and questioning the Indians as to their ideas on the subject, I was able to define a reserve of some 4,010 acres, mostly mountain-land with, however, in places, patches of very good soil fit for cultivation, which it is hoped will meet the requirements of the Indians in that direction. This reserve, it may be remarked, adjoining the land occupied by these people, the Lillooet river forming the boundary, will, from its nearness, be very useful as a run for their cattle, especially during the stages of high water. The Indians were very well pleased and felt grateful to the department for its consideration. I thought it well to have Agent McDonald present when laying off the last-named reserve so that he might understand the situation in his future dealings with the Indians.

It was my intention to have the reserve surveyed by Mr. Green while on the ground; but after several days spent in attempting to locate the township lines, he gave it up as impossible, and after the dimensions of the reserve were decided upon &c., we returned to Victoria. On June 28, accompanied by the surveyor, I proceeded to Trout lake, about twenty-four miles south of Kamloops, where I defined a small fishing station for the Kamloops Indians. This fishing camp has been under consideration for many years past, it being a location frequented by the Indians at certain times during the year for the purpose of taking fish for food. The land allotted is only fit for camping purposes, not being valuable for timber, agricultural pursuits or pasture.

On August 4, as usual accompanied by the surveyor, I left Victoria for the Chilcoten country, being joined by Agent Bell, at Hanceville, the objective point was Redstone Flat, where we arrived on August 10. At this place, close to the Chilanco river, these Indians have several dwelling-houses, stables and barns, where, they having heard that I was on my way to visit them, I was met by the chief, Charley Boy, and some of his people. These Indians had been settled in that locality for several years, and, being quite a distance from any white settler, had been desirous for some time of having a reserve laid off for them. Before leaving Victoria, I learned, at the provincial land office, that a man named Mr. Gentry, an American, had applied to purchase the land all around the little Indian village, where his posts were to be seen; the Indians naturally felt very bad about it, but behaved with commendable moderation, being most temperate in their utterances and very patient, saying that they had confidence in the department, and praying me to help them. On my return to Vic-

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toria, I laid the matter before the Provincial Land and Works Department, and it very considerably had the applications to purchase cancelled and allowed me to provide the Indians with the land so necessary to them.

Having returned to Hanceville, we left that place on August 11, and proceeded via Soda creek and Quesnel to Nazco river, about fifty miles from Quesnel, where a certain portion of the Kluskus Indians, who were the most progressive members of the band, had been settled for years, during which time they had done remarkably well, being very industrious and enterprising, affording an instructive and encouraging object-lesson to other Indians of a less progressive turn.

I there laid off a sererve of some 1,100 acres, mostly hay-land, there being however, a certain portion upon which grain and root crops may be grown when not subject to summer frosts, which are more or less prevalent in that section of the country. The Indians were highly delighted at having the land secured for their use, as they said they were fearful that some white man might jump the land occupied and used by them, and were afraid to increase their cattle or do much work lest they lose it all. Now they said that they would work hard and make comfortable homes for themselves and families.

The minutes of decision and plans of the allotments referred to above are being prepared and will be forwarded to the department as soon as they are completed and approved of by the provincial government.

It was my intention to visit Anaham lake, west of Bella Coola, as outlined in my letter of April 14 last, No. 476-7; but owing to press of other business I had to put it off for some future time.

Surveyor Green, under instructions, attended to the following work, viz.: In April we retraced the boundary lines of the Kapilano reserve; on the 20th of the same month he attended to some boundary dispute on Cowichan reserve; in August he was engaged in superintending construction of groins on the Cowichan river to prevent the land on the banks from being washed away; in September he proceeded to the Nass to assist the Indian agent in the Northwest Coast agency in certain work requiring attention, &c., &c.; in connection with all of which separate reports have been furnished the department giving full particulars.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
Indian Reserve Commissioner, B.C.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
STEAMER 'DANUBE' EN ROUTE TO NASS RIVER,
September 29, 1905.

A. W. VOWELL, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B. C.

SIR,—Referring to your letter to me of the 10th instant, No. 614-7, I have the honour to report that I arrived at Namu on the 14th, where I was met by Agent Morrow.

In consequence of that gentleman's representation that the Bella Coola river was at a low stage of water, and that work on its banks could now be more advantageously undertaken than at a late date, I decided to lie over for one trip of the steamer, and to ascertain what was necessary to be done in that vicinity.

I arrived at Bella Coola on the 15th, and spent the two following days examining the river and the reserve with a view to the subdivision of the latter.

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On the morning of the 19th a meeting of the Indians was held at which they decided on the plan of subdivision, and about thirty men agreed to contribute two days' work each on the river. The afternoon I spent clearing out the western boundary of the reserve.

The next two days I had fifteen men at work clearing log jams in the old bed of the river, and on the 23rd and 24th I employed a smaller gang on dams to stop the flow of water through the sloughs which threatened damage to the reserve.

The whole of this work has only cost the department 100 pounds of powder and the wages of one white man, who superintended the blasting and acted as foreman while I was engaged on another jam with part of the men.

On the 26th I ran a traverse line over the western boundary of the reserve to decide a dispute between the Indians and Mr. John Clayton as to its correct position.

On the 27th the steamer 'Danube' arrived, and I took passage on her for the Nass, where I purpose to finish the work at Stony Point and Lachkalsap, returning to Bella Coola in about a fortnight. In the meantime I have directed Mr. Johnson, my foreman, to continue clearing log jams so as to direct the river into its original course.

The weather generally has been good, and only half a day was lost on account of heavy rain.

With regard to the protection of the banks of the Bella Coola river, I am of the opinion that the plan suggested by Mr. Nordschow, in his letter to Mr. Morrow, of November 30 last, is impracticable, and that it would cost far more than estimated. The water on the two upper sections (shown on Mr. Nordschow's sketch) is deep and strong, and it would at present be difficult to throw out groins from the bank. I believe the most effective plan would be to open the original river bed, which is now closed by large log jams, and to close the mouths of the sloughs indicated by Mr. Nordschow, with brush dams. The cost of the work would be far less than Mr. Nordschow's plan, and would leave a surplus to be expended in groins at a future date, when the water against the banks is lower.

On examining the Bella Coola Indian reserve, I find that twenty acres of good land is the most that can be apportioned to each man. There are fifty-five men in the band, and about 1,100 acres to be subdivided. I think it doubtful whether the survey can be completed this autumn, for there are at least three weeks' work to be done, and it is improbable that the weather, at this time of year, will permit of operations being carried on continuously.

I have, &c.,

ASHDOWN H. GREEN,

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
PORT NELSON, NASS RIVER,
October 13, 1905.

A. W. VOWELL, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the completion of the survey of the Lachkalsap town site, and the subdivision of the Stony Point reserve, both on the Nass river.

I arrived at Port Nelson on September 30, and the following day proceeded up the river, but owing to a late start and a strong head wind, I was compelled to camp at Red Bluff, and only reached Lachkalsap on Sunday evening, October 1.

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The next day I made a preliminary survey of the village, and held a meeting of the Indians, at which the plan of the town site was agreed upon.

I completed this survey on Saturday, the 8th, having laid off forty-nine lots, and the same evening went to Stony Point, where I assisted Agent Morrow to subdivide the reserve at that place.

On my return I arrived at Port Nelson on the evening of the 12th to await the steamer 'Danube,' which is due to arrive.

I am now en route to Bella Coola, where I have more than enough work to occupy me until the winter sets in; I propose, however, if possible to define the allotments at Alert Bay on my way to Victoria.

I am glad to say that the weather was fine on every working day, though when travelling I experienced strong head winds and heavy rains.

I have, &c.,

ASHDOWN H. GREEN.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,

SURVEY REPORT OF A. H. GREEN,

VICTORIA, November 30, 1904.

A. W. VOWELL, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—With further reference to my reports of progress to you of September 29 and October 15, I have the honour to state that I arrived at Port Nelson, at the mouth of the Nass river, on October 12 to wait the arrival of the steamer 'Danube' which was then due.

On the evening of the 14th two canoes arrived from the south and the Indians reported that the 'Danube' had been condemned by the authorities as unseaworthy; that another steamer on her way to the Nass, the 'Boscowitz' had wrecked, and that a third, the 'Nell,' had been burnt near Port Simpson.

As three out of four vessels plying on this route were thus disposed of, and as no other vessels were likely to call at the Nass for some weeks, Mr. Morrow and I decided to take a boat to Port Simpson, which, being a port of entry, affords more chances of catching a passing steamer.

We arrived at Port Simpson on the 16th, after a very rough and dangerous trip; but although several vessels passed northward, it was not until the 24th that I was able to proceed on my way to Bella Coola on the steamer 'Tees.'

I arrived at Namu, at the mouth of Burke channel, on the 26th, and finding that no mail-boat would leave for Bella Coola for another fortnight, Mr. Morrow and I chartered the small steamer 'Swan,' he proceeding to Kenisquit and Bella Bella, on agency business, and leaving me en route at Bella Coola, where I arrived on the 28th.

During my absence no work whatever had been done on the river, partly on account of the Indians having been away at Bella Bella on a potlatch, and partly because of an exceptionally high freshet.

I found that the dams built by me a month ago across some large sloughs had stood well, and that the beds of the sloughs were now level with the tops of the dams. Some drift timber of large size had lodged in the old channels previously cleared by me, and a large jam had formed a short distance above the Indian village. The former I cleared away; the latter will be an advantage, as it will, at least temporarily, prevent the river from flowing against the bank in front of the village where damage has hitherto been sustained.

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The water in front of the village being shallow, I determined to throw a groin out from the bank at right angles and, while I was surveying on the reserve, Indians were employed under a white foreman to cut brush and haul it to the river. This they did, but when I proposed to build the groin, they objected to work, the reason given being that the water was too cold for them or their horses to work in. The two previous days some of them had worked in the water up to their waists and made no complaint, but now that it was only about four inches deep they struck. I attribute this to the fact that they had been dancing all night and giving small potlatches for the past fortnight. Having recently been paid off at the canneries, money is plentiful among them and even the high wages, \$1.75 per diem, will not induce them to work. In the spring when their money is spent, they will be only too glad to be employed; but I believe that the work can be more cheaply performed by white labour even though \$2.50 per diem be paid. One difficulty I had to contend with was the lack of appliances. I could not get a wheelbarrow in the settlement, and gravel to weight the dams had to be carried in handbarrows, thus doubling the cost. The axes, shovels and cross-cut saws used by the Indians were such that white men would decline to work with, and the Indian horses are light and unaccustomed to harness.

The subdivision of the reserve at Bella Coola into 20-acre lots was carried on by me simultaneously with the work on the river; but the weather was so bad and the days in the northern latitude so short that I thought it advisable to defer further operations until the spring, especially as the river was raising and no work could be done to advantage; I therefore on November 7, discharged the men and went on board the steamer 'Swan' en route to Namu, where I arrived on the evening of the 8th.

On November 12, the 'Tees' passed down, and I took passage on her for Alert Bay, arriving there on the following morning.

The next day I commenced the subdivision of a portion of the Indian industrial school reserves, and having completed the survey of the thirty-five lots, I took passage on the steamer 'Cassiar' on the 23rd for Vancouver, and arrived at Victoria on the evening of the 24th.

The work entrusted to me in your letter of September 10 last, No. 614-7, has now been completed with the exception of the subdivision of the Bella Coola reserve, and the protection of the banks of the river at that place. I estimate that this work will occupy me for at least a month, and from what I hear I believe that the middle of March would be the most advantageous time in which to prosecute both of these works. The river, I am informed, is then at its lowest stage and the survey could be made with less labour owing to the leaves being off the trees, and to the fact that the numerous sloughs that intersect the reserve will be almost, if not quite, dry. I should also have an opportunity of observing the river both at its highest and lowest stages, for in April generally occurs the highest water in the year.

The total amount so far spent on the river, not including travelling expenses, which have been charged to survey account, is about \$120, and the expenses incurred on the surveys at Lachkaltap, Stony Point, Bella Coola and Alert Bay to about \$320.

A statement of accounts and the plans of the several lands surveyed by me are in course of preparation and will be submitted to you without delay.

I have, &c.,

ASHDOWN H. GREEN,

Surveyor.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

REPORT OF CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, October 17, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to transmit my annual report as chief medical officer of the Department of Indian Affairs.

During the year it has been my endeavour to get in touch with the medical staff of the service and especially to obtain some accurate idea of the routine methods which have been usual among them in carrying out their work.

From an examination of the location of the reserves and the residence of the medical officers, especially in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, it will appear that frequent and regular attendance has hitherto, in some cases, been difficult. In addition to this difficulty, there is another akin to it, in some districts, as in the Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan bands and different bands in British Columbia, who are 'hunters' and who, except at short periods of the year, as for instance at treaty payments, do not reside on their reserves. There are again, as in the eastern provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and in some parts of Quebec and Ontario, bands so small in number and so inconveniently located for visitation by the medical officer that attention may be irregular or infrequent.

More particular inquiry and observation of the reports of medical officers bring into prominence yet other facts, which would seem to exist generally with regard to the relations between medical officers and the bands in whose interests they are engaged. There does not seem to have existed hitherto in most instances any idea on the part of the medical officers that the duties of their appointment included such as are generally expected of municipal medical officers and sanitary inspectors. It is further quite apparent that owing to their distance in some instances from the reserves, no such duties would, under the terms of their appointment, be possible. Due, presumably to these facts, there have been relatively few instances in which the medical officers have made any annual report of the health conditions of the bands. The agent has, in most instances, whether with or without the assistance of the medical officer, written his annual report, in which the sanitary conditions have been usually briefly referred to and the statistics of births, marriages and deaths been included more or less completely.

From a summary of the conditions as I have found them, it is apparent that great difficulties have existed and must continue to exist in obtaining for many bands such a medical and sanitary service as the department might desire to have. Before referring to any measures likely to improve the existing situation, it will be desirable to give some details of the health conditions, such as a study during the past year has made possible. With the beginning of the past fiscal year, blank forms were sent to all medical officers together with the following circular:—

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA,.....190..

DEAR SIR,—In view of the desirability of obtaining some accurate idea of the general health conditions of the various Indian bands, and in order that the character of the diseases prevailing amongst them from month to month may be known, the accompanying form has been prepared to take the place of the quarterly sheets formerly used by physicians paid by fees.

The several items asked for can readily be supplied from the day book or scribbler, the population being corrected for each month from the difference between births and deaths. It is suggested, however, that the form be filled in day by day, thereby avoiding the trouble of keeping any other day book. The totals can then be made quickly at the end of each month and the form forwarded, through the agent of the band, to this office. It is requested that the returns for this present quarter of 1904, be sent in as monthly statements on these forms instead of on the old quarterly sheets.

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It is not intended that the medical officers who are paid by salary shall necessarily give the particulars regarding miles travelled and the cost of visits and medicines; but the other particulars must be supplied. Any particulars which, owing to distance, the physician may not readily obtain shall be filled in by the agent before transmission to this office.

Yours truly,

PETER H. BRYCE,
Medical Inspector.

Difficulties with regard to forwarding a regular monthly statement of the health situation in the various reserves were stated in replies made by different officers based upon reasons differing in value, such as distance from bands, the wandering habits of bands, payment by fees, &c., but it may be said that a general desire was shown by these officers to assist in securing some systematic knowledge of the health conditions existing among the bands from month to month, such as has become possible regarding the health of the millions of people under municipal government in the several provinces of the Dominion.

The results obtained from these returns will be found in the following summarized table :-

TABLE showing the total Diseases by Classes obtained from Monthly Reports of Medical Officers for year 1904-05.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
I.—Epidemic diseases :—													
a. Typhoid fever.....	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
b. Small-pox.....	0	8	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	15
c. Measles.....	8	0	15	0	0	0	7	15	9	0	0	0	54
d. Scarlet fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Whooping cough.....	1	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
f. Influenza.....	17	8	6	2	1	5	12	0	8	4	3	5	71
g. Diphtheria and croup.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Other epidemic diseases.....	3	0	14	5	8	3	24	21	16	9	6	3	112
II.—Other general diseases :—													
a. Malarial fever.....	36	27	78	35	42	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	228
b. Tuberculosis.....	112	111	167	123	208	212	198	183	162	165	145	120	1,906
c. Scrofula.....	64	69	112	122	142	150	141	125	113	118	100	74	1,330
e. Syphilis.....	15	16	49	17	13	4	11	6	5	5	12	12	164
f. Cancer.....	2	0	2	3	1	3	3	2	1	0	6	2	25
g. Rheumatism and gout.....	140	112	131	162	173	172	181	129	101	89	86	76	1,552
h. Other general diseases.....	35	34	49	84	97	100	100	90	61	77	110	90	927
i. Alcoholism.....	2	5	3	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	21
III.—Diseases of nervous system :—													
a. Insanity.....	0	0	2	3	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	11
b. Epilepsy.....	5	13	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	28
c. Convulsions (not puerperal).....	4	2	5	5	6	0	3	9	1	4	2	2	43
d. Toothache.....	82	84	94	94	83	105	118	103	93	84	93	78	1,111
e. Other nervous diseases.....	3	14	5	13	8	0	18	6	11	7	3	2	90
IV.—Diseases of circulatory system :—													
a. Organic heart disease.....	61	93	151	112	78	93	123	109	94	94	88	78	1,174
b. Other diseases of circulatory system.....	7	16	5	11	6	3	8	11	3	4	2	3	79
V.—Diseases of respiratory system :—													
a. Acute bronchitis.....	59	52	78	79	88	92	110	93	81	96	92	72	992
b. Chronic bronchitis.....	39	43	64	61	60	65	72	58	41	50	49	50	652
c. Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	0	7	5	3	2	10	22	6	4	8	1	69
d. Pneumonia.....	7	0	23	12	11	14	51	14	8	11	14	3	178
e. Pleurisy.....	21	21	21	11	25	12	22	22	8	10	4	11	188
f. Asthma and emphysema.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
g. Other diseases of respiratory system.....	13	11	7	5	3	14	32	6	6	6	19	3	125

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TABLE showing the total Diseases by Classes, &c.—Continued.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
VI.—Diseases of digestive system :—													
a. Ulcer of stomach	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
b. Other diseases of stomach (cancer excepted)	118	125	150	138	142	151	148	122	112	94	97	114	1,511
c. Infantile diarrhoea and gastritis (infantile cholera)	19	5	11	26	8	0	35	2	7	13	16	4	146
d. Diarrhoea and enteritis (not infantile)	42	90	65	35	36	52	5	13	22	6	38	13	417
e. Dysentery	31	29	33	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	136
f. Hernia and intestinal obstructions	9	19	16	0	4	0	0	0	2	2	8	5	65
g. Other diseases of intestines (mainly constipation)	167	120	169	150	147	143	166	143	134	145	147	158	1,789
h. Diseases of liver	6	5	3	6	6	7	8	2	5	5	2	2	57
i. Peritonitis (not puerperal)	2	5	3	3	0	8	3	0	2	3	0	2	31
VII.—Diseases of genito-urinary system :													
a. Bright's disease	6	16	6	12	9	7	10	6	9	1	2	0	84
b. Other diseases of kidneys and adnexa	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
c. Diseases of bladder	9	15	5	20	9	19	2	9	6	9	2	5	110
d. Diseases of male genital organs	4	4	10	13	22	11	22	23	9	16	15	10	159
e. Metritis	0	10	12	18	10	27	24	5	3	0	9	4	122
f. Other diseases of uterus	1	11	21	3	2	15	26	0	12	1	4	3	99
g. Ovarian cysts and other ovarian tumors	2	12	16	14	4	13	7	8	6	5	1	0	87
h. Other diseases of the female genital organs	1	11	17	18	27	23	30	8	6	10	6	10	140
VIII.—Puerperal diseases :—													
a. Puerperal septicemia	0	0	0	2	16	9	3	15	0	0	0	0	45
b. Other accidents of pregnancy	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
c. Puerperal disease of breast	2	2	6	2	1	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	20
d. Other puerperal diseases	32	31	49	62	55	50	58	44	55	49	42	43	570
IX.—Diseases of skin and cellular tissue:—													
a. Erysipelas	25	14	29	16	14	12	13	9	10	13	8	7	170
b. Eczema	62	65	67	70	67	59	74	58	58	56	50	57	743
c. Other diseases of skin and its adnexa (cancer excepted)	15	2	55	14	7	4	33	20	7	3	6	6	172
X.—Malformations; diseases of infancy and old age :—													
a. Still births	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
b. Congenital debility and malformations	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
c. Other diseases of infancy	11	13	16	24	8	3	22	20	15	15	12	28	187
d. Senile decay	10	12	9	5	2	2	4	3	1	0	0	1	49
XI.—Injury	67	66	60	90	78	43	48	35	50	53	47	36	673
XII.—Accidents :—													
a. Gunshot	0	2	1	1	3	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	12
b. Drowning	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
c. Railways	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
d. Burns and scalds	1	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	12
e. Lightning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XIII.—Ill-defined causes :—													
a. Dropsy	5	0	2	11	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	25
b. Tumors	20	0	10	8	9	7	11	2	3	2	1	1	74
c. Other ill-defined causes	12	8	45	39	47	43	24	32	26	24	28	33	361
XIV.—Eyes :—													
a. Corneal ulcer	12	10	17	14	12	17	23	7	7	8	18	14	159
b. Conjunctivitis	45	49	43	57	49	40	36	18	33	35	36	34	475
c. Pterygium	0	12	24	42	39	52	42	35	32	11	12	33	334
Total													20,220

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From the data furnished by the returns, it is not to be inferred that the total sickness of the Indian population has been reported, but the complete reports from 33 of the largest bands containing a population of some 27,400, and partial reports on 63 bands with a population of some 52,700 Indians, being about 74 per cent of the total Indian population, are valuable as illustrating the classes of diseases which prevail amongst them. Examining the classes of diseases, it is most remarkable to note the great freedom of the bands throughout the whole Dominion from epidemic diseases or the acute contagious. But 15 cases of small-pox, 54 of measles and 16 of whooping-cough were reported, while no cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria have been recorded. The heading 'Other Epidemic Diseases' includes 112 cases; the majority of which consisted principally of colds, sore-throat, &c. The class of 'General,' or what are generally called constitutional diseases, presents, on the other hand, very different figures and includes those diseases which seem everywhere to have been the result of contact of the so-called civilized races with the native untutored races of the several continents. In all, 1,906 cases of tuberculosis were reported; to which 1,330 cases returned as scrofula, which represents some chronic or sub-acute form of tuberculosis, must be added. In all, 3,236 cases have occurred, although it is probable that some of these cases were reported from month to month. There were in all but 165 cases of syphilis reported, which would seem to contradict in large measure popular statements made, it would appear, without any accurate medical authority therefor.

Rheumatism claims, as might be expected, a very large number of patients, and with it are associated many cases under the heading of 'Other General Diseases.' Together they give 2,479.

With much that has been said regarding the Indian being addicted to strong drink, it is remarkable that but 21 cases of alcoholism are reported.

Under Class III, or 'Diseases of the Nervous System,' there is a remarkable freedom when compared with similar diseases among the white population. There were but 11 cases of insanity, 28 of epilepsy and 43 of convulsions, which doubtless include mostly the disease in children, with 90 included in 'Other Nervous Diseases.' Tooth-ache naturally takes a prominent place, having in all 1,111 cases. Of diseases of the circulation, there is the very considerable number of 1,174 cases, but owing to its chronic character it is probable that the same cases are not infrequently repeated from month to month. The total cases of 'Diseases of the Respiratory System' number 2,086 of bronchitis, pneumonia and pleurisy, with 125 ill-defined. The comparison of these with the total for tuberculosis and scrofula is of interest, since compared with the white population, the number of cases of lung diseases, apart from tuberculosis, is comparatively small.

Under Class VI it appears that the diseases of the digestive system are large in number, there being 2,753 in all, dyspepsia and constipation prevailing.

Under Class VII the paucity of kidney diseases as compared with those in the white population is quite remarkable, and the same may be said of diseases of other organs of the genito-urinary system.

Of the diseases under Class VIII, the puerperal class, there appear but 45 of puerperal fever or septicemia, but a not inconsiderable number of varied ailments under the heading 'Other Puerperal Diseases.' One is inclined to the opinion that here, as in some other classes, the indefiniteness is due to lack of systematic care in the examination of cases.

Skin diseases, 1,085 in number, consist chiefly of eczema, so generally associated with errors of digestion and disregard for cleanliness.

Not many cases are found amongst the diseases of immature birth and senile decay, as Class X has but 242 cases in all. Naturally the number of injuries, 673, is considerable, but the accidents, as gunshot wounds, are remarkably rare.

Under Class XIII, a class of ill-defined causes, the number, 460, cannot be considered excessive under the circumstances.

The total cases of eye disease, 968, is not large, remembering the small houses and teepees, often with a central fire, in which Indian families live. The number of

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cases of pterygium reported, 334, is quite notable and interesting. In all 20, 220 cases received medical attention.

From statistics received it is at once apparent that there are so notable differences between the death-rates of different provinces and even of different bands in the same province that a more than general reference seems desirable.

