

6-7 EDWARD VII.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

A. 1907

2457

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

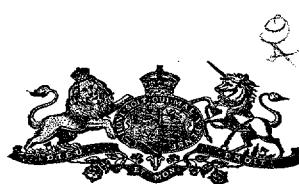
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1906

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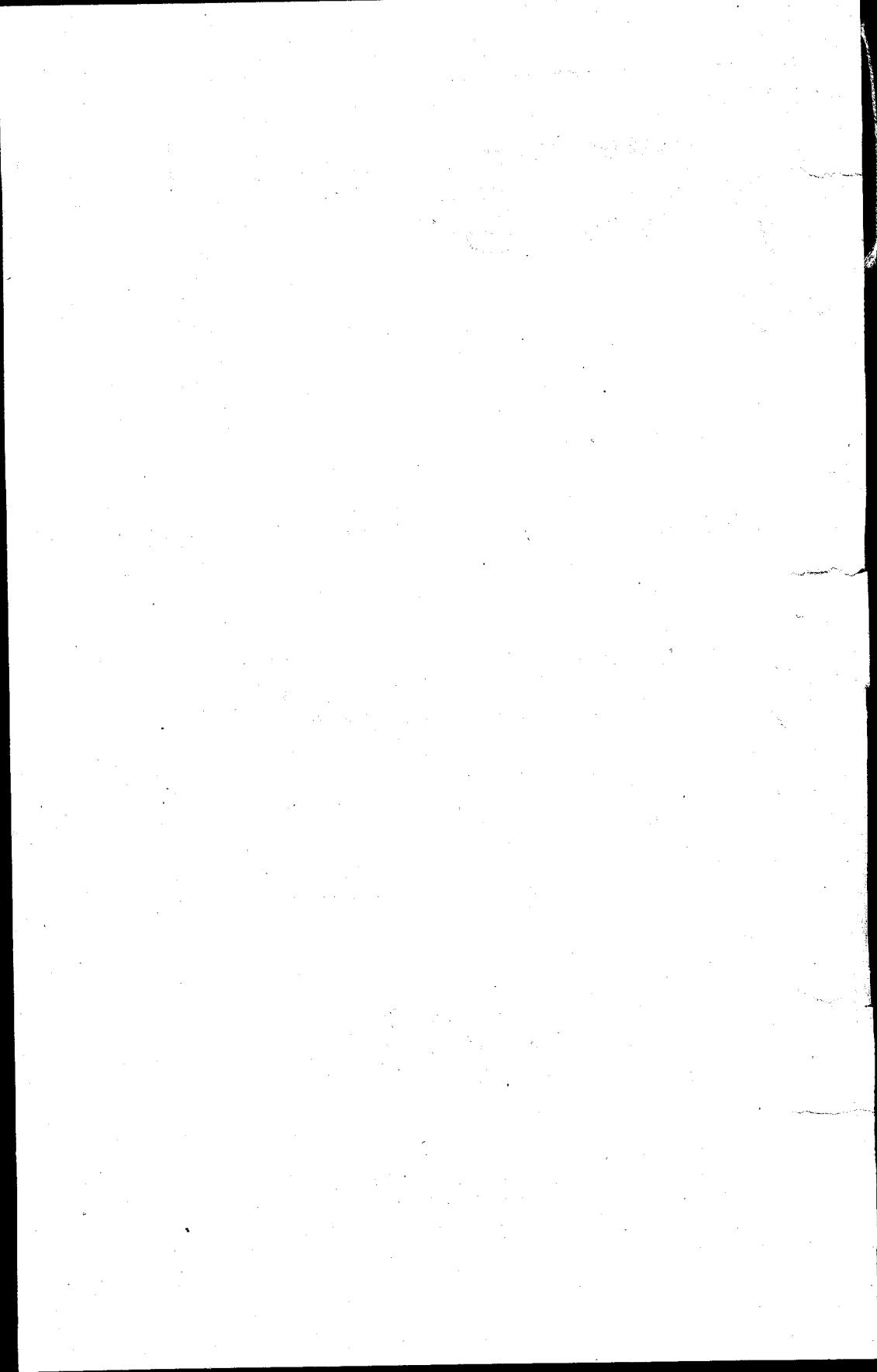


OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1906

[No. 27—1907]



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.

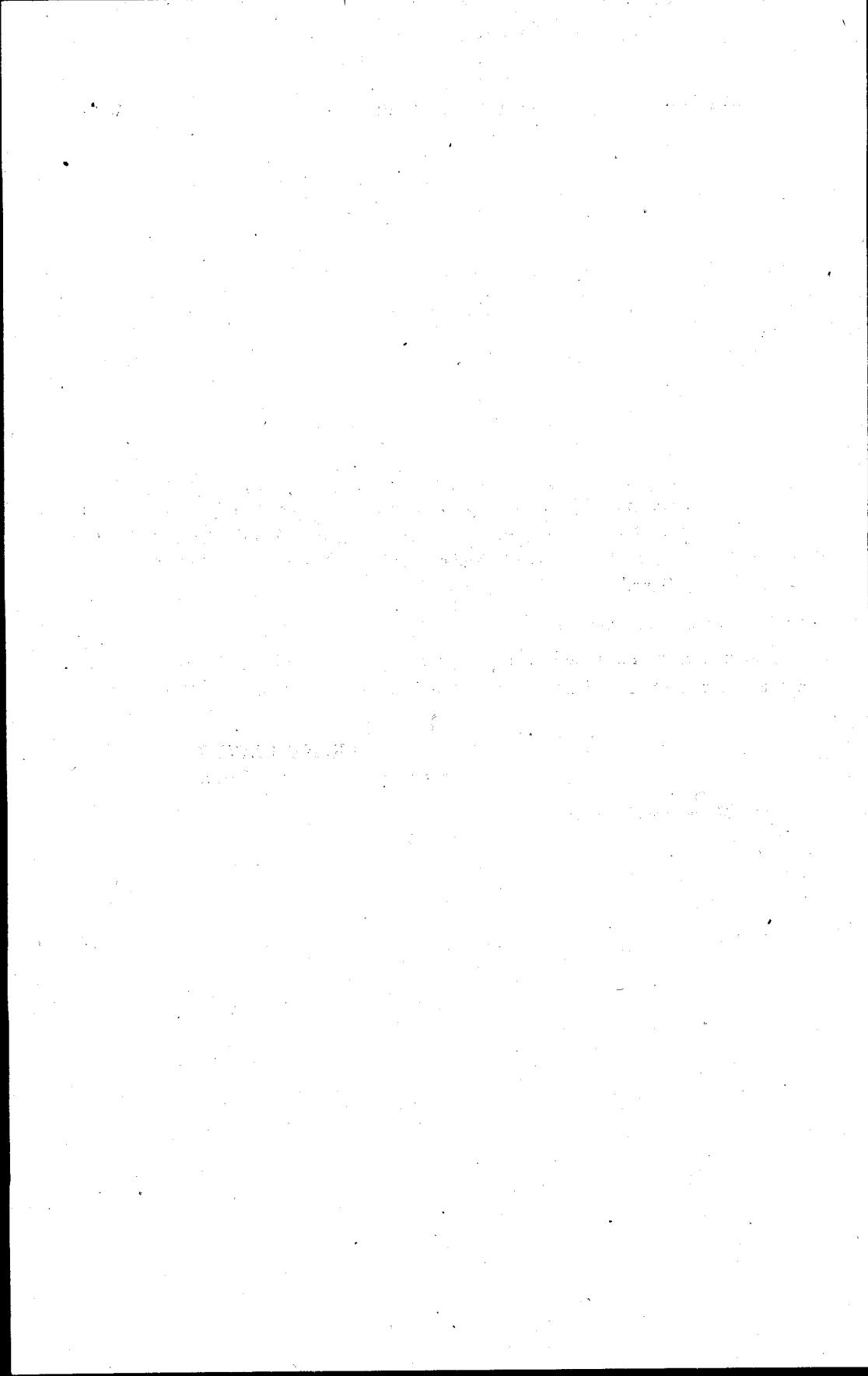
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

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, 1906.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK OLIVER,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, November 22, 1906.



CONTENTS.

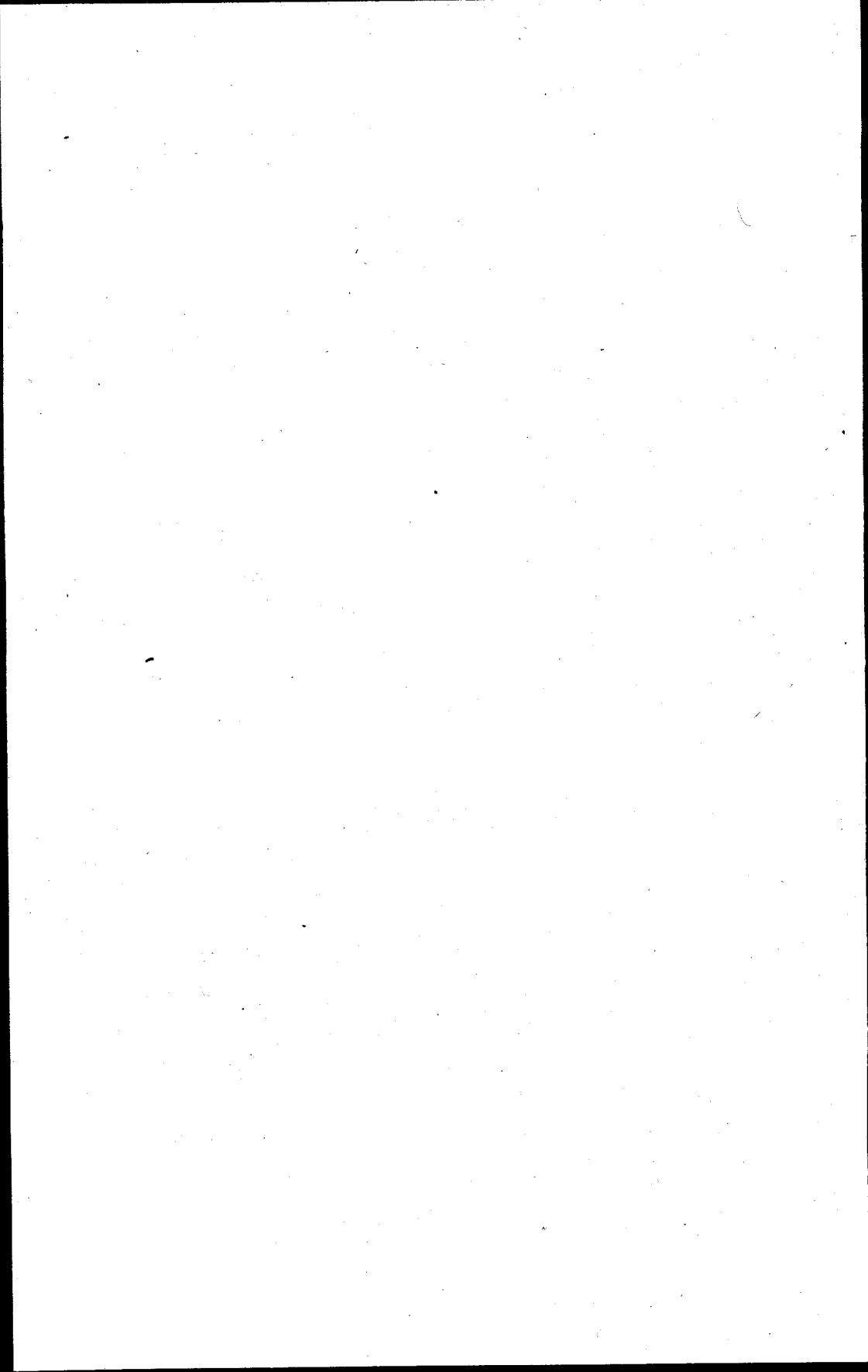
PART I.

	PAGE.
General Index.....	vii
Report of Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.....	xix
Report of Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and Northwest Provinces and Territories.....	188
Report of Indian Superintendent for British Columbia.....	267
" Indian Agents and other Outside Officers.....	1-315
" Principals of Boarding and Industrial Schools.....	317-490

PART II.

Tabular Statements:—

Receipts and Expenditure of Boarding and Industrial Schools	3-35
School Statement	36-61
Indian Land Statement.....	62-4
Census Return	65-90
Agricultural and Industrial Statistics.....	91-155
Commutations of Annuity.....	156
Officers and Employees.....	157-172
Appropriation Accounts.....	173-4
Indian Trust Fund Accounts	175



GENERAL INDEX

A.

Abenakis of Becancour, Que.,	39
" of St. Francis, Que.,	40
Aensel, Rev. François,	364
Agriculture,	
Ahousaht Boarding School, B.C.,	428
Ahtahkakoop's Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.,	122
Alberni Boarding School, B.C.,	430
Alberta Inspectorate—Agencies,	179
" Schools,	418
Alert Bay Girls' Home, B.C.,	431
" Industrial School, B.C.,	445
Alexander's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.,	169
All Hallows Boarding School, Yale, B.C.,	441
Algonquins of Golden Lake, Ont.,	7
" River Desert, Que.,	41
" Timiskaming, Que.,	55
Alnwick Band, Ont.,	15
Amalecites of Cacouna, Que.,	43
" Viger, Que.,	Same as 'Amalecites of Cacouna'
Annapolis County, N.S., Micmacs,	63
Annuity Commutations,	p. 156.
Antigonish County, N.S., Micmacs,	63
Appropriation Accounts,	See Part II, p. 173.
Arsenault, J. O.,	74
Ashton, Rev. R.,	320
Assabaska Band, Ont.,	101
Assiniboine Agency, Sask.,	113
" Band, Sask.	113
Aylsworth, Wm. R.,	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, Ont.

B.

Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency, B.C., R. E. Loring..	193
Balter, Leon,	395
Bastien, Antoine O.,	44
Batchawana Band, Ont.,	22
Bathurst Band, N.B.,	56
Battleford Agency, Sask.,	114
" Industrial School, Sask.,	376
Batty, J.,	175
Bay of Quinté, Ont., Mohawks,	19
Beardy's Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	129
Beaulieu, Edouard,	43
Beaver Lake Band, Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.,	176
Becancour, Que., Abenakis,	39
Beckwith, Chas. E.,	68
Bell, Ewen,	258
Berens River Band, Man.,	85
Bersimis Agency, Que.,	49
" Band,	50
Big Cove Band, N.B.,	57
Big Island Band, Ont.,	101
Birdtail Sioux Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,	75
Birtle Agency, Man.	75
" Boarding School, Man.,	328
Black River Band, Man.,	85
Blackfoot Agency, Alta.,	163
" Boarding School,	403

B—Concluded.

Blain, Jean,
 Blood Agency, Alta.,
 " C. E. Boarding School, Alta.,
 " R. C.
 Bloodvein River Band, Man.,
 Blue Quill's Boarding School, Alta.,
 Boeing, Rev. H.,
 Borthwick, Thos.,
 Brandon Industrial School, Man.,
 Brassard, Rev. H. M., O.M.I.,
 British Columbia,
 "
 Brokenhead Band, Man.,
 Bryce, Peter H., M.D.,
 Buetoche Band, N.B.,
 Buffalo Bay Band, Man.,
 Burnt Church Band, N.B.,
 Burwash, Adam,
 Butchart, J. C., B.A.,

Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Que..	45
R. N. Wilson.	165
Gervase Edward Gale.	392
Rev. J. L. LeVern, O.M.I.	324
Neil Gilmour.	85
Leon Balter.	395
Williams Lake Industrial School, B.C.	464
Carlton Agency, Sask.	120
Rev. T. Ferrier.	340
Fort Frances Boarding School, Man.	332
Superintendent Vowell.	267
Report of Inspector of Schools.	466
J. O. Lewis.	82
Report of Chief Medical Officer.	272
Wm. D. Carter.	58
R. S. McKenzie.	100
Wm. D. Carter.	56
Timiskaming Agency, Que.	55
Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School, B.C.	432

C.*Same as 'Amalecites of Viger'.*

Cacouna, Qué., Amalecites,
 Cairns, R. H.,
 Calgary Industrial School, Alta.,
 Calibreath, J. F.,
 Cameron, Rev. A.,
 Cameron, E. D.,
 Cape Breton County, N.S., Micmacs,
 Cape Croker, Ont., Chippewas,
 Carlton Agency, Sask.,
 Carion, Rev. A. M., O.M.I.,
 Carruthers, H. A.,
 Carter, Wm. D.,
 Cassiar Agency, B.C.,
 Cattle,

 Caughnawaga, Que., Iroquois,
 Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School, Kenora, Ont.,
 Census,
 Chaumont, Rev. W.,
 Charlebois, Rev. O., O.M.I.,
 Chemawawin Band, Sask.,
 Chipewyan Band, Onion Lake Agency, Sask.,
 " Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.,
 Chippewas of Cape Croker, Ont.,
 " Christian Island, Ont.,
 " Georgina and Snake Islands, Ont.,
 " Nawash or Cape Croker, Ont.,
 " Rama, Ont.,
 " Sarnia, Ont.,
 " Saugeen, Ont.,
 " Thames, Ont.,
 " Walpole Island, Ont.,
 Chisholm, Daniel,
 Chisholm, W. J.,

 "
 Christian Island Band, Ont.,
 Clandeboye Agency, Man.,
 Clayoquot Industrial School, B.C.,
 Christian Island Band, Ont.,
 Cocola, Rev. N.,
 Cockburn, Geo. P.,
 Cockburn Island Band, Ont.,
 Colchester County, N.S., Micmacs,
 Comiré, A. O., M.D.,
 Coqualeetza Industrial Institute, B.C.,
 Corker, A. W.,

 Cory, Thos.,
 Coté's Band, Pelly Agency, Sask.,
 Courtney, Joseph,
 Couchiching Band, Ont.,
 Couture, Rev. Th., S.J.,
 Cowessess Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.,
 " Boarding School, Sask.,

Coqualeetza Industrial School, B.C.	449
Rev. Geo. H. Hogbin.	412
Cassiar Agency, B.C.	201
Eskasoni Agency, N.S.	64
Six Nation Indians, Ont.	32
Rev. A. Cameron and K. McIntyre, M.D.	64
John McIver.	5
Thos. Borthwick.	120
Kamloops Industrial School, B.C.	452
Pelly Agency, Sask.	138
Northeastern Division of New Brunswick	56
J. F. Callbreath.	201
See 'Agricultural and Industrial Statistics,' Part II, pages 91-155, also side heading 'Stock' in each report.	
J. Blain.	45
Austin G. McKittrick.	330
See 'Census Return,' Part II, 65-90.	
Pine Creek Boarding School, Man.	337
Duck Lake Boarding School, Sask.	360
Jos. Courtney.	88
W. Sibbald.	137
J. Batty.	176
Same as 'Chippewas of Nawash'.	
Chas. McGibbon.	2
John Yates.	3
John McIver.	5
D. J. McPhee.	6
A. English.	7
John Scoffield.	31
S. Sutherland.	1
J. B. McDougall.	38
Micmacs of Halifax County.	69
North Saskatchewan Inspectorate, Agencies.	149
North Saskatchewan Inspectorate, Schools	383
Chas. McGibbon.	2
J. O. Lewis.	80
Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B.	446
Chas. McGibbon.	2
Kootenay Industrial School, B.C.	455
Sturgeon Falls Agency, Ont.	33
Robert Thorburn.	8
Robert H. Smith.	60
Abenakis of St. Francis, Que.	40
R. H. Cairns.	449
Alert Bay Girls' Home, B.C.	431
Alert Bay Industrial School, B.C.	445
Moose Mountain Agency, Sask.	132
H. A. Carruthers.	138
Pas Agency, Sask.	87
John P. Wright.	97
Wikwemikong Industrial School, Ont.	326
M. Millar.	126
Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I.	356

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

C—Concluded.

Cowichan Agency, B.C.,	202
Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.,	125
Crops,	
Crosby Girls' Home, Port Simpson, B.C.,	
Cross Lake Band, Kee.,	433
Crowfoot Boarding School, Alta.,	85
Crowstand Boarding School, Sask.,	396
Cumberland County, N.S., Micmacs,	358
Cumberland Band, Sask.,	66
Cunningham, Rev. E. J., O.M.I.,	90
Onion Lake R. C. Boarding School, Sask.	272

D.