Arranged by order, the mortality as shown in the province of Quebec is least, being 22.2 per 1,000; that of Ontario being next at 26.6 per 1,000; New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island 33.7; British Columbia 39.6; Manitoba and the Territories 42.6, and Nova Scotia 45.6 per 1,000. But the mortality by bands must be examined yet more closely, if information of importance is to be obtained. There are differences as great or greater than will be found between two towns, one with a good water-supply and sewerage, the other not having either. Thus we find the following:—

STATEMENT TO ILLUSTRATE THE RANGE OF DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 IN DIFFERENT BANDS.

Quebec—

Band.	Population.	Death-rate.
{ Mohawks of St. Regis.	1,448	22.64
{ Abenakis of St. Francois du Lac.	280	35.7
{ Iroquois of Oka.	482	18.6
{ Micmacs of Restigouche.	489	38.8
{ Algonquins of River Desert.	390	12.5
{ Hurons of Lorette.	452	33.1

Ontario—

{ Six Nations.	4,267	18.9
{ Chippewas of Walpole Island	596	38.6
{ Chippewas of Saugeen.	396	15.1
{ Chippewas of Sarnia.	346	52.0
{ Mohawks of Bay Quinté.	1,297	6.9
{ Chippewas of Rama.	228	52.6
{ Chippewas of Nawash.	383	23.5
{ Chippewas of Kettle Point.	97	29.9
{ Mississaguas of Mud Lake.	182	10.9
{ Ojibbewas of Rat Portage.	959	45.8

Manitoba and Territories—

{ Saulteaux No. 5.	283	10.6
{ Saulteaux No. 65, 66.	378	32.0
{ Crees, Saddle Lake.	762	1.3
{ Crees, Hobbema.	655	50.3
{ Touchwood Hills Crees.	914	22.9
{ Peigans of McLeod.	499	70.7
{ Crees of Carry the Kettle.	208	9.6
{ Beavers of Bull's Head.	205	68.2

British Columbia—

{ Kootenay Lake Agency Bands.	608	8.2
{ West Coast Agency Bands.	2,264	47.3
{ Cowichan Agency Bands.	1,888	27.0
{ Fraser River Agency Bands.	2,876	38.6
{ Upper Skeena and Babine Agency Bands.	2,972	28.6
{ Kamloops-Okenagan.	2,533	33.5

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A casual glance at the preceding figures reveals enormous differences in the mortality rate of bands whose number, location, degree of education and advancement have apparently so much in common that one must at once conclude that there are deep-seated causes for such differences, which are not to be explained by mere generalization on either location or race. Bands having notable differences in the death-rate are coupled all through for comparison.

Thus, if one compared the Mohawks of St. Regis with the Abenakis, almost on the same lake, one would conclude that it must be a tribal difference in favour of the Mohawks. The same would be said of the Iroquois of Oka as compared with the Micmacs of Restigouche, and of the Algonquins of River Desert compared with the Hurons of Lorette.

Turning to Ontario and comparing the Six Nations with the Chippewas of the Thames, one would say the result was undoubtedly due to tribal superiority, while the same will be said of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté as compared with the Chippewas of Rama or the Mississaguas of Mud Lake when compared with the Ojibbewas of Rat Portage. Extend the comparison to the bands of the prairies, and at once one sees the same striking differences. But there seems here almost nothing to mark tribal superiority. Two bands of Saulteaux have rates of 10.6 and 32.0 respectively; two bands of Crees vary as 50.3 to 1.3; Peigans have a rate of 70.7 as compared with 22.9 of the Touchwood Hills Cree band, while the Bull's Head band of Beavers have 68.2 as compared with 9.6. In British Columbia and the eastern provinces there does not seem to be the same notable extremes, but that of Kootenay Lake 8.2 as compared with the others is most illustrative. Having drawn these comparisons, have we in any way got nearer an explanation of the decimating death-rate in some bands and of the rate as low as, or lower than, the white population in others? it is well at any rate to have the facts, and further it is of equal importance to know that there is no evidence anywhere to show that the Indian's inevitable destiny is to pass, like his food, the buffalo, to the Happy Hunting Grounds.

And yet some of these death-rates are so great, so abnormal, in bands situated on the best of soils in the most favoured-climates, that we are forced to examine closely and try to obtain for ourselves a true clinical picture of the situation as it exists. Why, for instance, have the Chippewas of Sarnia and Walpole Island year after year, shown so frightful a mortality? Those of Sarnia adjoin the town, have beautifully situated lots on the river road and adjoining lands. The lands, however, speaking generally of the district are a heavy clay, which in the early years of that flat western country proved malarious and unhealthy for the white population, and it was not until the forests had been cut away in large degree and the ground drained, that malaria and typhoid largely disappeared. The reserve has simply, for whatever reason it may be, not kept pace with the surrounding country in improvements. The poor farming has its associated small, ill-constructed, and in some cases, ill-kept houses, and in most cases surface holes in the clays are the source of the water-supply. But it is quite remarkable that almost everything that has been said of the soil of this reserve may be said of the Grand River Six Nation reserve and yet we have the difference. Perhaps there has been a greater admixture of white blood in the Six Nations; it may be that the general climatic conditions of this inland situation are more favourable, but the real and essential difference is that the Chippewas have lived much by other work than farming available in Sarnia and on the river, while the lawlessness in the matter of liquor-selling, peculiar to the border, has helped to make the difference. It is primarily a difference in moral development, with its accompanying lagging behind in material advancement, both of which are chief factors in determining the health of any people. If the health of the Chippewas of Saugeen be compared with that of the Sarnia band, the truth of these remarks will be apparent. Away from deteriorating influences the band prospers and has maintained physically a high degree of health. A comparison of the mortality of the Chippewas of Rama with the high degree of health of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, similarly serves to illustrate

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that with intellectual and material advancement, the death-rate in the Indian bands lessens to the same extent. Doubtless a closer inquiry than has been possible would serve to explain some of the remarkable differences in the rate in the Territories. What possible reason why the Saulteaux of two neighboring reserves should have death-rates standing as 10·6 to 32·1 or why two Cree bands should have rates as 50·3 to 1·3, or a Peigan band at McLeod have a mortality of 70 in 1,000 on the very plains where we advocate sending our consumptive with the greatest assurance of recovery? The examination of the peculiarities of any table of death-rates adequately explains the whole situation to the medical man. There are no great or essential differences between any two of these bands. Much the same in time in their advance toward civilization, in a climate containing the very elements of healthfulness, far, in most cases, from the contaminating influences of towns, freedom from fire-water and wholly outdoor in their occupations, why do they die? Four years ago, thousands of cases of small-pox occurred in the Territories, but only in limited areas. Not many occurred amongst the Indians. The half-breed, unprotected, suffered very widely, but amongst the neighbouring Galicians not a single case appeared. Why did these things occur? Simply because infection was prevented from spreading by vaccination and isolation in the two cases, and in the other it had been neglected and had to be dealt with radically. The Indian bands, as the statistics prove, suffer practically from only one disease to an extent greater than do the neighbouring white population. The infection, introduced some way or other as truly as small-pox was, into some bands, nay more, some families of some bands, just as amongst families of white people, has produced its logical consequences, 30, 40, 50, 60, even 70 of a death-rate per 1,000.

From the cabins on the reserves, the children are gathered very largely into boarding and industrial schools, where they occupy dormitories, varying in air-space and other sanitary requisites and are under supervision varying as greatly as the health conditions on the reserves.

From reports made by Dr. T. D. Lafferty, of Calgary, medical officer for several reserves, it is learned that there are great differences in the physical conditions of the children at some of the best of these schools—the conditions in some of them being very good, while in others they are the reverse.

The statements in these reports are of unusual interest since they cover the results of the inspection of six schools by one medical officer in the same district and illustrate varying results extending over years in a single inspectorate. If anything were needed to illustrate the remarks already made regarding death-rates from consumption, abundant facts are supplied in these reports. A good building, good supervision, prompt action in isolating and operating early in each case of scrofula or tuberculosis have served to lessen the dangers of infection, until the medical officer is able to report that in the two schools nearest him there were at time of reporting no tubercular cases. Without presuming to deal with any question of the schools other than the health problem, it may be said that there is but one method of maintaining a high standard of health amongst the pupils, and this is by applying exactly the same principles as are utilized in stamping out contagion of any other nature.

Our medical officers in many cases are showing a most active interest in this problem and all are at one regarding there being but one method of dealing with it, viz.: close and frequent inspection, especially of the children and adolescents, and prompt treatment with removal of infected persons to sanatoria, hospitals or tents, where the danger to others will be reduced to a minimum. Thus the medical officer of the Six Nations reserve demonstrates the contagious nature of tuberculosis in relation to certain houses and cases on the reserve, where the disease has existed during the past five years. There was an average of 110 cases of persons exposed in eighteen houses, and two, three and four cases of infection from a single case. Dr. Holmes, who has been resident physician on the reserve for years, has written so apropos of the situation which has been herein discussed that his remarks, dealing as they do exactly with a concrete case, are quoted: 'It has

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always been my opinion that to cope effectively with the spread of tuberculosis here, we must have some means to isolate the patients, particularly those in the advanced stages. I mean by isolating them, to have some cottages or a small consumptive hospital for winter accommodation, and then have tents, double-walled tents, &c., as the cases and weather conditions demand to place these patients in so that they are removed from their homes . . . the houses here are small, the families usually large. . . From these facts, you will readily understand that to check the spread of tuberculosis, we must have some place to take the patients away from their homes.'

The report would be incomplete without a reference to the practical question of how ends, so desirable, are to be made possible. From figures already given, it will appear that the death-rate is wholly abnormal, amounting to, on an average, 34.70 per 1,000. The difference between badly infected reserves and healthy reserves has been shown, and it may be affirmed absolutely, from experience elsewhere, that the rate could be reduced in some bands at least to 20 per 1,000. This means that instead of only 174 of an increase in over 100,000 Indians, there would be an additional 2,000 added through lives saved annually. This argument of saving lives and preventing sickness is old and familiar *ad nauseam* to the municipal public, to whom public health preventive measures have long been preached. But, since it is true, it has gradually acted as a leaven, the fruits of which are in Canada, as in England, death-rates much below 20 in the 1,000. Desirable as it might be to extend the work at once, prudence would dictate that two or three of the larger centres of Indian population be chosen, wherein to institute experimental work. Elsewhere we should have a tent attached to a local hospital, where cases would be watched and cared for, while on the Six Nation reserve, or elsewhere, could be supplied a double-walled tent or small cottage hospital, located convenient to the resident physician, to which cases dangerous in their homes to other inmates might be taken for treatment. In no sinile instance quoted, would any serious expense to the department be required, while, in the absence of such sickness, the attention of the teachers in the schools could be devoted fully to their proper work and of households to their peculiar duties.

I have, &c.,

P. H. BRYCE,

Chief Medical Officer.

REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS

OF

BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN HOME,
FORT WILLIAM, July 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit our annual report of the St. Joseph's Home, for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The St. Joseph's Home on the Fort William reserve, is situated on the south bank of the Kaministiquia river, between East and West Fort William and about four miles from the picturesque Mount McKay.

Land.—About one acre of land surrounds the home, situated in Thunder Bay district. The land is divided into playgrounds, one for boys and the other for girls, vegetable garden and flower garden. The land produces very fine vegetables, though the soil is sandy and the season short. The land is the property of the school.

Buildings.—The home is frame on a stone foundation. The dimensions are 95 x 45 feet. Some painting and decorating done on the interior, helps to make the home more attractive.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for about seventy-five pupils and a staff of twelve.

Attendance.—The attendance at the home during the year was seventy-three pupils; forty-eight girls and twenty-five boys.

Class-room Work.—The pupils attend two sessions daily, except some of the larger girls who assist in the laundry once a week. Pupils have regular time for study, and their progress during the year was very satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—Although the garden is very small, the vegetables produced help to supply the home. The boys take great pride in keeping it in good condition.

Industries Taught.—Cooking, sewing, darning, knitting, laundry and general housekeeping are taught the girls. The boys are taught habits of neatness and cleanliness, and to work in the vegetable garden and to attend to the flowers and lawn.

Moral and Religious Training.—Earnest efforts are made to instil the children with a love for religion and good morals. The conduct on the whole has been very good.

Health and Sanitation.—During February an epidemic of measles and fever was prevalent on the reserve, lasting about two months. Sixteen children of the home were stricken. Of these two died. The home has been thoroughly disinfected, and the sufferers seem stronger after the attack.

Water Supply.—We have an ample water-supply, conveyed to the apartments by means of pipes attached to a windmill.

Fire Protection.—There is in readiness seventy feet of hose, two fireman's axes and three Star glass-lined fire-extinguishers.

Heating and Lighting.—The home is heated by means of three large hot-air furnaces, wood being the fuel used. The only means of lighting are coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—In fine weather the children enjoy outdoor games in their respective playgrounds. The games mostly enjoyed are base-ball, football, hide and seek, croquet, fishing and boating in season.

General Remarks.—During the year concerts were given by the children. These were largely attended, and all expressed themselves as highly pleased with the work done by the children in this way.

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We feel very grateful to the pastor of the mission for the generous supply of milk and vegetables, as well as many gifts for the children, but most of all for his untiring interest in the welfare of all that concerns the home.

We have, &c.,

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWK INSTITUTE,
BRANTFORD, August 10, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the Mohawk institute for the year ended June 30, 1905.

This institution was established by the 'Company for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England and parts adjacent thereto,' established, 1649; chartered 1661, called briefly the 'New England Company,' in the year 1831.

Location.—In the township of Brantford about one and a quarter miles from the market square of the city of Brantford.

Land.—The land comprises three hundred and ninety acres, as follows:—Lot No. 5, Eagle's Nest, township of Brantford, ten acres; Crown grant (on this are the buildings), and one hundred and ninety-four acres, by license of occupation; Mohawk Glebe lot, city, one hundred and eighty-six acres.

Buildings.—The new building occupied in October last is in the form of the letter H, built of red brick, with cut stone basement, roofed with shingles, laid on asbestos paper. The main building is 79 x 42 feet, and has two wings 60 x 36½ feet each. The building is two stories high with basement and attic.

The Main Building.—In the basement are the stores, including insulated cold store, officers' dining-rooms, boiler-room, girls' clothing-rooms and lavatory. On the first floor are the offices, sewing-room, and female officers' rooms. The second floor contains the superintendent's residence and two sick-rooms.

North Wing.—In the basement is the kitchen and dining halls; on the first floor, class-room, master's room and farm men's rooms; on the second floor is the boys' dormitory.

South Wing.—The basement comprises the girls' play-room, boot-room and flush-water-closets; on the first floor is the class and assembly room, and on the second floor is the girls' dormitory. Each dormitory has an iron fire-escape and door opening into the main building. Boys' play-house, 74 x 20 feet, two and a half stories; laundry, 30 x 20·3 feet, two stories; dairy, 18 x 13 feet; barn and cow-stable, 97 x 35 feet; silo (cement), 30 x 16 feet; hog-pens, 72 x 30 feet and 60 x 13·4 feet; horse and cattle stables, 82·8 x 22·5 feet, with room for sixteen horses and sixteen cattle. Other buildings are: carpenter's shop, implement-house, drive-house, wagon-shed, poultry-house, two greenhouses and an ice-house.

Attendance.—The attendance on June 30, 1905, was fifty-four boys and fifty-four girls, and ten officers and employees.

Attendance.—The attendance on June 30, 1905, was fifty-four boys and fifty-four girls, classified as follows:—

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	Pupils.
Standard I.	15
“ II.	20
“ III.	11
“ IV.	16
“ V.	26
“ VI.	20
Total.	108

The average attendance for the year was eighty-eight. During the last six months, thirty-one pupils have been admitted.

Class-room Work.—This covers the full course prescribed by the department and the first year of high school work. Five pupils passed the examination for entrance into the high school.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. in summer; and in winter from 8.45 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m.

All the pupils in standards IV, V and VI, have private study from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Pupils form two divisions 'A' and 'B.' One week 'A' division attends school in the morning and 'B' division in the afternoon; the next week the order is reversed.

The pupils in standards I and II are in school full time throughout the year.

Farm and Garden.—The department shows good returns for the year, supplying the institution with provisions, \$1,185.75; and cash sales, \$3,458.71; and time and labour on new buildings to the value of \$600.

Industries Taught—Carpentry and Cabinet-making.—Most of the fixtures and furniture of the school have been made by the carpenter and his boys.

Farming.—Farming gardening and the care of greenhouses form the principal occupation of the boys and include the management of a dairy of over thirty cows and the raising of pigs, also the cultivation of plants and flowers for market.

Girls' Work.—The girls are trained for domestic work, including sewing, knitting, dressmaking, cooking, baking, laundrying and butter-making. They make all their own clothing, also that of the boys, with the exception of the best tweed uniform, an issue of which is purchased every other year.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are conducted for the whole school daily, and divine service at the Mohawk church (His Majesty's chapel of the Mohawks) at 11 a.m. on Sundays. Religious instruction is given daily in the schools and on Sunday from 9 to 10 a.m., 2.30 to 3.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

The boys are organized as a company of cadets, divided into four sections, under senior boys, who are responsible for the cleanliness and order of their respective sections. Four section monitresses exercises similar supervision over the girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been very good and the sanitation is excellent, as the drainage is connected directly with the city sewers.

Water Supply.—Pumped by windmill into tanks, will shortly be supplemented, when necessary, with the supply from the city waterworks.

Fire Protection.—This is now being installed in connection with the fire department of the city—four hydrants with supply of hose, two stand pipes with hose connections on all floors, four chemical fire-extinguishers and two dozen blaze-killer tubes, placed in the various buildings, axes and extension ladders.

Heating and Lighting.—Both wings occupied by pupils have coal furnaces of large capacity, estimated to change the air in school-rooms and dormitories every hour. The main building is heated with hot water, the sewing-room having a radiator constantly supplied with fresh air from the outside.

All buildings including horse and cow stables are lighted by electricity.

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Recreation.—The recreation hours are one hour at noon, two hours in the evening in summer and one hour in the winter, and for school divisions throughout the year from 4 to 5 p.m., also one half holiday each week.

There is no school from July 16 to August 21. During this time the teachers take their vacation, each pupil has half a day holiday and the industrial work of the institution goes on as usual.

The boys are furnished in their playground with swings and horizontal bars, they also have a field where they play lacrosse, baseball and football. The girls are provided with swings, croquet, balls, ping pong, skipping ropes, &c. Those who prefer to read are furnished with magazines and books from the school library, and the boys have the daily newspapers sent to their reading-room.

I have, &c.,

R. ASHTON,

Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,
MUNCEY, September 27, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the Mount Elgin Industrial Institute for the year ended June 30, 1905. This institute was established by the Methodist Missionary Society in the year 1847.

Land.—The land comprises two hundred and twenty-five acres, situated on the west bank of the River Thames in the county of Caradoc and the township of Middlesex, Ontario. One mile to the north of the institute is situated the Muncey Station of the Courtright branch of the Michigan Central railway. Our nearest city is St. Thomas, fifteen miles by wagon road and thirteen miles by railway:

Buildings.—Buildings are as follows:—The main building is four stories high, built of brick on a stone basement and was erected in 1895. The annex was erected in 1847, the walls being of brick resting on a stone foundation. In 1897, the brick work of the annex was carefully plastered with cement mortar and beaded in squares. This has proved a success in preserving the old and somewhat unevenly burnt brick of which the original wall was constructed and at the same time gives the building a pleasing and substantial appearance. Laundry—A substantial two-story brick building. All the above have slate roofs. The boys' lavatory and gymnasium is a frame building of two stories on a brick basement. This building, as also the laundry, is much in need of repair. The outbuildings comprise carpenter and shoe shop, implement-sheds, carriage-house, horse-stable, and pig-pen, together with two grain barns on brick and concrete basements which are used for the stabling of cattle.

Grounds.—Extensive playgrounds lie to the south and north of the main building, while in front is situated an attractive lawn and driveway.

Accommodation.—The buildings are ample for the accommodation of from one hundred and ten to one hundred and fifteen pupils, together with a staff of twelve officers.

Attendance.—The number of pupils authorized by the department for this institute is one hundred. The attendance for last year averaged one hundred and one.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work of the year has proved very satisfactory. Four pupils wrote on the high school entrance examination, three were successful,

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while three senior pupils successfully passed the public school leaving examination. A room for manual training is available and an effort will be made to equip and furnish it as soon as the laundry and boys' gymnasium are placed in condition of repair.

Farm and Garden.—The farm is composed of two hundred and twenty-five acres, about equally divided between the river flats of alluvial deposit and uplands of a sandy loam resting on a boulder clay foundation. The former makes excellent meadow and corn lands, while the sandy loam is well adapted to gardening and lighter crops.

Industrial Work.—The boys are taught all branches of general farm work such as ploughing, harrowing, cultivating, tile draining, planting and management of corn, beans and roots, the rearing and training of horses and the management and feeding of cattle. The girls are taught all branches of domestics work such as baking, cooking, general housework, making and mending of garments, and laundry work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers with responsive reading of the scriptures are conducted for the whole school daily and the pupils attend divine service at the Colborne church, Muncey Mission, at 10.30 a.m. each Sabbath. Bible study is conducted in the institute chapel each Sabbath from 2.45 to 3.45 p.m. and 7 to 8 p.m.

Health.—The general health of the pupils has been good. One boy discharged, suffering from tuberculosis, died shortly afterward in the hospital at Sarnia. Another suffering from the same dread disease, but having no home, was cared for in the private hospital of the institute, and his remains interred in the Chippewa burying ground of the Caradoc reserve.

Water Supply.—The water-supply having been condemned by the inspector of Indian agencies and also by the public school inspector of West Middlesex, an effort was made to separate waters coming from uplands lying to the west from waters flowing from a gravelly ridge lying to the south. The former is conducted beneath the garden and orchard in galvanized iron pipe and is used at the barns and yards only; the latter is being forced to the institute by an hydraulic ram for domestic use. The windmill, which served for a number of years to pump water to the tanks in the attic of the main building, having failed, recourse was had to the placing of a concrete dam across a small ravine emptying into the river some sixteen chains west by north-west of the main building. An hydraulic ram was installed below this dam and galvanized iron pipe laid to the attic and has proved a great success. Only one difficulty presents itself. The extremely dry autumn and winter of the past year showed the necessity of a larger water-supply than the ravine furnished. This we hope to be able to supplement from another source. The adjustment of our water-supply as above described, proved a serious drain upon the time of the staff and our finances.

Fire Protection.—Chemical extinguishers and buckets filled with water are kept in the corridors of the main building. The two small tanks situated in the garret of the main building, though altogether inadequate in capacity for effective service, are now through the use of the hydraulic ram constantly supplied as was impossible when dependent upon the windmill for power. The annex, laundry and extensive outbuildings are entirely without protection. A reasonably effective system could be installed at a small cost.

Heating.—The heating of the main building and annex is furnished by three coal-burning hot-water furnaces. In the latter case the furnace proves insufficient and supplementary heaters in the form of stoves are placed in the school-rooms. A new furnace is needed for the boys' lavatory and gymnasium.

General Remarks.—Pupils going out from the institute are eagerly sought for and employers speak highly of the training and ability of ex-pupils in their service.

The extremely severe winter of 1903-04 destroyed all winter wheat in this section, our share of loss being fifty acres. This necessitated the purchase of flour throughout the entire year and at an unusually high price. This added to the increased cost of almost all items of supply, together with the failure of the corn crop

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of the season of 1904, occasioned by a cold wet spring and severe frosts at an early date in September, coupled with unremunerative prices for cattle and pigs, makes the year one of extreme difficulty in matters of finance, especially so in view of the extra cost in placing our water-supply in a reasonably efficient condition. The above mentioned conditions account for the heavy excess of expenditure over receipts as shown in the financial statement and may be expected to affect the finances of the year to follow.

I have, &c.,

T. T. GEORGE,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THE SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES,
SAULT STE. MARIE, August 29, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Shingwauk and Wawanosh homes are situated on the bank of the St. Mary's river, one and one-half miles east of and within the town limits of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario.

Land.—The area of land in connection therewith is ninety-three acres, comprising park lots 1 and 2, in the Tarentorus township, which was acquired by purchase, and is held in trust by His Lordship the Bishop of Algoma—originally forest, the land is now, with the exception of a few acres, cleared.

The soil is extremely light and rocky, and is best adapted for grazing purposes.

Buildings.—The buildings are admirably situated, fronting the river and consist of:—

1. The Shingwauk and Wawanosh homes, main block, 160 x 37 feet, with various wings and principal's residence adjoining, in which are the offices of the institution, kitchens, visitors' entrance-hall, staff-rooms, furnace-rooms, lavatories and dormitories.
2. A little to the east and almost in line with the main block stands a large two-story frame building, 60 x 30 feet, the ground floor of which is used as a drill-hall and play-room for the boys. On the upper floor the senior school is held.
3. Some sixty yards from this building, standing due east and west, is the Bishop Fauquier memorial chapel, erected in 1883, with funds subscribed anonymously in England and Canada, as a tangible, enduring and useful memorial to Algoma's first revered bishop.
4. Hospital with attendant's cottage adjoining.
5. Farmer's cottage and laundry, 20 x 40 feet.
6. Carpenter's cottage.
7. Factory.
8. Shoe-shop, barns, stables and various minor buildings.