Dalles Band, Ont.,	99
Dauphin, Rev. L., O.M.I.,	397
Day, J. P. G.,	114
Day Star's Band, Touchwood Hill Agency, W. Murison..	148
Sask.,	
Delmas, Rev. H., O.M.I.,	375
DeCorby, Rev. J., O.M.I.,	369
Desert River, Que., Algonquins,	41
Desmarais, Rev. A., O.M.I.,	
Digby County, N.S., Micmacs,	Lesser Slave Lake R. C. Boarding School,
Ditcham, Rev. Geo.,	Alta..
Dokis Band, Ont.,	401
Donckele, Rev. G.,	Jas. H. Purdy..
Doucet, Rev. L., O.M.I.,	67
Dubé, Jules R.,	Lytton Industrial School, B.C..
Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	460
" Boarding School, Sask.,	Geo. P. Cockburn..
Dupé, J. M.,	34
 	Kuper Island Industrial School, B.C..
Eagle Lake Band, Ont.,	457
Edmonton Agency, Alta.,	Peigan R. C. Boarding School, Alta..
Edmundston Band, N.B.,	406
Education,	Abenakis of Becancour, Que..
 	39
Eel Ground Band, N.B.,	J. Macarthur..
Eel River Band, N.B.,	129
Elkhorn Industrial School, Man.,	Rev. O. Charlebois, O.M.I..
Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, Sask.,	360
Employees,	Wabiskaw Lake R. C. Boarding School,
 	Alta..
English, Adam,	411
Enoch's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.,	
Ermineskin's Band, Hobbema Agency, Alta.,	
Ermineskin's Boarding School, Alta.,	
Escoumains Band, Que.,	
Eskasoni Agency, Cape Breton County, N.S.,	

E.

Eagle Lake Band, Ont.,	R. S. McKenzie..
Edmonton Agency, Alta.,	102
Edmundston Band, N.B.,	Jas. Gibbons..
Education,	167
 	Jas. Farrell..
Eel Ground Band, N.B.,	59
Eel River Band, N.B.,	
Elkhorn Industrial School, Man.,	See page 317, also side heading 'Education' in each Indian agent's report ;
Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, Sask.,	also Part II, pages 3-61.
Employees,	Wm. D. Carter..
 	57
English, Adam,	" ..
Enoch's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.,	56
Ermineskin's Band, Hobbema Agency, Alta.,	A. E. Wilson..
Ermineskin's Boarding School, Alta.,	342
Escoumains Band, Que.,	Rev. Jas. Taylor..
Eskasoni Agency, Cape Breton County, N.S.,	365
 	See 'Officers and Employees,' Part II,
	pp. 157-172.
	Chippewas of Sarnia..
	7
	Jas. Gibbons..
	167
	G. G. Mann..
	171
	Rev. L. Dauphin, O.M.I..
	397
	A. Gagnon..
	49
	Rev. A. Cameron..
	64

F.

Farrell, James,	Northern and Southwestern Divisions of
 	New Brunswick..
Ferrier, Rev. T.,	59
File Hills Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.,	Brandon Industrial School, Man..
" Boarding School, Sask.,	340
Fisher River Band, Man.,	Wm. Gordon..
Fishing Lake Band, Pelly Agency, Sask.,	144
Fleetham, T. J.,	Kate Gillespie..
Fort Alexander Band, Man.,	362
Fort Alexander Boarding School, Man.,	Neil Gilmour..
Fort Chipewyan Boarding School, Alta.,	85
Fort Frances Agency, Manitoba Suptcy.,	H. A. Carruthers..
Fort Frances Boarding School, Man.,	149
Fort William Band, Ont.,	Stony Agency, Alta..
" Orphanage, Ont.,	178
Fraser, Rev. John,	J. O. Lewis..
Fraser River Agency, B.C.,	83
Frog Lake Band, Onion Lake Agency, Sask.,	Rev. Ph. Vales, O.M.I..
	331
	Sister M. McDougall..
	399
	J. P. Wright..
	95
	Rev. H. M. Brassard, O.M.I..
	332
	Neil McDougall..
	24
	Sisters of St. Joseph..
	319
	Micmacs of Richmond County, N.S..
	72
	R. C. McDonald..
	209
	W. Sibbald..
	135

G.

Gagnon, Adolphe,
 Galbraith, R. L. T.,
 Gale, Gervase Edward,
 Gambler's Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,
 Garden River Band, Ont.,
 George, Rev. T. T.,
 Georgina Island, Ont., Chippeaws,
 Gibbons, James,
 Gibson or Watha Band, Ont.,
 Gillespie, Kate,
 Gilmour, Neil,
 Golden Lake Agency, Ont.,
 Gooderham, J. H.,
 Gordon, Wm.,
 Gordon's Band, Touchwood Hills Agency,
 Sask.,
 Gordon's Boarding School, Sask.,
 Gore Bay Agency, Ont.,
 Graham, W. M.,
 " "
 Grand Rapids Band, Man.,
 Grant, W. S.,
 Grassy Narrows Band, Ont.,
 Green, A. E.,
 Guysborough County, N.S., Micmacs,

Bersimis Agency, Lower St. Lawrence..	49
Kootenay Agency, B.C..	227
Blood C. E. Boarding School, Alta..	392
G. H. Wheatley..	76
Wm. L. Nichols..	21
Mount Elgin Industrial Institute, Ont..	322
John Yates..	3
Edmonton Agency, Alta..	167
W. B. Maclean..	29
File Hills Boarding School, Sask..	362
Norway House Agency..	85
Martin Mullin..	7
Peigan Agency, Alta..	173
Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask..	141
W. Murison..	147
J. W. Harrison..	367
Robert Thorburn..	8
South Saskatchewan Inspectorate—Agen-	
cies..	156
South Saskatchewan Inspectorate—Schools	390
Jos. Courtney and Neil Gilmour..	87-85
Assiniboine Agency, Sask..	113
R. S. McKenzie..	104
Inspection of Schools, B.C..	466
John R. McDonald..	63

H.

Hagan, Samuel,
 Halifax County, N.S., Micmacs,
 Halliday, W. M.,
 Hanson, Thos., M.D.,
 Hants County, N.S., Micmacs,
 Harlow, Charles,
 Harrison, J. W.,
 Hay River Boarding School, Mackenzie
 District,
 Haynes, Rev. W. R.,
 Hendry, W. A.,
 Henvey Inlet Band, Ont.,
 Heron, E. B.,
 High River Industrial School, Alta.,
 Hipson, John,
 Hobbeima Agency, Alta.,
 Hogbin, Rev. Geo. H.,
 Hollowwater River Band, Man.,
 Holy Angels Boarding School, Lake Athabasca,
 Hugonard, Rev. J.,
 Hungry Hall Bands, Ont.,
 Hurons of Lorette, Que.,

Thessalon Agency, Ont..	35
Daniel Chisholm..	69
Kwawkewlth Agency, B.C..	231
Medical Report..	112
A. Wallace..	70
Micmacs of Queen's and Lunenburg Coun-	
ties, N.S..	71
Gordon's Boarding School, Sask..	367
Thos. J. Marsh..	425
Peigan C. E. Boarding School, Alta..	405
Portage la Prairie Boarding School, Man.	338
W. B. Maclean..	29
Regina Industrial School, Sask..	380
Rev. A. Naessens..	416
Micmacs of Shelburne County, N.S..	73
G. G. Mann..	171
Calgary Industrial School, Alta..	412
Neil Gilmour..	85
Sister McDougall..	399
Qu'Appelle Industrial School, Sask..	378
J. P. Wright..	96
A. O. Bastien..	44

I.

Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and North- Hon. David Laird..

west Provinces and Territories,
 Indian Island Band, N.B.,
 Indian Reserve Commissioner, B.C.,
 Indian Supt. for British Columbia,
 Indian Trust Fund Accounts,
 Industries,
 Inspection of Agencies,
 Inspection of Schools,
 Inverness County, N.S., Micmacs,
 Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Que.,
 " of St. Regis, Que.,
 Irwin, Archibald,
 Isle à la Crosse Boarding School, Sask.,
 Islington Band, Ont.,

188	
Wm. D. Carter..	58
A. W. Vowell..	271
" ..	267
See 'Return C.' Part II, p. 175.	
See side heading in each report 'Occupa-	
tions,' and names of industries.	
See 'W. J. Chisholm,' 'W. M. Graham,'	
'J. A. Markle,' 'S. R. Marlatt,' and	
'Rev. J. Semmens,'	
See 'W. J. Chisholm,' 'W. M. Graham,'	
'A. E. Green,' 'J. A. Markle,' 'S. R.	
Marlatt,' and 'Rev. J. Semmens.'	
Rev. D. McPherson..	68
J. Blain..	45
George Long..	45
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, B.C..	218
Rev. F. Aensel..	364
R. S. McKenzie..	102

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

J.

Jackhead Band, Man.,	Neil Gilmour..	85
James Seenum's Band or Whitefish Lake Band, J. Batty..	176	
Alta.,		
James Smith's Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask., J. Macarthur..	130	
John Smith's Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	"	130
Joseph's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.,	Jas. Gibbons..	169
James Bay Treaty—Treaty No. 9,	Report of Commissioners, 1905..	284
" "	" 1906..	297
" "	Medical Report, 1905..	293
" "	" 1906..	303
" "	Schedule of Reserves..	292-302
" "	Text of Treaty..	306

K.

Kakewistahaw Band, Crooked Lake Agency,	M. Millar	126
Kalmes, Rev. M., O.M.I.,	Kenora Boarding School, Ont..	334
Kamloops Industrial School, B. C.,	Rev. A. M. Carion, O.M.I.	452
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, B.C.,	A. Irwin	218
Keeheewin's Band, Onion Lake Agency, Sask.,	W. Stibbald	136
Keesekonse Boarding School, Sask.,	Rev. J. DeCorby, O.M.I.	369
Keesekoowenin's Band, Birtle Agency, Sask.,	G. H. Wheatley	76
Kenemotayoo's Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Borthwick	123
Kenora or Rat Portage Agency, Ont.,	R. S. McKeenzie	99
Kenora Boarding School, Ont.	Rev. M. Kalmes, O.M.I.	334
Key's Band, Pelly Agency, Sask.,	H. A. Carruthers	139
King, Geo. Ley.,	Shinwauk and Wawanosh Hom. Sault	
King's County, N.S., Micmacs,	St. Marie, Ont..	324
Kingsclear Band, N.B.,	C. E. Beckwith	68
Kinistino Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	Jas. Farrell	61
Kisicckouse's Band, Pelly Agency, Sask.	J. Macarthur	131
Koetenay Agency, B.C.,	H. A. Carruthers	139
" Industrial School, B.C.,	R. L. T. Galbraith	227
Kopwayawakenum's Band, Battleford Agency, J. P. G. Day	Rev. N. Coccola	455
Sask.,		118
Kuper Island Industrial School, B.C.,	Rev. G. Doncke	457
Kwawkewlth Agency, B.C.,	W. M. Halliday..	231

L.

Lac des Mille Lacs Band, Ont.	R. S. McKenzie	103
Lac la Biche Band, Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.,	J. Batty	176
Lac la Croix Band, Ont.,	J. P. Wright	98
Lac la Ronge Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Borthwick	124
Lac Seul Band, Ont.,	R. S. McKenzie	103
Lacy, John,	Micmacs of Annapolis County, N.S.	63
Laird, Hon. David,	Indian Commissioner for Man. and North-	
Lake Manitoba Inspectorate—Agencies,	west Provinces and Territories..	138
" " —Schools,	S. R. Marlatt	105
Lake St. John, Que., Montagnais,	"	354
" Superior, Ojibbewas,	Alphonse Marcoux	48
" Timiskaming Band, Que.,	See 'Ojibbewas.'	
" Two Mountains Band, Que.,	A. Burwash	55
" Winnipeg Inspectorate, Man.—Agencies,	Jos. Perillard	46
" " —Schools,	Rev. John Semmens	108
Lands,		348
Lennox Island Band, P.E.I.,	See Indian Land Statement, Part II, pp.	
Leonard G.,	62-4.	
Lesser Slave Lake C. E. Boarding School, Alta.,	J. O. Arsenault	74
" R. C.	Sandy Bay Boarding School, Man..	339
LeVern, Rev. J. L., O.M.I.,	T. W. Streeter	400
Lewis, J. O.,	Rev. A. Desmarais, O.M.I.	401
Little Forks Band, Ont.,	Blood R. C. Boarding School, Alta..	394
Little Grand Rapids Band, Man.,	Clandeboye Agency	80
Little Pine Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.,	J. P. Wright	96
Logan, Robert,	Neil Gilmour	85
Long, Geo.,	J. P. G. Day	115
Long Lake Band, Ont.,	Portage la Prairie and Manitowahagen-	
Long Sault Rapids Band, Ont.,	cies	91
Lorette, Que., Hurons,	Iroquois of St. Regis	45
Loring, Richard E.,	Neil McDougall	26
Lousley J. A. G.,	J. P. Wright	96
Lunenburg County, N.S., Micmacs.	A. O. Bastien	44
Lytton Industrial School, B.C.,	Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency,	
	B.C..	193
	Norway House Boarding School, Kee ..	335
	Chas. Harlow..	71
	Rev. Geo. Ditcham	460

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Mac. or Mc.

Macarthur, J.,	Duck Lake Agency, Sask.	129
McCaffrey, W. J.,	Algonquins of River Desert, Que.	41
Macdonald, A. J.,	Micmacs of Victoria County, N.S.	73
McDonald, A. R.,	Moravians of the Thames, Ont.	20
McDonald, J. R.,	Micmacs of Antigonish and Guysborough Counties, N.S.	63
McDonald, R. C.,	Fraser River Agency, B.C.	299
McDougall, J. B.,	Wapole Island Agency, Ont.	38
McDeugall, Neil,	Ojibbeways of Lake Superior, Western Division	24
McDougall Orphanage, Morley, Alta.,	C. B. Oakley	402
McFarlane, Wm.,	Mississagwas of Rice and Mud Lakes, Ont.	17
McGibbon, Chas.,	Chippewas of Christian Island, Ont.	2
McIntyre, D. K., M.D.,	Sydney Agency, N.S.	64
McIver, John,	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker, Ont.	5
McKay, Rev. H.,	Round Lake Boarding School, Sask.	374
McKenzie, Robert S.,	Rat Portage and Savanne Agencies	99
McKittrick, Austin G.,	Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School, Kenora, Ont.	330
McLaren, W. W.,	Birtle Boarding School, Man.	328
Maclean, W. B.,	Parry Sound Superintendency, Ont.	27
" J. K., D.L.S.,	Survey Report.	160
MacLeod, Rev. J. D.,	Micmacs of Pictou County, N.S.	70
McNeill, A. J.,	Sarcee Agency, Alta.	177
McPhee, D. J.,	Chippewas of Rama	6
McPherson, Rev. Donald,	Micmacs of Inverness County, N.S.	68
McWhirney, W.,	Crowstand Boarding School, Sask.	358
M.		
Magannetawan Band, Ont.	W. B. Maclean and C. L. D. Sims.	30-12
Magnan, Rev. J. A.,	Muscowequan's Boarding School, Sask.	370
Manitou Rapids Bands, Ont.	J. P. Wright.	96
Manitoulin Island, unceded,	C. L. D. Sims.	14
Manitowaning Agency, Ont.,	"	10
Manitowahap Agency, Man.,	R. Logan.	93
Maniwaki Reserve, Que.,	W. J. McCaffrey.	41
Mann, George G.,	Hobbema Agency, Alta.	171
Marchal, Rev. Chas., O.M.I.,	St. Mary's Mission Boarding School, B.C.	439
Marcoux, Alphonse,	Montagnais of Lake St. John.	48
Maria, Que., Micmacs,	Rev. J. D. Morin.	47
Markle, J. A.,	Alberta Inspectorate—Agencies.	179
Marlatt, S. R.,	" Schools.	418
Marsh, Thos. J.,	Lake Manitoba Inspectorate—Agencies.	105
Matheson, Rev. E.,	" Schools.	354
Matheson, Rev. J. R.,	Hay River Boarding School, Mackenzie District.	425
Maurus, Rev. P., O.S.B.,	Battleford Industrial School, Sask.	376
Medical Report,	Onion Lake C. E. Boarding School, Sask.	371
"	Clayoquot Industrial School, B.C.	446
Metlakatla Band, Northwest Coast Agency, B.C.,	Peter H. Bryce, M.D.	272
" Industrial School, B.C.,	Thos. Hanson, M.D.	112
Michel's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.,	G. W. Morrow.	243
Michipicoten Band, Ont.,	John R. Scott.	461
Micmacs of Annapolis County, N.S.,	Jas. Gibbons.	168
" Antigonish County, N.S.,	Wm. L. Nichols.	23
" Cape Breton County, N.S.,	John Lacy.	63
" Colchester County, N.S.,	John R. McDonald.	63
" Cumberland County, N.S.,	Rev. A. Cameron and D. K. McIntyre, M.D.	64
" Digby County, N.S.,	Robert H. Smith.	66
" Guysborough County, N.S.,	F. A. Rand, M.D.	66
" Halifax County, N.S.,	Jas. Purdy.	67
" Hants county, N.S.,	John R. McDonald.	63
" Inverness County, N.S.,	Daniel Chisholm.	69
" King's County, N.S.,	A. Wallace.	70
" Lunenburg County, N.S.,	Rev. D. McPherson.	68
" Maria, Que.,	Chas. E. Beckwith.	68
" Pictou County, N.S.,	Charles Harlow.	71
" Prince Edward Island,	Rev. J. D. Morin.	47
" Queen's County, N.S.,	Rev. J. D. MacLeod.	70
" Restigouche, Que.,	J. O. Arsenault.	74
" Richmond County, N.S.,	Charles Harlow.	71
" Shelburne County, N.S.,	J. Pitre.	48
" Victoria County, N.S.,	Rev. John Fraser.	72
" Yarmouth County, N.S.,	John Hipson.	73
	A. J. Macdonald.	73
	(No report.)	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

M—Concluded.

Millar, Matthew,	Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.	125
Millar, Rev. J. L., B.A.,	Ahousaht Boarding School, B.C.	428
Mingan Agency, Que.,	W. D. B. Scott.	51
Mingan Band, Que.,	"	51
Mississagi River, Ont., Ojibbewas,	S. Hagan.	36
Mississagwas of Alnwick, Ont.,	John Thackeray.	15
“ the Credit, Ont.,	W. C. Van Loon.	16
“ Mud Lake, Ont.,	Wm. McFarlane.	17
“ Rice Lake, Ont.,	"	17
“ Seugog, Ont.,	A. W. Williams.	18
Mistawasis Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Borthwick.	121
Mohawk Institute, Brantford, Ont.,	Rev. R. Ashton.	320
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, Ont.,	Wm. R. Aylsworth.	19
Montagnais of Lower St. Lawrence,	A. Gagnon.	49
“ of Lake St. John, Que.,	W. D. B. Scott.	51
Montana Band, Hobema Agency, Alta.	Alphonse Marcoux.	48
Montreal Lake Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.,	G. G. Mann.	171
Moose Lake Band, Sask.,	Thos. Borthwick.	124
Moose Mountain Agency, Sask.,	Jos. Courtney.	88
Moosomin Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Cory.	132
Moravians of the Thames, Ont.,	J. P. G. Day.	117
Morell Band, P.E.I.,	A. R. McDonald.	20
Morin, Rev. J. D.,	J. O. Arsenault.	74
Morrow, Geo. W.,	Micmacs of Maria, Que..	47
Motion, Jas. R.,	Northwest Coast Agency, B.C.	233
Mount Elgin Industrial Institute, Ont.,	Alberni Boarding School, B.C.	430
Mud Lake, Ont., Mississagwas,	Rev. T. T. George.	322
Mullin, Martin,	Wm. McFarlane.	17
Munsees of the Thames, Ont.,	Golden Lake Agency, Ont.	7
Murison, W.,	S. Sutherland.	1
Muscowequan's Band, Sask.,	Touchwood Hill Agency, Sask.	146
“ Boarding School, Sask.,	W. Murison.	146
Muscowpetung's Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.,	Rev. J. A. Magnan.	370
Wm. Gordon	Wm. Gordon	142

N.