The following repairs and improvements were effected during the year, namely :

Reshingling and repairing carpenter's cottage, laying school-room floor, relining kitchen and wash-room tanks, repairing drill-hall steps, repairs to laundry, making new lamp-room and lining same with galvanized iron, plastering front dormitory and painting woodwork, making and fitting seventy storm-sashes, laying new platform

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and sidewalk, putting in electric bell attachment to water tanks, reshingling horse-stable, general minor repairs, painting, glazing, mending furniture, &c.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for one hundred pupils—sixty boys and forty girls—and twelve members of staff.

Attendance.—The number of pupils enrolled at the beginning of the year was fifty-seven (thirty-six boys and twenty-one girls); nine boys and eight girls were admitted; three boys and two girls were discharged; one girl and two boys died of consumption; four girls and three boys were sent home on sick leave, and two are temporarily absent on the reserve, thus leaving in the institution at this date thirty-six boys and twenty-one girls.

The average attendance for the year was sixty.

Class-room Work.—The school is divided into senior and junior divisions, under the tuition of two teachers, in separate buildings.

The hours of attendance are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 5 p.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted. The curriculum adopted is similar to that of the public schools of Ontario.

The average percentage of marks for the whole school at the last quarterly examination was 68 per cent. Diversity of disposition and character is not less marked in our children than in those of any white school, and while the former may in some degree lack the energy of the latter, they are equally if not more diligent and painstaking.

Industries Taught.—Excepting the very little ones, each boy and girl has his or her share of the allotted work to perform. The duties, whatever they may consist of, are from time to time changed as the pupil qualifies for more important posts, and until his or her particular forte is ascertained.

The rougher and outdoor work naturally falls to the boys, and the older ones, under the supervision of practical foremen, are taught carpentry and farming.

No other occupation has greater attraction for our boys, and in a few years they develop into useful men; unfortunately (for the institution) they are then entitled to a discharge, and their services, now of value, are lost to the school.

The girls are taught sewing, laundry and general domestic work. They are bright and teachable and take readily to such duties.

Moral and Religious Training.—The religious training is that of the Church of England. Pupils and staff attend the Shingwauk memorial chapel or St. Luke's pro-cathedral in town, morning and evening prayers are held daily in the school-room and Sunday school on Sunday afternoon. Methods of punishment are fines, impositions and keeping the pupil in to work on half holidays.

Corporal punishment is administered in cases of gross disobedience only, and as a last resort.

Health and Sanitation.—One girl and two boys died of consumption; four girls and three boys were sent home on sick leave, afflicted with various tubercular ailments, and aggravated by an epidemic of pneumonia prevalent last spring in this district.

Lime, phenyle and other disinfectants are used freely, and all large refuse is placed in barrels and carted to the farm daily.

Water Supply.—An inexhaustible supply is obtained from the St. Mary's river by pumping into large tanks placed in the roofs of the main building and laundry.

The power used is a 12 h.p. gasoline engine.

Fire Protection.—Hydrants are placed at convenient distances outside of the main buildings and on each flat of the interior, to which one hundred feet of hose kept ready for emergency, can be readily attached.

The main building is also supplied with chemical fire-engines and fireman's axes.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated throughout by a hot water system. The system works well and is satisfactory. All detached buildings including the chapel are heated by stoves. Coal-oil lamps are used entirely for lighting.

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Recreation.—The pupils are encouraged in outdoor games. There is also a gymnasium for the boys. In winter the principal recreation is skating and hockey on the St. Mary's river. Books and magazines are also furnished from the school library.

General Remarks.—Speaking generally, our children are well behaved and not difficult to manage. There are, of course, individual exceptions from time to time, but it is not often a boy or girl is punished for any gross or vicious conduct, indeed the tendency is to do as they are bidden and to perform faithfully their allotted tasks.

In this connection it is only fair to say that many of the parents and older Indians do so advise their children and frequently urge them to be good and diligent.

I have, &c.,

G. LEY KING,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
WIKWEMIKONG, July 19, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report of the Wikwemikong industrial school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Wikwemikong industrial school is situated in the village of that name, Wikwemikong, P.O., on the most beautiful bay of the Wikwemikong reserve.

Land.—On the top of the hill behind the school, extends a farm cultivated by the institution with seveny acres under cultivation and one hundred and fifty acres used for pasture. The products of the farm are especially hay and vegetables; we raise cattle to supply the house with meat.

Buildings.—Besides the class and recreation-rooms, which are in a wooden structure, there are two other stone buildings, in one of which the children take their meals, and a still larger one, in which they sleep. Two large barns, one 80 x 40 feet, and another 110 x 40 feet, give ample room for the cattle. The latter was completed this year by an addition of 50 x 40 feet.

Attendance.—The boys were seventy-nine in number, with two teachers and nine different officers, and the girls were sixty-four with two teachers and seven different officers. They have a large well-ventilated dormitory, 110 feet long and two stories high.

Class-room Work.—Class is taught every day, as in the schools of the land, from 9 a.m. to 4.15 p.m. All the different branches taught in the common schools receive special attention, as far as standard V.

Farm and Garden.—Farming being eventually the most common occupation of the children at school when they return home, the boys of the institution are habitually spending some time at this work, even the smallest.

Industries Taught.—The most common industry of the larger boys is farming, some others are taught blacksmithing and carpentering, for which Ojibway boys have a special talent. There is no more demand for shoemaking, which in former years was kept up by a few; health interfered with the prosecuting of that branch.

Moral and Religious Training.—The main object of the institution being the forming of religious men fit for the everlasting ends of our existence, the children are taught never to dissociate their studies from religious views. Every day therefore,

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there is the memorizing of some lesson of catechism and several times a week explanations are given, adapted to the capacity of the different classes.

Health and Sanitation.—This was an exceptionally good year on that score, there being no disease, either general or particular, of any consequence. Two unavoidable accidents occurred, neither of which proved fatal.

Water Supply.—Water from the lake is supplied to all the buildings by means of a windmill.

Fire Protection.—The Babcock extinguisher is the only apparatus we have with the tank, hose, axes and buckets. Fire-escapes will, within a few months, be added to the other appliances.

Heating and Lighting.—Three large stoves are used for heating the school-rooms and one for the refectory. The main building is provided with two large furnaces.

Last fall an acetylene apparatus was put up, which supplies light to all the buildings of the establishment.

Recreation.—The recreation of the pupils is taken in the house, in a very large, well-ventilated room, and when the weather permits they enjoy themselves in a spacious yard; football is the game of predilection.

General Remarks.—The spirit of the school boys, especially in the lower classes, is what we could desire. The higher classes give more attention to industrial pursuits and in general are docile. Children that came here during the end of September, without knowing their letters and not understanding one word of English, already speak it very well, and can follow the explanations of their teacher in little problems requiring the three first rules of arithmetic.

I have, &c.,

A. BAUDIN,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL,
KENORA P.O., August, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school is situated on the west side of Shoal lake, an arm of the Lake of the Woods, in Ontario; and just east of Shoal Lake reserve No. 40. It is about forty-five miles by water from Kenora (Rat Portage) in a southwest direction.

Land.—A peninsula, containing two hundred and ten acres, registered as D492, was secured by the Presbyterian Foreign Mission committee from the Ontario government. Although some of this land is rocky, still much of it is excellent soil for farming or gardening.

Buildings.—The main building is 66 x 38 feet, of which two stories are of frame and the basement of stone. A new frame building 36 x 24 feet was erected during the past year, which is used temporarily for a dwelling for the missionary-principal and his family.

There is a stable 24 x 18 feet; and an ice-house 12 x 8 feet, both frame buildings.

Accommodation.—In the school building there are four staff bed-rooms and room in the dormitories for forty scholars.

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Attendance.—There are twenty-seven treaty children on the roll, sixteen boys and eleven girls, an increase of five over last year. In addition to these there are five non-treaty half-breed children in attendance.

Class-room Work.—Very fair progress has been made. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing, vocal music, calisthenics and general knowledge. The smaller children are full time in the class-room and the larger ones at least half of each day. The good conduct and desire to learn have been a great encouragement.

Farm and Garden.—An excellent crop of potatoes was gathered in last autumn from two islands. The vegetable garden near the school building also yielded well, the soil is excellent and the climate suitable for even the more tender vegetables, the surrounding lake keeping the frost away. The windmill waters the garden when needed. A larger area of potatoes and other vegetables is planted this summer and these are looking well. Additional new land has been cleared and sown with clover and timothy.

The live stock consists of two horses and six cattle.

Industries Taught.—Plenty of work for the larger boys is furnished by clearing the land, cultivating the farm and garden, hauling wood and hay, cutting up fire-wood and caring for the cattle, &c. Some boys are taught the work of pilot or engineer on our steam launch 'Daystar,' which furnishes transport and brings our supplies from Kenora or Keewatin. The girls are taught housework, washing, ironing, sewing, mending, cooking and baking.

Moral and Religious Training.—Sabbath school and church service are held every Sabbath; also every morning and evening scripture-reading, singing and prayer. Pains are taken to teach truth, honour, obedience, respectfulness, honesty, purity and industry.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been very good for Indians. The sanitary arrangements are good, except that there has not been a suitable cellar for vegetables. The sewer empties on the opposite side of the peninsula from the water intake. All the plumbing is well connected. The situation is airy; and the building is well ventilated, the rooms have high ceilings, and are well lighted by large windows.

Water Supply.—An unlimited supply of good water is brought from Shoal lake by a windmill and pumped into a tank in the attic, from which it gravitates to all parts of the building. A large range boiler furnishes hot water, which is also carried by pipes to where it is needed. A large tank in the laundry holds and supplies the rain-water.

Fire Protection.—The above water-supply furnishes excellent fire-protection. There are hydrants on every floor with hose and fire-pails. Ladders and axes are also kept in readiness.

Heating and Lighting.—The school building is well heated by two hot-air furnaces, cook stove and laundry stove. Light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Football, boating, swimming and other games furnish recreation in summer; and coasting, skating and indoor evening games in winter.

General Remarks.—There has been a decided improvement in the whole general work of the school. The school was never more appreciated by the Indians, who, though still pagans, are now more in favour of education.

The Presbyterian Women's Foreign Missionary Society deserve special mention and thanks for their valuable help in sending clothing, paying salaries and other needed expenditure since the school was begun in 1902.

The teacher and farmer have recently resigned, but the latter's place has been already filled, and we expect a teacher soon to replace the former.

I have, &c.,

AUSTIN G. MCKITRICK,
Principal.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
KEEWATIN TERRITORY,
NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL,
NORWAY HOUSE, *via* SELKIRK, MAN., August 23, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting the fifth annual report of the Norway House boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on the Norway House reserve, at Rossville village. It commands a good view of Little Playgreen lake. We are about twenty-five miles down the Nelson river from the foot of Lake Winnipeg in Territory of Keewatin.

Land.—The school does not own any land at present, but the Indian council proposes setting apart six hundred and forty acres for school purposes. Part of this, about one acre and a half, is being used as a garden at present. It still belongs to the Indians. There is only a very small part of the contemplated grant that can be farmed, the rest is rock.

Buildings.—There are eight buildings in connection with the school. (a) The main building, a frame structure, built on stone foundation. It has sheeting, building paper and siding on outside of studding; and sheeting, building paper and ceiling on inside. It is painted inside and out. It contains office, principal's rooms, two play-rooms, a dining-room, kitchen, store-room, sewing-room, two dormitories, and four private rooms. There has been an addition made to the main building this summer. The roof of the lean-to, which was 16 x 100 feet, has been raised, giving an addition of seven rooms, four of these 12 x 16 feet, two rooms 18 x 16 feet, one room 16 x 16 feet; three of these rooms to be entirely isolated and used as sick-rooms. (b) School-house—a new building used as school-room only. (c) One log storehouse, sheeted outside with ship-lap. (d) One large closet and one small one. (e) One root-house, 18 x 18 feet. (f) Stable, a log building 28 x 30; an addition has been made, which gives room for a hen-house and for young stock and additional room for feed. A sidewalk runs around the main building, in one direction, towards the stable and in the other direction past the reserve day school, to our school-house. A strong picket fence surrounds the main building and playgrounds, and a new fence has been built about the garden.

Accommodation.—There is ample room for sixty children and a staff of five.

Attendance.—The attendance for this year has averaged about forty-six—four less than the number granted. In other respects the attendance is entirely satisfactory.

Class-room Work.—The regular course prescribed by the department has been followed, and considering the delay caused by a very serious epidemic of sickness, excellent work has been done. The children are specially talented in drawing and writing and have made good progress in arithmetic and reading.

Farm and Garden.—By referring to the second heading of this report, it will be seen that for some time at least, farming is out of the question. We have a small garden in which the ordinary vegetables can be easily grown.

Industries Taught.—Cooking, sewing, laundry, and general housework, are taught the girls. The boys are, on a small scale, taught gardening, carpentering and the care of cattle.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is supplied by the personal efforts of all the staff. We also have a morning and evening meeting at which we read the Bible and

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explain and enforce it as well as we can; sing suitable hymns and engage in prayer. Every Sunday afternoon we conduct Sunday school, attended by both reserve and boarding school children. The regular international lessons are studied. Our school is within two hundred yards of the Methodist mission church, in which divine service is conducted twice every Sunday. The children are taken regularly to these services.

Health and Sanitation.—This year an epidemic of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles and mumps broke out on the reserve. In the boarding school we had no diphtheria but were troubled with the other diseases. Three deaths this spring were attributed to after effects of fever and measles.

With regard to sanitation, the cellars are still wet, and as yet there is no drainage. Two efforts have been made to drain them, but have been unsuccessful. The water is kept pumped out, however.

Water Supply.—We have abundance of good water in Little Playgreen lake, about one hundred yards from the school.

Fire Protection.—There has been a fire-extinguishing apparatus supplied by the department, it has not yet been installed on account of the necessary chemicals not being on hand. We have a barrel of water in each dormitory, with a pail and a number of pitchers on hand. Then, in the kitchen, are four barrels, all of which are filled twice a day and from eight to a dozen pails stand close at hand.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done by means of two wood furnaces, with quite a number of stoves to supplement the furnaces, which do not give enough heat for the whole school; mostly on account of the furnace pipes not being properly proportioned to the amount of work required.

The lighting is done entirely by oil lamps.

Recreation.—The children all do some manual work for about one hour before school. They have regular recesses, noon-hour, 4.30 p.m., and at supper-time, when they play at various games.

General Remarks.—This school is being appreciated by the Indian parents more each year.

I have, &c.,

J. A. G. LOUSLEY,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,
CAMPERVILLE, July 5, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Situation.—The Pine Creek boarding school is situated on the shore of Lake Winnipegosis, near the Pine Creek reserve.

Land.—Number one of township thirty-five, range twenty, west of the principal meridian, belonging to the Roman Catholic mission, comprises the land in connection with the school. Most of this land is used as pasture. About ten acres are under crop.

Buildings.—There is one stone building, 115 x 45 feet, with two stories, basement and attic. In this house we have the kitchen, refectories, dairy, wash-room, store-room, cellar, rooms for the staff, class-rooms, recreation-halls, chapel, sewing-room,

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infirmaries and dormitories. There are also stables, carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop and one shed.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for one hundred pupils, with the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very good during the year.

Class-room Work.—Most of the pupils are anxious to work and do all in their power to meet the wishes of their teachers.

Farm and Garden.—There are ten acres under crop. Vegetables are the principal products.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the care of cattle, horses and farming. The girls learn sewing, knitting, cooking, washing, dairying and the care of poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—Half an hour is devoted each day to the moral and religious training of the pupils.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from the river by means of a windmill and also by a gasoline engine.

Fire Protection.—There are three tanks with hose on each floor. We have four fire-extinguishers, six axes and twelve pails. We also have fire-escapes. On the east side in the centre of the building, iron stairs have been put up extending from the attic to within three feet of the ground, with two platforms, one at the attic and one at the second floor. These stairs, which are two feet wide, and the platforms are supported on strong brackets, securely bolted to the wall and roof of the attic. The railing is made of one inch iron pipe, elbows and tees.

Heating and Lighting.—The house is heated by steam and lighted with kerosene oil lamps.

I have, &c.,

A. CHAUMONT,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, July 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This school, which is not situated on a reserve, is about a quarter of a mile east of the town of Portage la Prairie.

Land.—There are two acres of land in connection with the school. This land is within the corporation of the town of Portage la Prairie, and is owned by the Presbyterian Church. It is very suitable for garden purposes.

Buildings.—The building is of frame, on a stone foundation, with a school-room adjoining. The three kitchen floors were oiled four times during the year and the remaining floors and wainscoting were painted. The dormitories, halls and school-room were kalsomined and the kitchen walls were painted.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate thirty-five children with a staff of three.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very satisfactory in every way. We had an average of twenty-six pupils during the year.

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Class-room Work.—As the majority of the children are under twelve years of age, they are not in advanced standards, but they have made good progress.

	Pupils.
Standard I.	12
“ III.	9
“ IV.	3
“ V.	2

The children speak English entirely at school, and all express themselves much better in English than in Sioux. The older children read the daily papers and are quite as fond of reading books as white children of the same age.

Farm and Garden.—One acre is used for garden; the other acre is divided into two playgrounds, one for the boys and one for the girls.

Industries Taught.—In the house the girls have been carefully trained in habits of neatness and industry in the kitchen and laundry; also in sewing and general housework. The boys are employed in cutting wood, gardening, carpentry and any other work which they are able to do.

Moral and Religious Training.—Thirty minutes in the morning and the same in the evening is devoted to religious instruction. They attend the services and Sunday school of Knox church. The conduct of the children has been good and corporal punishment is not necessary.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children, on the whole, has been good. One child died on December 30, of tuberculosis. The ventilation of the school is only fair.

Water Supply.—There is a good well, which is sufficient for the needs of the school. There is a soft-water tank in the basement, which will hold twenty barrels. From this tank water is forced into the attic by means of a force-pump.

Fire Protection.—There are a number of exits should fire occur. There are two chemical engines, one axe and six fire-buckets. Our proximity to the town, with a telephone in the building, strengthens our fire-protection, as we could make use of the town fire-brigade.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by hot air, except the school-room, which is heated by a stove. The building is lighted throughout by electricity.

Recreation.—The girls have many games in summer and skating in winter. The boys have football, baseball, skating and other athletic sports. The larger girls and boys spend much of their spare time in playing lawn tennis, which they enjoy greatly.

I have, &c.,

W. A. HENDRY,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL,

KENORA, ONT., July 10, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Rat Portage boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This school is situated about two miles south of Kenora.

Land.—There are fifty acres of land in connection with this school; much of the land is rock, but there is sufficient soil for gardening purposes.

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Buildings.—The school buildings are of frame construction, with brick veneer. The foundations are of stone. The main building is 36 x 30 feet, three stories high with an extension on the south end 36 x 26 feet, two stories high.

The other buildings are : cottage 20 x 16 feet, resting on stone foundation ; workshop 22 x 16 feet, with stone foundation ; stable and carriage shed 46 x 18 feet ; workshop 22 x 12 feet ; hen-house, 18 x 14 ; laundry and storehouse, 48 x 18 feet.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for forty children.

Attendance.—The attendance is very satisfactory, the number of pupils varying from thirty-four to thirty-seven.

Class-room Work.—The authorized programme of studies is followed. Excellent progress was made by all the children.

Farm and Garden.—There are six acres under cultivation.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught cooking, sewing, knitting and washing. The boys are taught the art of preparing the soil, of planting and tending to plants.

Moral and Religious Training.—A certain time each day is devoted to Christian doctrine ; morning and evening prayers are attended in the chapel.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very good.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from the lake, and is hauled by horse and cart.

Fire Protection.—We have three Dominion fire-extinguishers at convenient places on the different flats. Ladders are kept on hand.

Heating.—The building is heated by two furnaces.

Recreation.—Football is the boys' most popular game during the summer. Both boys and girls enjoy skating in winter.

General Remarks.—I wish to express my gratitude to our agent, Mr. McKenzie, and our doctor, Dr. Hanson, for their courtesy and services shown to our school.

I have, &c.,

MATTHIAS KALMES, O.M.I.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

BRANDON, July 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Brandon industrial school is a non-reservation school, situated three miles northwest of the city of Brandon, about the centre of the hill that once formed the bank of the Assiniboine river. The view looking over the experimental farm to the city of Brandon is a beautiful one.

Land.—The east half of section 28, township 10, range 19, constitutes the farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which belongs to the school. About two hundred and twenty acres of the half-section is in the beautiful valley of the Assiniboine, most of which is well adapted for agriculture and garden purposes. The rest of the farm is suitable for grazing.

Buildings.—The main building is three stories, brick veneered, with a frontage of one hundred and two feet. The other buildings consist of: the principal's house, farmer's residence, gardener's residence, barn and stables, piggery, carpenter-shop,

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hennery, ice-house and two root-houses. The gardener's residence was built during the year.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for one hundred and twenty-five pupils, and all the members of the staff:

Class-room Work.—The half-day system is followed, with quite a few exceptions, among the smaller pupils, who attend school all day, especially during the winter months. During the year excellent progress has been made. The programme of studies authorized by the department is adhered to. The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	44
“ II.	22
“ III.	23
“ IV.	12
Total.	101

Farm and Garden.—We give special attention to these two departments, believing that from the soil the Indian must make his living. We have a garden of five acres including small fruit bushes. This garden teaches in a practical way that the fruits for which they roam the country can be had in better quality and with less labour at their doors.

We have under cultivation 145 acres, with the following acreage: wheat, 28 acres; oats, 41 acres; barley, 7½ acres; corn, 5½ acres; potatoes, 10 acres; roots, 6 acres; garden and small fruits, 5 acres; meadow native grasses, 15 acres; brome, 13 acres; summer fallow, 14 acres; new breaking, 30 acres. Twenty acres of this new breaking I had to let by contract at \$10 per acre; the remainder of 145 acres is mostly suitable for pasture.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, gardening, care of stock, carpenter-work and several other duties required to keep the institution in a good state of repair. The girls are taught cooking, laundry work, sewing, dairy and general housework. Thoroughness is required in every department, quality being of more value than quantity.

Moral and Religious Training.—Sabbath morning the boys and many of the girls attend divine service in the city of Brandon.

Sabbath school is held every Sunday afternoon and each member of the staff has a class, and preaching service is conducted in the institute every Sunday evening.

The various departments are closed on Saturday afternoons, thus giving an opportunity for preparation for the Sabbath, which is made use of by a general clean-up of the outward man. Such regular lessons cannot fail to leave their influence on the after-life and character of the children.

Health and Sanitation.—Dr. Fraser has faithfully attended to the sick. During the year one boy and four girls have died.

Water Supply.—There is a plentiful supply of good spring water, which is conveyed to the building by means of a windmill, which only fails to do its work when the thermometer is at its extremes. Hot water is also supplied from a hot-water heater in the basement.

Fire Protection.—Our main building is well provided for. A large McRobie engine is the main protection, with sufficient hose to conduct the chemical to the remotest parts of the building. Small chemical extinguishers are kept convenient and fire-buckets are ready full of water at important points. The supply of water in the tanks is also available. The other buildings, however, are not so protected.

Heating and Lighting.—Three large wood furnaces, one of which was installed last fall, give good satisfaction, the building being very comfortable during the cold

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weather. The main building, principal's residence, and the barn, are lighted by electricity, supplied from Brandon.

Recreation.—The favourite outdoor sports are: football, baseball, croquet, marbles, skating and sleighing. The girls enjoy themselves in their large play-room with checkers, forte, crokinole, Indian clubs, dumb-bells and reading.

General Remarks.—During the year ten pupils were discharged and fourteen admitted. The work in the school-rooms and industrial departments has been satisfactory. The farm and garden have been very helpful for training, and of great value generally to the institution. The year has been one of progress. The pupils have been contented, cheerful, obedient and enjoyed good health.

Many improvements have been made to the farm, the most important of which is the breaking up of thirty acres of new land. The garden too has extended its boundaries, while the gardener rejoices in a new house built by the boys.

The institution has an excellent staff and everything is made as homelike as possible and every opportunity is taken to develop the best interests of the boys and girls and help them in the work of building up an all-round character.

I have, &c.,

T. FERRIER,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ELKHORN, July 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The new home which we have now occupied since September 7, 1899, is situated about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Elkhorn, and stands in about the centre of what was formerly known as the 'Gore,' a level piece of excellent turf some forty-two acres in extent, bounded to the north by the Canadian Pacific railway, main line, and on the south by a fence running along the public road allowance. West of this and immediately adjoining it, lies our farm of three hundred acres, being the southwest quarter of section four and the southeast quarter of section five, township twelve, range twenty-eight, which contains excellent pasturage and wheat land. In addition the department has purchased twenty acres of good hay land adjacent to the 'Gore,' all of which is owned by the Dominion government.

Buildings.—These comprise the main building, the principal's residence, the laundry, the gymnasium, which latter contains the carpenter, paint and shoe-shops, having been fitted up in the month of August, 1900, horse and cow-stables, root-house, coal-shed, boys' and girls' outhouses and implement-shed. There is also a small frame building covering the pump and sewage tank, with which is connected a windmill used in emptying the tank.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation in the school for one hundred pupils and fifteen of a staff.

Attendance.—The full complement of pupils has not yet been reached, but I have reason to hope that this will be accomplished during the ensuing year.

Class-room Work.—Results in this department have been most satisfactory this year. At the December examinations in standard III there were nine promotions

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to standard IV, and at the January examinations nine more were promoted from standard IV to V.

The silver medal annually awarded by myself was this year won by No. 0.110, Sarah Cook, but as the marking for the first place was practically a tie, a second silver medal was given to No. 0.99, Emma Wastaste.

Farm and Garden.—The returns from the farm for the current year were as follows:—wheat, 1,177 bushels; oats, 415 bushels; barley, 315 bushels; turnips, 500 bushels; mangolds, 50 bushels; beets, 25 bushels; carrots, 55 bushels; onions, 18 bushels, and potatoes, 250 bushels.

All the crops yielded splendidly, except the potatoes, which, in common with other crops in the vicinity, were much damaged by excess of rain.

There are this year fifty acres in wheat, six in barley, twenty-five in oats and four acres in potatoes, carrots and other roots, while in the garden near the school are being raised all the vegetables necessary for consumption during the summer.

The flower garden is making a fine show this year, some three thousand plants having been raised for this purpose.

The two thousand trees set out last year are doing splendidly, and this year several hundred more were set out.

The gravelling and grading of the driveways as far as the railway station has been a decided improvement, and the completion of the fence and the erection of the new gates has enabled us to lay out the grounds at the main entrance.

Industries Taught.—The boys are instructed in carpentry, painting, shoemaking, blacksmithing, harness-making, farming and gardening, while those too small to learn trades attend to the necessary work about the school, including lawns, drive, flower beds and the smaller vegetable garden. The girls perform all the household duties very efficiently and in addition are instructed in sewing, knitting, cooking, washing, &c.

Religious and Moral Training.—Great pains are taken in this respect, everything being done with a view to elevating the moral tone. Prayers are held daily, with occasional addresses by visiting clergy. On Sunday, all the pupils attend morning and evening services at Saint Marks' church, while Sunday school is held in the institution for the smaller children, the older ones attending Saint Mark's. Results along these lines are most encouraging, as indicated not only by the conduct of the pupils, which has been most satisfactory, but by the general tone of their behaviour. Punishment during the year has been almost nil.

Health and Sanitation.—On June 17, we had the misfortune to lose by acute phthisis No. 227, Alick Sinclair, one of our brightest and most promising pupils, being the first death in the school for nearly two years. Other than this, there has been practically no serious sickness during the year, for which we are most thankful.

A great improvement has been effected by the addition of four large porcelain lined baths for the children, one very much appreciated both by pupils and those in charge.

The drainage system is working satisfactorily. There is a large tank at a considerable distance from the main building into which the sewage is carried from the bath-rooms, kitchen and laundry and this is pumped away by a windmill, well out onto the open prairie.

The outhouses for both boys and girls are erected at a safe distance so that any danger of defective sanitation from this source is obviated.

Water Supply.—The present general water supply for the school is from a well in the centre of the building, but next month a new well will be sunk further away from the kitchen and from any possible chance of seepage, the present one being hardly adequate in a dry season. For drinking purposes a subsidiary well has been dug a short distance from the school, which, being fitted with a force-pump, serves also for watering the land and the flowers.

The water is pumped from the main well to a tank at the top of the school by

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means of a 'Rider-Ericsson,' hot-air engine, and each floor has its service therefrom. An attachment has also been added on the basement floor, whereby the drains can be flushed either from the pump or from the tank.

Fire Protection.—The school is furnished with the McRobie fire-extinguisher in the basement, with connections and hose on all floors, also two Babcock and six Stempel extinguishers, the latter conveniently placed throughout the building, while each dormitory has a fire axe. The hose of the McRobie engine is now coiled on reels instead of drums and can be instantly extended to full length without kinking or stoppage. The system was recently inspected by the department and was found to be working very satisfactorily.

Fire Drill.—Fire drill is held every Saturday afternoon.

Heating and Lighting.—The lighting is done at present with ordinary coal oil lamps, but we are hoping for the early installation of an acetylene gas plant and so obviate the inconvenience and extreme danger of the present system.

The heating is done with hot water and at the time of writing the contractors are installing a new system, the hot water being transmitted to the radiators (instead of coils) from a twelve-foot tubular boiler, which will thoroughly heat the building and very greatly reduce the expenditure for fuel.

Recreation.—Football is always our principal game, together with baseball, basket-ball and the usual school-boy games, which are all encouraged as much as possible in the proper play hours, and a good field has been set aside for this purpose. For the boys in winter there is a gymnasium fitted with the usual apparatus and warmed by a wood stove, which makes an excellent playground, while the girls have their play-room in the main building.

An excellent tennis court is also available for both sexes, while the girls have their own football, swings and other amusements. During the summer evenings after the work is done the girls are frequently taken for walks by one or other of the lady members of the staff.

There is no regular band instructor at present, but the band maintains its efficiency under the leadership of one of the senior boys and has already filled engagements at Oak Lake, Moosomin and other places, acquitting itself most creditably.

General Remarks.—On November 14, His Lordship the Bishop of Mackenzie River visited us, and after inspecting the school expressed himself as follows:—

'Very pleased with all I have seen. The management, teaching, order, discipline and everything admirable.'

I feel very thankful to be able to say that the results of the year's work with our pupils are most encouraging. They are all healthy and contented, performing their allotted tasks with cheerfulness and alacrity and evidencing in their whole behaviour the good effects of the moral and manual training inculcated at the school.

I have, &c.,

A. E. WILSON,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
MIDDLECHURCH, August 14, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my third annual report on the affairs of the Rupert's Land industrial school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

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Location.—The school is located in the parish of St. Paul on the west bank of the Red river, seven miles north on the main road from Winnipeg to Selkirk. The Canadian Pacific railway, also the Winnipeg-Selkirk & Lake Winnipeg Electric railway passes within a few hundred yards of the school, and both have stations on the property.

Land.—The farm contains about three hundred and seventy-five acres; but is a long narrow lot twelve chains wide by four miles long, and cannot be worked to advantage. One half or more is only fit for hay or grazing.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the main building, which is of solid brick on stone foundation. In this building are the dormitories, the staff's quarters, offices, dining-rooms, kitchen, wash-rooms, bath-rooms and lavatories. A large frame building, the upper story of which is used as class-rooms and the lower as a recreation-hall. A printing office, a frame addition to the main building used as a sewing-room, tailor-shop and store. Adjoining this is the engine-house. In the same yard is the horse-stable, granary and storehouse, carpenter-shop, coal-shed, blacksmith-shop, and ice-house and a new laundry finished this spring. In front and to the left of the main building is the principal's residence, a two-story frame building on a stone foundation, having all modern conveniences. In another yard is the piggery, cattle-stable and implement-shed, and a root-house with granary above. In the same yard is a residence for the farm instructor.

Accommodation.—The school will accommodate sixty boys and fifty girls without crowding, in all one hundred and ten pupils besides ten of a staff.

Attendance.—During the year seven pupils were admitted and nine discharged in good health, and four discharged on account of poor health. Nine were struck off the roll, having been absent a length of time, and four died. On June 30 there were thirty-eight boys and thirty-three girls on the roll, with thirty-six boys and thirty girls in attendance from the following districts:—

	Pupils.
St. Peter's reserve	26
Fisher River reserve	9
Lac Saul reserve	5
The Pas reserve	4
Rainy River reserve	5
Moose Factory reserve	12
Rat Portage reserve	1
Fort Alexander reserve	1
Split Lake reserve	5
Grand Rapids reserve	3

Class-room Work.—This work is in charge of two teachers; a male teacher holding a first-class non-professional certificate, in charge of the senior room, and the governess in charge of the junior. The prescribed programme of studies is being followed. The pupils attend in the class-room half a day and work the other half. The progress made during the past year has been very good. The grading of the pupils in attendance for the past year was as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	11	10
“ II.	11	9
“ III.	5	9
“ IV.	10	4
“ V.	1	1

Farm and Garden.—There is about forty acres in oats; twenty acres in barley; four acres in potatoes and three acres in roots, with three acres in feed, pease, oats and rape; and about forty acres for summer-fallow. With the ground being low and

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too much rain, we have not been able to get in as much crop as was intended. Last year the heavy rains during the early summer destroyed our barley crop and injured our potatoes, and the rust affected our oats. We had one thousand bushels of oats, which were light; two hundred bushels of barley; six hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes; four hundred bushels of roots, and six hundred head of cabbage with other garden vegetables.

Live Stock.—The live stock consists of six horses, one yoke of oxen, seventeen cows, one bull, and eleven young stock, also fifty pigs.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, including gardening and the care of stock. Special attention is given the above, as it is likely to be the life-work of ninety per cent or more of them after leaving the school. They are also taught carpentering, painting, plastering, kalsomining and blacksmithing, in fact they are taught the use of all kinds of tools and given special instruction along the line they seem most adapted for. The girls are taught housework in all its branches, including cooking, baking and butter-making, also sewing, knitting and fancy-work, which is very much admired by the people visiting the industrial exhibition each year.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers are held in the school every morning and evening. The parish church is attended by the pupils and staff twice every Sunday and a mid-week service is held in the school every Wednesday evening by the pastor of the parish. There is also Sabbath school in the institution every Sunday afternoon, conducted by the staff.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils during the year has been good. There has been little or no sickness, outside of those troubled with consumption, from which we have had four deaths, and four allowed to go home, and three sent to the hospital suffering from tubercular glands of the neck.

Water Supply.—The water for the use of the institution is taken from two wells. That for general use is pumped from a well by a gasoline engine into tanks in the upper story of the main building and is conveyed through the building by pipes.

Fire Protection.—The fire appliances consist of a large McRobie chemical extinguisher, placed in the basement of the main building with hose connected on each flat; also a number of small chemical extinguishers located throughout the building, besides a number of hand-grenades. In addition there is connection on each flat with the supply from the tanks above, to which has been added this summer an additional tank having twelve hundred gallons capacity. This became necessary, as we have done away with all outside closets.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by three hot-air and one hot-water furnace, but I am informed the contract has been let changing to steam. The class-rooms and recreation hall are heated by a hot-air wood furnace and the other buildings with stoves. The principal's residence is heated by hot water. The buildings are lighted by electricity, the power being derived from a ten horse-power gasoline engine which cannot always be relied upon.

Recreation.—Outdoor games of all kinds are encouraged, football being most popular in summer, and basket-ball, inside, in the winter. The girls enjoy both games quite as much as the boys. In December last we reorganized the cadet company with ex-sergeant W. D. Tranter as drill instructor, and the boys have made good progress. The company was inspected by Colonel Evans, Commanding District No. 10, and his staff on June 1, and they expressed themselves as well pleased at the result of the few months training, of two evenings a week. The girls also get two evenings a week in calisthenics.

General Remarks.—In conclusion I would say that there has been a number of visitors at the school this summer, more than in the past, as it can be easily reached several times a day by street car, and many of them showed a deep interest in the children and the progress they have been making. Hundreds of people visiting the industrial exhibition, examined the school exhibit and were more than surprised at what they saw both in the industrial and educational line. A few days ago a lady,

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a resident of Fifth avenue, New York, on her way from Alaska, having heard of the school, paid us a visit and was very much surprised at what she saw and purchased some of the work of the children, and when leaving made a nice donation toward a harvest picnic for them. I might mention, as an instance showing the progress the children are making, that in April last a spelling competition was arranged for all the public schools in the northeastern inspectorate of the province, and I was asked if any of the children of the school would take part. Thirty-one volunteered. The result was that the Rupert's Land industrial school stood ahead of all schools competing, having the highest percentage; thirty out of thirty-one, taking over sixty-five per cent; five taking one hundred; five taking ninety-nine; five ninety-eight and twenty-three out of the thirty-one taking over ninety-one per cent. This was certainly encouraging, as the result has been commented upon by the inspector of the public schools of the district when visiting the schools therein, also by some of the teachers both in Winnipeg and the schools outside, holding up the children of the Indian school as an example of what may be accomplished by diligent study.

In concluding, I must thank the members of the staff who have so ably assisted me during the past year.

I have, &c.,

J. THOMPSON,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL,

BIRTLE, July 3, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Birtle boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on the north bank of the Birdtail river ravine, within the limits of the town of Birtle, and twelve miles from the nearest reserve.

Land.—There are twenty-five acres owned by the school and twenty-five acres of rented land, all situated in the municipality of Birtle in 6, 7, 26. The greater part of the land is taken up with hill and ravine, which makes it unfit for cultivation, though it affords a fair pasturage for cattle. Twelve acres are under cultivation.

Buildings.—The school is a two and one-half story structure with a good basement. The barn is a first-class frame structure with stone stables and a root-house beneath. There is also a frame hen-house and a log ice-house.

Accommodation.—As at present arranged, the building will accommodate sixty pupils and a staff of five.

Attendance.—The year opened with an attendance of forty-five pupils and closed with fifty. Nine pupils were admitted and two discharged. The number of grant earners is forty-five.

Class-room Work.—The pupils are steadily progressing, both in knowledge and in moral worth.

Farm and Garden.—One and one-half acres were broken last summer. The twelve acres in crop consists mostly of vegetables and roots together with three acres of oats and corn. Probably a quarter-section may be leased and grain-growing, dairying and stock-raising added to our work.

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Industries Taught.—The girls are instructed in general housework, including cooking, laundrying, sewing and butter-making. They also make bead belts and chains to supply them with private money. They attend to the plots of vegetables in the garden and some eleven of them have plots of assorted vegetables and flowers of their own. Six of the boys have such plots also. The produce thus raised, they sell, and the money received therefor, is placed to their credit in a trust account. The boys are taught how to break and cultivate land, sow grain and vegetables, garden, care for stock and how to use tools properly.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the pupils regularly attend the Sabbath, and many the mid-week services of the Birtle Presbyterian church. Morning and evening devotions are conducted daily by the principal, while in the class-room daily instruction is given on Biblical and ethical subjects. In addition Miss McLaren conducts a class with the younger pupils during the hour of Sabbath evening service.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the school has been good. One pupil died after a prolonged illness. Others who are delicate have been kept outdoors and engaged in light manual labour. Half of the boys sleep in tents from May to October. The sanitary conditions are good. The drains were opened and repaired last year.

Water Supply.—We have a good water supply, secured by pipe from a well three hundred yards away. The water flows into a forty-barrel tank in the basement. A gasoline engine and pump elevates it to a like tank in the attic. In addition we have two storage tanks for soft water, each with a storage capacity of forty barrels.

Fire Protection.—Connected with the stand pipe on each flat is a two-inch canvas hose, sufficient to reach any part of the flat. This is kept neatly folded on a swinging rack, ready for use. The tank in the attic is usually full, while the engine is always ready to pump up water from the three storage tanks. Fire-pails and sharp axes are distributed on racks throughout the building from cellar to attic. A fire-escape and a good extension ladder make exit easy from any part of the building. A fire drill, in which each of the older pupils is assigned some duty, is to be inaugurated after the summer vacation.

Heating and Lighting.—Three wood furnaces provide rather ineffective and expensive heating. We hope soon to have a steam heating plant installed. A safe and satisfactory light is provided by the Birtle acetylene gas-works.

Recreation.—The children have a number of indoor and outdoor games. Outdoors, coasting and skating in winter and football and tennis in summer, are the chief amusements.

I have, &c.,

W. W. McLAREN,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ST. JOHN'S HOMES—BLACKFOOT RESERVE,
GLEICHEN, ALTA., July 17, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the St. John's homes (the Old Sun's and White Eagle's boarding schools) on this reserve, and to acknowledge the substantial government aid received by us during the fiscal year just ended.

Location.—The homes are situated—the one at the north camp and the other at the south—about ten miles apart, and within a few yards of the Bow river in each

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case. That at the north camp is known as Old Sun's school, and the other as White Eagle's. In each case a few acres of land have been inclosed in connection with the school, portions of which are under cultivation. At the south camp nothing is being done at present pending arrangements for the permanent amalgamation of the schools. The post office, Gleichen, is just under five miles from Old Sun's, and about ten miles from the White Eagle's boarding school.

Buildings and Accommodation.—The Old Sun's boarding school comprises the boarding-school proper, the school-house, laundry and coal and wood shed. The White Eagle's school is a large and attractive-looking building, erected in 1894, at the particular request of the south camp Indians, who approached the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in person in the matter. In the hope of effecting an amalgamation of the two schools, and with a view to considerable financial savings, the boys from White Eagle's were removed to Old Sun's school.

Attendance.—The number of children on the school roll at the end of the fiscal year was twenty-one boys and fourteen girls.

Class-room Work.—I would repeat what I said last year, that the results have been much more encouraging owing to a greater readiness to speak up and to practise newly acquired knowledge. We feel the need of a reader for the older children more adapted to the needs of their future lives than the general Canadian reader now in use.

Industrial Work.—About two acres of the farm and garden have been well looked after by the boys, and we gathered a fairly good crop of potatoes and other vegetables, but many were lost by frost. We have suffered considerably from the cut-worm pest this spring. The home flower garden with its trees in luxuriant foliage and its well-kept lawn, reflects great credit on those in charge of it. Besides this the children are engaged daily in the stable and housework, feeding and grooming horses, milking the cows, making the butter and bread, mending and making clothes, and laundry work, besides all the general routine of house duties.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to this side of our work. Apart from the regular Sunday services—one of which is conducted altogether in their own language—the children receive definite religious instruction in the Sunday school and at morning and evening prayers each day, all of which is supplemented by simple practical ethical instruction in and out of school. The children are very happy, and many of them show a true desire to live good and useful lives.

Health and Sanitation.—Notwithstanding the ample medical provision available, the general health of the children and the staff has been much below the average, and is traced to the unsanitary surroundings and the condition of the well water.

Water Supply.—Though the supply is abundant, the condition of the subsoil through which it passes is more or less contaminated.

Fire Protection.—A number of fire-extinguishers and hand-grenades are conveniently placed throughout the building, and buckets and tubs of water are kept where they can be easily got at in time of need. Axes are also kept ready for use.

Fire-escapes outside the buildings are permanently connected with the dormitories and are easy of access.

Heating.—The boarding school and school-house are heated by stoves only; asbestos safes are used.

Recreation.—Every attention is given to recreation, and the children are encouraged to be as much as possible in the open air. They are taught to amuse themselves with a variety of games, and we endeavour to oversee and guide all their recreation.

I have, &c.,

H. W. GIBBON STOCKEN,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

BLOOD C.E. (ST. PAUL'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,

FORT MACLEOD, ALTA., September 5, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Blood (St. Paul's) Church of England boarding school is situated some fifteen miles southeast of Macleod, which is our post office. The school is directly opposite the agency, and the property on which the school stands is owned by the venerable Church Missionary Society of London, England.

Land.—The land comprises one hundred and sixty acres. Lying below the benchland it is beautifully treed and presents a pleasing appearance. The soil is light, but all the grain and vegetables required are raised. In a dry season I should say the soil would not be very productive.

Buildings.—The buildings are uniformly painted, and are built around a square. At the northwest corner of the western side is the girls' home, a large roomy building with accommodation for fifty girls. Immediately south is the school-chapel. At the end of the west side is the horse-stable with harness-room, coach-house and granary. On the south side and at the west corner is the coal-house and carpenter's shop. To the right is the general storehouse. Next comes the boys' home. At the south corner of the east side is the meat-house, while some eighty yards to the north stands the hospital, and on the north side is the rectory.

Accommodation.—There is ample room for eighty pupils and staff of ten.

Attendance.—This has been regular. The number on the roll is thirty-eight.

Class-room Work.—This is very satisfactory. The pupils are steadily advancing. Miss Wells, the teacher, is thorough and painstaking.

Farm and Garden.—Our farm and garden suffered last year owing to the dry summer, and although we raised enough vegetables for use, we were not so fortunate with our grain, which yielded poorly.

Industries Taught.—The boys learn farming and gardening, the girls are instructed in housekeeping, cooking, butter-making and dressmaking.

Moral and Religious Training.—Very strict attention is paid to this, and I trust our efforts will be successful. Morning and evening prayers are said daily, and on Sunday all the pupils attend divine service twice, while Sunday school is held before matins. The conduct of the pupils has been generally good.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been excellent, our outhouses are disinfected from time to time and no refuse is allowed to lie about the ground.

Water Supply.—This is excellent—we have five wells.

Fire Protection.—This is very inferior. We have a dozen fire pails and four axes.

Heating and Lighting.—The boys' home has a furnace, but all other buildings are heated by stoves. The oil lamp is used for lighting the buildings.

Recreation.—Sports are encouraged. Football forms the chief attraction for the boys. Swings, cross-bows and tilting boards afford amusement. Bathing in summer and skating in winter are very much enjoyed by the pupils.

General Remarks.—A great improvement has been made by the planting of trees between the buildings. In May three thousand trees were transplanted. Flower-beds have been laid out around the rectory and the hospital, and the effect is very pleasing

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to the eye. Land is now being prepared for next spring, when I expect to plant five thousand saplings.

I have, &c.,

GERVASE EDWARD GALE,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLOOD, R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
BLOOD RESERVE, STAND-OFF, ALTA., July 18, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Blood Roman Catholic boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated about twenty-three miles south of Macleod, one mile from the upper agency, within a few yards of the Belly river, on the Blood reserve.

Land.—The land connected with the school belongs to the reserve. A few acres have been fenced off, portions of which are under cultivation.

Buildings.—The buildings at present in use are as follows :—

The main building, 36 x 36 feet, three stories high, with two wings, each 36 x 32 feet, and two stories high, the said building being divided into an office, parlour, refectory, class-room, working-room and two recreation-rooms, on the ground floor; boys' and girls' dormitories, the chapel and private apartments for the staff, on the second story.

There is also situated behind the main building and adjacent to it, a three-story building, 20 x 20 feet, comprising kitchen and pantries and two large rooms reserved for the use of the sisters.

The other buildings are a laundry, 18 x 24 feet, a storehouse and a stable.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for seventy pupils and a staff of ten.

Attendance.—There are thirty-five children on the roll, eighteen boys and seventeen girls.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The progress is good and encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—About two acres are cultivated as a garden, and potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage, &c., are successfully grown. Both boys and girls take part in the work under the supervision of the sisters.

Industries Taught.—Gardening, stable work, milking, baking, glazing and sawing and splitting wood for the kitchen form the principal manual occupations of the boys; the girls are trained in all the branches of domestic work, baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting, dressmaking, &c. All the children's clothing is made in the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention are given to this most important part of education. Religious instruction is given daily by the priest, and morning and evening devotions are attended in the chapel. The conduct of the pupils throughout the year has been all that could be desired.

Health and Sanitation.—One death occurred last June from consumption. With two or three exceptions, the pupils have enjoyed good health throughout the year.

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The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully; the ventilation is excellent and every thing is kept clean around the house and the outbuildings. The children get as much outdoor exercise as is practicable and frequent baths are resorted to.

Water Supply.—Plenty of good water is supplied from a well nearby.

Fire Protection.—Five fire-extinguishers, four hand-grenades, a few fire-pails and four fireman's axes are distributed throughout the halls and the rooms.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated with two hot-air furnaces, and light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken three times a day, after each meal. Football, swimming, fishing, shooting with bows and arrows, swinging and skating, are the favourite pastimes of the boys. The girls, too, have different little games, besides swinging, playing ball and skipping.

Boys and girls have each their own playground and are always under the supervision of an attendant.

I have, &c.,

J. L. LEVERN, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

SADDLE LAKE, ALTA., June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on Blue Quill's reserve, about six miles southwest of Saddle lake, and one mile north of the Saskatchewan river, on the Edmonton road.

Buildings.—The school is a frame building, 60 x 30 feet, two and a half stories high, and to this is attached a kitchen and pantry. The outbuildings consist of a bakery, laundry, storehouse, stable and several small buildings. The painting of the main building, which was done last summer, has greatly improved the appearance of the school. The stables were also repaired.

Attendance.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance has been perfectly regular.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies provided by the department is faithfully followed.

Garden.—About six acres are under cultivation; this yields a sufficient supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the use of the school. The work in the vegetable and flower gardens affords both boys and girls an agreeable as well as a healthy occupation.

Industries Taught.—The boys are kept working according to their age; they prepare the fuel and bake their own bread. They help in caring for the horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, without neglecting, however, to keep their own rooms in order. The girls are trained in habits of neatness and industry in the kitchen and laundry, also in sewing and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular care is given to this important branch of education. Every effort being made to instil into the minds of the pupils their duty towards God and man.

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Health and Sanitation.—We have to report an exceptionally healthy year for the pupils. No deaths occurred and no cases of severe illness ; while the healthy appearance of the children has been most favourably commented upon by visitors to the school.

Water Supply.—A sufficient supply of water is obtained from three wells situated near the building.

Fire Protection.—Four chemical fire-extinguishers, ladders, pails and axes are kept in readiness.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are all heated with stoves. Light is supplied from coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Football and swings are the favourite pastimes during the summer months. In winter all play various indoor games. In agreeable weather an hour's walk is taken almost every day. The picnics given during the year were immensely enjoyed by the pupils.

I have, &c.,

LEON BALTER,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
COWESSESS' BOARDING SCHOOL,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, BROADVIEW, ASSA., June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Cowessess boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Cowessess boarding school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, south of Crooked lake, on Cowessess reserve.

Land.—There are forty acres of land which have been surrendered by the band of the reserve for the use of the Roman Catholic mission.