Naessens, Rev. A.,	High River Industrial School, Alta.	416
Nanaimo Band, Cowichan Agency, B.C.,	W. R. Robertson.	206
Natashquan Band, Que.,	W. D. B. Scott.	53
Neill, Allan W.,	West Coast Agency, B.C.	252
New Brunswick,	Wm. D. Carter and Jas. Farrell.	56-59
Niaccatchewenin Band, Ont.,	J. P. Wright.	97
Nichols, Wm. L.,	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Eastern Div. .	21
Nickiekousemenecaning Band, Ont.,	J. P. Wright.	98
Nipigon Band, Ont.,	Neil McDougall.	25
Nipissing Band, Ont.,	Geo. P. Cockburn.	34
North Saskatchewan Inspectorate—Agencies,	W. J. Chisholm.	149
“ “ Schools,	"	333
North Sydney Band, N.S.,	D. K. McIntyre, M.D.	64
Northwest Angle Bands, Ont. and Man.,	R. S. McKenzie.	100
Northwest Coast Agency, B.C.,	Geo. W. Morrow.	233
Norway House Agency, Manitoba Suptcy.,	Neil Gilmour.	85
“ Band, Kee.,	"	85
“ Boarding School, Kee.,	J. A. G. Lousley.	335
Nova Scotia,	See under names of counties, also under ‘Micmacs’.	
Nut Lake Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	J. Macarthur.	131

O.

Oak Lake Sioux Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,	"	75
Oak River Sioux Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,	McDougall Orphanage, Morley, Alta.	402
Oakley, C.B.,	Robert H. Thorburn.	9
Obigidewong Band, Ont.,	M. Millar.	125
Ochapowace Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.,	See Officers and Employees, Part II, pages 157-172.	
Officers,	Wm. L. Nichols.	27
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Eastern Division,	Neil McDougall.	24
“ “ Western Division,	S. Hagan.	36
Ojibbewas of Mississagi River, Ont.,	J. Perillard.	46
Oka Band, Que.,	A. Irwin.	218
Okanagan Agency, B.C.,	J. Macarthur.	129
Okemassis' Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	H. W. G. Stocken.	403
Old Sun's Boarding School, Alta.,	J. Macarthur.	129
One Arrow's Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	S. Sutherland.	1
Oneidas of the Thames, Ont.,		

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

O—Concluded.

Onion Lake Agency, Sask.,
 " C. E. Boarding School, Sask.,
 " R. C.
 Oromocto Band, N.B.,

W. Sibbald	133
Rev. J. R. Matheson	371
Rev. E. J. Cunningham, O.M.I.	372
Jas. Farrell	62

P.

Parry Island Band, Ont.,
 Parry Sound Superintendency, Ont.,
 Pas Agency, Sask.,
 Pas Band, Sask.,
 Pasqua Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.,
 Paul, Hannah M.,
 Paul's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.,
 Pays Plat Band, Ont.,
 Peigan Agency, Alta.,
 " C. E. Boarding School, Alta.,
 " R. C.
 Pekangekum Band, Man.,
 Pelly Agency, Sask.,
 Perillard, Jos.,
 Perrault, Rev. S., O.M.I.,
 Petaquakey's Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.,
 Piapot Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.,
 Pic Band, Ont.,
 Pictou County, N.S., Micmacs,
 Pine Creek Boarding School, Man.,
 Pitre, Jeremie,
 Point Grondin Band, Ont.,
 Poor Man's Band, Touchwood Hills Agency,
 Sask.
 Poplar River Band, Kee.,
 Population,

W. B. Maclean	27
Jos. Courtney	27
Jos. Courtney	87
Wm. Gordon	143
Port Simpson Girls' Home, B.C.	433
Jas. Gibbons	160
Neil McDougall	26
J. H. Gooderham	173
Rev. W. R. Haynes	405
Rev. L. Doucet, O.M.I.	406
Neil Gilmour	85
H. A. Carruthers	138
Lake of Two Mountains Band, Que.	46
Cowessess Boarding School, Sask.	356
Thos. Borthwick	121
Wm. Gordon	142
Neil McDougall	26
Rev. J. D. MacLeod..	70
Rev. W. Chaumont	337
Micmacs of Restigouche, Que.	48
C. L. D. Sims.	11
W. Murison..	148
Neil Gilmour..	85
<i>See 'Census Return,' Part II, pages 65-90;</i>	
<i>also side heading 'Vital Statistics' in</i>	
<i>each report.</i>	
G. W. Morrow..	242
J. C. Butchart, B.A.	432
Hannah M. Paul..	433
R. Logan..	91
W. A. Hendry..	338
J. B. McDougall..	38
J. P. G. Day..	115
J. O. Arsenault..	74
Mismacs of Digby County, N.S.	67

Q.

Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.,
 " Industrial School, Sask.,
 Queen's County, N.S., Micmacs,

Wm. Gordon..	141
Rev. J. Hugonard..	378
Chas. Harlow	71

R.

Rama, Ont., Chippewas,
 Rand, F. A., M.D.,
 Rat Portage Agency, Man., Superintendency,
 " Band, Ont.,
 " Boarding School, Ont.,
 " Inspectorate—Agencies,
 Red Bank Band, N.B.,
 Red Deer Industrial School, Alta.,
 Red Earth Band, Sask.,
 Red Pheasant Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.,
 Red Rock Band, Ont.,
 Regina Industrial School, Sask.,
 Reid, J. Lestock, D.L.S.,
 Religion,
 Restigouche Band, Que.,
 Rice, Rev. J. P.,
 Rice Lake, Ont., Mississagwas,
 Richmond County, N.S., Micmacs,
 Riou, Rev. J., O.M.I.,
 River Desert Band, Que.,
 Robertson, W. R.,
 Rolling River Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,
 Round Lake Boarding School, Sask.,
 Rupert's Land Industrial School, Man.,

D. J. McPhee..	6
Micmacs of Cumberland County, N.S....	66
R. S. McKenzie..	99
"	99
Rev. M. Kalmes, O.M.I..	334
Rev. J. Semmens..	108
Wm. D. Carter..	57
Rev. J. P. Rice..	414
Jos. Courtney..	89
J. P. G. Day..	114
Neil McDougall..	25
B. B. Heron..	380
Survey Report, Treaty No. 8..	161
<i>See 'Census Return,' Part II, pp. 65-90.</i>	
J. Pitre..	48
Red Deer Industrial School, Alta..	414
Wm. McFarlane..	17
Rev. John Fraser..	72
Crowfoot Boarding School, Alta..	396
W. J. McCaffrey..	41
Cowichan Agency, B.C..	202
G. H. Wheatley..	76
Rev. H. McKay..	374
J. Thompson..	346

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

St.	
St. Albert Boarding School, Alta.,	Sister L. A. Dandurand.
St. Bernard's Mission Boarding School, Lesser Slave Lake, Alta.,	Rev. A. Desmarais, O.M.I.
St. Francis, Que., Abenakis,	A. O. Comire, M.D.
St. Joseph's Indian Home, Fort William, Ont.,	Sisters of St. Joseph.
St. Mary's Band, Kootenay Agency, B.C., " N.B.,	R. L. T. Galbraith
St. Mary's Mission Boarding School, B.C.,	James Farrell.
St. Peter's Band, Man.,	Rev. Chas. Marchal, O.M.I.
St. Regis, Que., Iroquois,	J. O. Lewis.
	Geo. Long.
S.	
Saddle Lake Agency, Alta., " Band, Alta.,	J. Batty
Sakimay's Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.,	M. Millar.
Samson's Band, Hobbeema Agency, Alta.,	G. G. Mann
Sandy Bay Boarding School, Man.,	G. Leonard
Sanitation,	See side heading 'Health and Sanitation' in each report.
Sarcee Agency, Alta.,	A. J. McNeill.
Sarcee Boarding School, Alta.,	Percy E. Stocken
Sarnia, Ont., Chippewas,	A. English
Savanne Agency, Ont.,	R. S. McKenzie.
Saugeen, Ont., Chippewas, Schools,	John Scoffield.
	See side heading 'Education' in each report; also page 317, Part I, and pages 3-vi, Part II.
Scoffield, John,	Chippewas of Saugeen
Scott, John R.,	Metlakatla Industrial School, B.C.
Scott, W. D. B.,	Mingan Agency, Que.
Scugog, Ont., Mississagwas,	A. W. Williams
Sechelt Boarding School, B.C.	Sister Theresine
Seine River Band, Ont.,	J. P. Wright
Semmens, Rev. John,	Lake Winnipeg and Rat Portage Inspectorate—Agencies
" "	Lake Winnipeg and Rat Portage Inspectorate—Schools.
Serpent River Band, Ont.,	S. Hagan
Seven Islands Band, Que.,	A. Gagnon and W. D. B. Scott.
Shawanaga Band, Ont.,	W. B. Maclean
Sheguiandah Band, Ont.,	C. L. D. Sims
Shelburne County, N.S., Micmacs,	John Hipson
Sheshegwaning Band, Ont.,	Robert Thorburn
Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.,	Geo. Ley King
Shoal Lake Bands, Man.,	R. S. McKenzie.
Shoal Lake, Sask.,	Jos. Courtney
Sibbald, H. E.,	Blackfoot Agency, Sask.
Sibbald, W.,	Onion Lake Agency, Sask.
Sims, Chas. L. D.,	Manitowaning Agency, Ont.
Sister Amy,	All Hallows Boarding School, Yale, B.C.
" L. A. Dandurand,	St. Albert Boarding School, Alta.
" Mary Amy,	Squamish Boarding School, B.C.
" Matthias,	Smoky River R.C. Boarding School, Alta.
" Theresine,	Sechelt Boarding School, B.C.
Sisters of St. Joseph,	St. Joseph's Indian Home, Ont.
Six Nation Indians, Brantford, Ont.,	E. D. Cameron
Smith, Robert H.,	Micmacs of Colchester County, N.S.
Smoky River R. C. Boarding School, Alta.,	Sister Matthias
Snake Island, Ont., Chippewas,	John Yates
Songhees Band, Cowichan Agency, B.C.,	W. R. Robertson
South Bay Band, Ont.,	C. L. D. Sims
South Saskatchewan Inspectorate—Agencies, Schools,	W. M. Graham.
Spanish River Band, Ont.,	S. Hagan and C. L. D. Sims
Squamish Boarding School, B.C.,	Sister Mary Amy.
Standing Buffalo Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.,	Wm. Gordon
Stangecoming Band, Ont.,	J. P. Wright
Statistics, Agricultural and Industrial,	See 'Agricultural and Industrial Statistics,' Part II, pages 91-155.
" Vital,	See side heading 'Vital Statistics' in each report, Part I; also 'Census Return,' Part II, pages 65-90.
Stocken, H. W. Gibbon,	Old Sun's Boarding School, Alta.
Stocken, Percy E.,	Sarcee Boarding School, Alta.

S—Concluded.

Stony Agency, Alta.,	T. J. Fleetham	178
" Bands, Battleford Agency, Sask.,	J. P. G. Day	116
Streeter, T. W.,	Lesser Slave Lake Boarding School, Alta.	400
Sturgeon Falls Agency, Ont.,	Geo. P. Cockburn	33
Sturgeon Lake Band, Ont.,	J. P. Wright	98
Sturgeon Lake Band Carlton Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Borthwick	120
Sucker Creek Band, Ont.,	C. L. D. Sims	13
" Lake Band, Ont.,	"	12
Survey Report, Sask.,	J. K. McLean, D.L.S.	160
" Treaty No. 8,	J. L. Reid, D.L.S.	161
Sutherland, S.,	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames	1
Sweet Grass Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.,	J. P. G. Day	115
Sydney Agency, Cape Breton County, N.S.,	D. K. McIntyre, M.D.	64

T.

Tahgaiwinini Band, Ont.,	C. L. D. Sims	12
Taylor, Rev. Jas.,	Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, Sask.	365
Temagaming Band, Ont.,	Geo. P. Cockburn	34
Thackeray, John,	Mississaugas of Alnwick, Ont.	15
Thames River, Ont., Chippewas,	S. Sutherland	1
" Moravians,	A. R. McDonald	20
" Munsees,	S. Sutherland	1
" Oneidas,	"	1
Thessalon Agency, Ont.,	S. Hagan	35
" River Band, Ont.,	"	36
Thompson, J.,	Rupert's Land Industrial School, Man.	346
Thorburn, Robert,	Gore Bay Agency, Ont.	8
Thunderchild Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.,	J. P. G. Day	117
Thunderchild's Boarding School, Sask.,	Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I.	375
Timiskaming Band, Que.,	A. Burwash	55
Tobique Band, N.B.,	Jas. Farrell	60
Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.,	W. Murison	146
Treaty No. 9—James Bay Treaty	Report of Commissioners, 1905	284
" "	" 1906	297
" "	Medical Report, 1905	293
" "	" 1906	303
" "	Schedule of Reserves	292-302
Turtle Mountain Sioux Band, Birtle Agency, G. H. Wheatley	Text of Treaty	306
Man.,	Wm. R. Aylsworth	76
Tyendinaga Band, Ont.,		19

V.

Vales, Rev. Ph., O.M.I.,	Fort Alexander Boarding School, Man.	331
Valley River Band, Pelly Agency, Sask.,	H. A. Carruthers	139
Van Loon, W. C.,	Mississaugas of the Credit, Ont.	16
Victoria County, N.S., Micmacs,	R. S. McKenzie	103
Viger, Que., Amalecites,	Edouard Beaulieu	43
Vowell, Arthur W., *	Indian Reserve Commissioner, B.C.	271
"	Indian Superintendent for B.C.	267

W.

Wabigoon Band, Ont.,	R. S. McKenzie	103
Wabiskaw Lake C. E. Boarding School, Alta.,	Chas. W. Weaver	410
" R. C.	J. M. Dupe	411
Wabuskang Band, Ont.,	R. S. McKenzie	104
Wahspaton's Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Borthwick	123
Wallace, Alonzo,	Micmacs of Hants County, N.S.	79
Walpole Island Agency, Ont.,	J. B. McDougall	38
Watha (or Gibson) Band, Ont.,	W. B. Maclean	29
Wawanosh Home, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.,	Geo. Ley King	324
Waywayseecappo's Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,	G. H. Wheatley	76
Weaver, Chas. W.,	Wabiskaw Lake C. E. Boarding School, Alta.	410
West Bay Band, Ont.,	Robert Thorburn	9
West Coast Agency, B.C.,	Allan W. Neill	252
Wheatley, G. H.,	Birtle Agency, Man.	75
Whitefish Bay Band, Ont.,	R. S. McKenzie	101
" Lake Band, Ont.,	C. L. D. Sims	11
" River Band, Ont.,	"	10
Wikwemikong Industrial School, Ont.,	Rev. Th. Couture, S.J.	326
Wild Land Reserve, Ont.,	J. P. Wright	96

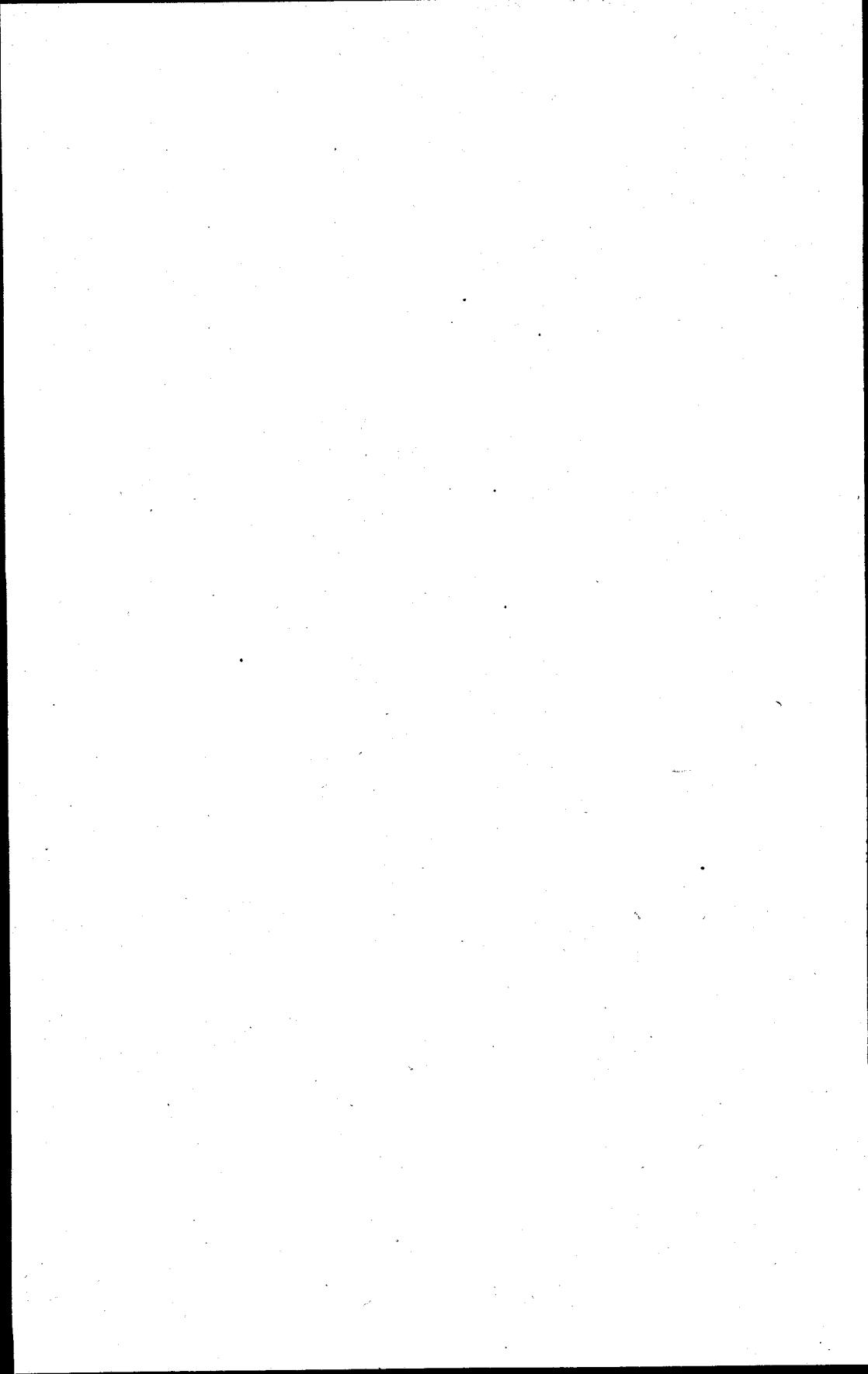
SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

W—Concluded.

Williams, A. W.,	Mississagwas of Seugog, Ont..	18
Williams Lake Agency, B.C.,	E. Bell.	258
" Industrial School, B.C.,	Rev. H. Boening.	464
Wilson, A. E.,	Elkhorn Industrial School, Man..	342
Wilson, R. N.,	Blood Agency, Alta.	165
Woodstock Band, N.B.,	Jas. Farrell.	60
Wright, John P.,	Fort Frances Agency, Manitoba Suptcy..	95

Y.

Yale (All Hallows) Boarding School, B.C.,	Sister Superior Amy.	441
Yarmouth County, N.S., Micmacs,	(No Report).	
Yates, John,	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Islands, Ont..	3
Yellow Quill's Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.	J. Macarthur.	131



REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, November, 1906.

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, 1906.

A study of the various reports and statistical statements furnished by the department's officials, officers and agents, presented herewith, will show that during another year natural conditions have contributed towards the prosperity of the Indians with a uniformity which could hardly have been expected, considering the extent of territory and variety of environment involved.

The income derived exclusively through the exertions of the Indians themselves has passed the five million mark, and exceeded that of the preceding year by over half a million of dollars.