Buildings.—The buildings at present in use are as follows : the priest's house 30 x 20 feet ; the church, 62 x 20 feet ; a house, 20 x 20 feet, exclusively reserved for the Indians, an ice-house, 12 x 14 feet, a stable, 65 x 20 feet, and general work shop, 30 x 20 feet. The main edifice with the institute proper is a three-story building ; its dimensions are 58 x 38 feet, and the height from the ground to the top roof is 52 feet.

The basement contains a dining-room, a kitchen, pantry, a dairy-room, a lavatory with a large boiler, a rain-water tank, and root-house.

On the first floor are the entrance, the parlours, the chapel, the girls' play-room, 24 x 12 feet, the school-room, 26 x 15 feet 3 inches, and the boys' play-room 32 x 14 feet.

On the second floor is situated the sewing-room, a pharmacy, three rooms for the accommodation of the staff, the nuns' quarters, and two sick-rooms, one for the boys and one for the girls.

On the third floor are situated two large dormitories, 35 x 23 feet, their height being 12 feet 6 inches ; also a garret containing a large water tank.

There is also a general workshop, which is a two-story building, on a stone foundation, 30 x 20 feet.

The first story comprises a carpenter's department, which is provided with all the latest wood-working tools, viz. : a buzz-planer, a circular saw table, a wood-turning lathe, a band saw, an emery wheel for grinding tools, and an improved wood-lathe.

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On the upper floor we have organized a small shoe-shop department, for the purpose of teaching our young boys all the necessary manual work. A few of the big boys repaired their own shoes quite satisfactorily.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements there is accommodation for sixty-five pupils, and a staff of eight.

Attendance.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is very regular, and I am happy to state that the emolument has considerably increased during the year. We have reached the authorized number of forty-five pupils without any difficulty.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible under the circumstances. The subjects taught are : religious instruction, grammar, drawing, spelling and useful knowledge in arithmetic, history and geography, but special attention is given to reading and writing. The progress is good and encouraging. English is generally spoken, and I may say it is now quite familiar to almost all pupils.

Farm and Garden.—There are about fifty acres this year under cultivation. We have also a garden in which is raised a full supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the use of the school. The garden and the farm work give the children a healthy occupation.

Industrial Work.—Our children have special hours each day for manual work. The boys are kept working according to their age ; they have learned to bake their own bread, besides they help in caring for the horses, cattle, pigs and poultry. The girls are taught, sewing, knitting and general housework, without neglecting, however, to keep clean their recreation-room and dormitory.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is given to this important branch of education. A short religious instruction is given daily on some practical subject, also on order, cleanliness, politeness and obedience ; after which hymns are sung. The character of each pupil is cultivated with care.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the school, owing to the excellence of our fresh air, drains and the abundance of light is very good and the general health of the pupils is a surprise to all our visitors. Frequent baths are taken and the premises are always kept in perfect order.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is taken from a well in the basement. Although we have all the water necessary for ordinary purposes, still, in order always to have an unlimited supply on hand to be ready for fire, the well should be deepened. The water is of fair quality.

Fire Protection.—Fire protection is abundantly provided for by means of a gasoline engine and power-pump of one hundred gallons capacity per minute, connected by a two-inch stand-pipe with a tank in the attic, which tank can be shut off by one pull of a lever and the water is then pumped direct into the stand-pipe, maintaining a pressure of 100 pounds on a 1½-inch hose, with ¾-inch nozzle. These connections are placed in each dormitory and in each hall, also one in basement and one outside of the building. The pump and engine are used to raise the water required to fill the tank in the attic ; from the tank it flows through a stand-pipe to the plumbing system, which is consequently always ready for use.

The engine is started by an electric spark, and a stream can be playing on the fire in ten seconds. The engine is also provided with tube-ignition, and should a fire start in such a place that the engine could not be operated, we should still have the water pressure from the tank, on the hose all the time, which pressure amounts to twenty-three pounds in the basement. The pump is provided with a safety-valve to prevent breakage. Besides we have two Babcock extinguishers in a convenient place, and also a dozen fire-buckets hung up throughout the different rooms. I regret to say, however, that we have not been able as yet to provide the building with fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated entirely by two hot-air 'New Idea' furnaces. An abundant supply of pure air is constantly admitted to re-

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place the foul air that leaves by the ventilators, which are placed in the dormitories and halls and give great satisfaction. The school is lighted throughout by acetylene gas, the machine being kept in a properly ventilated room by itself. No lighted lamps are allowed inside and matches are placed under the control of the attendants. Furthermore, a new system of generator adapted to the acetylene machine by Rev. Brother Eugene has greatly improved its working.

Recreation.—During summer, football, swimming, fishing and shooting with bows and arrows, and in winter, skating, singing, playing cards, marbles, checkers and playing the violin indoors, are the favourite pastimes of our boys. The girls amuse themselves with drawing-slates, the dressing of dolls, playing ball, singing and skipping.

General Remarks.—Our school has been visited by Mr. W. M. Graham, our new inspector, and we are happy to state that we highly appreciate the interest he has taken in examining our pupils. We also offer sincere thanks to Mr. M. Millar, our agent, who encourages our children in their efforts and application. The children feel quite at ease in his presence and are happy to receive his monthly visits.

I have, &c.,

S. PERRAULT, O.M.I.

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL,
BLACKFOOT RESERVE, GLEICHEN P.O., August 26, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith, together with the financial statement, the annual report of the Crowfoot school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This school is situated at the South Camp of the reserve, about ten miles from Gleichen P.O., within a few yards of the Bow river.

Land.—There are about ten acres under cultivation for the use of the school. It is government land, being a part of the reserve, and is fenced in with the permission of the department and the consent of the Indians.

Buildings.—The main building, 36 x 36 feet, three stories high, the third story of which is not yet completed. There are also two wings to the main building 36 x 32 feet, two stories high. The south wing has been completed during the last fiscal year. Behind the main building and adjacent to it is a two-story building, 50 x 20 feet. A part of this building, 30 x 20 feet, has been erected during the year, and is used as a laundry, pantry, milk-house and storehouse.

The buildings are divided at present into an office, reception-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, milk-house, store-house, laundry, school-room, sewing and recreation-rooms on the ground floor, while upstairs are the dormitories, chapel, dining-room for the staff, and two rooms used for hospital purposes in case of any contagious disease.

The outbuildings are a log stable, with frame roof, 48 x 16 feet, and a root-house. A well-kempt fence surrounds the main building and an ordinary wire fence serves for the same purpose around the garden, pasture and field.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements, there is accommodation for sixty pupils and a staff of eight or ten.

Attendance.—The pupils attend school regularly, all being boarders at the institute. The present attendance is thirty.

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Class-room Work.—The class-room work consists of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, drawing, vocal music, &c., Progress is noticeable, examinations have been satisfactory so far, and give the teachers much credit. The department's programme of studies has been followed. The pupils speak English and seem to take interest in so doing. They pronounce fairly well, notwithstanding the difficulty they have in doing so on account of the difference in accent between it and their own language.

Farm and Garden.—Up to the present, very little farming has been done; the garden and potato-field give enough work to the pupils during the summer. The garden provides a good supply of potatoes and other vegetables to the school during the year.

Industries Taught.—The boys have special hours for manual work; they help in caring for the horses and cattle during the winter and in the summer they work in the garden. The big boys have done the ploughing and also a large amount of the carpenter work on the laundry and the finishing of the south wing of the building. The plastering of the latter building was done by them.

The girls are taught general housework, cooking, baking, sewing, knitting and the mending of clothes.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction in the Roman Catholic faith is imparted to the pupils; morning and evening prayers are said, and half an hour each day is devoted to religious instructions. The pupils seem to understand the morals taught them and try to profit by them.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very good. In the beginning of the winter pupil No. 8 died of scrofula. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully and everything is cleaned around the place, and the outbuildings as well. During vacation the pupils go out camping at a short distance from the school. The large boys are employed making hay, while the little ones pick berries and catch gophers. The girls have a separate camp in another place, under the supervision of two attendants.

Water Supply.—The water required is supplied by means of a pump from a well dug close to the kitchen. There are eave-troughs around the buildings to catch the rain-water, which runs into a concrete cement cistern, built under the laundry, and provides soft water for washing purposes.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers, hand-grenades, fire-pails and fire-axes are distributed throughout the halls and rooms. There is a pump near the building but no tank in the house up to the present. The water supply would not be sufficient in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated partly with stoves, partly with one hot-air furnace.

The building is lighted by petroleum lamps.

Recreation.—Football, shooting with bows and arrows, riding on horseback, and fishing, form the favourite pastimes of the boys during the summer. The girls amuse themselves in playing ball, dressing dolls, &c. Recreation is allowed three times a day after each meal and is taken outside in good weather, or, indoor games in bad weather, always under the supervision of an attendant.

Trusting this report will be satisfactory,

I have, &c.,

J. RIOU, O.M.I.,

Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,
KAMSACK P.O., ASSA., August 8, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Crowstand boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on the north bank of the Assiniboine river on Cote's reserve in northeastern Assiniboia and three and a half miles from the town of Kamsack.

Land.—The land consists of the fractional south half of section 19, township 29, range 31, west of the first principal meridian, and a fraction of the southeast quarter of section 24, township 29, range 32. In all there is about three hundred and seventy nine acres, which is the property of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. It is well suited for mixed farming.

Buildings.—The main building is 94 x 38 feet. To this a wing, 46 x 16 feet, has been added during the year. This was done by moving, raising and enlarging a one story store-room, until now it contains on the ground floor a recreation room, 36 x 16 feet, and a provision store-room, 16 x 10 feet, and upstairs a reading-room, 16 x 10 feet and a clothing store-room, 36 x 16 feet. A residence for the principal, 28 x 20 feet, with kitchen and woodshed 22 x 12 feet, has been erected this year. The roofs and outside walls of this residence and all the school buildings have been much improved by repainting.

Accommodation.—There is ample room for fifty-five or sixty pupils and a staff of six or seven persons.

Attendance.—At the beginning of the quarter there were forty-six names on the roll. One of these was transferred to Regina industrial school and one boy was granted honourable discharge. Five new pupils were enrolled during the year, making forty-eight names still on the roll.

Class-room Work.—Considerable effort has been put forth to bring forward the pupils who are less bright. By means of prizes offered for progress much has been done in this line. The following is the classification at present :—

	Girls.	Boys.
Standard I.	6	11
“ II.	3	4
“ III.	4	8
“ IV.	9	2
“ V.	—	1

Farm and Garden.—We have now about seventy acres of land under cultivation. This year the prospects are bright for a good crop of roots and grain. The garden was very much injured by cutworms; but yet we expect a fair return. The other crop consists of wheat, oats, barley, pease, potatoes, turnips, mangold and corn. Last year our wheat yielded forty bushels per acre, and oats sixty.

In connection with the farm there are at present six horses, eleven cows, eight young cattle and eight calves; nineteen pigs and a large number of poultry.

Industries Taught.—The boys take a part in all farm-work and hence get a practical training in use of farm implements and all kinds of mixed farming. They also become familiar with simple carpenter tools and repairing, such as is needed on a farm.

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The girls receive instruction and practice in all lines of housework. This includes baking, cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, mending, milking and butter-making.

Moral and Religious Training.—By daily contact with Bible truth, by attendance in church and Sunday school, the truths of religion are inculcated. Everyday incidents are employed to bring home and apply the truths learned. Our aim is to cultivate self-control and self-government rather than government by any outside force. Owing to the weakness of Indian character this is not easy, yet the last year has marked considerable progress along this line.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year no deaths have occurred. In a general way the health has been good. Last winter and spring we had epidemics of scarlet fever and whooping cough. The latter had a weakening effect upon a few pupils.

The sanitary condition continues satisfactory.

Water Supply.—This continues to be our crying need. Many improvements are waiting for the solution of this question of proper water-supply. The drawing of water from the river is hard on man and team and consumes much time.

Fire Protection.—This is very unsatisfactory. The building is well provided with fire-escapes, but there are no adequate fire-fighting appliances. We have a number of hand-grenades, fire-pails filled with water, and 'Patton' fire-extinguishers, scattered over the building, but there are no tanks, pumps or hose for this purpose.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is lighted by means of coal oil lamps and the heating is done by two wood furnaces and some stoves placed in outlying parts.

Recreation.—The boys play football and this, with games of their own invention keeps them busy during the summer. In winter, coasting, skating, &c., for out-door games, and marbles, crokinole and various inside games are employed when the weather is cold or stormy.

The girls swing, skip and play ball in summer, and in winter coasting and skating with occasional drives fill up the time.

General Remarks.—There is complete confidence between the reserve and the school. This makes recruiting an easy matter. In fact the initiative usually comes from the parent.

Our aim continues to be to fit the child for a position of usefulness and independence when school days are over.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

W. McWHINNEY,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,

DUCK LAKE, SASK., August 2, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is located about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake, and three miles from Duck Lake reserve.

Land.—The land in connection with the school comprises one hundred acres, belonging to the government. Adjoining the school land there is one-quarter section northeast of section 33, township 43, range 2, west of 3rd meridian, which belongs to

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the corporation of the Oblate Fathers, but which is cultivated for the benefit of the school; wheat, oats, barley, hay and potatoes being the chief productions thereon.

Buildings.—The main building consists of an entrance-hall, parlour, principal's apartments and dining-room. The girls' quarters are commodious and complete with the exception of a sewing-room. The boys' apartments are as yet too crowded, and I am looking forward to enlarging them as soon as possible. The buildings have undergone some repairs both inside and outside and a root-house, 20 x 20 feet, has been built.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for sixty girls in our new dormitory, though that number is not reached. The boys' dormitory and play-room are too small, but I am in hopes of having them enlarged in the near future.

Attendance.—The authorized number, one hundred, has been maintained during the year. They are all boarders. There are usually ten or twelve more boys than girls. The range is from forty-five to fifty girls, and from fifty to fifty-five boys.

Class-room Work.—There are two classes under the direction of the sisters in charge. The graded system introduced last year continues to give general satisfaction. The boys and girls of standards III, IV, V and VI, to the number of fifty, are under a teacher and an assistant in the first room. Standards I and II are in a second room, also under a teacher and an assistant, for the beginners. The progress leaves nothing to be desired, and a pleasing emulation continues between boys and girls. Business and commercial affairs have been taught in the highest grades, and practical money-dealing, together with banking, has been introduced with satisfactory results. Agriculture has received much attention, and the older boys take interest in comparing the theory and practice in farming. The half-day system is followed by the advanced classes. Singing is taught regularly, and one may hear songs and hymns in the English and French languages at any time.

Farm and Garden.—Our vast garden has this year again been entirely cultivated by the boys under the supervision of the principal. Although the weather did not favour us in the spring-time we are, however, pleased with our success in both vegetable and floral production, and our garden continues to be the admiration of the Northwest.

The farm products of 1904 were as follows:—Wheat, eight hundred and eighty-nine bushels; oats, twelve hundred bushels; barley, three hundred and thirteen bushels; potatoes, five hundred and thirty bushels; turnips, two hundred and seventy-five bushels; beets, sixty bushels; sacks of flour, two hundred and twenty. From the garden were gathered one thousand heads of cabbage, fifteen bushels of carrots, six bushels of beets, ten bushels of turnips, besides a quantity of squash, sweet corn, celery, currants, asparagus, radishes and lettuce.

The spring sowing of 1905 was as follows:—

	Acres.	Bushels
Wheat.	52	105
Oats.	26	65
Barley.	7	15
Pease.	1	2
Rye.	1	2
Flax.	$\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Potatoes.	5	65
Turnips.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	..

Being desirous to give ample opportunity to the older boys of becoming efficient farmers, I had sixty acres of breaking done after the spring's work was completed. They took much interest in this work, all taking turns at the plough, a half day at a time. The farmer in charge of the work continues to give entire satisfaction, and shows much intelligence and ability in conducting the farm.

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Industries Taught.—All farm and garden work, care of stock, fence-making, cutting and sawing of wood, have been done by the boys during the year, while the girls have done the tailoring, dressmaking and knitting for the household. These young Indian girls show themselves very skilful with the needle; their fine mending especially attracted much attention at the annual exhibition, and they were rewarded by receiving several first prizes for their work. When Inspector Chisholm made his examination in February he visited the sewing-room, and said he had never seen better work than was shown him there. The smallest girls handled their knitting perfectly well in his presence.

Butter-making, soap-making, and the making of straw hats, continue to receive much attention. The boys and many of the girls are wearing hats this summer manufactured from straw gathered by the girls in the harvest-field last autumn.

Moral and Religious Training.—I can say that on the side of morality and religious training the progress is most gratifying. Lessons are given daily to all the children, and by word and example nothing is left undone to form solid habits of virtue in their young souls that may enable them to continue in the path of right-doing when left to themselves. The children appear attached to the staff and the law of love rather than fear predominates. A family spirit pervades the institution, such has been the impression of many visitors, and I am happy to say they are not mistaken.

Health and Sanitation.—We have to report an exceptionally healthy year for the staff and pupils. By dressing the children warmly, giving them plenty of wholesome food, and daily outdoor exercise, we were not annoyed by a single case of any disease. A skilful infirmarian is very successful in combating the tendency to scrofula, so common among Indians, so much so that the children present a remarkably healthy appearance. Ventilation and cleanliness are our chief preventives against disease.

An accident occurred in November by which a boy of seventeen received a compound fracture of the leg while sawing wood. The doctor in charge of the school being absent, Dr. Stewart from Rosthern was called, and his treatment was so successful that the leg is as perfect as before.

Fire Protection.—Our appliances in case of fire are four 'Stempel' fire-extinguishers, one 'Victor,' three 'Patton,' sixteen buckets, six axes and barrels of water. Two 'Stempel' and one 'Patton' extinguisher burst during the year.

Heating and Lighting.—Three furnaces kept going night and day during cold weather kept the house in a healthy and comfortable temperature. The lighting in house, barn and stables is by actylene gas, the machine being in an isolated apartment, to which none except the one in charge is admitted.

Admissions and Discharges.—Eight pupils were admitted during the year, four boys and four girls. Five pupils were discharged, four girls and one boy. One of these girls died last February after a few weeks' illness.

Recreation.—Outdoor games for both boys and girls are many and varied. The grounds are so vast that all have space to follow their inclinations. No games are compulsory, therefore romping, skipping-rope, ball playing and swinging never flag, while indoor, we enforce gymnastic exercises to a certain extent, followed by checkers, marbles, and not unfrequently singing and music make up a part of the recreation.

In the summer season nothing can give more pleasure to both boys and girls than a picnic. When therefore an opportunity occurs in the way of a holiday, we hasten to gratify the children, with a long day in the fields, and it never fails to put new life and spirit into their everyday labour.

General Remarks.—Last year in our report we expressed the general regrets of both staff and children upon the resignation of the founder and first principal of this institution, Rev. F. Paquette. This year it is our painful duty to report the death of that devoted friend of the Indian missions. This mournful event has plunged the whole school in the deepest mourning.

Inspector Chisholm spent three days with us in February, and expressed the

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highest satisfaction at all he saw and heard, both in the classes and elsewhere; he said that what particularly pleased him was the interest that the children seemed to take in every department which he inspected, and the respect and docility which they manifested towards the staff in general. He also expressed his satisfaction at the attention given to the study of agriculture in the highest class.

On June 30, Mr. Macarthur accepted an invitation to preside at the honourable discharge of Miss Nora Susie. A short but interesting program was executed on the occasion, followed by some very practical remarks by Mr. Macarthur, in which he engaged the graduate to exercise her influence among her people, and to put into practice the lessons she had received in the institution.

The children gave an entertainment during the year to which their parents were admitted. They performed their respective roles with considerable credit. The program consisted of songs, drills, operettas, a drama, comic dialogues and the national anthem. The boys' band furnished excellent music and is making noted progress.

I have, &c.,

O. CHARLEBOIS, O.M.I.

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EMMANUEL COLLEGE,
PRINCE ALBERT, August 31, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location and Land.—The school is situated about two miles west of the town of Prince Albert. The land in connection therewith is a river lot, having twelve chains frontage, extending back two miles and containing about two hundred acres.

Buildings.—There are three buildings occupied by the staff and pupils. The main building is occupied by the female members of the staff and the girls. The bedrooms, dormitories and lavatory are in the upper story, and in the lower story are the school-room, the dining-room, kitchen and pantry. There are also in this building a clothing-room, sewing-room, girls' dressing-room, and a room for cases of sickness. In the second building is a large clothing-room, a room for drugs and medicines, an office and apartments for the principal. In the third building are dormitories, lavatory, bath-room, reading and recreation-room for the senior male pupils, a room for the head teacher, and a room for the outside man. The outdoor buildings are: a large house, 40 x 16 feet, and used as a granary, storehouse and dairy, a coach-house, 32 x 16 feet; a stable, 44 x 22 feet; two pig-pens, one 22 x 12 feet, the other 24 x 14 feet; a hen-house, 20 x 14 feet, a feed-house, 16 x 16 feet, and an implement shed, 28 x 19 feet.

Grounds.—The ground immediately attached to the buildings is laid out so as to accord ample playgrounds for the pupils, both boys and girls.

Accommodation.—The boys' building is very old and dilapidated. The girls' dormitory in the main building is not sufficiently spacious, but these defects, with sufficient outlay, could be easily remedied.

Class-room Work.—The pupils attend school twice daily, with the exception of the girls, who assist in the dining-room and kitchen by turns. The school hours are from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m. Besides the regular school

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hours, they have study from 8 to 8.30 a.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m. The course of study is the same as that used in the public schools of the Northwest Territories. Two of our pupils wrote at the public examination held lately in Prince Albert, and have received second-class certificates from the Department of Education, Northwest Territories

The pupils are graded as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	7	8	15
“ II.	6	5	11
“ III.	7	7	14
“ IV.	4	0	4
“ V.	4	2	6
“ VII.	2	0	2
Total.	30	22	52

The reserves from which the attendance is drawn are as follows :—

	Pupils.
Starblanket's.	20
John Smith's.	14
James Smith's.	4
William Charles'.	3
William Twatt's.	5
Mistawasis.	2
Non-treaty.	4
Total.	52

Farm and Garden.—Our crop last fall consisted of the following :—Two hundred and twenty-four bushels of wheat ; four hundred and sixty bushels of oats ; one hundred and five bushels of barley ; one hundred and seventy-eight bushels of potatoes ; one hundred and two bushels of turnips ; twenty-five bushels of carrots, and fifty-five tons of hay, twenty-seven tons of which were made on the college farm, and twenty-eight tons on private lands.

Industrial Work.—All the general work required on the premises is performed by the pupils. The girls are taught all kinds of useful household work, such as sewing, knitting, making clothing, mending, darning, washing, ironing, house-cleaning and cooking. The bread used in the school is made by the girls and is baked in a portable Reid oven, which has a capacity of eighty loaves of two pounds weight.

The boys are taught the various kinds of farm work, such as ploughing, harrowing, harvesting, hay-making, carpentry, repairing of fences, attending to horses and cattle, milking cows, feeding pigs, drawing water, chopping and sawing wood, plastering, kalsomining, and any ordinary work required.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening worship is regularly conducted for the whole school. On Sunday regular religious services are held in the college chapel morning and evening. Every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, Sunday school is held. This lasts one hour and is always a profitable hour. The children take a deep interest in the study of the Holy Scriptures, and are very fond of singing hymns. Some of the pupils play very well on the organ. A number of our pupils are communicants. The conduct of the pupils has been very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been good. The children have as much outdoor exercise as is practicable. The dormitories, class-rooms and all other rooms are kept very clean and well ventilated.

Water Supply.—We have two wells with good water, but we require a third.

Fire Protection.—We have eight fire-extinguishers, which were supplied by the department, eighteen hand-grenades, twelve fire-buckets and two axes. We carry an insurance of \$5,000.

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Heating.—Stoves are used in two of the buildings, but a furnace is used in the main building, where the girls and female members of the staff live.

Attendance.—The attendance has been regular, and during the course of the fiscal year two pupils were honourably discharged and seven have been admitted to the school.

Recreation.—The pupils have plenty of recreation. The boys have cricket, baseball, football, leaping and racing. The girls enjoy dumb-bell exercise, skipping, throwing and catching the ball, swinging, reading and music. They take a walk out almost daily, attended by a female member of the staff.

We try to make the children feel as comfortable and happy as possible.

I have, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
HOBBEMA, July 16, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on the Ermineskin reserve, a mile from Hobbema station, in the district of Alberta. There is no post office in Hobbema, but the mail is delivered every day.

Land.—There is about twenty acres of land, part of the reserve, in connection with the school, having been set apart for the needs of the mission; three acres of which are taken for a garden; five acres for the childrens' playgrounds, and the rest is used for pasturage.

Buildings.—There are three buildings in connection with the school. The main building 45 x 40 feet, three stories high, is occupied by the children. The school-room and refectory are on the first floor; the sewing-room, infirmary and boys' dormitory on the second floor and girls' dormitory on the third floor. The second building adjoins the main building and contains a kitchen on the first floor, and a chapel on the second; this is attached to the main building by the sisters' house, where they have their respective rooms. The old house that serves as a laundry is now a ruin; we greatly need another building in its place.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for seventy-five children and ten sisters.

Attendance.—The average attendance was forty-seven. There are at present fifty-one children in attendance.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies, as given by the department, was very closely followed. We are happy to state that the children are fond of study, and they have improved wonderfully in each of their studies.