Extreme mildness of a winter season in some directions relieves the tension of the struggle for existence of both man and beast, but it is questionable benefit to the health of a people so subject as are the aborigines to pulmonary and more or less kindred diseases, and whether from that cause or not, the mortality has been rather heavy, and the natural increase has somewhat disappointed such expectations as other conditions would seem to have warranted.

With reference to racial amalgamation, it was pointed out last year that the most advanced bands might be deemed to have reached the halting point under existing conditions on the march towards higher civilization, and as was to have been expected, they have remained there during the year.

There has, however, been perceptible progress in the younger provinces in the adoption by augmenting numbers of the industrial pursuits and manner of living of the dominant race, as also in the acquisition of its tongue and appreciation of its educational advantages.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

With regard to miscegenation by mixture of blood, existing conditions are less favourable than in the past.

In the earlier days of settlement in the older provinces, both social and legislative conditions tended to facilitate the marriage of Indian women by white men and the adoption of the latter by the various tribes, and as a consequence among many of the bands in those provinces a member of absolutely pure native blood is somewhat rare.

In the younger provinces conditions were for a comparatively short time so similar in some respects that such marriages were not then uncommon, but the rapid transition from the pioneer and celibate to that of the family class of settler, has somewhat abruptly terminated the increase of such alliances.

At the present time the nuptial contracts known to exist between the dominant and aboriginal races within the boundaries of the provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta do not in the aggregate greatly, if at all, exceed the number of one hundred and fifty, and for the most part represent a survival of what occurred some decades ago.

The commissioners for the new Treaty No. 9, viz., Messrs. D. C. Scott, S. Stewart and D. G. MacMartin, resumed the work which they were unable to complete last season and brought their task to a successful termination after having visited Indians to the aggregate number of about a thousand, at the following posts, viz.: Abitibi, Matachewan, Mattagami, Flying Post, New Brunswick House and Long Lake. Their report of their work for the two seasons over which their labours have extended, will be found, among others herewith presented.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following tables show the number of births and deaths by provinces, together with the respective natural gains and losses to the population, also a comparative census of the population throughout the Dominion, including that beyond treaty limits, so far as known, for the years 1905 and 1906:—

Provinces.	Births.	Deaths.	Gain.	Loss.
Ontario.....	603	539	64	
Quebec	304	240	64	
Nova Scotia.....	94	66	28	
New Brunswick.....	81	68	13	
Prince Edward Island.....	8	12	.....	4
British Columbia.....	552	594	.....	42
Manitoba.....	370	349	21	
Saskatchewan.....	261	205	56	
Alberta.....	238	256	.....	18
Total	2,511	2,329	246	64

It will be observed that the net gain from natural increase is 182, or 91 less from the same source than the year before, when it was 273.

Infant mortality has been somewhat heavier than usual, especially in British Columbia, where epidemics of whooping cough and croup swept the coast.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Provinces	1905.	1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ontario.....	20,850	23,728	2,878	
Quebec	11,218	11,307	89	
Nova Scotia	1,993	2,148	155	
New Brunswick	1,699	1,732	33	
Prince Edward Island	288	284	.....	4
British Columbia	25,142	24,997	.....	145
Manitoba	6,870	8,074	1,204	
Northwest Territories		3,473	.....
Saskatchewan	17,493	7,425	.....	1,083
Alberta		5,512	.....
Outside Treaty Limits	22,084	20,714	.....	1,370
Total	107,637	109,394	4,359	2,602

The respective increases of population in the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, the decrease in the Northwest Territories and outside of treaty limits, and the aggregate result for the whole Dominion, would for purposes of comparison be misleading without the following explanations.

The increase in Ontario, amounting to 2,878, is accounted for as follows, viz.:—

Gain by natural increase.....	64
Gain by migration	20
Gain by transfer to the new Treaty No. 9 of Indians formerly shown in Keewatin	1,370
Gain by addition to the same treaty of Indians hitherto not shown at all.....	1,425
	2,879

leaving a difference of one unaccounted for.

The reserves in the Birtle agency, and one or two others which so far have been treated as belonging to the Northwest Territories, have, following upon the recent creation of the new provinces, been transferred to Manitoba, where they statistically belong, which results in an addition to that province of 1,217 souls.

The deduction from this number of a loss of 21 by excess of deaths over births, and the addition of 8 by these fluctuating migrations, which are always occurring, especially in proximity to the United States, give the true net increment of 1,204.

It will be observed that this transfer more than accounts for the decrease shown to have occurred in what was formerly known as the Northwest Territories.

The reduction of the number shown last year as outside treaty limits by 1,370 follows upon the transfer to the new treaty hereinabove described.

The net increase for the whole Dominion, amounting to 1,757 souls, is made up by the inclusion of Indians not hitherto shown in Treaty No. 9.....	1,425
Gain by natural increase	182
Gain by migratory fluctuation.....	150
	1,757

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

HEALTH.

In view of the technical character of the subject and the comparatively exhaustive report of the Chief Medical Superintendent submitted herewith, a few remarks of a general nature relative to the health of the Indians will suffice here.

Observations relative to the health of the Indian population must be prefaced by the reminder that the normal condition which forms the standard for comparative statement is peculiar, and that the death-rate under ordinary circumstances greatly exceeds that of other sections of the community.

The excessive mortality occurs mainly among Indians in process of transition from the aboriginal to the civilized environment, and some forms of disease then engendered long outlive their immediately provoking causes.

These ailments are mainly tubercular, or more or less kindred in their character and are widespread, fatal and extremely difficult to eradicate.

It will, therefore, be apparent that there are two main antagonistic forces at work which tend to preserve an approximate equilibrium in the growth of the race, viz., on the one hand during certain stages of development the growing understanding of the laws of sanitation, and on the other the addition through new treaties and from other causes to the numbers brought into initial contact with civilizing influences.

It will, however, have been observed by those who have at all closely followed statistical records, that for many years past, there has been a steady and uninterrupted, although very gradual, upward movement in the numerical scale.

The Chief Medical Superintendent points out on the threshold of his report one of the many, although perhaps not the greatest of the difficulties with which the department has to contend in effecting any radical improvement in hygeian conditions, but apart from the financial aspect of the matter, the habits and practices of the Indians themselves in the initiatory environment of civilization, strongly militate against efforts to effect amelioration.

Among and perhaps the most dangerous of these is the excessive crowding into small houses (if indeed the earliest forms of fixed abode are entitled to be so designated), which, always defective in ventilation, are, during the cold season, almost hermetically separated from the outside atmosphere in the desire to economize fuel.

If anything further can be imagined necessary for the exhaustion of the potentialities of conditions so produced, it is furnished by the practice of continual dancing, which stirs up the dust which the promiscuous expectoration of the affected has charged with germs, and at the same time stimulates respiration.

Ignorance of nursing, inattention to the directions of medical advisers, such as exposure to inclement weather even when in process of convalescence from serious ailments, defective preparation of food and premature marriages, are among other hindrances to health which have been repeatedly pointed out.

The department has not infrequently laid itself open to the ill-considered charge of arbitrary repression in its efforts to overcome these inimical conditions, but while much is accomplished by instruction and restraint, practical belief in the laws pertaining to sanitation must in the main be experimentally acquired.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

For the class of disease most prevalent among the Indians, it seems, as already stated, very questionable whether winters as mild and open as the last are beneficial.

The unusual prevalence of dampness under foot must certainly be highly prejudicial to people who to a large extent depend upon moccasins for their protection, and it seems reasonable to suppose that atmospheric conditions are apt to be provocative of pulmonary and throat complaints.

Be that as it may, influenza has been prevalent throughout the reserves, and croup was epidemic along the northwest coast of British Columbia.

At Mingan, on the Lower St. Lawrence, there occurred an outbreak of what was described as virulent bronchial sore throat, suggestive of diphtheria, which disease in an unmistakable character broke out among the children in New Brunswick, also among the Six Nations band in Ontario, and in a malignant form at Cold Lake in the Saskatchewan, where nineteen fatalities resulted.

The most serious epidemics of whooping cough occurred in the agencies along the coast of British Columbia and at Fort Alexander, Hollow-water, and Black River in Manitoba, where between measles and scarlet fever thirty deaths occurred.

AGRICULTURE.

The able-bodied working Indians devote themselves in about equal numerical proportions to occupations which may be roughly classified as follows, viz.: agriculture with its kindred live stock industry, the marketing of labour including various minor industries, and natural resources, the principal of which are hunting, trapping and fishing, but a considerable number do not confine themselves exclusively to any one line of employment.

To decide the comparative value of these various occupations presents a somewhat complex problem.

As an elementary civilizing factor, agriculture seems clearly entitled to preference, but on the other hand, if immediate cash returns be made the standard, it might with equal readiness be awarded to the marketing of labour.

During the year, the value of farm produce including beef is estimated at \$1,379,-382, as against \$2,374,762 derived from wages, &c.

There are, however, other aspects of the question to be considered, such as the respective cost of living, comparative temptation to squander and to more pronounced forms of immorality, the accumulation of property, and so forth.

The only direction in which the department can appreciably control the selection of occupation is among those emerging from aboriginal conditions, for whom agriculture is clearly the best and often the only available employment.

The main sphere of this influence has been so far within the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; or in other words, within the limits of Treaties Nos. 4, 6 and 7.

The Indian commissioner's remarks in his report upon the gradual abolition of the ration-houses on the reserves are well worthy of some expansion here, because

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

indicative of the fruition of a policy which has been earnestly, patiently and uninterrupted pursued from the commencement of treaty relations.

That policy may be concisely described as that of helping the Indians to help themselves.

It would take too long even to enumerate the difficulties encountered in carrying that policy into effect and the measures devised to overcome them.

However, as an illustration, mention may be made of one difficulty experienced in dealing with even the most amenable and industriously inclined. The Indians have never manifested any slowness in grasping the fact that irrespective of their own exertions, they would not be left to starve, nor could the withholding of rations as a disciplinary measure be freely employed in the early days, consistently with the safety of settlers and their property. The result was that the industrious found themselves little, if at all, better off than their brethren who opposed *vis inertiae* to efforts to arouse them. To overcome this, the department has always refrained from too abruptly requiring the whole proceeds of individual industry to be made directly subservient to the withdrawal of assistance, but has encouraged the investment of any margin in property, until its acquisition has engendered the pride of proprietorship and a spirit of independence, with a corresponding distaste for inevitable pauperism and acceptance of charity.

This policy serves to explain what has often and very naturally been somewhat of a puzzle to the uninitiated, viz., the continuance of assistance to Indians who might appear to have passed the point of requiring it.

In illustration of the rapid consummation of this policy within the last few years, it may be mentioned that in Treaty No. 7, where the main reliance is upon live stock, although the Indians have only of comparatively recent years been induced to engage in stock-raising, a reduction as compared with five years ago, amounting to \$41,977 has been made in the estimated expenditure for beef-supplies for the proximate fiscal year, nor has this been effected by any increased estimate for flour, which has in turn been reduced by the value of \$6,300.

In Treaties Nos. 4 and 6, a corresponding saving in beef, bacon and flour has been effected to the extent of over \$19,000.

In Treaty No. 4, the Indian population aggregates 3,108 souls, and during the coming year the necessity for aiding 340 crippled, aged and destitute individuals is anticipated, as well as assisting to some slight extent and at certain times, as for example, during the haymaking season, 437 deserving workers.

In Treaty No. 6, where there is a population of 6,106, provision has been made against the expected requirements of 985 helpless and destitute and 1,762 of the industriously inclined.

In Treaty No. 7, out of a population of 3,402, there are 836 destitute to provide for, and 1,382 workers who will probably require occasional temporary help.

Should the rate of progress during late years be maintained, the prospects for independence seem bright.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27.

To return from this partial digression, the area cultivated in each province, the quantities of resultant products, together with their market value, will be most conveniently shown in the following table, but it has to be premised with regard to these and all other industrial statistics herein presented, that last year's figures have been used as a conservative estimate for two of the British Columbia agencies from which exact figures for the year could not be ascertained in time for use.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Province.	Population.	Acres.	Grain and Roots.	Hay.	Value.
Ontario	23,728	18,267	594,634	28,272	374,380
Quebec.....	11,307	4,697	91,386	7,939	83,135
Nova Scotia	2,148	234	9,395	919	14,018
New Brunswick.....	1,732	536	13,970	340	8,245
Prince Edward Island.....	284	233	2,474	56	1,080
British Columbia	24,997	9,243	338,605	12,320	303,852
Manitoba	8,074	4,647	123,771	16,028	119,039
Saskatchewan	7,425	8,255	193,071	34,152	171,701
Alberta	5,512	1,843	38,264	17,979	66,897
Total for 1906	85,207	47,955	1,405,570	118,005	1,142,347
Total for 1905		44,196	1,264,705	114,183	1,129,265
Increase		3,759	140,865	3,822	13,082

With few exceptions, or slight modifications in the various provinces as need not be particularized, it may be asserted that the season was very favourable for seeding although, in places, somewhat wet for planting, at any rate on low-lying ground.

In some districts somewhat more moisture when grain was in process of maturing would have improved the quality of the yield, while rather less would have been of advantage to the securing of crops, and have been of benefit to roots; but on the whole there was little to detract from a general cause for gratitude.

In the maritime provinces and more or less in that of Quebec, the lands have become much exhausted through continuous cropping, regardless of rotation or other methods of recuperation, while interest and energy to remedy this defect are lacking.

In the prairie provinces the want of fertilizing has been comparatively little felt so far, if only for the reason that fresh ground can be readily brought under cultivation.

The failure has rather been with regard to employing such careful methods of cultivation as are required to keep fields free from weeds, to retain moisture against periods of drought, and generally to facilitate early maturing before the advent of frost.

In British Columbia the more rapid extension of agricultural effort is hampered in some districts by the dearth of suitable lands, and in others by the necessity for irrigation, but the Indians concerned are with characteristic energy overcoming the latter defect.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

In Ontario many of the farmers would rank as advanced, and the rest as average agriculturists in any communities, whatsoever their nationality.

STOCK RAISING.

In the older provinces the keeping of live stock forms a subsidiary feature of agricultural pursuits and is done to the extent usual among mixed farmers, but in the younger, in districts not adapted for husbandry, the culture of the soil is rather as a supplement to stock-raising.

The fact that during the year beef was sold or consumed from the Indians' herds to a value of \$287,035 is sufficient proof of the increasing practical interest being taken in this industry.

To avoid the complication of a more detailed comparison which would result this year from the transfer of the Birtle agency statistics to the province of Manitoba, and the creation of the new provinces, it may suffice to mention that the aggregate increase of horned stock throughout the reserves has exceeded 3,000 head, which in view of the number beefed or sold, may be regarded as satisfactory.

Conditions have been unusually favourable, as an abundant crop of grass, and good weather for curing it has been the rule, while the winter season, although in some districts somewhat prolonged towards its close was, generally speaking, decidedly mild, which combined advantages resulted in the wintering of the herds with a very small percentage of loss.

The quality of the stock amply proves the wisdom of having for years past encouraged and when necessary assisted the Indians to introduce high class bulls into the reserves, and at the same time having severely discouraged breeding from inferior animals.

The extent to which the Indians have of recent years been learning to recognize the value of live stock, is evidenced by the alacrity with which they will expend their labour and funds on the erection of fences to prevent their cattle from straying, and to protect the hay and grazing lands.

The value of milk and its products is gradually becoming more widely appreciated, so much so in fact that careful supervision has to be exercised to prevent its utilization to the detriment of the calves.

The fact will be recalled that some few years ago the department came to the conclusion that the time had arrived when the breed of horses on the reserves might be graded up so as to meet the agricultural and other requirements of the Indians themselves and produce a generally marketable quality, without the danger of encouraging the owners to wander about and neglect their work.

This is being increasingly effected with excellent results, not only in the interests of the Indians who take very readily to this branch of live stock industry, but indirectly to the advantage of horse-breeding throughout the districts affected.

The move in the direction of getting rid of herds of useless ponies which have for years past been gradually discarded in favour of horned stock, has thus received an

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

additional impetus, and the advance of settlement further serves to inculcate an appreciation of the value of pasture-lands, and the advisability of reserving them for remunerative stock.

WAGES AND VARIOUS EARNINGS.

The aggregate revenue from wages amounted to \$1,727,009, an increase as compared with the preceding year of \$105,280, and the total derived from what are classed as various earnings was \$647,753, a decrease of \$44,427, making a net increase from the combined sources of \$60,853.

Without detracting in any way from the credit due the Indians for having taken advantage of their opportunities, it has to be admitted that much of the rapid augmentation of earnings which has occurred of late years is attributable to the phenomenal commercial prosperity of the country at large, which has not only tended to encourage the industries which afford the Indians an opening for their services, but has furthermore had a marked effect on the market for natural products, such as furs and wild berries, as well as for fancy wares, the manufacture of which is peculiar to themselves, and other minor industrial products.

As the older provinces have been most affected in the directions indicated by the prosperous conditions, it naturally follows that the revenue from the sources under consideration has expanded most considerably in them.

The province of Quebec, however, has formed an exception, and although in proportion to population it has kept well to the front, there has been some falling off in revenue from wages and minor industries.

This slight comparative retrogression may doubtless be accounted for by the superior attraction which the excellence of the season for hunting and trapping, offered to a proportion of labour which would under ordinary circumstances have been devoted to other occupations.

The increase in revenue from wages in British Columbia has not been sufficient to account for the falling off in various earnings, so it seems probable that the latter has been caused by a corresponding allurement in the direction of the fisheries.

In Manitoba a marked increase has been observed with regard to the earning of wages, and as occupation is mainly afforded by the fishing companies and the lumberers, the favourable character of the season has doubtless had its influence in one direction, and the expansion of the industry in the other, while activity in prospecting has contributed by affording employment as guides.

In the same province, and still more in those of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the influx of settlement has considerably extended the market for certain classes of wares, such as household articles manufactured from birch-bark and others, such as axe handles, as also wild berries and other natural products.

HUNTING AND FISHING.

The aggregate earnings from hunting and trapping were \$762,398, an advance over the year before of \$152,378; while the revenue from fishing was \$525,889, an increase of \$58,931.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

The farming Indians in the organized portions of the older provinces, with the exception of some few who go to considerable distances to indulge their preference for the chase, depend upon fishing and hunting no further than to furnish a supplementary variety to the larder, and sufficient quantities of small game and fish were secured for their requirements.

In the province of Quebec, along the Lower St. Lawrence, where hunting and trapping form the mainstay, if not the only resource, of the bulk of the Indian population, the abundance of fur animals, the withdrawal of the temporary prohibition affecting beaver, the high price for pelts, and the prevalence of cariboo inland, all combined to render the year an exceptionally profitable one, and it is gratifying to learn that the Indians availed themselves of the opportunity to discharge some old, as well as their current obligations to the traders.

In Western Ontario the fishing was not up to the average in Lake Superior, although somewhat better in waters further inland, and some slight falling off in revenue occurred.

Game was fairly plentiful, and although the larger fur animals were somewhat scarce, the smaller ones were found in greater number, and the prices for pelts were high, so that one way and another the Indians concerned fared by no means badly.

In British Columbia the salmon fishing is one of the great mainstays of the Indians, both as a medium for employment of their labour and as a direct source of food-supply.

Every fourth year the run of the sock-eye, which is the salmon of greatest commercial value, is peculiarly abundant, and during the years when this is expected the Indians assemble at the canneries in increased numbers. This year these conditions operated to render it necessary at some of the canneries to limit the catch to be taken from each boat, but on the other hand the cleaning and cutting up of the fish and the filling of the cans furnished the women with ample employment, so that on the whole results were very satisfactory. Although the year was an off one for the dog salmon, which the Indians prefer for drying for winter consumption, the scarcity was not such as to entail any serious consequences.

Although thrown into the shade by the salmon fisheries, the halibut, oulachon and others along the coast are of no mean importance, and the season was a fairly successful one for them.

During the early part of the hunting season, the deer were far from numerous, but became more so later on.

Fur animals, such as lynx, marten, mink, fisher, otter and racoon, were with the exception of the first mentioned decidedly scarce, but the prices obtained had a compensatory effect and the earnings show some advance.

In the West Coast agency the sealing industry was not a success, those who engage in it along the coast having made but little, while the better success of those who ship as hunters on the sealing vessels was offset by another of those disasters which occur from time to time, viz., the loss of a schooner which had twenty-five Indians on board.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

In Manitoba the fishing season was generally a good one, although in some districts the Indians complain of the effects attributed by them to the operation of the fishing companies.

Game was plentiful throughout the province, and excepting in so far as concerns the Pas district, the same thing may be said as to fur, and a very considerable increase in revenue from these sources resulted.

In the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, many of the farming Indians continue to depend to an appreciable extent upon fishing and hunting, although comparatively few have access to fisheries, and some outlying bands continue to devote themselves wholly to these pursuits.

The fishing was better than usual and small game, such as rabbits, ducks, and prairie chickens fairly plentiful, as also big game where it exists, and some fur animals such as mink, lynx and musk-rats.

Under these conditions in conjunction with good market prices, the earnings from these sources were considerably larger than during the preceding year.

MORALITY.

Remembering that the whole superstructure of attainment, material, moral and intellectual, can only be reared upon the foundation of sobriety and temperance, also the peculiar temptation to excessively indulge the natural appetite for intoxicants to which contact with civilization exposes aboriginal races, it is not surprising that at an early date in the history of this country's dealings with the Indian population, traces are to be found of the enactment of legislation intended to prevent access to liquor, which somewhat crude in its beginning has gradually reached the limit of stringency deemed prudent.

It is doubtless true that in the course of transition from natural to civilized conditions a point is attained where such special legislation exhausts its potentialities for good, and it may be open to question with respect to some of the bands in the older provinces whether the time has not arrived for leaving the matter to the operation of the natural law which tends towards the survival of the fittest.

Be that as it may, the difficulty of making laws nicely adjustable to the respective requirements of all the various stages of aboriginal development is practically insuperable, and it cannot be successfully disputed that the Indians who have to-day acquired the highest degree of self-restraint owe their preservation in the past, as do others in the present, to the protection afforded by this special legislation.

It is, therefore, somewhat surprising to find a lack of wider sympathy and co-operation in the effort to enforce prohibition, a task which under the most favourable circumstances conceivable, would be most arduous, with relation to individuals and communities within easy access of others where the manufacture of and traffic in intoxicants obtain.

The most conspicuous deviation during the year from what may be called the normal condition of this traffic has occurred in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, also to some extent in British Columbia, in all of which advancing settlement has brought temptation and opportunity to Indians formerly beyond the danger zone,

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

but as the settlers become more acquainted with the law and better appreciate the wisdom of its provisions and the situation loses its novelty for the Indians, the equilibrium will doubtless be restored, and in the meantime the increased danger is being met by proportionate vigilance.

Among hunting Indians indulgence largely takes the form of carousal when they come in to market their furs, and while the effects may not as a rule be as disastrous in some directions as from more habitual drinking, there is little to choose in so far as concerns material prosperity, since the proceeds of long terms of industry may be dissipated within a few weeks or even days of debauchery.

This form of evil is, of course, hard to suppress in districts at a distance from legal executive machinery, and where any attempt to introduce it at once attracts attention.

Indications have been observed during the year that a salutary lesson taught those concerned in this traffic along the Lower St. Lawrence a few years ago, is fast fading from memory and will apparently have to be repeated before long.

Among the somewhat kindred class of Indians inhabiting the district immediately west of Lake Superior there is ground to fear that the traffic has been making headway, and proximity to the international boundary line adds to the difficulty in repressing it.

On the other hand evidence has not been wanting in other directions of success having attended the department's efforts to combat the evil, and this has nowhere been more apparent than among the Indians who annually assemble in large numbers at the canneries in the Fraser river district.

Among the more tangible proofs of successful repressive effort is the augmentation of collections from fines imposed for infraction of the law, which have of late rendered the crusade against the liquor traffic self-supporting.

To turn to what, but for its relative position in the chain of cause and effect, might take precedence of temperance in point of importance, viz., the recognition of the obligations of the nuptial contract, it has to be admitted that, particularly among Indians of the younger provinces, conditions leave much to be desired.

The influence of tribal usages still survives more or less even among communities or sections of communities where they have been discarded.

Within several of the agencies in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the practice of discarding wives or husbands and contracting fresh alliances has almost, if not completely, disappeared, but is not uncommon in the majority, and in some few prevails to the extent of affecting about ten per cent or even a greater proportion of the married population.

In parts of British Columbia matters are in a considerably more backward condition, for, although the practice is almost unknown in the Kootenay district, decidedly rare in the Babine, and not common in the Williams Lake agencies, its proportions gradually extend on other reserves, until it reaches its climax in the West Coast and Kwawkewlth agencies, where probably something like half the population are more or less affected.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

There can be little doubt that premature marriages and the universal practice of giving presents to the parents of the bride, which has a tendency to degenerate into something approximating if not actually constituting purchase, are largely accountable for this state of affairs.

It must, moreover, in fairness be remembered that to a large extent the separations or desertions on either side result from causes which would in comparatively civilized society be generally considered sufficient to justify divorce, a recourse to which the Indians are practically denied access.

So much, however, results from mere caprice, greed of gain or other indefensible causes, that it seems deserving of serious consideration whether remedial legislative measures should not be enacted, and it is gratifying to feel that the moral sentiment of a great majority of Indian communities would support such action. As to other forms of sexual immorality it may be observed that avowed prostitution is rarely to be met with on the reserves.

The main form of this vice, at any rate so far as white men are involved, consists in the peddling round of women and girls by the most degraded class of Indian to lumber or fishing camps, where practically celibate conditions prevail, or is carried on by vagrant Indians who camp in the vicinity of frontier towns or settlements.

While prominence has been given to the exceptional and worst side of Indian morality, it must not be forgotten that a large majority live temperate, respectable, law-abiding and industrious lives, which will in all respects bear favourable comparison with conditions which obtain among communities of other nationalities, for which state of affairs the large share of credit due to the representatives of the various churches and religious bodies who labour among the Indians is gratefully acknowledged.

EDUCATION.

The schools in operation were as shown in the following table:—

Province.	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.
Ontario.....	76	1	5
Quebec.....	18	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	11	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	6	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	1	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	35	8	9
Manitoba.....	46	9	3
Saskatchewan.....	19	13	3
Alberta.....	9	17	3
Northwest Territories (inside Treaty limits).....	.....	2	.....
Outside Treaty limits.....	7	.....	.....
Total.....	228	50	23

Of these 301 schools 46 are classed as undenominational, 104 are conducted in connection with the Roman Catholic Church, 89 with the Church of England, 45 and 16 with the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, respectively, and one with the Salvation Army.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

As compared with the preceding year there has been an aggregate decrease of 4 in the number of the day and of 1 in that of the industrial schools, as against an addition of 3 to the number of boarding schools.

The industrial school closed was that at St. Boniface and the new boarding schools were established at Fort Alexander, Fort Frances and Sandy Bay, respectively.

Redistribution, the causes of which have already been explained in connection with other statistics, has led to the transfer of 3 day schools and 1 boarding school, formerly classed as belonging to the Northwest Territories, to the province of Manitoba, and the apportionment from the same territory of 19 day, 18 boarding and 3 industrial schools to the province of Saskatchewan, likewise of 9 day, 17 boarding and 3 industrial to Alberta, while 3 day schools heretofore shown as outside treaty limits, but now within the boundaries of the new treaty, are classed in the province of Ontario.

The total enrolment of the year was 10,088, of which 5,214 were boys and 4,874 girls, an increase of 26 boys, and a decrease of 69 girls, or a net decrease of 43 pupils.

The percentage of attendance was 62.37 as compared with 62.59 for the preceding year, a fluctuation which would be readily accounted for by the increased migration during a propitious fishing and hunting season.

In Ontario while the reserve remains the chief attraction, industrial schools may turn out boys better equipped to live and work among other communities, but will not apparently tend to produce amalgamation of races.

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the tendency of growing settlement will certainly be to afford openings for industrially trained youths, and in domestic service for the girls, but it seems certain that for years to come the large majority of the former will have to return to the reserves, and in that event, their need of suitable helpmates to prevent retrogression, must have a distinct bearing upon the length of time during which the young women should be encouraged to devote themselves to domestic service among the settlers.

The justification for the maintenance of industrial as compared with boarding schools depends mainly under existing circumstances upon an experimental solution of the question whether graduates who return to their reserves will retrograde under or elevate the conditions of their environment.

Under the least favourable circumstances these graduates may be expected to exert some elevating influence upon social conditions, and should they themselves backslide in the process, the decline would be to a somewhat improved level, and the truth of this is being demonstrated by certain effects throughout the reserves to which the Indian commissioner refers in his report.

It is obvious that co-operation and mutual support must constitute the most powerful aids to the graduates in their efforts to surmount their surroundings, and to carry their less privileged brethren with them along the path of progress, and it was the recognition of this truth which led to the experiment some few years ago of forming a colony out of these graduates at File Hills. Although hardly out of the experimental stage, results are proving thus far very satisfactory.

The inclusion of native industrially trained mechanics among the members of these Indian communities would tend to render them more self-contained and self-sufficing,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

but the intention of education is not to encourage isolation and self-sufficiency at the expense of amalgamation of the races.

It would seem that the training afforded by the boarding schools should be sufficient for the requirements of present conditions on the reserves, and the Indian parents show a decided preference for this class of school, reasons which among others appear to recommend the policy of encouraging the boarding schools.

Their advantage over day schools in so far as avoiding the retrogressive influences of home life, and overcoming the difficulty of bringing the children of migratory Indians under educational influences, is obvious.

Since, with little exception, Indian parents value education for their children in proportion as it helps them to hold their own in business relations with other nationalities within the limited sphere of a contact which is expanding more rapidly in British Columbia than elsewhere, it is natural to find that growing interest of which the Indian superintendent for that province makes mention in his report.

Among the bands still distant from centres of civilization the need has not yet been felt, for which reason and because of the nomadic habits of the Indians, there is little to be done in the way of education among them for the present.

LANDS.

The sales made of surrendered surveyed lands are shown in tabular statement on page 62, Part II, and during the fiscal year 38,033.46 acres were sold, and realized the sum of \$365,684.04. During the same period 345 Crown grants were issued and recorded under authority of the 45th section of the Indian Act, chapter 43, R.S.C. Returns of patents to the number of 62 were prepared and transmitted to the different registrars of counties and districts in which the lands patented were situate, and four returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, of lands patented within the province.

The land on the Stony reserve which was surrendered in May, 1905, comprising 22½ sections, was subdivided and placed in the market for sale by auction at Battleford on June 13, 1905, and 59 quarter-sections were then disposed of, realizing \$38,240.42.

The Assiniboine Indians have surrendered thirty-six quarter sections of the Assiniboine reserve, situated southeast of Indian Head in the province of Saskatchewan. The same were duly surveyed and offered for sale by public auction at Sintaluta on February 14, last. Thirty-four quarter-sections were sold, realizing \$35,345.45.

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 Batachawana Bay districts.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets, granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual Indians for lands on the reserves, were issued to the number of 93, and at the close of the fiscal year there were 1,414 of these tickets current.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

LEASES.

Under the provisions of section 11 of the regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, leases were issued to white men at the request of the Indian locatees to the number of 53. At the close of the fiscal year there were 1,155 such leases current.

TIMBER LICENSES.

Renewed and in force	31
New licenses issued	6
Berths vacant	8

SURVEYS.

The following surveys were performed during the year:—

Alberta.

A portion of the Alexander reserve, No. 134, has been surrendered and surveyed into sections for sale.

A strip on the east side of Michel reserve, No. 132, has been surrendered and subdivided for sale. A re-valuation of the surrendered portion on the west side was made.

The boundaries of reserves No. 133A and 133B at Wabamun lake were re-established. No. 133B has been surrendered and subdivided into town lots.

Saskatchewan.

One hundred and thirty-two lots of 80 acres each in the Peepeekesis reserve, No. 81, have been laid out for Indian occupation.

The Cote reserve, No. 64, has been subdivided into sections.

The southern portion of Pasquah reserve, No. 79, has been surrendered and subdivided for sale.

The boundaries of reserves in the Carlton agency have been re-traced.

Ontario.

The sites for the two new Indian villages in the Fort William reserve and the road between them have been surveyed.

Quebec.

A reserve at Manowan lake, Champlain county, has been surveyed and allotted to the Indians residing at that point.

New Brunswick.

The boundaries of the Kingsclear reserve have been re-established.

British Columbia.

A partial survey and examination of the river through the St. Mary's reserve, Kootenay, has been made with the view of taking action to prevent damage by flooding.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

A number of small reserves for fishing purposes for the Hope Indians have been surveyed.

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 \$4,545,756.53, had increased to \$4,868,622.

The balance sheet of this fund will be found in Part II of this report, page 175.

The amount expended from the consolidated revenue fund, voted by parliament for the purposes of the department, was \$1,198,350.34.

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 \$43,-173.28. Deposits and interest during the year aggregated \$19,381.01, and withdrawals amounting to \$14,560.89 were made during the same period.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK PEDLEY,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS

OF

SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
DELWARE, July 14, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

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 783.

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

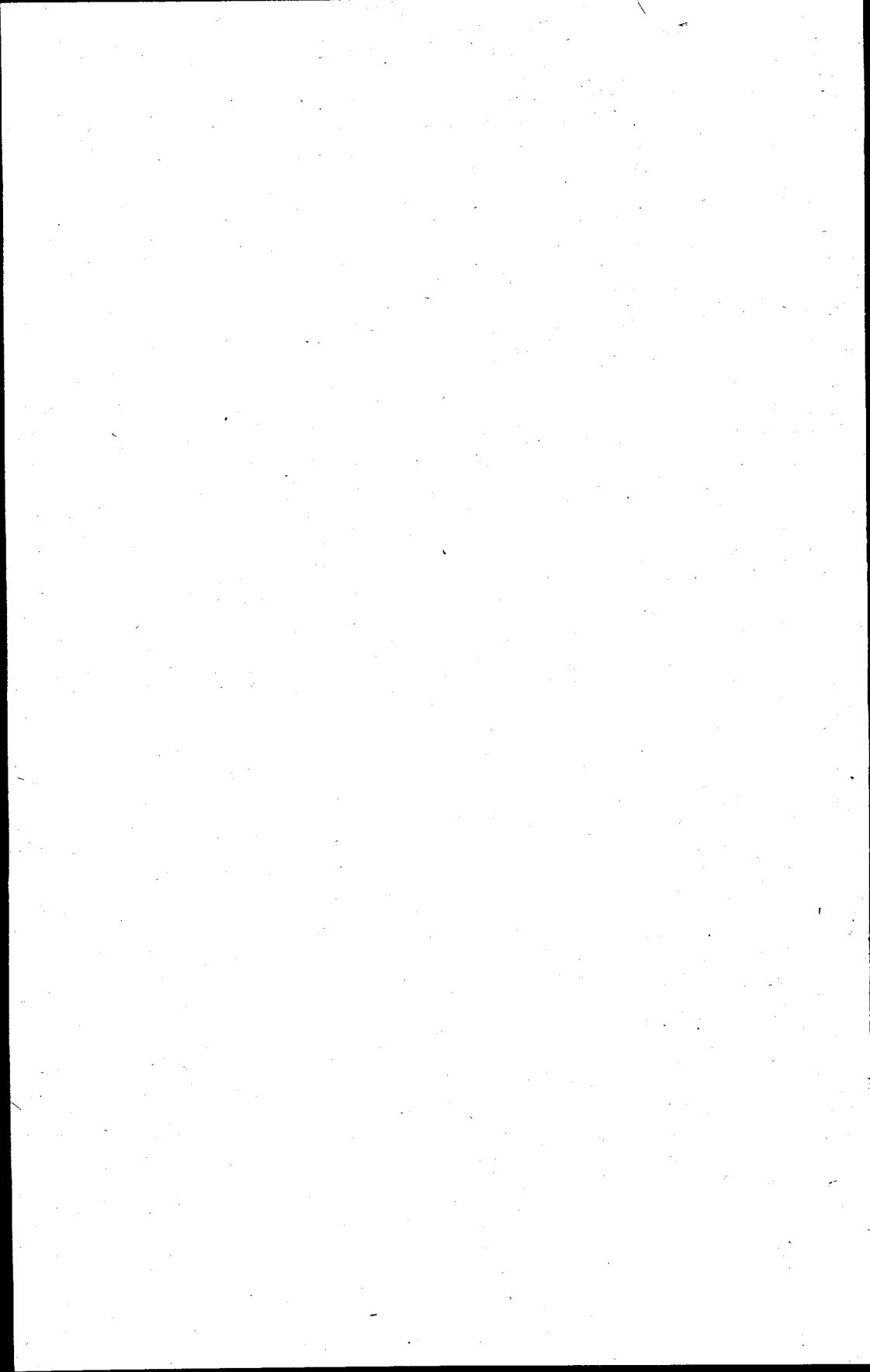
Occupations.—The principal occupation is day labour. There are a few good farmers. They have very good vegetable gardens. They earn a large amount of money from pulling flax, berry-picking, cutting wood among the whites and from employment in connection with canning factories. A good deal of money is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

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwelling-houses are principally small frame or log buildings. There are two good brick houses and one cement house. These Indians do not raise much stock, but what they 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 very good, 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.



6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

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 the band is 474.

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. There are several good brick houses. They do not raise much stock. Their horses are of fair quality.

Education.—There are three day schools on the reserve. The schools are well equipped. The attendance was fair during the year. The children who attended regularly 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 118.

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. Consumption is the most prevalent disease.

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. There is a good brick house on this reserve. 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.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND,
PENETANGUISHENE, July 31, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

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 234, a decrease of 3 since last year.

Health.—The health of the band has been good. No contagious diseases have been prevalent. Several deaths have been caused by consumption. All sanitary regulations have been observed.

Occupations.—Farming is the occupation of most of the Indians, and those who pay attention to the work succeed fairly well. The young men act as guides to tourists in summer. Wood is taken out for the steamers. Bark is taken out and sold. Fishing is engaged in, large quantities of fine whitefish and trout being caught quite close to the island. The women are quite expert at basket-making. Taking everything into consideration, the Indians on this reserve are happy and prosperous, and make a good living without very much exertion.

Stock.—This reserve is an ideal spot for stock-raising, which the Indians have wisely taken advantage of, their cattle being the best in this vicinity, and when any are offered for sale they find ready customers.

Education.—The school is taught by the Rev. John Wilson, B.A., a graduate of Victoria University, who has great influence over the children, and they make decided advancement under his able administration. The school-house is a modern and up-to-date building in every respect.

Temperance.—As a rule the Indians are temperate, the young men particularly.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. McGIBBON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND,
VIRGINIA, July 2, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

Reserve.—This reserve is located in the southern waters of Lake Simcoe, Georgina island being 2 miles from the main shore and 5 miles from Jackson's point,

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

a popular summer resort, where many people spend the summer months each year. Snake island is a part of the reserve, and is 12 miles to the west of Georgina island 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 and roots, and is especially adapted for raising stock.

Population.—The population of this agency is 113. There were 4 deaths and 3 births during the year. There are 33 men, 34 women and 46 young people; also about 15 non-treaty Indians that live on the reserve, and 7 members of the band who do not live on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good during the year. There has been no epidemic prevalent during the year. Consumption caused one death, cancer one, blood poisoning one and pneumonia one during the year. The Indians use all the sanitary precautions that they can carry out, such as keeping premises clean, vaccination, &c., and all ordinary precautions are well observed. The isolation of persons suffering from consumption is not always observed.

Occupations.—About half of the Indians farm more or less, and mostly live by farming, and the rest raise vegetables. The young men work out for farmers, and river-driving in the spring, for which they get good wages. Some of the men act as guides for tourists when fishing and hunting. The old men fish and hunt, dig roots, and peel slippery elm bark, which they sell to the druggists. The women make baskets and fancy-work. There is ready sale and good prices for all they can make. There is plenty of work here for the men and good wages, but some of them do not like to work if they can get along without. Burning lime is an industry that the Indians of this band might take up with profit, as there is plenty of stone and old wood to burn it with.