Farm and Garden.—The three acres under cultivation yielded three hundred and seventy-five bushels of potatoes, three hundred heads of cabbage, sixty bushels of turnips, twelve of beets and ten of carrots.

Industries Taught.—Every day, outside of school hours, some time is given to manual work. Some of the boys have the care of cattle, while the others saw and carry the wood. They also do the sweeping and keep clean the rooms allotted to

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them. As for the girls, they are taught everything necessary to keep a house in good condition, besides they learn the making and mending of their garments.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is regularly imparted to the pupils by the missionary and the teacher, to which they pay the strictest attention, and I may add that they put such instruction in practice, for they have given entire satisfaction by their behaviour.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of one little boy who died of consumption, there has been no case of severe illness. The ventilation is excellent.

Water Supply.—For house purposes the water is obtained from two wells in close proximity to the house. From one of these, the water reaches us by means of a fixed pump in the kitchen.

Fire Protection.—The fire-protection consists of barrels, constantly filled with water, and ladders attached to the houses. There is also a trap-door in the upper story. We hope to obtain further protection against fire, which will consist of iron fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are lighted by lamps and heated by wood stoves. Furnaces are an absolute necessity. We hope that the department will be kind enough to grant our request in this respect.

Recreation.—Both boys and girls take their recreation under the supervision of their teachers and on their respective playgrounds, where they have their swings. The boys' chief game is football; they amuse themselves very much with the games peculiar to them. In summer they very often go walking, or, gathering berries. In winter they greatly enjoy skating and coasting.

I have, &c.,

R. L. DAUPHIN, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL,
BALCARRES, August 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the File Hills boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school buildings are situated on section 33, township 22, range 11, west of the second meridian. They are not on the reserve, but adjoining it.

Land.—The northeast quarter of section 32, township 22, range 11, west of the second meridian, and also all that part of section 33 which is outside the boundaries of the Balcarries reserve, belongs to the school subject to the control of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs: in all about two hundred and fifteen acres.

The land is mostly bluff. It is best adapted for mixed farming.

Buildings.—The buildings are: the home, a three-storied stone structure, with mansard roof, and a two-story frame addition, a frame laundry, frame school-house, a good log stable with shingled roof, a log granary and carriage-house and a root-house.

Accommodation.—In the home there is accommodation for twenty-five children and a staff of four.

Attendance.—Owing to several of the children being taken to the hospital to undergo operations for scrofulous sores, the attendance for the latter part of the year has been somewhat irregular, otherwise it was uninterrupted.

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Class-room Work.—The class-room work has been good.

Farm and Garden.—This branch of the work has been encouraging. The school now owns a herd of sixteen head of cattle, four good horses, twelve pigs, and a few hens and turkeys. Sufficient butter was made at the school to keep the table supplied and the garden returns brought us well over the winter. The potatoes and carrots lasted until the new crop came in. The oat return was not very good. Eight acres were under crop, but the yield was small. Judging from the appearance of the crop this year, the returns are going to be much larger. At the close of the fiscal year there were fifteen acres of oats in a large vegetable garden, and ten acres of fresh breaking done. Among the bluffs, breaking is a slower process than out in the open prairie.

During the winter the boys' under the guidance of the farm instructor, cut and drew in three hundred dollars worth of green wood. This will lessen our expenses considerably next winter. Apart from the training at the school received in farming, each boy, when he is sixteen or seventeen years old, is allowed to choose for himself a farm in the colony that Inspector Graham has started for ex-pupils, and to put in on it, under the supervision of the government farm instructor, one or two summers' work. In this way by the time a boy leaves school he has a very good start towards making a home for himself, and also has an opportunity of getting acquainted with, and adapting himself to, the circumstances under which he will be labouring after he receives his discharge. It is quite an incentive for a boy to receive his training in farming on his own farm.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught to be clean, neat, economical house-keepers and home-makers. This includes bread-making, butter-making, fine baking, sewing, washing, ironing and dainty decorating of rooms. The last year a girl attends school, except in special cases, she is taken out of the class-room and given entire charge of the staff cooking, washing, ironing, &c. She is given a cow to milk, and looks after the milk, cream and butter. She does all her own sewing and mending. It was noticed that ex-pupils who were taught industries by spending certain periods of time in each department found it very difficult when it came to their own homes to adjust themselves to fitting all the varied duties of a home into one day and so the above plan was adopted to meet this need.

The boys are trained to be good, practical farmers and gardeners. They are trained to handle and care properly for stock, and to do general chores both outside and in.

Moral and Religious Training.—These subjects receive special attention. The Bible is carefully studied and memorized and the child is trained to base his ideas of right and wrong on its teachings. There is religious instruction daily.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health of the children has been good. A number underwent operations after the new year. These operations were mostly on tumors which had not yet developed into open sores. It was an attempt to remove the disease from the system. So far it seems very successful.

Water Supply.—We have a good well. The water is drawn from it into the kitchen by means of a pump.

Fire Protection.—We have ladders, two 'Babcock' extinguishers, four fire-axes, eleven fire-pails, and water always convenient. There are two ways of escape from every sleeping-room.

Heating and Lighting.—One furnace and four stoves are used for heating the building. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—The children enjoy the ordinary outdoor sports and games. Various games in the home are introduced during the long winter evenings.

Ex-Pupils.—The ex-pupils are still doing well. One would be careless if left to himself, but under wise supervision his actions are being controlled and he is getting along nicely.

I have, &c.,

KATE GILLESPIE,

Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
 HOLY ANGELS' BOARDING SCHOOL,
 NATIVITY MISSION, FORT CHIPEWYAN,
 ATHABASKA LAKE, July 3, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
 Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the past fiscal year, and am happy to state the progress made.

Location.—This school is situated on the north shore of Lake Athabaska quite near Fort Chipewyan. The location is healthy and the view of the lake very fine. The school belongs to the Roman Catholic mission (Nativity mission) and is under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, commonly called Grey Nuns.

There are no reserves; neither is there any post office established here.

Land.—There are fifteen acres of cultivable land in connection with the school. It admits of the cultivation of vegetables, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, &c. The grounds adjacent to the school are rather limited and cannot be enlarged, on account of the rocky and hilly nature of the land; but there is space enough to allow the pupils to play ball and other such games.

Buildings.—There are three buildings occupied by the staff and pupils. The central part of the main building has been enlarged and raised, presenting a much more compact and regular appearance. Many other improvements, such as painting, ventilation, &c., are being made; but as nothing is completely finished, I think it better to wait until next year to give a full description of the building.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for thirteen members of the staff, and sufficient space in dormitories, refectories and class-rooms for sixty pupils.

Attendance.—School has been kept regularly, except on authorized holidays.

Class-room Work.—This consists of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, composition, dictation, history and vocal music. The children love their class-room work and are eager to learn. Lessons in calisthenics, gymnastics, drill, wand and dumb-bell exercises, are given to the pupils, who take great interest in them.

Farm and Garden.—The pupils are taught to till the land; sowing, weeding and harvesting is partly done by them.

Industries Taught.—The boys prepare all the wood required for fuel, by means of saws and axes. A few of the bigger boys receive instruction in carpentering and shoe-making. All the shoes are mended by them. The girls are taught cooking, sewing, knitting and general housework. Silk work is not neglected, as they have a great taste for embroidery, crocheting and all kinds of needle-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils assist at mass in our convent chapel every morning. On Sundays they go to the mission church. A half-hour is taken daily to instruct the children in their religious duties. Every effort is made to cultivate these young hearts and inculcate a great love of duty towards God and man.

The pupils' conduct is very good; they give as much satisfaction as can be expected. There is no need of corporal punishment. This alone is, I think, the best proof of their docility.

Health and Sanitation.—I am happy to state that the pupils' health has been remarkably good the year through. I subjoin a report made by Dr. West after a visit. Much care is taken to maintain perfect sanitary conditions.

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FORT CHIPEWYAN,
HOLY ANGELS' SCHOOL, June 23, 1905.

I certify to having made a personal examination of the children of this school and find them generally of sound and healthy condition.

A. B. WEST,
Medical Officer, Treaty No. 8.

Water Supply.—The lake supplies good water for all the wants of the school.

Fire Protection.—A force pump and hose, ladders, axes and buckets are the fire-appliances on hand.

Heating and Lighting.—Wood is used for heating, and coal oil for lighting.

Recreation.—Outdoor games are indulged in; long walks in suitable weather prove beneficial to health. In summer several picnics are given, to the great delight of the pupils, and during the winter season skating and tobogganing are the chief sports.

I have, &c.,
SR. M. McDOUGALL,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
KUTAWA P.O., ASSA., June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the annual report of the Gordon's boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This school is built on the Gordon reserve, about a mile and a half from the centre of the western boundary line, and from twelve to fifteen miles from Kutawa post office.

Land.—A half section of good farming land has been allotted to the school on the reserve about a mile west of the buildings. In addition we have large gardens, yards, playgrounds and a pasture.

Buildings.—The main building is of stone, and comprises school, lavatories, dormitories, dining-room, kitchen, dairy, pantry and staff-rooms.

Other buildings are all log, viz.: stabling for nine horses, eighteen cattle, ten calves, poultry-house, ice-house, storehouse, wash-house and carriage-shed.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be arranged for thirty scholars and a staff of four or six.

Attendance.—As this is a boarding school, the attendance is under our own control, and has been very good all the year.

Class-room Work.—This has been well and regularly done, and has consisted of all subjects laid down by the department, and has been supplemented in seventeen cases by instruction in organ playing.

Farm and Garden.—The work has been fully up to the usual standard; a new departure in the former being the sowing of a field of oats. All garden crops were good last year, except the onions, which were almost a complete failure through the ravages of the cut-worm. This year, though a cold spell kept garden stuff back soon after sprouting, the summer heat has brought everything on, and we expect a bountiful harvest, especially as we were not appreciably affected by the frost which did some damage outside the reserve.

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Industries Taught.—These are entirely agricultural and domestic. The care of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, milking, farming, gardening and wood-cutting are undertaken by the boys; while cooking, washing, housekeeping, sewing, mending and knitting are matters in which many of our girls are proficient.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is a matter of the first moment in our system. Ethics and historical scripture are taught by the schoolmaster, and doctrinal and practical religion by the principal and the chaplain.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children during the year has been remarkably good, no serious illness has occurred, and lung and throat trouble has been remarkably absent. Some slight outbreaks of skin disease were easily controlled and cured, under Dr. Harvey's treatment, and this has been the extent of our illness. The sanitary condition of the school has fully maintained the high standard attained by Mr. Williams, the late principal.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply has always been a weak point, and as the water is now under analysis, I can say nothing definite about it.

Fire Protection.—We have the same amount of fire-protection as in former years, consisting of two 'Babcock' fire-extinguishers, ten hand-grenades, eleven fire-buckets, four axes, a force-pump, with sufficient hose on two floors. This is now completed by the filling of the large water tank in the basement.

Heating and Lighting.—This is still accomplished by means of stoves and coal oil lamps respectively.

Recreation.—The usual outdoor games, football, running jumping, &c., are now supplemented by croquet and tennis, and a very popular institution with both boys and girls is a large see-saw. A giant stride for the boys, and a merry-go-round for the girls, are in contemplation. The usual indoor games, musical chains, &c., and a great deal of music enliven the winter.

General Remarks.—In concluding it is only fair to the staff to say that the year appears to us to have been fairly successful. Mr. Bosomworth's splendid work in the school, and Mrs. Bosomworth's loving care of the girls, and of the children generally, have been productive of the happiest results, and the school year has, with few exception, left us only pleasant memories.

The marriages of pupils Nos. 61 and 73, and the graduation of Nos. 82 and 83, remove some of our best and oldest pupils, but others are being admitted and we look forward with hope to the renewal of our work under the divine blessing in the term of 1905-06.

The spirit and temper of the children has been excellent throughout the year, and the seven admitted during the term settled down most happily.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

J. W. HARRISON,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE C.E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE, June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report on the Lesser Slave lake Church of England boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on the northwest side of Lesser Slave lake, in that part of Athabaska which will be included in the new province of Athabaska.

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Land.—The land in connection with the school comprises about ninety acres, partly open and partly bush, and is the property of the Church Missionary Society. It is not situated on any reserve.

Buildings.—The buildings in connection with the mission are :—

Mission house, home with school-room attached, and the old mission house ; the outbuildings consist of the bale-room and home store, meat store and fish house, mission house store, and stables and cattle shed.

Accommodation.—The home is capable of accommodating nineteen or twenty girls, seventeen or eighteen boys and four of a staff.

Attendance.—The attendance during the past year has been very good. This is probably due very much to the parents becoming more appreciative of the benefits of education ; none of the pupils were removed until the end of June, but it is to be hoped that they will come in earlier in the fall than last year. At present the children are away for their summer holidays until September.

Class-room Work.—Good progress has been shown by both infants and elder children. The following subjects are taught: reading, writing, composition, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, drawing, recitations, geography, history of Canada and scripture.

Moral and Religious Training.—This has been carefully attended to, and instruction has also been given daily to the children by the missionary in charge.

Health and Sanitation.—The children kept well during the winter months, but during the latter part of May and the month of June, in common with the district generally, there were some cases of grippe, three of the children being attacked seriously and others more slightly.

The sanitary condition has been good, but the home requires a more efficient staff than were in charge last winter to attend to the domestic part of the work.

Water Supply.—Water is brought to the mission from a creek about half a mile off, which runs into the lake.

Heating and Lighting.—The home is heated by means of wood stoves, and oil lamps and occasionally candles are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—The boys play a variety of games, including baseball and football and with the necessary bounds, are permitted to go about in the bush and to the water. In the winter they play indoor games, such as ping pong, draughts, &c. The girls have a separate playground fitted with two swings and are allowed to go out on the hill behind the home to gather flowers and berries, and are taken for walks by the matron. They play with the same toys indoors as the boys, on alternate evenings.

Farm and Garden.—About fifteen acres are under cultivation, and the products grown are: oats, barley, potatoes and various vegetables.

The farm stock consists of sixteen head of cattle, including four milk cows. We have also four pigs. Two animals are killed each winter for the use of the home.

Fire Protection.—The fire-protection is inadequate.

General Remarks.—The work of the home during the year has progressed very satisfactorily and the children have been happy. Several come up and play during the holidays with those remaining in the home, i.e., two boys and two girls.

The equipment of both home and school is inadequate. Domestic and cooking utensils are scarce, and apparatus for teaching, such as maps, globes and kindergarten appliances are greatly needed.

I have, &c.,

T. W. STREETER,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE (ST. BERNARD'S) R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE, P.O., June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Lesser Slave Lake (St. Bernard's) Roman Catholic boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The situation of the school, on the northeastern bank of the Lesser Slave lake, is both pleasant and healthful. It stands on a slight elevation, which slopes towards the water and the setting sun, and commands a good view of the surrounding country. As this location necessitated clearing part of the forest, the site happens to be quite bordered by woodland, which makes a pleasant resort for the children during the warm weather.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school is about nine acres and belongs to the mission.

Buildings and Accommodation.—The main structure is 72 feet long by 28 feet wide, and three stories high, and is a large and commodiously apportioned dwelling, containing fourteen compartments, six of which serve for the girls, as recreation hall, dining-room, sewing-room and dormitories. The remaining apartments, excepting the chapel and kitchen, are occupied by the staff.

To the right and a little in the rear is the boys' house, a two-story building, 60 feet long by 25 feet wide, which will accommodate forty pupils. The first floor is partitioned off into recreation hall, dining-room and a class-room for smaller pupils. The sleeping apartments are on the second floor.

The school-house 30 x 24 feet, also to the right of the main building, but extending forward, is three stories high. It comprises two cheerful, well-lighted class-rooms; the upper floor being used as a store-room.

Spacious and well kept grounds surround the three buildings, and flower-beds, which add greatly to the general appearance of the place, are laid out and carefully attended by the pupils under the direction of the teachers.

Attendance.—The average attendance was from forty to fifty pupils. Some of these entered in September and left at the end of June; a few remained during the summer months.

Class Work.—The school hours were from nine to eleven o'clock in the morning; the afternoon session from one to four, being interrupted by a school recess. Three teachers were engaged with the pupils, and, in order to gain attention, took great pains to make the lessons interesting and instructive. Most of the pupils applied their minds arduously to their studies, and visible progress was realized.

The children like to appear before strangers and several opportunities of displaying their ability were afforded them during the term, the chief among these being their annual entertainment, which was as usual, tendered to the public at New Years.

The programme of studies laid down by the department was carefully carried out by the teachers.

The grading of the pupils is as follows :—

Standard I.	19	pupils.
“ II.	14	“
“ III.	6	“

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Industries Taught.—When the girls have reached a proper age they are taught the culinary arts, washing, ironing, sewing, dressmaking, in a word, all that can contribute towards making them competent housekeepers.

The bigger boys are trained to work on the farm, while the younger ones are kept busy weeding the garden, carrying wood and doing other light work about the house.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training is based on the pure and unsullied doctrine of the Holy Scripture. A half hour daily was given to religious instruction, while to make certain that the moral education was carefully attended to, the pupils were kept continually under the supervision of one of the teachers.

Health and Sanitation.—The children enjoy very good health notwithstanding their weak constitutions. All have been exempt from grievous illness during the year.

Water Supply.—Very good water is supplied by wells dug close to the house.

Fire Protection.—These wells, ladder and a hose, are our only protection against fire.

Heating.—The principal building is heated by a hot-air furnace, which gives great satisfaction. The chief advantage of this mode of heating is the even temperature produced throughout the entire building.

Recreation.—The boys and girls have large playgrounds leading off their respective departments, where they enjoyed themselves during the different seasons at all the games and sports common to their ages.

The government grants yearly \$72 per capita for each of forty pupils.

I have, &c.,

A. DESMARAIS, priest, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
MCDUGALL ORPHANAGE AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
MORLEY P.O., ALTA., June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report of the above school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school, with the land attached thereto, is situate on Lot 8, Belanger survey, Morleyville settlement, near the confluence of the Bow and the Ghost rivers, and about four miles east of the eastern boundary of that part of the Stony reserve north of Bow river.

Land.—The land owned by the school consists of the grant given by the government, comprising about one thousand five hundred acres more or less. The quality of this land is poor and not much adapted to cultivation, being largely of a gravelly nature, and is mostly used for grazing purposes.

Buildings.—The main buildings are frame on stone foundations, and consist of two wings, one of which, 38 x 44 feet, was erected in the fall of 1890, and the other, 26 x 40 feet, erected in the fall of 1900. The basements of the buildings are used as recreation-rooms in winter and also for the purpose of storing wood.

Accommodation.—There is good and ample accommodation for forty-five pupils and eight members of staff.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year, in fact for the last five years, has been very good, and almost as many pupils as the rate of health will permit, have been present.

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Class-room Work.—The progress in this department has been most gratifying. The children under the efficient and faithful management of Miss Walsh have done excellent work, both in the class-room and in their evening studies in the home. These children have the faculty of learning the English language and idiom of thought very quickly. Mr. Ing, the resident missionary, has also visited the school-room and addressed the children very frequently.

Farm and Garden.—Our nearness to the mountains forbids anything like agricultural pursuits, further than the growing of a quantity of green feed to be used as fodder for stock.

Industries Taught.—The boys are bright in various branches of ranching i.e., farming, ploughing, fencing, mowing, milking, chopping and bush-work in general, but they are mostly small, our eldest being between fifteen and sixteen years of age.

The girls are taught in the various branches of housework, sewing, knitting, mending, dairy and laundry work, and are fairly proficient.

Moral and Religious Training.—We have in every way, both by example and precept, tried to teach these children the faith in which we believe, and the morals in the institution are highly commendable.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these children for two or three years has been steadily improving. During fine weather the children have been allowed as much outdoor exercise as possible. Dr. Lafferty has answered promptly and done his utmost when medical assistance has been needed.

The sanitary condition of the school is much improved.

Fire and Water Supply.—The fire-protection consists of four 'Babcock' fire-extinguishers and twelve grenades.

The water has been conveyed into the building and awaits completion of system in the house.

Heating and Lighting.—The main buildings are heated throughout by two wood-burning furnaces, which are now in good repair, having been attended to by the department.

Recreation.—Care is taken that sufficient time is given for outdoor exercise, as we find that the health of the pupils largely depends on this.

General Remarks.—The staff have done their best in every way to keep on civilizing and christianizing these children.

I have, &c.,

JOHN W. NIDDRIE,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

TOUCHWOOD HILLS, ASSA., July, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Muscowequan's boarding school is located on the northwest quarter of section 14, township 27, range 15, adjoining the limits of the reserve and about twelve miles from the Touchwood agency. It is a pretty spot, almost surrounded by a fine slough, which ought rather to be called a lake.

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Land.—The land connected with the school is a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and belongs to the society of the Reverend Oblate Fathers, to whom nothing is paid for the use and benefits from it. The quality of the soil is very good. All kinds of grain are raised with great success.

Buildings.—The school is a rectangular stone building, the main portion of which is 50 x 30 feet, and the other 24 x 56 feet, two stories high with a basement.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for fifty children and a staff of eight persons.

Attendance.—Thirty Indian children attended school during the year.

Class-room Work.—School is open from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. The programme of studies authorized by the department is strictly followed. Great attention is given to correct English conversation, reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing and vocal music. A very satisfactory progress in all the above mentioned subjects has been noticed during the past year.

Industries Taught.—The girls are trained in all branches of domestic work; baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting dressmaking and darning. All the children's clothing is made in the school.

The boys are carefully taught in all kinds of farm work: ploughing, harrowing, seeding, cutting hay and grain, the care of stock, milking and carrying wood.

Farm and Garden.—Last year some forty acres were put into crop and gave twenty two hundred bushels of grain of very good quality. None had the least touch of frost. It certainly speaks well for this part of the country and is also a great example to the Indians as well as a great encouragement for them to live by themselves. As we have a larger field this year, we should have three thousand bushels, if we are in any way lucky. Next year we expect to have at least a hundred acres under crop besides thirteen already broken for the oldest boy, who will leave the school next summer. A large garden is attached to the farm. Besides a large quantity of onions, cabbage, carrots, and turnips, we had over nine hundred bushels of potatoes. At least a hundred and sixty tons of hay were put up last year. Sixty head of cattle have been wintered. Since the spring we have been making every week from sixty to seventy pounds of butter. As can be noticed, the children cannot receive any better training for farming as well as housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention is given to this part of education and no effort is spared to instruct our pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. It is noticeable to any one visiting the school how charitable the children are to one another. I must state, besides, that they are very obedient and show an exceedingly good will. It would not be out of place either, to say they could teach politeness to a good many white people. They certainly put into practice the lessons taught them.

Health.—The health of the children has been remarkably good; no case of any sickness. The sanitary officer lately again remarked that he had never met a lot of children so healthy-looking. No effort is spared to give them good, substantial food. They have meat twice or three times a day, vegetables, milk and butter.

Water Supply.—A windmill conveys the water to a tank in the upper part of the building, from where it is distributed into the different parts of the school.

Fire Protection.—The department has provided the school with two Babcocks, twelve fire-pails, fire-extinguishers and axes. All these are put in convenient places throughout the building. There are also two force-pumps and plenty of hose for proper working in case of fire.

Heating.—So far, unfortunately, the school has been heated by stoves, burning fire-wood. But now that we are favoured with a windmill and water tank, I hope means will be taken soon to have a furnace.

Recreation.—In winter, besides sliding and skating, pupils are supplied with different games. In summer months, football and gymnastic exercises are provided.

General Remarks.—In conclusion I gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the

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department in supplying us with desks and school material in general. I feel also much indebted to our inspector, Mr. Graham, and our agent, Mr. Murison, for their earnest co-operation in all matters connected with the school. The latter has only been a few months amongst us, but has already won the respect, the esteem and confidence, not only of the school, but also of the people abroad. Both gentlemen are most welcome in our midst. It is always a pleasure to have their visits. I also wish to express my gratitude to our farm instructor, Mr. Hamilton, who has so much at heart the welfare of the reserve and the education of the young ones. If some Indians seem to be careless as far as education is concerned, it is not through want of good advice from their farm instructor.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MAGNAN,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

UNION LAKE, R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,

UNION LAKE, July 10, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Union Lake (St. Anthony's) Roman Catholic boarding school, for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on Seekaskootch's reserve, about twelve miles from Fort Pitt, on the north side of the Saskatchewan river.

Land.—About seven or eight acres of land are fenced in and set apart for school purposes, buildings, gardens, playgrounds, &c. The land belongs to the Indians of the reserve.

Buildings.—The school is a frame building, 45 x 35 feet, three stories high, used exclusively for the pupils. Another building, 25 x 20 feet, is used as the sisters' residence; to this building are attached the kitchen and pantries. The other buildings are: a storehouse, ice-house, laundry, bakery, hen-house and stable, all separate buildings.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for sixty pupils and a staff of ten.

Attendance.—The average attendance during the year have been forty. Two pupils have been at home most of the year on sick leave. There has been ten admissions during the year and eight discharges; of the latter, four died, three at home, one in the school; one pupil was transferred to Dumbow industrial school, another was married, one returned home to help her parents, the other was discharged on account of scrofula.

Class-room Work.—Two teachers are in charge of the different standards in separate rooms. The programme of studies laid down by the department is faithfully followed. The class-room work is done neatly, with application and emulation. The pupils show a love for study and reading. Half an hour each day is given to singing. The pupils form the church choir, which is considered very good; they sing in Latin, English and Cree.