Buildings.—Some of the houses are very good frame buildings, and some built of logs, which is not so good. Most of them are kept clean and tidy. The barns and stables are fairly good; three of them are frame and the rest are built of logs.

Stock.—The stock is pretty good. There are some good horses, also some good cows on the reserve, but not enough of either. There are not many sheep kept by the Indians. Hogs are more plentiful, and of a fair quality. Fowls are kept by most of the Indians.

Farm Implements.—There is a pretty good supply of implements, such as a threshing-machine, binders, mowers, harrows, ploughs, wagons, sleighs and cutters; also plenty of small tools, such as saws, axes, spades, shovels, forks and hoes, for the use of the Indians.

Education.—There is one day school on the reserve, taught at present by Mr. J. H. Prosser. All the children of school age attend school pretty regularly, and are making very good progress. The parents seem to desire their children to be educated, and send them to school dressed clean and tidy, and the children conduct themselves well while at school, and study well.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are making fair progress, and are pretty industrious, and are getting a little better off. This mostly applies to those that have teams. Some others are very indolent, and will not work either on their own land or for wages till forced by want, and these do not get any richer. Most of the Indians are law-abiding so far as the criminal law is concerned, but a good many of them have very little respect for civil law.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the Indians, both men and women, are temperate; but there are a few young men and one old man that will drink if they get a chance, but for the last two years there has been very little drinking by the members of this band. With regard to other immoral conduct, the band does not stand quite so well. There is quite a number of illegitimate children born on the reserve, and a few of the Indians would live together without being married if not prevented.

General Remarks.—On the whole, the women are more industrious than the men, and in some families make a great part of the living. There are some good house-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

keepers among them. Some of those that keep their houses clean and tidy are Mrs. Albert Bigcanoe, Mrs. E. Bigcanoe, Mrs. Thomas Port, Mrs. William J. Ashquabe, Mrs. Edward Charles, jr., and Mrs. Thomas Charles.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YATES,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,
CAPE CROKER, July 25, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in the agency. It is situated on 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.

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers 389 on the pay-list, and about 25 non-treaty Indians, who reside on the reserve. On the pay-lists are 115 men, 119 women, 94 boys and 61 girls. There were 11 births and 4 deaths; making an increase of 6 as compared with the census of last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good during the past year. All sanitary measures have been carefully attended to, the dwellings whitewashed and the rubbish burnt up. In their personal appearance the Indians are well dressed, neat and clean, and will compare favourably with any white community in this section of the country. They are rapidly making their homes more comfortable, and building them on sanitary principles.

Occupations.—In agricultural pursuits this tribe is steadily improving, a portion of the band depend mainly on their farming, and working at timber in the winter. They are getting a large number of heavy team horses, and are steadily increasing their number of cattle, sheep and hogs. A good many fish for about one month in the fall, when the salmon trout are plentiful; 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. The Indian women are industrious, make baskets and pick berries; they raise poultry and attend to their gardens, nearly all staying at home.

Education.—There are three day schools on this reserve, and good progress is being made in all of them. The school buildings are being repainted and repaired, and are kept in good order and well equipped, being supplied with good teachers.

Temperance and Morality.—A large number of the band are strictly temperate, and have temperance societies. A few of them give trouble when they go to town by managing to get whisky, but they are getting better in this respect. When they have no money, there is no trouble about their getting liquor. In regard to morality, there is a decided improvement, and the finger of scorn is pointed at those who drink and act immorally.

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

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve. The Methodist church is a large stone structure. It is looked after by the Rev. John Nelson, and has over 200 adherents. The Roman Catholic church is a frame structure, rather small in size, and has been in use for more than twenty years. The congregation intends to build a new stone church in the near future, on modern architectural principles. There are about 150 adherents. Their spiritual welfare is zealously attended to by Rev. Father Cadot. Nearly all the Indians take a deep interest in religious matters.

I have, &c..

JOHN McIVER,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,
ORILLIA, July 18, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement, showing the condition and progress of the Indians of my agency for the year ended June 30, 1906.

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

Population.—The population of the Rama reserve is 236.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally has been fair. Consumption is the cause of death in most cases. In the spring all garbage is carefully removed, and vaccination and other sanitary precautions are carefully observed.

Occupations.—Agriculture is the chief industry. Of late years on account of the increasing number of tourists the young men of the reserve earn good wages acting as guides. Indian baskets and bead-work are also more in demand. During the fall and winter months steady employment can be had in the lumber camps in the north.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings on the reserve are mostly frame. All are neat and clean and kept in fairly good repair. Their stock is not up to the average run of Canadian stock of to-day. Their implements are not of modern type.

Education.—The school-room, situated beneath the council chamber, is bright, clean and well ventilated. Their teacher, Rev. J. Lawrence, shows increasing zeal in both the moral and intellectual education of the children. The average attendance for this year far surpassed other years, and the children made good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although we have a few miscreants, the majority of the Rama Indians are peaceable and law-abiding. A few of the Indians seem to make but little progress, but as a whole the advancement of the band is fair.

Temperance and Morality.—The great majority of the band are temperate, and public sentiment strongly condemns any indulgence in intoxicants or immoral conduct. In spite of this, Rama has a small minority who, when they get an opportunity, indulge freely in liquor.

I have, &c..

D. J. MCPHEE,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,
SARNIA, September 10, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of matters in my agency up to the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in my agency, Sarnia reserve, situated on St. Clair river south of the town of Sarnia, comprising 4,943 acres, and Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves, situated on the southern shore of Lake Huron, comprising 4,779 acres.

Population.—The population is as follows: Sarnia reserve, 340; Kettle Point reserve, 52; Stony Point reserve, 40.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally is good. No epidemic has been prevalent during the year. The cleaning up of houses and premises in the spring is looked after fairly well. Vaccination is performed whenever necessary.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and labouring are the actual occupations of the Indians.

Buildings.—In most cases the buildings are comfortable and commodious.

Stock.—Stock is not raised extensively.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are fairly well provided with good, up-to-date implements.

Education.—There is one school on the Sarnia reserve and one on Kettle Point reserve. The parents in most cases try to send their children to school.

Characteristics and Progress.—In a good many cases the Indians are industrious and law-abiding; consequently their circumstances are improving.

Temperance and Morality.—Drunkenness prevails to a certain extent, especially among the younger Indians; but the majority of the Indians generally are sober, moral people.

I have, &c.,

A. ENGLISH,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
KILLALOE STATION, July 9, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southern end of Golden lake, Renfrew county.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Algonquin tribe.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there was an increase of 4 in the band under my care. There was 1 death, an old man that died on the 7th of this month, leaving the population of this band, 101.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on the Golden Lake reserve is good. Their houses are kept pretty clean, and I think they compare favourably with any other class in that respect.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are working in the lumber camps in winter and on the drives in the spring. Very few of them farm, as most of them are young men and can make more money working out, and only a few of the old men try to farm now.

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

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance.—I cannot say these Indians are all temperate, for most of them will drink liquor if they get it; but must say most of them are temperate. It would be too good to expect them all to be temperate.

I have, &c.,

MARTIN MULLIN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

GORE BAY AGENCY,

GORE BAY, June 30, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

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

Population.—This band has a population of 53.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is generally good, no epidemics having made any depredation 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 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 some cattle and horses and other stock. The implements and vehicles they buy are good.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are sober, industrious and law-abiding, making a good living by their thrift.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Temperance and Morality.—The absence of liquor on the island has 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 the manufacture of timber.

WEST BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the township of Billings, at the head of Honora bay, Manitoulin island, and comprises in all 13 square miles. The soil is sandy and clay loam, producing good crops; it is timbered with hardwoods, with patches of cedar and other soft woods.

Population.—This band numbers 338.

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 with two exceptions from natural causes. No epidemic made an appearance.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming, in which they make good progress. Some 25 or 30 families reside permanently on their farms 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 the summer. Sugar-making, berry-picking and fancy wares are also sources of revenue.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are mostly of logs, neat and clean. There is a marked improvement in the furnishings of the houses; nearly every house has a sewing-machine, and organs and other musical instruments are in many homes. 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 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 is taught.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding as a rule. 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. No complaints are made excepting for intemperance.

General Remarks.—This band is progressive. Following the lead of the white settler and agriculturist, they are improving their lands and repairing the roads. The past season yielded an abundant return in grain, hay and root crops. The winter was mild, so that all kinds of stock wintered well, the increase being strong and hearty. The Indians are well dressed, and drive good vehicles and horses.

OBIDGEWONG BAND.

This band consists of only seven persons. Their reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Wolseley, 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 ties and posts 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.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Population.—This band numbers 161.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is poor. The sanitary regulations are well carried out, and the houses are neat and clean. Their clothing is well made and adapted to their work.

Occupations.—Farming and gardening are their chief occupations. Some 16 families reside permanently on their farms, cultivating the land and raising stock. Others are employed in the lumber camps and loading vessels.

Building, 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 making of clothing is taught the 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 land. 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 Negonnewenahs have erected good houses, where they reside permanently. The past year was very favourable for crops of all kinds, and the mild winter contributed to the increase and maintenance of their stock. By thrift and industry these Indians keep themselves well provided with money.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT THORBURN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MANITOWANING AGENCY,

MANITOWANING, June 30, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

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. A large portion of the land is suitable for agriculture; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—This band has a population of 90.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. Sanitary measures are very well observed. Their dwellings and outbuildings have all been freshly whitewashed.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Occupations.—The occupations engaged in by these Indians are farming, lumbering, hunting, berry-picking, fishing, basket-making and sugar-making.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of log and frame construction, and are kept in a fair state of repair.

Stock.—They have very little stock, but what they have is of the average quality and well cared for.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have very few farm implements, but what they have are quite ample for their requirements.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve, which is fairly well attended by the children who live on the reserve. The progress of the pupils is not what it should be, owing to the very irregular attendance of the scholars, which is due to the parents' neglect to send their children regularly to school.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Indians of this reserve are law-abiding and industrious. They are not making as good progress in agricultural pursuits as is desirable, but on the whole are progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance is well observed, and the morals of the Indians are good.

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located east of Collins inlet, on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of 10,100 acres. A portion of this reserve is suitable for agricultural purposes; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The population of this band is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good during the past year. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and these Indians are clean in their habits and dwellings.

Occupations.—These Indians farm on a very small scale, fish, hunt, pick berries in the summer, work at the lumber mills, load barges; and work in the lumber camps in winter.

Buildings.—They have very comfortable log dwellings, which they keep in a good state of repair.

Stock.—These Indians have very little stock.

Farm Implements.—They have very few farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. The children attend school at Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are making very good progress, but they do not give as much attention to tilling the soil as is desirable.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance is very well observed, and the morality of these Indians is excellent.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about 12 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. A large portion of the reserve is suitable for agriculture.

Population.—This band has a population of 169.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band for the year has been good, and all the residents of the reserve have been successfully vaccinated.

Occupations.—They plant small gardens, fish, hunt, act as guides to prospectors, and work in the lumber and mining camps.

Buildings.—Nearly all their buildings are constructed of logs, and they are kept in a fair state of repair.

Stock.—They have very little stock.

Farm Implements.—They have but few farm implements.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve, which is in charge of a competent teacher, and the children that reside permanently on the reserve and attend school regularly are making fair progress, but the parents take very little interest in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and intelligent, but take very little interest in agricultural pursuits. A large number of them devote their whole time to hunting.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, and are moral in other ways.

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. Their reserve contains an area of 2,560 acres, which is all wild land.

Population.—This band has a population of 196.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary measures have been very well observed. Their dwellings present a clean and tidy appearance.

Occupations.—Farming, lumbering, fishing, berry-picking, basket-making and fancy bark-work are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of log and frame construction, and are kept in a good state of repair.

Stock.—Their stock is of the average quality, and well cared for.

Farm Implements.—They have an ample supply of the most modern farm implements.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate, and moral in their habits.

MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

The members of this band, who reside on the Manitoulin island, number 42. 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 358. They reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of 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 this reserve is 599 acres.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 13.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good, and sanitary precautions are encouraged in every respect.

Occupations.—Farming is the only occupation carried on by these Indians.

Buildings.—Their buildings are in good condition, and kept neat and clean.

Stock.—Their stock is of the average quality, and well cared for.

Farm Implements.—They are fully equipped with agricultural implements.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—They are both steady and industrious, and are getting along well.

Temperance and Morality.—Their character in these respects is altogether satisfactory.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland, about 4 miles from the town of Little Current. It has an area of 1,665 acres. A large portion of this reserve is first-class farming land; the remainder is timber and grazing land.

Population.—The population of this band is 103.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been very good, and all their dwellings have been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed.

Occupations.—Their principal occupation is farming. Some of them engage in getting out timber and loading vessels.

Buildings.—Most of these Indians have good dwellings and barns and stables, which compare favourably with those of their white neighbours.

Stock.—Their stock is of the average quality, and is well looked after.

Farm implements.—They have all kinds of modern farm implements.

Education.—These Indians have a school on the reserve. The children attend fairly well, and are making fair progress in their studies.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are progressing very favourably.

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

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the northwestern part of the township of Sheguiandah. It contains an area of 5,106 acres. A large portion of this reserve is suitable for farming; the remainder is grazing land.

Population.—This band has a population of 100.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. They are quite amenable to sanitary requirements.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is farming. Sugar-making, basket-making and berry-picking are also engaged in, and the Indians also find employment in loading lumber barges at Little Current during the summer season.

Buildings.—The buildings of these Indians are well constructed, and are fairly well furnished.

Stock.—They have very little stock.

Farm Implements.—They have all the farm implements necessary for their requirements.

Education.—These Indians have a good day school on the reserve. It is in charge of a competent teacher, and the parents seem to take an active interest in the education of their children.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

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

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

SOUTH BAY BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians occupy a portion of the unceded part of Manitoulin island. They number 67. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of the Indians of Manitoulin island unceded band, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

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 662.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians generally for the past year has been very good. No contagious disease other than consumption has visited the reserve. The majority of their houses are kept neat and clean, and are comfortably furnished. All necessary precautions have been taken in respect to cleaning their premises and whitewashing their dwellings.

Occupations.—Many of these Indians are learning to follow farming on an intelligent scale. Fishing is also followed by some of them. Last winter they took out under permits 25,000 cedar railway ties and 10,000 posts, all of which the department sold for them at the highest market prices.

Buildings.—Their log and frame dwelling-houses are generally very comfortable, commodious, and neatly and carefully constructed. Their barns and other outbuildings are kept in a fair state of repair.

Stock.—Their stock in general is in good condition, and some of these Indians have valuable animals.

Farm Implements.—They are equipped with all kinds of modern farm implements.

Education.—Facilities for education are within easy reach of all children of school age on the reserve. The boys' and girls' industrial institutions and boys' and girls' day schools at Wikwemikong are conducted by a well qualified staff of teachers. There are also day schools at Wikwemikong and South Bay.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are hard-working and industrious, and are up to the standard of advancement. Their chief is a good man, who seems to take a lively interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of his people.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few who indulge in strong drink, but on the whole these people may be said to be temperate and moral.

I have. &c.,

C. L. D. SIMS,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,
ROSENEATH, July 3, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have to submit the following report concerning the Alnwick Indians for the year ended June 30 last, but to my report last year I have very little to add.

Reserve.—The reserve comprises about 3,308 acres in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland. It also contains Sugar and Hickory islands, in Rice lake, the former 100 acres and the latter about 10 acres. Of the cleared lands on the reserve, about 1,700 are rented to white men.

Population.—The band numbered 240 last spring when I took the census, being an increase of 8 over last year.

Health.—The health of the members of the band is good. We have only one case of sickness (consumption).

Occupations.—Seven families are farming, and doing very well by selling fat hogs, milk to cheese factories, as well as selling grain and stock such as horses and cattle. Those not engaged in farming earn their living by labouring for white men, and working on the rivers in the summer and in the lumber woods in the winter. There is very little made by fishing or hunting, and none pretend to make a living by either of these, but merely do a little fishing and hunting occasionally.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—All the buildings on this reserve with few exceptions are frame, and on the whole well kept both inside and out. The stock is very good and on the whole well kept. The machinery used by those farming is up to date.

Education.—The progress of the school on the reserve during the past year has been good compared with previous years. Mr. F. G. Jobblin, the teacher, is without doubt an up-to-date teacher, and the children as well as their parents are very much pleased with him.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians have been doing a large amount of fencing during the past two seasons of cedar rails and stakes, chiefly built of the Wertman pattern, and they are really first-class fences, and on the whole the Indians are doing fairly well. No new land has been broken or cleared during the past year; in fact there is but little to clear.

Temperance and Morality.—In general the Indian women are well behaved, but there are a few exceptions. A number of the young men will drink liquor whenever they can get it, and several have been fined during the past winter, but they will not tell from whom they obtain it—they will go to jail rather than do so—consequently it is very difficult to get a conviction of a white man who supplies the liquor to them.

I have, &c.,

J. THACKERAY,

Indian Agent.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,
HAGERSVILLE, July 3, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

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. The greater part of this reserve is good tillable land, with very little timber, and about two-thirds under cultivation.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 261.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good during the past year. A large majority of the habitations are clean and orderly. The reserve is divided into five sections. The chief and each councillor look after a section, and see that all sanitary measures are faithfully attended to.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of this band is farming. Many of the farms are well cultivated. The crops for the past year were generally good. Quite a number of men and women spend the summer in the fruit-growing districts of southern Ontario, where they get good wages, and return to the reserve for the winter. A number of the men work in the stone quarries at Hagersville nearly the whole year round.

Buildings.—There has been very little improvement in the buildings on this reserve during the past year. A majority of the dwellings and outbuildings are a credit to the band.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle and swine, and there has been very little improvement during the year.

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

Education.—The children are nearly all taught in one school about the centre of the reserve by Miss L. Mitchell, who is doing very good work among them. A small number attend one of the Six Nation schools adjoining this reserve. The children are progressing favourably.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are progressing slowly. Many of them have improved their holdings by erecting good wire fences. There is no timber for rails.

Temperance and Morality.—A large majority of the Indians are temperate. Some few male members of the band use liquor to excess, and these are consequently shiftless and idle. In other respects the morality of the band is very good.

I have, &c.,

W. C. VAN LOON,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, June 30, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

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 which about 855 are cleared; about 188 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 87.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been very good, there having been but one death during the year.

Occupations.—The occupations are gathering wild rice and trapping. A number of the men work in the lumber camps in winter, and others work their locations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Nearly all the buildings on this reserve are frame, and are fairly well kept. The majority of the Indian women keep their homes 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 children are making fair progress in their studies. They attend the public school with the white children, and have at present Miss Doris as their teacher.

Temperance and Morality.—The greater number of these Indians are temperate, and 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 more than 300 is cleared.

Population.—The total population shown by the present census is 185.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the health of the members of this band has been fairly good. Sanitary measures are very well observed.

Occupations.—In agricultural pursuits very steady improvement is being made by some of the members of this band. There are also a number of them who work in the lumber camps in the winter, and spend the summer rowing tourists on the lakes.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings, with the exception of the hall, are of log and frame, and are kept in good repair. The stock is mostly good, and in many cases well kept; and those who farm have all the modern machinery.

Education.—The school-room is situated under the public hall, and is roomy, bright and well ventilated. The teacher, Mr. McCue, shows persistent zeal in the education of his pupils, and those who attend regularly make good progress.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are very industrious, and are making some progress. Those that farm most get along best. Some of them take matters easy; others provide ahead like white people and improve their farms and buildings.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the members of this band are moral, and with a few exceptions are temperate.

I have, &c.,

WM. McFARLANE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,

PORT PERRY, August 6, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Mississaguas is situated on the northwestern portion of the township of Scugog, in Lake Scugog, about 8 miles from Port Perry. It contains 800 acres, 60 of which consists of woodland and pasture, the remaining portion being highly adapted for grain-raising. About 500 acres is rented to the whites.