Farm and Garden.—About three acres of land are cultivated for gardening. All kinds of vegetables are raised with very good success. Both boys and girls take an active part in the garden work.

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Industries Taught.—The boys have the care of horses and cows, the preparing of fuel, cobbling, baking, help with the washing and have the care of their own rooms. They are also very handy with hammer and saw and do a large part of the repairing about the buildings. A great reward and pleasure for the larger boys is to go out to the hay camp for a few weeks during haying. In general, they show a readiness and goodwill for anything they are asked to do.

The girls are taught and carefully trained in all branches of domestic work, cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, darning. All the pupils' clothes and suits are made in the house.

Moral and Religious Training.—Needless to say that more care and attention are paid to this point than to all others. Every effort is used, every occasion profited by, to instil morality and righteousness into the hearts of the children confided to our care. Respect and obedience for all authority are continually inculcated and insisted upon. A certain time each day is given to religious instruction.

Health and Sanitation.—In general the health of the children is good. There is nothing lacking in the attention paid to the sanitary condition of the school: good and daily ventilation, disinfectants, frequent scrubbing and plenty of outdoor life.

Water Supply.—Plenty of good water is supplied from a well a few yards from the house. The water is carried by means of a horse and cart to the house.

Fire Protection.—One well, ladders, galleries, pails, axes and barrels of water are kept in readiness. Outside fire-escapes (wooden stairs) are now in course of construction.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated throughout with wood stoves and lighted with coal-oil lamps, suspended from the ceiling in the pupils' apartments.

Recreation.—Three hours of recreation are given to the pupils daily, one hour after each meal, and an hour extra is allowed in the summer evenings. All recreation is taken in the open air as much as possible, even in winter. Cradle-swings, football, racing, jumping poles, croquet, lawn tennis, coasting and skating in winter are the chief amusements. The pupils are very fond of reading, several are subscribers to young folk's pamphlets, which they read and then pass to old pupils who have left the school. During the summer holidays a couple of weeks' camping out by the side of a good lake is greatly enjoyed and seems to do much good to the pupils' health.

General Remarks.—During the year good marks or notes were collected by the pupils for class-work, industry, good conduct, religious instruction and singing. Before closing the classes for the summer holidays, the good marks were reviewed and prizes given to those who had the greatest number. Agent Sibbald kindly presided at the distribution of prizes and addressed a few words of congratulation and encouragement to the pupils.

I have, &c.,

E. J. CUNNINGHAM,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

ONION LAKE, C.E. BOARDING SCHOOL,

ONION LAKE, SASK., July 11, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the annual report of the school under my charge for the year ended June 30, 1905.

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Location.—The school is situated on the northeast corner of Makao's reserve, and about three hundred yards southwest of the agency headquarter buildings.

Land.—There are perhaps twenty acres of land connected with this school and mission, this land being part of the reserve.

Buildings.—The present school-house is a new frame building, 30 x 40 feet, three stories high. The lower floor of this building will be divided when finished into two class-rooms. The second floor will be partitioned into rooms for members of the staff and a number of the boys, while the third floor will be one large dormitory without partitions and reached by an inside stair from the second floor. Great care has been taken in providing for the ventilation and lighting of this building. The whole building inside and outside is now being painted and we wish to thank the department for its help in providing the paint. We have been using the lower floor as a school-room since April, 1904. The building used as a school-house previously to this is a log building, 24 x 28 feet, three stories high. Since being given up for school purposes the lower floor has been used as a laundry and the two upper floors are boys' dormitories, but now that the boys are to be moved to their new rooms, the second and third floors of this log building will be used as an hospital.

Between these two buildings already mentioned is another log building, 20 x 22 feet, two stories high. The lower floor is divided into two rooms, one of which is used as a store-room for clothes and the other is occupied by workmen engaged about the mission. The upper floor is used as a sewing-room and is reached by an outside stair. Near by is a store-room, 15 x 20 feet, with a garret for storing clothes. Provisions, i.e., beef, pork, fish and game, are stored on the lower floor.

The log building, near the school-house, which was used as a carpenter-shop and recreation-room for the boys, was pulled down, as it was inconveniently situated and was too near the school-house.

The building which forms the quarters of the staff and all the girls of the school, is made up of six buildings, put up at different times, but all connected; any one of the four outer doors gives entrance to the whole building, which is about sixty feet square. On the lower floor of this building are the principal's office, Indian waiting-room, pantry, kitchen, dining-rooms, bakery, two bed-rooms and a dispensary. The upper floors are used as bed-rooms for the staff and dormitories for the girls; the dormitories consist of one flat, 24 x 36 feet, without partitions, and another, 20 x 24 feet, also without partitions, another room, 20 x 20 feet, the whole upper floor of one of the six connected buildings, forms the quarters of the ladies comprising the staff, and leaves the girls' dormitories unobstructed by any partitions, and places the rooms of the staff in such a position that they have at all times entire command of the dormitories.

There is a cellar, 20 x 30 x 7 feet.

Our stables have been enlarged and finished till they are now second to none in this place.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for seventy pupils and also for a staff of eight.

Attendance.—All the children being kept in the house, the attendance has been perfectly regular, except in rare cases where a child would be sick.

Class-room Work.—Very marked progress has been made in the class-room during the past year.

Farm and Garden.—Our farm land now extends a trifle over three acres. We raise vegetables and root crops to supply our whole household. The work is done entirely by the staff and pupils.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught carpentering and house-building principally. They also have the care of the horses and poultry as well as of the cows and the milking.

The girls are taught general housework i.e.: cooking, baking and making of cheese and butter and sewing, mending, knitting washing and ironing.

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Moral and Religious Training.—To this part of their education particular attention is paid. Each one of the staff realizes that without careful moral and religious training all other training is simply wasted. We do not aim to teach them the tenets of any particular church, preferring to teach them the simple old Gospel, the old, old story: Christ first and church afterward.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been very good throughout the year.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is ample, four wells being used and each of them containing a supply of good water.

Fire Protection.—Two small chemical fire extinguishers, pails, axes and constant watchfulness and care as to stoves and stove-pipes and chimneys are all the protection we have in the large building used by the staff and the girls of the school. At the boys' dormitory there is a well, with abundant water, force-pump and hose.

Heating.—All our premises are heated with wood stoves. Where there is danger of the children playing with fire, I use top-draught stoves so that it is almost impossible for them to get at the fire.

Recreation.—The principal recreations are football, baseball, swings and athletics including cross-cut saw and wood-pile. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

J. R. MATHESON,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

PEIGAN, C.E. BOARDING SCHOOL,

PEIGAN RESERVE, PINCHER CREEK, ALTA., June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report on the above institution for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This school is built on the banks of Pincher Creek, and is the north-east quarter of section 12, township 7, range 29, west of the 4th meridian.

Land.—The school owns forty acres of land, being legal subdivision 9 of the section above mentioned.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the boarding school proper, a carpenter's shop, stable and other necessary buildings.

A laundry has been erected during the year, and painted, also a fence round the school.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good. Two boys were transferred to the Calgary industrial school.

Class-room Work.—The pupils have made good progress in all their studies.

Farm and Garden.—We have a good garden, consisting of two acres of land, well fenced, from which we reaped a good supply of potatoes, carrots, turnips, onions and other vegetables.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught how to take care of cattle, horses, pigs and poultry; they scrub and wash, and do the baking and assist with the mending of their clothes.

The girls are taught general housework and do their own washing, knitting, sewing, mending, and assist in the kitchen. Besides the above they assisted in planting

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some six hundred trees, such as maple, ash, and native trees, such as poplar and balm of Gilead.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction is given both morning and evening, and no effort is spared to give each child a good grounding in Protestant evangelical truth.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good. The sanitary condition of the building is all that can be desired, and the ventilation of the whole building is excellent.

Water Supply.—An abundant supply of good water is obtained from a drive well in the kitchen.

Fire Protection.—There are four small fire-extinguishers in the school, these are always ready for use.

Heating.—The building is heated by two large Pease furnaces in the basement, and give every satisfaction.

Recreation.—Ample scope is given the children for all harmless recreation, such as football and baseball. The girls have swings and are taken for walks by the matron, and in the summer pick a great deal of native fruit; in addition I give the boys some profitable recreation with cross-cut saws at the wood-pile.

I have, &c.,

(REV.) W. R. HYNES,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
PEIGAN, R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
PEIGAN RESERVE, MACLEOD, ALTA., July 25, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report for the last fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Peigan (Sacred Heart) boarding school is situated on fine elevated ground, on the north side of the Old Man's river, a very healthy location, in the centre of the Peigan reserve, in close proximity to the agency buildings.

The address of the school is, Sacred Heart Boarding School, Peigan reserve, Macleod, Alberta.

Land.—The land on which this school is built belongs to the reserve. We raise a fair crop every year.

Buildings.—The school building consists of a large house, 84 x 26 feet, with an addition on the north side for a kitchen, 19 x 16 feet, and a pantry, 17 x 14 feet.

The centre building is 30 feet square, two stories high. The roof part is unfinished and consequently unoccupied. On the first story are the refectories for the boarders and for the staff, the parlour and a corridor leading from the front door to the kitchen. On the second story are the rooms for the staff, and a chapel of a good size.

On the west side, on the first floor is the class-room, the recreation-room for the boys, 25 x 14½ feet, on the second floor the dormitory for the boys, 29½ x 25 feet. On the east side, on the first floor are the sewing-room and the recreation-room for the girls; on the second floor the dormitory for the girls. Both sides of the building are the same size. The laundry is 30 x 20 feet. On the first story is the washing-room, 20 x 20 feet, and the coal-room, 20 x 10 feet; in the upper story

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is the drying-room. We have a small outbuilding, 18 x 17 feet, used as a stable and chicken-house.

Accommodation.—The building affords accommodation for forty pupils and the staff.

Attendance.—The pupils of this school are all boarders, consequently the attendance is regular. During the last fiscal year two pupils were discharged, one girl, No. 05, got married, the other girl, No. 023, was discharged on account of an incurable bone disease. We secured seven new boarders, four boys and three girls.

Class-room Work.—We follow the programme of the department. The progress is generally fair and encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—Most of our children are too young to be of much use on a farm, but at special hours they help in the garden.

Industries Taught.—Our children have special hours each day for manual work. The boys work in the garden, keep clean their rooms and dormitory, scrub the floors and do a little work around the house. The girls are kept busy at general house-keeping, helping in the kitchen, washing clothes, sewing, and some of them are able to cut and make their dresses.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to instruct the pupils in morals and religious truths. Catechism, Bible history and prayers are taught every day by the priest.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils is generally good. Scrofulous diseases have nearly disappeared except in one case. The general health of the children is improving.

Water Supply.—The institution has two wells, one near the kitchen, the other close to the garden, both with a sufficient supply of water.

Fire Protection.—We have a fire-extinguisher, and fire-axes and buckets of water are kept at convenient places; but we have no fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting.—We use common coal stoves for heating the buildings. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes, and proper care is taken against any danger from fire.

Recreation.—We have two recreation-rooms, large and well ventilated, one for the boys, the other for the girls. We have a fence around the buildings. There are two good yards, one for the boys, the other for the girls. Besides, there is behind the buildings a nice piece of prairie where the children can play in good weather, under the supervision of some of the staff, and where the boys take a special delight in playing football.

I have, &c.,

L. DOUCET, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
WHITEWOOD P.O., ASSA., July 27, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the Round Lake boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on a delightful spot, on the north side of Round Lake, in the Qu'Appelle valley.

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Land.—The buildings are on the northeast quarter of township 18, range 3, west of the second meridian. The south half of section 23, in the same township, also belongs to the school ; in all we have about three hundred and twenty acres.

Buildings.—The buildings are frame on stone foundations. The main building is 54 x 70 feet, two stories, with basement. It consists of waiting-room, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, parlours, girls' waiting-room and sleeping-rooms, store-rooms, tailor-shop and bath-rooms. The school building includes the school-room, class-rooms, teachers' room, farmers' room and boys' sleeping-room.

The other buildings are barn, stables, sheds, shop and poultry-house.

Accommodation.—The buildings are capable of accommodating eighty pupils.

Health and Sanitation.—The location is well drained towards the lake and river. The rooms are large with good light and good ventilation. The health of the pupils has been good, there being no cases of severe illness during the year.

Water Supply.—The supply of water is plentiful. The river and lake are near and the water good. There is also a good well from which water is pumped by wind-mill to a large tank in the garret, and there is also a cistern for rain-water.

Class-room Work.—The work in the school-room has been satisfactory. The programme of lessons prescribed for Indian schools has been followed, and to the more advanced pupils, literature, algebra and geometry have been added.

Farm Work.—There is a farm in connection with the school supplied with farm implements, ploughs, harrows, binder, mower, rake, drill; also two span of working horses, two span of drivers, two yoke oxen, one hundred head of cattle and thirty milk cows. There are one hundred acres under cultivation.

Industries Taught.—Farm work, care of cattle and dairywork are taught the boys, and general housework, baking, cooking, needle-work, dressmaking and laundry-work are taught the girls.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been good.

Moral and Religious Training.—Not only in our morning and evening devotion, Sabbath service and Sabbath school, but in our teaching and dealings with our pupils we try to build up a Christian character.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers are kept in convenient places, also a constant supply of water and fire buckets. The stove pipes and flues are kept clean and in good repair.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by hot-air furnaces and stoves, and light is given by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—In summer, swimming, football and croquet are the general games of the playground ; in winter tobogganing and skating.

Music is taught, both vocal and instrumental.

I have, &c.,

H. McKAY,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL,

CALGARY, ALTA., July 25, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the Sarcee boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

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Location.—The school is situated on the southeast corner of the reserve, adjacent to the agency.

Land.—This consists of about ten acres, all fenced for school and mission purposes.

Buildings.—The school is all under one roof, the boys' and girls' quarters being separated from each other by the dining-room and kitchen.

Accommodation.—Twenty boys and ten girls may be accommodated in the present building.

Attendance.—Although there were twenty pupils in attendance a year ago, the number is now reduced to fourteen.

Two girls were honourably discharged and married from the school; one girl was discharged as incorrigible. Two boys were transferred to the Calgary industrial school and one was dismissed on account of scrofula.

Class-room Work.—The pupils have made satisfactory progress; especially in English. The grading of the pupils is as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	6
“ II.	2
“ III.	4
“ V.	2

Moral and Religious Training.—This has always the first place in our work. The children attend prayers morning and evening in the school-room, and on Sundays attend both services in the mission church.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been good during the year, with the exception of one boy who was here for a time to see if his health would improve. He was allowed to go home finally, as we had more than the per capita grant allowed for.

Water Supply.—Two pumps provide us with excellent water.

Fire Protection.—This remains the same as last year. Barrels of water, buckets and fire-axes are on hand and kept in convenient places.

Heating and Lighting.—This is done by means of coal and wood stoves, and for lighting we use coal oil.

Recreation.—Football is indulged in by the boys; croquet by the girls. In addition fishing, swimming and reading, occupy a portion of the pupils' time when not doing necessary chores.

General Remarks.—The staff continues the same as last year.

I have, &c.,

J. W. TIMS, C.M.S.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SMOKY RIVER (ST. AUGUSTINE) R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
SMOKY RIVER, *via* EDMONTON, ALTA., June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to present herewith the annual report of the Smoky River (St. Augustine) Roman Catholic boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

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Location.—The school is situated a few yards from the Peace river and lovers of nature enjoy the beautiful scenery surrounding the place where our school is built. What pleasure for the scholars to behold the works of the divine architect; in spring especially, when the ice is breaking or melting, the buds unfolding, and the ducks, wild geese and smaller birds are coming to their grassy or leafy homes.

A fence five feet high has been built round the yard, for which improvement both teachers and parents are very glad.

Land.—There are about three hundred and fifty acres under cultivation.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows:—A two-story structure, 35 x 29 feet; the lower portion is entirely used for school purposes, while the upper part is used as a boys' dormitory. A second building, three stories high, 40 x 26 feet, has two wings, 25 x 15 feet, and an additional two stories in height. The lower story is suitable for culinary work and the upper as a dining-room. In one of the wings of our main building is the chapel, and the other is used as a store-room. The dormitory for the girls is in the third story, which forms the sisters' residence.

Accommodation.—The buildings can easily accommodate eight sisters and about sixty children.

Attendance.—The classes have been, as usual, attended regularly.

Class-room Work.—The school-room is opened twice daily, from 8.30 to 11.30 a.m., and from 1 to 4 p.m. The programme of studies is followed with great application.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religion being the first part of education, and the strongest bond to restrain passions, everything is done to please the children confided to our care, under its gentle influence. The pupils are, in general, intelligent enough to understand the difference between civilized and barbarous life. We are happy to see them, little by little, leaving their savage customs to adopt those of enlightened nations.

Farm and Garden.—The work is done on the farm by the lay brothers, helped by the older scholars.

Health and Sanitation.—There was not a single case of illness in our school this year.

Industries Taught.—Sewing, knitting, dressmaking and washing are taught to the girls, while the boys learn farm work.

Water Supply.—In front of the school flows the large river on which the mission is situated, and from which a supply of water is obtained.

Fire Protection.—A few steps from the house, on the northeast side, flows a stream which empties into the Peace river and, together with the river in front, would supply the means for our fire-protection.

Heating.—A hot-air furnace supplies a good heat through the whole building.

Recreation.—Football and gymnastic exercises are the favourite amusements of the pupils.

I have, &c.,

SISTER MATTHIAS,

Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL,

ST. ALBERT, ALTA., July 10, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to forward my annual report on the St. Albert boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is not on a reserve but is very picturesquely situated on an elevation looking down upon the Sturgeon River valley into the town of St. Albert,

Land.—About three hundred and thirty-five acres of land, owned by the Sisters of Charity, are in connection with the school. It lies in township 54, range 25. Of this about two hundred acres yield a good annual crop of grain and vegetables, while the rest is in pasture or woodland.

Buildings.—The school itself is a four-story structure in two sections. The main building, which is 180 x 35 feet, comprises four well equipped and comfortable class-rooms, besides the apartments occupied by the staff and the girls. The other section, 50 x 30 feet, is for the boys' quarters. During the past year, the girls' dormitories have been very neatly repaired. Besides the main structure there are a number of outbuildings, consisting of bakery, meat-house, ice-house, laundry, granary, root-house, hen-house, barns and stables, implement sheds and repair-shops. During the past year, the hen-house and yards have been greatly improved; a large ironing and drying-room has been provided and two new open buildings have been erected for the children's recreations.

Accommodation.—The school affords accommodation for two hundred persons.

Attendance.—This year there has been an average attendance of seventy-three.

Class-room Work.—In the class-rooms the public school curriculum for the Territories is followed. The work of the children, this year, has been quite satisfactory in all studies taken up. In drawing and vocal music, especially, very good results were obtained.

Farm and Garden.—Since most of the boys turn to agriculture, much attention is paid to this. Most of the farm work is done by the bigger boys under the supervision of five or six hired men. This year we have obtained a crop of seven hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, nine hundred and forty-two bushels of barley, two thousand, seven hundred and sixty-six bushels of oats, one thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes; and four hundred tons of hay have been put up.

Industries Taught.—Both boys and girls have fixed hours each day, during which they are trained in various kinds of industries. The boys receive careful training in farming and gardening, and the care of stock. Besides, they keep in good repair all farm implements, harness, and the pupils' shoes. The live stock consists of eighteen horses, one hundred and fifty head of cattle, one hundred and twenty pigs and about two hundred and fifty poultry. The girls are carefully trained in all household duties, such as cooking, cutting and sewing, mending, and laundry work. They also card, spin, weave, and knit and make fancy-work; in short, they learn all that may be of use to them upon leaving the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—Nothing is spared on the part of the teachers to give to the pupils a sound, moral and religious training and to instil into their minds a true sense of their Christian duties.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children is in a very good condition; we were fortunate enough to keep from our doors all kinds of epidemics. Precautions

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are taken to ensure good sanitary conditions. Good ventilation is provided, especially in dormitories and class-rooms.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is very satisfactory. Besides two good wells on the grounds, from which the cattle are watered, we have a large hot-air engine which pumps the water to a fifteen hundred gallon tank in the attic, whence it is distributed throughout the house. Thus, bath-rooms on every flat are provided with hot and cold water.

Fire Protection.—Water being well distributed throughout the house affords a good defence against fire. Numerous outside stair-cases, lead from every flat, besides there are three ladders placed about the building. Two reels of hose, five fire-extinguishers, twenty grenades and three axes are also at hand.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating apparatus consists of two hot-air furnaces besides several stoves. Coal-oil lamps supply the light.

Recreation.—The children indulge in much out-door exercise, especially after meals; several swings are at their disposal upon the play-grounds, and two open play-houses were built during the year. Picnics and berry-picking excursions afford a much coveted amusement during the summer months.

I have, &c.,

SISTER L. A. DANDURAND,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
THUNDERCHILD (ST. HENRY) BOARDING SCHOOL,
BATTLEFORD, SASK., June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Thunderchild (St. Henry) boarding school is adjacent to Thunderchild reserve, on the Roman Catholic mission.

Land.—The land in connection with the school consists of the southeast one quarter, section 6, township 46, range 18, west of third meridian, patented. Thirty acres of this land is used for grain, three acres as a garden, four acres for hay and a large yard for the pupils; the remainder consists of nice groves and pasturage.

Buildings.—The buildings are the main building, comprising class-room, children's refectory, kitchen and pantries, boys' and girls' dormitories and private apartments for the staff; two summer houses, a laundry, bakery, log stable and a hen-house.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for thirty pupils and a staff of six.

Attendance.—There are twenty pupils on the roll; twelve boys and eight girls. During the year five children were discharged (two of whom were scrofulous). Five others were admitted.

Class-room Work.—The school hours, which are from 9 to 11.45 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., are faithfully observed. This year has been one of application by the pupils; although young, they have improved wonderfully in all the branches prescribed by the department.

Farm and Garden.—Last year we had an abundant supply of vegetables, comprising ninety-three bushels of turnips, thirty-seven and one-half bushels carrots, fifteen bushels parsnips, ten bushels beets, five bushels onions, two hundred pounds rhubarb,

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lettuce, celery, pease and beans. In spite of the damage done by the hail-storm of July, we had in grain: eighty bushels oats, sixty bushels wheat and thirty tons of hay.

Industries Taught.—Our children have special hours each day for manual work. The girls are taught housework and assist in the kitchen. The boys work in the garden, scrub the floors and do the work around the house.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to instruct our pupils in moral and religious truths. Catechism is taught every day by the principal or teacher

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been very good this year. The sanitary condition is good.

Water Supply.—Our well furnishes the building with a sufficient supply of water.

Fire Protection.—We have five barrels constantly full of water, two Patton extinguishers; pails and axes are also kept at hand. A stairway is the only means of escape from the children's two dormitories and the sisters' private room. That is why we have insisted and still insist upon having a fire-escape and force-pump, which are indispensable in a boarding school.

Heating and Lighting.—All heating is done by means of stoves; for lighting coal oil lamps are used.

Recreation.—Football, bows and arrows and swings form the favourite pastime of the children during the summer months. Coasting and games in the school-room are the chief recreations during the winter.

General Remarks.—In closing this report, I wish to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Chisholm, our worthy inspector, and Mr. Geo. Day, our agent, for their kindness in attending to all matters connected with the school.

I have, &c.,

H. DELMAS, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
WABISCOW (ST. MARTIN'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,
LAKE WABISCOW, July 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to forward the annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Wabiscow Lake (St. Martin's Mission) boarding school is favoured with a delightful location on a picturesque little stony point on Lake Wabiscow.

Land.—The land in connection with the school is the property of the Oblate Fathers, and consists of about eight or nine acres. A portion of this land is planted in vegetables and the remainder is under pasture.

Buildings.—The main building consists of entrance-hall, sewing-room, school-room, two dining-rooms and a kitchen. On the second floor are the sisters' apartments and a chapel. The third story is taken up by a dormitory for girls and a small store-room.

A wing on the west side is being constructed for a class-room and boys' dormitory. The outbuildings consist of the laundry, storehouse, stable and barns, all of which are built of logs.

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Attendance.—All the children being boarders, they have attended school regularly during the term.

Class-room Work.—I am pleased to state that the children have made fair progress during the past year.

Industries Taught.—The boys are kept quite busy preparing fuel and carrying water. They are taught gardening, mowing and the care of stock. The girls are taught efficiently in the various branches of housekeeping, sewing, mending, knitting, cooking and laundry work. They are very willing and have been of great assistance to us.

Moral and Religious Training.—The reverend fathers and sisters attend to the religious part of the education with the greatest care and vigilance. The conduct of the children throughout the year has been all that could be desired.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition is good, and the health of the pupils has been very good during the year. No deaths have occurred and no serious illness has reached us.

Fire Protection.—The water from the lake and the supply continually kept in the school are our present protection against fire. Before long we shall have other conveniences.

Heating.—The houses are heated by several stoves. Wood is the only fuel used.

Recreation.—Regular hours are set aside for recreation each day. This consists of games, calisthenic exercises, walking, playing, &c. Exercise in the open air is greatly encouraged.

The government grants yearly \$72 per capita for each of twenty-five pupils.