Population.—The total population of this band is 35.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is good. One case of diphtheria was reported during the year, but extra precaution was taken to isolate the patient, and so prevent spreading of the disease. The women are careful about their homes, and keep everything neat and clean.

Occupations.—The young men are engaged as farmers and farm-hands, but the older members fish and hunt. Game is scarce here; there being a three-year close season in fish, they have to go to the north lakes. While not engaged in their house duties, the women make baskets.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The Indians have good modern homes, only one of the old log type remaining. The quality or quantity of live stock does not improve much. The farm implements are good, but not too well cared for.

Education.—The school in the village, although not separate to the Indian, is conducted by a good teacher. The parents are showing increased interest in having their children better educated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The younger generation is industrious and willing, but they seem to work better for others than for themselves.

Temperance.—Occasionally the older members give way, but cases of intemperance are rare.

I have, &c.,

A. W. WILLIAMS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTÉ,
BELLEVILLE, July 7, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserve.—The Mohawk reserve, in the township of Tyendinaga, in the county of Hastings, which reaches from the town of Deseronto on the east to the township of Thurlow on the west, and borders on the north shore of the bay of Quinté, contains in round numbers about 17,000 acres of land. The greater part of this reserve is good tillable land under cultivation; the remaining part consists of pasture lands partly timbered with second-growth trees and scrubby bushes and shallow plains and marshes.

Population.—The population of this band is now 1,319.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this band has been good all through the past year. No outbreak of any contagious disease has occurred. The mild winter and scarcity of snow rendered the winter more tolerable than the preceding two.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians on this reserve is farming. The land is strong and productive when well cultivated, and some of the farms are kept in a first-class state of cultivation, while others are badly tilled and full of foul weeds and badly drained. Many of the fences are out of repair, and others that are needed are wholly gone.

Some sixty odd white people have leases on the Indian lands, and most of the lessees reside on the reserve. The rents received from the tenants are in part applied on improvements to the buildings and fences, and the rest goes towards living expenses of the locatees, together with the wages earned in the mills and factories at Deseronto and elsewhere. One Indian girl is teaching in one of the schools on the reserve, and quite a few girls are out at service.

The crops on the reserve were good last year, except potatoes, which rotted badly. The grass and grain look fine so far this season, and there is good reason to expect an abundant harvest.

The Bay of Quinté Mohawk Agricultural Association, established three years ago on the reserve, has held three very successful fairs on the grounds at the council-house, and the interest in this enterprise seems to be well maintained. The stock and products exhibited at these fairs compare favourably with such exhibits of the whites in the surrounding townships.

Buildings.—A few new buildings have been put up, and many houses and out-buildings have been repaired, and many others need repairs badly.

The elegant parish stone church, which had stood on the beautiful site for over sixty-four years and been the joy and pride of the Mohawks on this reserve, was struck by lightning about 7 o'clock on Saturday night, May 12, 1906, and thereby set on fire and destroyed. This handsome church had been thoroughly repaired both inside and outside in the year 1904, and a new furnace, carpet and stained window put in. The Indians feel the loss of this church keenly, but have resolved to rebuild on the same site as soon as possible this year.

Stock.—The horses and cattle on this reserve are chiefly of mixed breeds, and of a very good quality.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Dairying is a most important industry in the county of Hastings. Many of the Indians send their milk to the cheese factories. The cows are well cared for, and the milk is carefully attended to and sent to the factories in good condition.

Pigs are raised by many, and sold at a good profit.

Farm Implements.—All kinds of modern implements are used on the reserve, as well by the Indians as by the white tenants.

Education.—There are four public schools on this reserve, and some Indian children go to schools adjoining the reserve. One school on the reserve is taught by an Indian girl, the other three schools by white girls. The attendance and progress of the children is fairly good. Each school-house needs repairs, both inside and outside this season, and better equipment for teaching should be provided.

Characteristics and Progress.—The sober and industrious Indians are law-abiding, and are bettering their circumstances and properties; but some of the indolent and dissipated are getting more miserable and destitute as they advance in years. The members of this band taken altogether are making progress in all lines of civilization.

A rifle range has been authorized on the reserve, and a goodly number of the young men are getting ready for practice; in fact over thirty young men are members of volunteer companies, some rifle and some horse.

Temperance and Morality.—Some few members of this band still use liquor at times to excess, and their means is thus wasted, not only for the liquors but in paying fines and costs where they do not go to prison; but the great majority of the members of the band are temperate in their habits, and quite a few are teetotalers.

Most of the adult members attend church somewhere on Sundays, and the children go to Sunday school. The morality of this band is reasonably good, except in payment of debts, when first due many come short.

I have, &c.,

WM. R. AYLSWORTH,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,

DUART, August 21, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

Reserve.—The Moravian reserve is situated in the northern part of the township of Orford, county of Kent, on the south side of the Thames river, about midway between Bothwell and Thamesville, and contains 3,100 acres.

Population.—The total population as per last census is 332, one more than last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the year. Their houses and premises are kept clean, and sanitary laws are being better understood and observed.

Occupations.—The members of this band live principally by farming, and working out among the white people, where they obtain good wages, and they sometimes neglect their own farms. A few make baskets and mats, while others trap and fish successfully.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings and Stock.—There was not much improvement in buildings this last year, but their stock is showing marked improvement over former years.

Education.—There is but one school, where all the children attend, and are efficiently taught by a lady teacher, one pupil passing the entrance examination for high school; others might have, but would not try.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are gradually improving their farms, chiefly this year by building wire fences, which add much to the appearance of their holdings. Their roads are in first-class condition under the supervision of eight path-masters.

Their agricultural society, of which they are very proud, has again proved a great success in exhibits and financially, and would compare favourably with any township show. About 5,000 people attended the fair last year. Forty-two of the braves attended camp at London this year, and are expert with the rifle and in drill.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not as temperate as they should be, but are not habitual drinkers. They are fairly moral, and are as law-abiding as any people.

I have, &c.,

A. R. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, June 30, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1906, of Sault Ste. Marie agency, embracing Garden River, Batchawana and Michipicoten bands of Indians.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 6 miles east of Sault Ste. Marie, on the north bank of the St. Mary's river. Root river, Garden river and Echo river, with their tributaries, pass through this reserve. It is traversed from east to west by the Canadian Pacific railway, running parallel to the shore of the St. Mary's river. The inhabited portions of the reserve are confined to the banks of the river, and extend a short distance inland, from one-half mile to a mile and a half. The remainder of the reserve is timbered with mixed timber. A portion of it is rough and rocky; other portions of it consist of arable land. Minerals of different kinds have been discovered thereon. The reserve comprises about 29,000 acres.

Population.—During the past year there have been 12 births and 13 deaths in this band. Three members of Sucker Creek band have been transferred, and there has been an increase of 2 by marriage. A decrease of 1 by marriage leaves the number of Indians in the band the same as at the end of last year, viz., 454.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the past year has been reasonably good. In January, 1906, there was an outbreak of scarlet fever, but, by reason of close attention to quarantining, only one family was affected by it. No deaths resulted from the disease. There are a number of cases of consumption among the band, a disease which appears to be working insidiously amongst its members.

Occupations.—A large number of this band cultivate small plots of land on the reserve along the shores of the river, and also raise some stock. Very little of what may be called farming is engaged in. The coarser grains, roots and vegetables are cultivated to some extent, in small quantities. A large number of the men are employed in the lumber woods, where they command good wages. During the past winter a number of the Indians took out ties and timber under contract, the former for the Harris Tie Company, the latter for the Echo Bay Lumber Company, receiving good prices for the result of their work. Sugar-making in the spring, and berry-picking in the summer are engaged in considerably. The women employ a great deal of their time in making baskets and other articles, for which they obtain fair prices. In the summer, many of the men are employed by surveying parties as guides and as canoemen.

Buildings.—The majority of the dwellings are of log, although a good number of small frame buildings have been erected. The buildings are generally whitewashed, and many of them present a very neat appearance. The only public buildings are the council-house (a two-story building) and a small lock-up.

Stock.—Most of the stock on the reserve, consisting of horses, cattle and some swine, is of an inferior quality. No sheep appear to be raised on this reserve. There is plenty of room for improvement in the breeding of their stock.

Farm Implements.—Farm implements consist of the usual implements and a few mowing-machines.

Education.—Two day schools are situated on this reserve, under the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches. The latter is in charge of Mr. Lucius F. Hardiman, who has been very successful in bringing the school up to a fair average position; and a marked interest is being taken by the pupils in their work. The Roman Catholic school is in charge of the Rev. J. A. Drolet, S.J., and the pupils appear to be making fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—Like most bands of Indians, some members are industrious, while others are careless and improvident.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to the proximity of the reserve to the American side and to the towns of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, a number of the band obtain and partake of considerable liquor. Several convictions of members of the band for drunkenness have been made during the past year. Some of these have been fined; others imprisoned for short terms. In the majority of cases, the culprit pays his fine rather than go to jail.

BATCHAWANA BAND.

Reserve.—All the lands set apart for the Batchawana band have been surrendered for the purpose of being sold for the benefit of its members. These reserves were situated to the north and northwest of Sault Ste. Marie; and Whitefish island, a small island in St. Mary's river, adjoining the town of Sault Ste. Marie, where a few families have resided until the end of 1905, when a small reserve was obtained for them at Gros Cap, to which place they have been removed, others of the band having formerly resided at that place. Gros Cap is situated at the outlet of Lake Superior, on the St. Mary's river, about 15 miles west of the town. Nearly one-half of the band reside on the Garden River reservation.

The Agawa branch of this band reside on the west shore of Batchawana bay. They number about 55 persons. The land on which they reside does not belong to the band, but is occupied by the Indians as squatters.

Population.—During the past year there have been 12 births and 16 deaths, while there has been an increase of 4 by marriage, making the population the same as last year, about 381.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the past year has been very good. A few cases, evidently of consumption, have been noticed. The dwellings

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

are generally kept clean, although some are not in as good a state of sanitation as might be desired.

Occupations.—Most of those of the band residing on the Garden River reserve engage in cultivating the soil to a small extent. The greater part are employed in the lumber camps during the winter, and in the spring and summer as river drivers and in loading vessels; others, during the summer, are employed as canoeists, and on survey parties. Fishing is the chief occupation of those residing at Batchawana, Goulais Bay and Gros Cap.

Buildings.—Their buildings are generally of log, with a few frame houses.

Stock and Implements.—Members of this band who reside on the Garden River reserve raise cattle, horses and pigs; and the ordinary implements, such as ploughs, harrows, &c., are used. At Gros Cap, Goulais Bay and Batchawana very little stock is kept.

Education.—Those of this band residing on the Garden River reserve send their children to the schools there. The greater portion attend the Roman Catholic school, and a small number the Church of England school. Early in 1895 a new school was opened at Goulais Bay, where considerable interest is exhibited by the children in their work, all being very anxious to attend school. There are no schools at Batchawana and Gros Cap.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of the Indians of this band are addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, when they can obtain them; others are reasonably temperate and moral. Those residing near the towns are liable to be led into temptation, and use intoxicants when they can obtain them. A strong effort is being made by the authorities to prevent them obtaining liquor.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Reserve.—A reserve of about 9,000 acres belonging to this band is situated at Little Gros Cap, a short distance to the west of the mouth of the Michipicoten river. A portion of this reserve was surrendered and sold to the Algoma Central Railway Company, where it has an outlet at Michipicoten harbour for the mining district in which the great Helen mine is situated. Extensive ore docks have been built here, and shipments of iron ore, since the resumption of work by the Lake Superior Company, are very large. On this reserve about half a dozen families reside.

Another small reserve of about 200 acres, adjoining the town of Chapleau, was purchased from the Ontario government for a branch of this band in the fall of 1904; while another, on an island in Dog lake at Missinabi, of the same extent, was purchased for the Indians there. A portion of this band reside in the neighbourhood of Whitefish, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Population.—As the census is always taken in the month of July, as far as known the population of this band remains the same as last year, namely, 353 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The season of 1905-6 has been generally, as far as we can learn, a healthy one for this band, very few deaths having been reported. A tendency to scrofula appears rather marked among the Indians in the neighbourhood of Missinabi. In other respects they appear to be in very good health.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping during the winter months is engaged in by the greater number of this band, the Indians usually leaving their permanent homes and going back into the hunting and trapping country for the winter season, returning in the spring with the product of their labour. In the summer they are largely employed as canoeists by the Hudson Bay Company, railway companies and surveying parties. Many of them excel in this kind of work.

Buildings.—At my last visit there were but five houses on the reserve at Little Gros Cap, Michipicoten river. On the small reserve at Chapleau six new dwellings had been erected, and on the small reserve at Missinabi about four new dwellings.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Education.—A Roman Catholic school at Michipicoten river is attended by a small number of children of this band residing in that neighbourhood. At Chapleau the Indian children attend the public school. There are no other Indian schools connected with this band.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule, the members of this band are temperate and reasonably moral, but largely owing to the fact that most of them are out of the reach of temptation.

I have, &c.,

WM. L. NICHOLS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, August 1, 1906.

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

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report regarding the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1906.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated along the Kaministiquia and Mission rivers, and contains about 13,500 acres. The frontage, or 1,600 acres, has been sold to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for terminal purposes. Arrangements are being made to remove the band. They are about equally dividing and locating their new reserves at Squaw bay and the foot of McKay's mountain, which is still on the old reserve. Houses will be built, land cleared, roads built for them, and the majority of them will have a surplus in cash when they move to their new homes. The quality of the land is good, and after being cleared up and drained will raise good vegetables.

Tribe.—The band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The band numbers 279, consisting of 63 men, 94 women, 67 boys and 55 girls.

Health and Sanitation.—Special sanitary precautions were taken last fall and winter during the epidemic of typhoid at Fort William, with the result that the band escaped the disease. The general health of the band is good.

Occupations.—Their occupations are varied. A number of the men and women work in the town, fishing, exploring, acting as guides, berry-picking and in lumber camps. A number of them do considerable farming, especially potatoes and hay.

Buildings.—Material being easily obtained, they are able to erect a better class of houses. Two new houses were built during the year.

Stock.—Additions were made to their list during the year. The cattle and horses are personal property.

Implements.—Several own what farming implements are required. They can hire what they require in town for harvesting.

Education.—Two schools are on the reserve: the Indian boys' and girls' day school and the St. Joseph's Orphanage in charge of the Rev. Sisters of St. Joseph, who are well qualified, and take deep interest in the work.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Religion.—Of the band about 240 are Roman Catholics and the rest pagans. There is a church, resident priest, travelling missionary, and St. Joseph's Convent in charge of the Rev. Mother Superior and sisters. All these combine to have a good effect on the conduct of the band.

Characteristics and Progress.—Those of the band who engage in cultivating their lands are doing well, and have a good example in the Brothers of the mission. The majority of them do not pay sufficient attention to their opportunities for farming.

Temperance and Morality.—There is improvement in this respect. The majority are moral and well behaved.

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 216, comprising 50 men, 59 women, 62 boys and 45 girls.

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

Occupations.—The chief occupations in the winter are hunting, and working in the lumber camps. In the summer season the men act as guides for sportsmen on the Nipigon river, fishing for trout; they make good wages, and are considered excellent men. The present year they also have had employment as packers and canoemen for the surveyors on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are scattered, at the Mission, Lake Helen, on the river and below Lake Helen. The buildings are not large, but are comfortable. They own three or four teams of horses and several head of cattle.

Education.—The school-house on the river was closed, but the school at the mission, under the charge of Miss Barclay, is well attended and efficiently conducted.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority are industrious. If they could be induced to pay more attention to farming, it would be of great benefit to them, as the land on the reserve is excellent.

Temperance and Morality.—Considering the close proximity to civilization, their conduct is good, and few complaints are made.

NIPIGON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is on or at the mouth of Gull river, on Lake Nipigon, and contains 7,500 acres. They appear to be divided into three divisions, one at the English mission on Grand bay, one at Jackfish island and the one at Gull river.

Population.—The band numbers 452, comprising 68 men, 97 women, 152 boys and 135 girls.

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

Resources and Occupations.—The young men have had considerable work as canoemen and packers for the surveyors on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway the past year. The principal occupation is hunting. The Ontario government has placed Nipigon lake and river in a forest reserve. The Indians are much disturbed in consequence; they are afraid they will not be allowed to hunt or fish.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have no stock. They are growing some vegetables, chiefly potatoes; there is improvement in this respect. Two new buildings were put up this year.

Temperance and Morals.—Liquor does not reach them. Their conduct appears to be good.

Religion.—The English mission at Grand bay is converting a few. There is a Roman Catholic church at Jackfish island, which claims some 225 followers; the rest are pagans.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

PAYS PLAT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on Pays Plat river, Lake Superior, and contains 640 acres.

Population.—The population is 44, comprising 8 men, 13 women, 12 boys and 11 girls.

Health and Sanitation.—There is very little sickness among them. The surroundings are kept pretty clean.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are hunting and fishing; at times acting as guides, packers and canoemen. During the blueberry season they sell large quantities.

Buildings and Stock.—Their buildings are small, but comfortable. The chief has one bull and a plough.

Religion.—There is a church on the reserve. All the members of the band are Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morals.—Their conduct in these respects is very good.

PIC BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Pic river, Lake Superior, and contains 800 acres divided into 25 farms facing on the river.

Population.—The population of the band is 210, comprising 48 men, 60 women, 55 boys and 47 girls.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been very little sickness among them. The chief looks after the sanitary conditions.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are hunting and fishing, and picking berries in season. The Grand Trunk Pacific surveyors gave a number of them employment transporting supplies.

Buildings.—Their buildings are comfortable and clean.

Education.—The church formerly belonging to the Roman Catholic mission was purchased for a school. Under teacher J. A. Blais the attendance is good, and the children making fair progress.

Religion.—There is a new church on the reserve. All the members of the band profess to be Roman Catholics.

Characteristics.—They are fairly industrious, and are making progress towards improving their gardens. Fences are in good order, and there should be a good crop of potatoes.

Temperance and Morals.—There is very little to complain of in these respects.

Roads.—They are instituting a plan so that each man will put in a couple of days' work towards a road along their frontage. They also ask that a road be built from the reserve to the Canadian Pacific railway station at Heron bay.

LONG LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest end of Long lake, and contains 640 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 320, comprising 58 men, 83 women, 79 boys and 100 girls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good.

Resources and Occupations.—Their occupation is hunting; at times the transporting of supplies for the Hudson's Bay Company. They do very little at farming. The past year the Grand Trunk Pacific survey has given them some employment.

Education.—A school is now open, under Miss Finlayson as teacher, with good attendance, and making fair progress.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Religion.—Of the band 280 are Roman Catholics, 10 are Anglicans and the rest are pagans.

Characteristics.—They are intelligent and good hunters. They make very little attempt towards cultivating their land.

Temperance and Morals.—The morality of the band is good. Liquor is some six days removed from them, so they have few opportunities.

I have, &c.,

NEIL McDougall,

Indian Agent

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,

PARRY SOUND, August 15, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

PARRY SOUND 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.

Resources.—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 Grand Trunk railway at Dépot Harbour located on the reserve, enable the members of this band to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve (exclusive of those Indians residing on the reserve who do not belong to the band) is 105, consisting of 21 men, 38 women and 46 children. During the year there have been 6 deaths and 1 emigration, also 5 births and 1 immigration, making a decrease in the number of persons in the band of 1 for the year.

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

Occupations.—The members of this band have exceptional means of earning a livelihood. Besides their agricultural pursuits, which are gradually being improved, they secure considerable employment acting as guides to tourists who visit the adjacent summer resorts during the season, and in winter they can secure work in the lumbering camps within easy reach of the reserve.

Buildings and Stock.—The improvements of these are not as noticeable as I should 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 Sound 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 18 children of school age on the reserve,

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

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.