I have, &c.,

SISTER TIBURCE,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

BATTLEFORD, SASK., July 5, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with circular of May 15, the following report in connection with this school for the year ended June 30, 1905, is respectfully submitted.

Location.—The school is located on the south bank of the Battle river, about two miles west of where this river falls into the north branch of the Saskatchewan; it is about two miles south from the town of Battleford, which is our post office. It is built on land specially reserved by the Dominion government for the use of this school. The main building, with some alterations and additions, is the same that was used as the official residence of the Hon. David Laird, Indian Commissioner, when he was the first lieutenant governor of the Northwest Territories.

Land.—In the immediate vicinity of the buildings there is a reserve of five hundred and sixty-six acres; and one of three hundred and seventy-six acres, three miles to the east of the school. The former is where all our farming land is, but the greater portion of it is sandy soil and wooded, although very little wood is yet large enough for fuel purposes. The latter reserve is mainly a hay swamp, where we get our supply of hay each year. The land is all in township 43, range 16, west of the 3rd meridian, and comprises portions of sections 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

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Buildings.—These consist of the main building, in which the pupils and most of the members of the staff reside, principal's residence, two cottages, carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop, store-room, stable, pig-pen, hen-house, warehouse, root-house, granary, and the small outbuildings. We reshingled three buildings and laid new flooring in a large portion of the main building. We also did a lot of painting and other general repairs.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for a hundred and fifty pupils and for a staff necessary to look after them.

Attendance.—Admitted on department's roll, three ; discharged, ten ; died, one ; number in school, ninety-six.

Class-room Work.—This is carried on by two teachers, a male and a female, each in a separate class-room. The boys are taught by the male teacher, and the girls by the female teacher. The course of studies required by the department is adhered to, the pupils are graded from the alphabet to standard VI. Several of our ex-pupils are engaged in school-teaching in connection with the Indian work in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Athabaska.

Farm and Garden.—We have about fifty acres under cultivation, six being worked as a garden. We have what is considered to be the best garden in the district, one hard to beat anywhere. At the time of writing everything promises a good yield.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, the care of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry ; baking, dairy work, laundry work, sewing, knitting, making and mending clothes, cooking and general housework ; blacksmithing, carpentering, kalsomining, painting, glazing, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this we give special care, as without this foundation, this leaven, we would consider all other building but vain, it would not raise up the true characters which go to make good citizens. We have regular morning and evening prayers, with reading of the Holy Scriptures each day ; the regular church services and Sunday-school work on Sundays ; mid-week services each Wednesday evening ; a circle of the King's Daughters, amongst the girls ; and the King's Sons amongst the boys ; also a branch of the Daily Scripture Reading Union, to which both boys and girls belong. These have been organized and carried on for several years past with very good results. These organizations are officered by the pupils, and the meetings are conducted by them under staff supervision. The members of the staff readily take their part in the moral and religious training of the pupils, and altogether we endeavour to combine 'true religion and honest industry' with 'sound and useful learning.'

Health and Sanitation.—We have been blessed with good health during the year. The ventilation of the building is good, and the sanitary arrangements are well attended to.

Water Supply.—We have an ample supply of very good water in our well.

Fire Protection.—We have a number of hand grenades, 'Babcock' fire-extinguishers, axes and pails of water, placed in different parts of the building. There are four tanks in which a supply of fresh water is always kept. Iron pipes connect with the upper two tanks and lead down to the lower floors, where rubber hose connect with them. A McRobie fire apparatus is also located in the main building, having pipes and hose from it to the three stories. There are fire-escapes from the dormitories, and a supply of ladders is always kept near at hand.

Heating.—This is done by hot-air furnaces and ordinary stoves, wood being the fuel used.

Lighting.—Ordinary lamps with coal oil are all we have for this purpose.

Recreation.—This consists of swings, football and other games, with plenty of outdoor exercise.

Ex-Pupils.—With reference to ex-pupils, some who returned to the reserve life do not make the progress they ought to, or that one could wish for—their surroundings are frequently against them—but these are not all, and we must not expect too

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much of the first remove from savagedom. Some have their own places and property on different reserves and are doing well. Others again who have not taken to the reserve life are earning their own livelihood amongst the settlers; it might be well for all, or nearly all, of the boys on leaving the school to do this for some years, so as to get a knowledge of the settled life of the country by actual experience. The knowledge of the English language obtained by the pupils while in the school, and their general training and surroundings while here, give them a fitness and also an inclination for employment amongst the white settlers. Some of our ex-pupils are engaged in various places as teachers or helpers in connection with the Indian schools. One is attending college, studying with a view to taking holy orders. Another has taken his course and has been ordained to the sacred ministry of the church. Verily the work has not been in vain and surely these schools are steps towards the final solution of the Indian problem.

General Remarks.—I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the faithful work of the members of the staff in bringing about the good results that are manifest.

I beg to thank the officers of the department for their kind, courteous treatment; it is heartily appreciated and assists very materially in the important work of improving and elevating the Indians.

I have, &c.,

E. MATHESON,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
CALGARY, June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following as my ninth annual report on this institution.

Location.—The school is not situated on any reserve, but on a half-section of land; partly purchased and partly the gift of the city of Calgary, about five miles south of the city, on the banks of the Bow, a very good view being obtained from the train just before the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the river for the first time when going west.

Land.—A corner of one quarter is cut off by the river, which leaves us about two hundred and seventy-five acres available. The official title is N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 35, township 23, range 1, and S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 2, township 24, range 1, west of the 5th meridian.

About one-fourth is fit for cultivation, the remainder being gravelly hills or a swampy creek.

Buildings.—No important additions have been made during the year. A canvas walled house, 10 x 16 feet, has been built under direction of the medical officer, to be used by those pupils to whom an outdoor life is likely to prove beneficial. The other buildings are: main stone school building, house (old) for farm instructor, large stable, laundry and bakery, used as residence by principal at present, ice-house, with dairy and meat cold storage, mechanic shop, with paint and print shops above, and store, log shed for pigs and young stock, and another log shed begun, to be used as an implement-shed.

Accommodation.—There is in the main building room for four members of a staff and allowing the standard requirements of air space in the dormitory, room for thirty-five pupils.

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Attendance.—The attendance here is still deplorably small ; which makes the general work of the whole place suffer to a great degree. We began the year with forty-one on the roll and we closed it with twenty-seven, several of whom will be of age to be discharged next month.

Class-room Work.—This has been regularly carried on during the winter months. During the rush of the summer with the small number of pupils, it is next to impossible to keep pace with outside work. It has been the policy here to emphasize the industrial portion of the training, when necessary, at the expense of the distinctly school-room work.

Farm and Garden.—Our crop last year turned out fairly satisfactory. The grain suffered from frost and could only be used for feed. Vegetables and garden stuff did splendidly.

The prospects this year are good. Spring wheat and barley look exceptionally well ; oats, late and less satisfactory than usual. Our cattle have done splendidly. The herd has increased so that we were able to supply ourselves for five months this winter with beef ; and given a better cold storage next year, we can do better. Arrangements are in course of being made, to pasture some of our stock on the Sarcee reserve.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentry*.—Our carpenter married and left us in April last. Some of the pupils trained under him have done well. Before he left, new stairs, ironed with band iron to prevent excessive wear, were put in throughout the whole building, and since his departure three of the largest rooms have been refloored by the pupils in a satisfactory manner.

Printing.—The boys who took up this work have shown a marked advance in English knowledge. Three of them leave us next month. We have found this department very useful in our ordinary school work.

Moral and Religious Training.—This of course is carefully looked after, and I must especially record the help given and interest shown by Mr. King, my teacher and assistant in this direction.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the whole school has been exceptionally good. Not a serious case has occurred during the whole year. The improvement is doubtless in some measure due to the alterations in our water-supply and sanitary arrangements recorded in my last report.

Water Supply.—Our whole supply comes from a well situated in such a position as to avoid contamination. It is sufficient and good.

Fire Protection.—A standpipe, from our attic tanks, kept filled by a hot-air engine ; a chemical arrangement, put in by McRobie ; fire-axes ; fire-pails ; hand fire-extinguishers ; all in convenient positions, constitute an apparently ample protection.

Heating.—The heating by two so-called 'Economy' furnaces ; a combination of hot-air and hot-water, continues to prove anything but economical. In my opinion the cost is very excessive and not suitable for such a building as ours, in a country where such high winds are so prevalent.

Lighting.—The lighting is done by coal-oil lamps ; and while we have so far had no accident, they constitute a constant menace.

Forestry.—We have done a good deal of tree-planting and the results are beginning to show. Russian poplar, Dakota cotton-wood and white ash are doing well.

I have, &c.,

GEO. H. HOGBIN,

Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

LEBRET P.O., August 16, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley four and one-half miles east of Fort Qu'Appelle and eighteen miles north of the Canadian Pacific railway and twenty-four miles from Qu'Appelle station by the trail. It is not situated on a reserve, but is in a central position for the Assiniboine, Crooked Lakes, File Hills, Muscowpetung, Touchwood Hills, and Sioux reserves.

Land.—The area of land belonging to this school and immediately surrounding it comprises about five hundred and five acres, all in township 21, range 13, west of the second meridian; it was specially surveyed and reserved for the purpose, by the Department of the Interior and is made up of parts of different sections; about fourteen acres on the northwest corner of section 2, on which the school buildings and garden are situated; about one hundred and forty-five acres on the west side of section 11. This is nearly all coulee and side hills covered with scrub, but was required for a roadway to the farm on top of the hill; about two hundred and ninety acres, or the east half of section 10, is badly cut up by hills and ravines, but has some arable land, it affords fair pasturage in wet seasons; eighty acres, or the west half of the southwest quarter of section 14, is good land, but badly cut by sloughs. Besides the above and about five miles northwest of the school we have three quarter-sections reserved for hay purposes; of these the northwest quarter-section 34, township 21, range 13, west of the second meridian, was bought by the department for hay purposes, has some arable land, but is much broken by sloughs. The other sections are northwest quarter-section 34, township 21, range 13, both west of the second meridian. All the above parcels of land are fenced with barb-wire.

Buildings.—I am glad to say that suitable buildings are now under construction and well advanced under the supervision of R. M. Ogilvie, architect of the department. The new buildings will afford much better accommodation than those destroyed by fire. When finished there will be three buildings of the following dimensions: main building, 120 x 50 feet; and one each for boys and girls, 80 x 50 feet, with a basement of stone and three floors. The buildings are frame with brick veneer.

Accommodation.—The children and staff are provided for in a limited manner since the fire.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has been satisfactory.

Class-room Work.—There were two hundred and twenty pupils enrolled at the end of June; ninety-three boys and one hundred and twenty-seven girls. The grading under the schedule of studies prescribed by the department was as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	22	37	59
“ II.	39	21	60
“ III.	24	36	60
“ IV.	2	19	21
“ V.	6	12	18
“ VI.	2	2

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The first and second standards attend class six hours each day when practicable, in order to become as proficient as possible in the use of the English language before learning any industry; the higher classes attend one-half each day, and work at the trades the other half. As a rule in busy seasons on the farm, or in the garden, all the boys and sometimes the girls are engaged the whole day at outside work, under the supervision of the teachers.

Farm and Garden.—The area of land under cultivation is about three hundred and twenty-four acres, divided as follows: one hundred and thirty-five under wheat one hundred and thirty-five under oats, and twenty under barley, twenty under hay and fourteen under potatoes, corn, turnips, carrots, mangolds and rape. About twenty boys are attached to the farm and worked as required, and other boys and girls, as their turn came, did the milking and all assisted on the farm at busy times.

Stock.—Our stock is in fair condition and comprises one bull, eighteen cows, six steers, eleven colts, five calves, twenty-one horses, one hundred swine and about one hundred poultry.

Industries Taught.—*Blacksmith-shop.*—Four boys worked at this trade, and a fair amount of custom work was done besides the work required for the school.

Shoe-shop.—Seven boys are at work in this shop, making and repairing boots, shoes and harness.

Bake-shop.—Four boys assist in this shop, besides doing all the baking for the institution, the slaughtering and curing of beef and pork is also done.

Carpenter-shop.—From six to ten boys worked in this shop. A great amount of work was done for the school and outsiders in carpentry, repairing carriages and implements, also cabinet-making.

Tinsmith-shop.—Three boys are employed here repairing and doing custom work.

Girls Work.—Under the direction of the reverend sisters, the girls learn all kinds of housework, cooking, dairying, laundry work, and make their own clothes and also the greater part worn by the boys. They assist in the garden, milk the cows in summer and have entire charge of the poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—The vice-principal and teachers attend to the moral training and general manners of the pupils. On Sunday and every day during the winter months I hold a class for the whole school, when I give religious instruction for one hour after class. Chapel is attended night and morning daily, and the Lebret church in the morning and evening on Sundays.

Conduct.—The conduct for the past year has been very good.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been good. The physician in charge inspects regularly and everything pertaining to the health of the pupils is carefully looked after.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is good, pure water, being obtained from wells.

Heating and Lighting.—The present buildings and shops are heated by stoves. Coal oil supplies the light since the fire.

Recreation.—The following sports are indulged in by the boys: baseball, football and hockey. The girls also play football. Besides their large playgrounds, the boys are allowed to roam about the hills.

I have, &c.,

J. HUGONARD,

Principal.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

RED DEER, ALTA., August 15, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on the north bank of Red Deer river, about three miles west of the town of Red Deer, Alberta. It is not located on a reserve, the nearest being about forty miles north of us. The natural features of the country immediately surrounding the school are very pleasing. The broad and rushing river, about one hundred feet below, forms our southern boundary; while our eastern and western border lines are two deep-banked creeks, affording scenery as fine as any in this part of Alberta. Although we are only three miles from Red Deer, in a direct line, the windings of the river make the distance to be travelled in reaching the school somewhat greater. But the road has been considerably improved and shortened since our last report.

Land.—The land is of the very best quality, and admirably adapted to mixed farming. It consists of three-quarters of section 14, township 28, range 38, west of the fourth meridian. Also some fourteen acres of section 15, which lies between the original school property and a great gully to the west, has recently been added, by gift of the government. In addition, we have a lease of the remainder of section 15, for grazing purposes, and half each of sections 16 and 20 for hay-land. The entire acreage under control of the school amounts to 1,640 acres.

Buildings.—The main building is of gray stone, quarried from the river bank immediately below. It contains the dormitories for the girls, as well as of all boys under twelve years of age; private rooms for female members of the staff, and the officers, staff, dining-room and sitting-room, general dining-room, kitchen, laundry, store-rooms, sewing-room, junior school-room, &c. A three-story brick building accommodates the larger boys. The upper story of the latter is the general school-room, which is also used for a chapel. A reading-room, started last winter, is located on the ground floor.

In addition to these larger buildings, there is a neat and commodious residence for the principal, three cottages occupied by married members of the staff, a blacksmith and carpenter-shop, ice-house and refrigerator combined, pig-pen, horse-stable, cow-stable, hen-house, dairy, engine-house, implement-house, well-house, pumping-house and three closets.

During the past year the old carpenter-shop has been made into a comfortable residence and a new carpenter-shop erected adjoining the blacksmith-shop; a junior school-room has been fitted up for the use of the assistant teacher; a large canvas-roofed shade has been erected in the girls' yard, and a good building that can be taken to pieces for use in the hay-field and elsewhere has been made.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for ninety pupils and a staff of nine.

Attendance.—The year began with eighty-four names on the roll. The number now enrolled is eighty-one.

Total on register, July 1, 1904.	84
Admitted during the year.	5

Total.	89
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Discharged.....	7
Died.....	2
	—
Total.....	9
Total on register, July 1, 1905.....	80

Class-room Work.—Very satisfactory progress has been made during the year. The number of promotions has been large. The following were the numbers in the several grades during the quarter just closed :—

Standard I.....	36 pupils.
“ II.....	12 “
“ III.....	13 “
“ IV.....	12 “
“ V.....	10 “
	—
Total.....	83 “

Farm and Garden.—The effort to increase the acreage under cultivation has been continued. The staff and pupils have accomplished a good deal in this direction; and in addition much outside help has been secured. Seventy-five acres have been redeemed from the wilderness again this year; increasing the amount of land under cultivation from seventy-five to two hundred and twenty-five acres during the two years the present principal has been in charge. Last fall we threshed two thousand five hundred bushels of grain. The crop now growing will amount to at least five thousand bushels, unless some disaster should occur. We have ninety acres of oats, sixty-five of barley, twenty of wheat, ten of flax, fifteen of roots, and twenty under summer fallow, as well as the five acres occupied by buildings and grounds. We have nine horses, eighty-two head of cattle, sixty hogs, ten sheep and about three hundred fowls, including chickens, turkeys and geese.

Industries Taught.—The senior boys are made familiar with every department of farm work. Carpentering is the only other trade taught at present, though we hope to add some others presently. Five boys have been taught carpentering during the past year.

The girls are all taught housework, dairying and sewing, and some attention is given to fancy-work.

A number of pupils have been given instruction in vocal and instrumental music, and considerable proficiency realized. A new departure this year was a musical and literary entertainment, given by the staff and pupils in the Opera House, Red Deer, during Christmas week, which was well attended, and caused much favourable comment.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the regular church services are held, also daily morning and evening prayers. There has been manifested a deepening religious interest among the pupils.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the school has never been so good; and we close the year without a single boy or girl in a condition to cause any anxiety. The drug bills have not been one-half as large as in the preceding year, and yet for nearly three months last autumn the school was quarantined for small-pox. But the disease proved of a very mild type. Though we had over twenty cases, only three were sufficiently serious to confine the patients to bed.

Fire Protection.—The school has five ‘Babcocks,’ seven ‘Star’ fire-extinguishers, ten fire-pails and ten axes.

Heating and Lighting.—Two ‘Smead-Dowd’ and two ‘Pease’ furnaces are used, with satisfactory results. Coal oil is used for lighting. The cottages are heated with stoves.

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Recreation.—The girls take outdoor exercise by swinging, skipping, walking, and sometimes at football. The most popular amusements with the boys are football, baseball, quoits and hunting. They also delight in fishing,—the river providing the best of sport. In winter, skating is exceedingly popular with both boys and girls.

I have, &c.,

J. P. RICE,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
REGINA, July 16, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on the banks of the Wascana creek, four miles northwest of the city of Regina. It is not on a reserve.

Land.—A half section of land was originally purchased by the department for the use of the school, and in 1903 the government reserved an additional section.

The soil is a stiff clay requiring heavy horses to work it. Wheat, oats, vegetables and small fruits yield well. The land in its natural state was treeless prairie. From time to time, in the past few years, trees have been planted by the walks, roads and fences, also in belts and as wind-breaks about buildings and garden. Many of these are now ten or twelve feet high, breaking the monotonous plainness of the prairie and giving the school grounds a much more attractive appearance.

Buildings.—The main building is of brick, two stories high. The central part contains on the first floor: the offices, dispensary, reception-room, dining-room, kitchen, store-room, sewing-room and scullery. On the second floor are the bed-rooms for the staff and small dormitory for little boys. In the south wing is the boys' quarter and assembly-room. The boys' dormitory, clothing store-room, lockers and bath-room are on the second floor of this wing. In the north wing the girls' dormitory, bath-room and clothing store-room are on the second floor. On the first floor are two well-lighted class-rooms. The basement, which extends under the whole building, contains furnace-room, fuel-room, small cistern, and storm sash store-room.

The other buildings are a two-story brick veneer principal's residence, a farm cottage, a cottage hospital, laundry, ice-house, carpenter-shop, engine-house, and blacksmith-shop. The farm buildings are: barn with horse-stable underneath, cow-stable, hog-pen, small implement-shed and poultry-house.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for one hundred and fifty pupils and a staff of twelve.

Attendance.—During the past year the attendance was about eighty-seven.

Class-room Work.—The class-room is graded as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard VI.	8
“ V.	12
“ IV.	20
“ III.	15
“ II.	19
“ I.	13

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The course of study outlined by the department for Indian schools is closely followed. Special emphasis is placed on English, arithmetic and agriculture. During the winter months, evening lectures are given on such practical agricultural subjects as tillage of the soil, gardening, care and feeding of stock and eradication of weeds.

Farm and Garden.—This is made the most important part of industrial training for the boys. The farm last year produced eight hundred bushels of wheat, fifteen hundred bushels of oats, one thousand bushels potatoes, sixty-five bushels barley and five hundred bushels of turnips.

Besides furnishing vegetables in season for the school tables, the garden brought in considerable revenue from the sale of vegetables.

This year about sixty acres have been sown in wheat, and thirty acres in oats. A sixty-acre field of brome grass supplies most of the hay. About ten acres of potatoes and six acres of garden have been planted. Forty acres of new land has been broken for crop next year. All this has been done by the boys under the direction of the farm instructor. In doing the farm and garden work the boys get instruction in the use of ploughs, harrows, discs, seeder, land-roller and the various small implements and tools necessary to conduct the work. In the harvest the more advanced boys are instructed in the work of the self-binding harvester. All the threshing for the school and the threshing for many of the neighbours has been done for the past two years by the school boys (under the direction of Mr. Tripp, the mechanical instructor) with the steam-thresher owned by the school.

Industries Taught.—*Farming.*—All the boys are taught the care and feeding of horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry, and are given practical instruction in the use of farm implements and garden tools.

Carpenter-shop.—Ten boys received instruction in this shop. Repairing wagons, ploughs and general repairs on the building, including glazing and painting, have all been done by the boys under the direction of the carpenter instructor. Some of the new work done includes the building of a poultry-house, a small smoke-house, turning of neckyokes, whiffletrees, balusters, chairs, towel rollers, rolling-pins, making of tongues, reaches, bolsters for sleighs and wagons, shafts for carts, sash, doors, cupboards, boxes, gates, fences and numerous other useful articles.

Printing Office.—A number of the boys have become expert type-setters. The work is useful in connection with class-room work. The boys working in the printing office are found to make greatest progress in composition and spelling.

Engine-room.—Six boys have received instruction in the care and running of the engine.

Bake-shop.—Eight boys have taken turns in this department. A very good quality of bread and buns for the use of the pupils is made. The bread used by the staff is baked by the girls under the direction of the cooking instructress.

Girls' Department.—All the girls learn cooking, baking, how to set and wait on tables, also laundry work and sewing. Many of the older girls cut, fit and make their own clothing, with quite as much taste and neatness as white girls would do. A number of the graduates of this school have gone out to service, earning highest wages and giving good satisfaction.

Moral and Religious Training.—In good weather many of the older children go to church in Regina for morning service. If the weather is not favourable, a service is held in the school-room. Sunday school is held in the afternoon in the school-room and a song service in the evening. Every morning and evening pupils assemble for prayers in the school-room.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of pupils and staff has been good. Four of the pupils with scrofulous lumps have been operated on by Dr. Graham, the school physician, with success. They were taken to the hospital and the affected glands cut out. It seems to be an ineffectual method of treatment, as none of those operated on are now quite free from the disease.

Water Supply.—A supply of very pure water is obtained at a depth of ninety

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feet. It is pumped by a Rider hot-air engine into three large tanks in the attic. The water-supply for the stock is obtained in the Wascana creek. This creek often freezes to the bottom in winter, making it difficult to procure sufficient water at that season.

Fire Protection.—Hose-reels on hydrants in main halls are connected by inch and a half pipes with water tanks in the attic. There is also a McRobie fire-engine, six Stempel extinguishers and a supply of hand-grenades.

Heating and Lighting.—During the past winter a new steam heating plant was installed, replacing the old hot-air furnaces. The light used is the acetylene gas. It is a very satisfactory light and much safer than oil lamps.

Recreation.—During the summer the boys play football and baseball, and the girls play basket-ball. In the winter skating and hockey are the principal outdoor recreations.

General Remarks.—In January the school sustained a severe loss in the death of the late Principal Sinclair. He was a man of intense energy, which he expended unreservedly in the interests of the school. He had high standards and a strong faith in the possibilities of Indian education. By his death the pupils lost a personal friend and the school a practical and forceful head. The school continues to have a strong hold on the graduates. Many of them write to the principal on all kinds of subjects; about work, business, and even on matters of most delicate personal interest. They look to, what some of them term, 'dear old Regina school,' for advice and guidance. One of the graduates of the school, Agnes Thompson, is attending Hampton Normal Institute, Virginia, taking a course of study to fit her for the position of matron in some of our Indian schools. She is a girl of marked ability and exceptional character, and is giving a good account of herself.

Many of the pupils show unusual ability at such work as writing, drawing and in any kind of work where they have a model or copy before them. During the recent rainy season the teacher of the junior room found one of the little boys making a model of a wolf from the clay he had taken from his shoes. The idea was encouraged, other children induced to try their skill, with the result that models of many different animals were made with remarkable accuracy, even by some of the very small children.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the efficient and sympathetic support given me by all the members of the present staff.

I have, &c.,

B. B. HERON,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
HIGH RIVER (ST. JOSEPH'S) INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
DUNBOW, ALTA., July 25, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated in Dunbow valley, on the right bank of High river, two miles from Davisburg post office, and about twenty-five miles southeast of Calgary. It is not on a reserve.

Land.—In connection with the school there are two and a half sections of land. The home farm, which immediately adjoins the school buildings, consists of the east half of section 22, township 21, range 28; half of the southwest quarter of section 26, township 21, range 28; thirty acres of section 15, township 21, range 28, and all