Religion.—The religious denominations of this band are divided as follows: 46 Methodists, 42 Roman Catholics and 17 pagans. The Methodists have a very good church on the reserve, and the services, which are conducted by the Rev. Richard Black, the resident missionary on the reserve, are usually well attended. The Roman Catholics receive occasional visits from one of their clergy, the services at such times being held in the Roman Catholic church at Skene village.

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 4 miles inland from the eastern shore of Shawanaga bay, on the east side of the Georgian bay, and 23 miles north of the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of 14 square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve comprise farming, which, however, is not carried on to any great extent; fishing, and the gathering and selling of wild fruit, &c.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this tribe belong to the Ojibewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of 111, consisting of 27 men, 32 women and 52 children. During the year there have been 3 births and 4 deaths, making a decrease in the population of the band of 1 for the year.

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

Occupations.—Farming to a limited extent forms one of the occupations 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, employs quite a few of the members of this band in the capacity of fishermen, at which they make good wages.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band are small, and of 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 a 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.

Religion.—The religious denominations of this band are divided as follows: 76 Methodists and 35 Roman Catholics. There are two churches on the reserve: the one belonging to the Methodists, which is now completed, being a very creditable structure; the other, belonging to the Roman Catholics, is not near completion yet. Services have frequently been held in the Methodist church, and they have been well attended.

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 say that no case of intemperance in the band has been reported to me during the past year. Their moral conduct has also been of a high order.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

HENVEY INLET BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian bay, almost midway between Byng inlet and French river. It contains an area of 30 square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, fishing and hunting. Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of 174, consisting of 47 men, 57 women and 70 children. During the year there were 6 births and 3 deaths, making an increase in the population of this band of 3 for the year.

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 are 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, consisting of 5 ploughs and a harrow.

Religion.—Nearly three-fourths of the members of this band are Roman Catholics, the remainder being Methodists. A very good Roman Catholic church is now completed, and services are occasionally held in it by the missionary priest who resides at Byng Inlet. The Methodists have also erected a very good church, and services are frequently held in it by visiting clergy.

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 during the past year has been 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.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture and lumbering.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Mohawks, or as they are more generally known, Iroquois. They were originally residents of Oka, in the province of Quebec.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of 140, consisting of 39 men, 32 women and 69 children. During the year there were 3 births and 2 immigrations, making an increase in the number of persons comprising the band of 5 for the year.

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

Buildings.—The buildings belonging to the members of this band are superior to those found on any other of the 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 32. The school is under the supervision of the Methodist Missionary Society, and very fair progress is being made in the education of the children.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Religion.—The members of this band now all belong to the Methodist Church. A Methodist missionary, in the person of the school teacher, is stationed on the reserve, and regular services are held in the church, which are well attended by all the members of the band.

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 5 miles from the mouth of the Maganettawan river. It contains an area of 8,670 acres.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are farming in a small way, hunting and fishing.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—There are only 29 members of this band who reside permanently on the reserve; the remainder reside on the Manitoulin island. The population of the reserve consists of 5 men, 9 women and 15 children. During the past year no births or deaths occurred, so that the population of the band for the year remains the same as in 1905.

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

Occupations.—The members of this band engage in farming in a small way. Their reserve lies adjacent to the large lumber mills of Messrs. 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 earn a very fair living.

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 2 dwellings, 2 stables and 2 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 2 miles distant from the reserve, where there is a large and well conducted school.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics. They have no church, as the population of the reserve is too small to build and support one.

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.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SAUGEEN AGENCY,
CHIPPAWA HILL, June 30, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

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, 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 general health of the Indians has been good. During the year 3 adult deaths occurred, 2 of which were due to consumption. We had an epidemic of whooping-cough, which caused the death of 8 children. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed, the Indians whitewashing their houses and keeping their premises clean.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are principally farming and working as hired help. The Indians do not avail themselves of the benefits from farming to the extent to which they should.

Buildings.—A small number of new buildings has been erected during the past year. Many of the Indians have made repairs and additions to their present buildings at a considerable cost, which has added to their convenience and comfort.

Stock.—The stock on the reserve consists of horses, cattle, hogs and poultry. There is a noticeable improvement in the quality of the stock.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements owned by this band are of a better class than in past years.

Education.—There are three schools on this reserve, situated in the southwest, east and northern parts of the reserve respectively. The question of education has received the attention of many of the parents, but has not aroused sufficient interest to compel regularity of attendance of the children. Considering the attendance, progress has been good.

Characteristics and Progress.—With few exceptions, the Indians of this reserve are of an indolent disposition. They are generally law-abiding. Although not very progressive, they are living more comfortably than in previous years.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this reserve are generally temperate and moral, although a percentage of them are intemperate and immoral.

I have, &c.,
JOHN SCOFFIELD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,
BRANTFORD, July 20, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

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.

Population.—The Six Nations consist of:—

Mohawks	1,767
Oneidas	363
Onondagas	356
Tuscaroras	399
Cayugas	1,048
Senecas	218
Delawares	164
	4,315

The number of tribes comprising the Six Nation 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 150 Delawares were adopted later.

Health and Sanitation.—There were several cases of typhoid fever during the fall of 1905. Measles were quite prevalent in certain sections of the reserve. There were several cases of diphtheria (some laryngeal form). Anti-toxin was used in all cases, with good result. During last fall there was one case of small-pox, and during the month of April last four cases. The school children in the section were vaccinated and a strict quarantine placed on the houses. All places in this section were visited, but no further trace of the disease could be found. During the past spring measles and chicken-pox and influenza and pneumonia were quite prevalent.

There were 8,815 patients treated at the medical office on the reserve; 1,357 visits were made, 1,891 patients seen on calls, making 6,191 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 March 13. 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. The council of the Six Nations is improving the water-supply upon the reserve by encouraging its members to sink wells by granting loans from the funds for the same. It also supplies tiles free, for draining swamp lands. The council-house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting; carbolic acid is frequently used. The general health during the year has been fairly good.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were generally good. Many of the younger members frequently seek employment off the reserve.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in the buildings on the reserve, and also the fencing. As fencing material is becoming very scarce upon the reserve, the Indians are building wire fences.

Stock.—The Indians take more interest in the raising of stock. Many are supplying milk to factories off the reserve, and are not depending as much on the raising of crops as in the past.

Farm Implements.—All implements required on a farm are used by many members of the band. Many Indians who depend entirely upon farming are well supplied with implements.

Education.—There are ten schools under the control of a board consisting of 9 members: 5 Indians chosen by the Six Nation Council, 3 whites, representing the joint interests of the New England Company, the Church of England, and the Methodist Church, and the Indian superintendent representing the Indian Department; and one school under the control of the Seventh Day Adventists on the reserve. During the past year the attendance has greatly improved. Four white and eight Indian teachers are employed, the Ohsweken being a graded school having two teachers. Conventions for the teachers of the reserve were held at the Ohsweken school in the months of May and October. There were five Indian pupils attending the Ohsweken school who wrote at the entrance examination of the high school at Caledonia and all were successful.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are generally industrious. Those who are unable for want of stock to work land seek employment off the reserve. These Indians are most law-abiding, and are steadily improving. During the past year four dwelling-houses, nine large barns, mostly with stone basements, as well as many new wire fences, also seven new wells for the more convenient supply of water, were completed.

The Farmers' Institute of the south riding of Brant held an afternoon and evening public meeting on the reserve on February 8. Both meetings were largely attended. A women's institute in connection with the Farmers' Institute was formed, and holds regular meetings. Great interest has been taken by the women of the reserve. The Agricultural Society of the reserve, wholly under the management of Indians, held its three days' annual fair, which was a great success in exhibits and attendance. The annual ploughing match was held; only Indians are permitted to compete.

The public roads were kept in good condition under the direction of forty-five path-masters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council at their meeting held in January. The Indians built two large concrete arch culverts during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are generally temperate in their habits. Several temperance societies hold meetings regularly on the reserve, and are increasing in membership.

I have, &c.,

E. D. CAMERON,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

STURGEON FALLS AGENCY,

STURGEON FALLS, July 13, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

NIPISSING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, 2 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 223.

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

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting, and acting as guides to tourists and surveying parties. A few cultivate small farms along the lake front, and during the winter months they work 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 moccasins and fancy bead-work for sale, which sell readily in the adjoining villages.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians are improving their buildings, particularly houses. These 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 implements. All the cultivation is done with these implements.

Education.—There are now two good schools on the reserve, one at Beaucage, and a new school which was erected at the Garden Indian village last fall. They are presided over by competent teachers, holding certificates. The attendance is good, and the progress of the pupils satisfactory.

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

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, temperance is now well observed. During the past year several fines were imposed on persons supplying liquor, but there are yet a few who get it whenever an opportunity offers. The morality of these Indians is good.

DOKIS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated at the head of 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. A portion of the band reside on the smaller island adjoining Lake Nipissing, leaving the larger part uninhabited.

Population.—The population of this band is 80.

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

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are fishing and hunting, and acting as guides to tourists; while others work on the drives and 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 ponies and cattle.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, although a school was offered to them, but they do not wish to have their children educated.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Characteristics.—The members of this band are not industrious like the others in this agency, but seem to be contented in their former state. They seem rather to oppose anything pertaining to modern living. They do not take to farming, or in fact to anything else which would better their mode of living.

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

TEMAGAMI BAND.

Reserve.—No reserve has as yet been given to this band. The members live around the shores of Lake Temagami, while quite a number live on Bear island, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Temagami is situated 72 miles from North Bay, and is now reached by the new railway, operated by the Ontario government. This lake is noted for its clear water and beautiful islands, and is now a prominent tourist resort.

Population.—This band has a population of 92.

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. They cannot more than half supply the tourists, which necessitates bringing in outside guides from other reserves. They do not farm, as they have no land selected as yet for them; some cultivate small gardens along the lake.

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 Temagami, in charge of Miss Dougherty, a competent teacher. The 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 take more readily to the modes of living of the whites. They are noted as expert canoemen, a number being employed by the Hudson's Bay Company for this purpose.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians of this band are addicted to liquor, but are very reticent about giving information against the persons supplying them. During the past year a heavy fine was imposed on a dealer, which, I think, will have a good effect for the future. Morally, their conduct has been as good as usual.

I have, &c.,

GEO. P. COCKBURN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

THESSALON AGENCY,

THESSALON, July 21, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

THESSALON RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, about 6 miles east of the town of Thessalon, and contains an area of 2,307 acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is 133, consisting of 34 men, 42 women and 57 children. The numbers differ slightly, there being a decrease of 7 since my last report.

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

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. They 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 neighbouring public school, and are showing marked improvement.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and are regularly attended by a visiting missionary. They appear to take considerable interest in their religious instruction.

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.

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 3,000 acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is 137, consisting of 26 men, 41 women and 70 children; being a decrease of 3 since my last report.

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 habits are clean and orderly.

Occupations.—These Indians are mostly labourers, and work in the lumber camps in the 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 logs, in a fair state of repair and comfort. Their stables and outhouses are of little value.

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

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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 it is closed and has been for nearly a year. The parents do not seem to take much interest in education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and they obtain their religious instruction from a visiting missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is, generally speaking, industrious. The members are all 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.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is 114, there being 23 men, 28 women and 63 children.

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

Occupations.—These Indians are labourers, working mostly in 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; the remainder are a good class of log buildings, and are kept in good repair and clean and neat. They have a few outbuildings and have little use for them.

Stock.—They have a few 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.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a nice church, and take an interest in religious instruction.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and 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 west by the waters of the 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 the Manitoulin island, under the jurisdiction of Indian Agent Sims.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two communities is 250, consisting of 55 men, 60 women and 135 children. The rest of this band are at Biscotasing, and are looked after by Indian Agent Nichols.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907.

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 ordinary labourers; a few follow hunting and fishing for a living. The women and children 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, for which they have a good market.

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 good school at Sagamook, a beautiful frame structure, which serves as dwelling and school; very well attended, and the best school in my district.

Religion.—Those of the band designated as No. 1, at Sagamook, are nearly all Roman Catholics; and those of the band designated No. 2, at Spanish river, are nearly all Anglicans.

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 Morals.—They are a temperate people; 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, July 9, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the Chippewas and Pottawattamie bands of Walpole Island reserve for the year ended June 30, 1906, together with statistical statement for the same period.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of the Walpole, St. Ann's and Squirrel islands, and borders on the St. Clair river for a distance of 8 miles, and has an area of 40,480 acres.

Population.—The population of the Chippewa band is 594, and that of the Pottawattamie band 180.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been better the past year than for some years owing to the majority having pure water for drinking purposes.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians work amongst the whites in the beet-fields in summer, and in the woods in winter, and make good wages. A small number farm.

Buildings.—There has not been much building done the past year, but what buildings are being built are of a better class than usual.

Stock.—The stock on the reserve is improving in quality, especially horses.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Farm Implements.—The Indians are fairly well supplied with agricultural implements, but do not take the care of them that they should.

Education.—There are two schools open on the reserve: one at the southern end and one on the St. Clair river. Both schools are well attended, and the pupils are making fair progress. The parents do not take the interest in education that they should.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are law-abiding and industrious as a whole, but would rather work out for the whites than farm their own land. There are a few that are getting well off, but the majority are just making a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—There is quite an improvement with regard to temperance. The authorities across the border from the reserve have taken the matter in hand, and are doing all that is possible to stamp out the evil. There has been a marked improvement the past month, and, if nothing happens in a short time, it will be a rare thing to see an Indian intoxicated. There has been a slight improvement in their morals during the past year, but they are not as moral as they should be.

I have, &c.,

J. B. McDougall,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,

BECANCOUR, June 30, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis is situated northwest of the Becancour river, Nicolet county. The area of the reserve is exactly 148 63-100 acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band call themselves the Abenakis of Becancour.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is 27, including absentees,—12 men, 12 women and 3 children. During the year there was 1 death, and 1 marriage with a woman of a foreign band; there were no births.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Abenakis are cultivating their lands and working in the shanties in winter and stream-driving in spring. They also make baskets and axe handles. Most of them are poor. Some are unable to work, and the government assists them, in so doing performing a great act of charity.

Buildings.—The buildings are well maintained. There were none erected this year.

Stock and Farm Implements.—The Indians have a small number of horses, several milch cows, and some fowls and pigs.

The Indians purchase farm implements and endeavour to improve their land.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic on the reserve this year. Most of the Indians are enjoying good health, and sanitary precautions have been observed.

Education.—The school-house on the reserve is closed because there are only three children of an age to attend. The municipality of Becancour gives these children the privilege of attending the public school near the reserve, but they take very little advantage of this, owing to the negligence of their parents in not compelling them to attend.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Characteristics.—The Indians for the most part are industrious. They are men capable of doing great work. They easily obtain employment in the shanties. They are improving their condition. They are more economical than formerly, and save more money than they spend.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. Most of them attend to their religion well. Not having a church on the reserve, they attend the parish church, and are administered to by the curé, who acts as their missionary.

General Remarks.—The Indians are quite civilized, as much so as the surrounding white people. Only very few of them are pure Indians; most are half-breeds, for the mothers of the young people are white women. Most of them do not speak their own language; they speak French and a little English.

I have, &c.,

JULES R. DUBE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,
ST. FRANÇOIS DU LAC, July 5, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of St. François de Sales is composed 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 as No. 1217 on the official plan of the cadastre of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville, and contains 1,228 acres. The village is situated on the east bank of the St. Francis river, about 5 miles from its discharge into Lake St. Peter, and it has a very picturesque site.

Population.—The population of the band is 336.

Health.—There has not been any epidemic during the year, but there have been some cases of tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The chief 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 White mountains and to the seaside resorts of the United States and Canada, where they sell their merchandise. They return in the fall. This industry is their chief source of revenue. There are also some families that hunt, though they make baskets also; but what they realize from this source is diminishing each year in proportion as game becomes more rare.

Agriculture is only a secondary occupation among the Abenakis of St. Francis. Some of them do no cultivation at all; others cultivate some vegetables. Some families cultivate a little more, but the sale of their baskets, which obliges them to be absent most of the summer, prevents them from giving the necessary attention.

Buildings.—The Abenakis build good houses, many of which are very pretty and comfortable.

Stock.—The Abenakis own some horses, quite a number of good cows and some pigs.

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

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Education.—The education of the children is well cared for. All the Indians can read and write, and several of them have made a full course at a college of classics or at some other institution for higher education.

There are two good schools on the reserve: one, Protestant, under the charge of the Rev. Samuel J. Boyce, and the other, Roman Catholic, under the charge of the Grey Nuns. However, as the number of children attending the latter school is increasing all the time, it will be necessary to have a third teacher for this school. The Roman Catholic school, which is now finished, is a pretty little convent, where the pupils may take a complete commercial course, including stenography and typewriting, and receive a diploma approved by the Supt. General when they have passed the necessary examinations.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule the Abenakis are industrious. The sale of their baskets brings them in sufficient revenue to enable them to live comfortably, and some of them are rich.

Each family that comes back in the fall is in possession of a good sum of money, and if they were more economical they would be able to put aside something for hard times. However, several are building good and comfortable houses, and the village presents a very pretty appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been only a few disturbances caused by the abuse of liquor; and the moral conduct of the Abenakis is good as a rule.

General Remarks.—The Abenakis of St. Francis are as civilized as the whites surrounding them, and live in harmony with the latter. I believe that there are no more pure-blooded Indians in the band; they all have more or less white blood in their veins. A great many of them have lost the characteristics of the red man, and it is very difficult for one seeing them for the first time to recognize them as Indians.

They all speak English and French, and use one or other of these languages in their intercourse with white men, but in the family and in their council meetings they speak Abenakis, which they preserve with religious care.

I have, &c.,

A. O. COMIRE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
*
ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,
MANIWAKI, July 11, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserve.—The Maniwaki reserve is situated on the Desert river at its confluence with the Gatineau river, and contains an area of 44,537 acres and 26 perches.

Population.—This band is composed of 393 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been fairly good. There has been no contagious disease amongst them, with the exception of a skin eruption, which has been prevalent amongst the children. There are no cases of consumption, to my knowledge, on the reserve at present. The few lingering consumptives have died during the year. The Indians in general keep in and about their premises clean. A liberal supply of lime is furnished them each year by the department for sanitary purposes. There have been no vaccinations on the reserve during

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

the past year, all having been previously vaccinated, with the exception of those who had the small-pox, which was a considerable number of the older members of the band.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are shantying, driving and hunting. Some of them lumber on their own account as jobbers for the lumber companies; others make snow-shoes and axe-handles. There are a number of them who work their farms, but none who work sufficiently to gain a livelihood. The women make moccasins, mittens, baskets and other handiwork. Maniwaki being a great market for agricultural products, one of the chief resources which the Indians do not avail themselves of is the cultivation of the soil, which they do not take advantage of. When they have a piece of land in good cultivation it is let run down for the want of proper manuring, and they are always late commencing in the spring, leaving their crops late and liable to damage by the autumn frosts.

Buildings.—There are a number of fair buildings on the reserve, but there are still a large number who reside in shanties, and do not seem to have any wish to improve their condition.

Stock.—The stock of cattle on the reserve is all of a good quality, and there are several good teams of horses on the reserve. With the exception of very few, they take good care of both horses and cattle. They raise very few pigs, these being animals hard to keep out of damage, and the larger number are confined to the few more progressive Indians. They keep some sheep, but this animal is out of place on the reserve owing to the large number of dogs kept by the Indians for hunting.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this reserve are well supplied with farm implements for the amount of farming they do, and are especially well provided with driving vehicles for both winter and summer use.

Education.—There are three schools on the reserve, but only two in operation. No. 1 school is situated about one mile south of the village of Maniwaki, and is taught by Miss Annie O'Counor. The school is well situated on a high grassy hill, surrounded by beautiful second-growth trees of maple, elm, oak and pine, growing from a grassy bed. The children who attend school regularly are doing well, but the parents do not take sufficient interest in the education of their children.

No. 2 school is situated at the Congo bridge, about 4 miles from the village of Maniwaki, and is taught by Miss Nora McCaffrey. The pupils are doing well. This school is also built on a hill, and commands a fine view of the beautiful valley of the Congo, with its splendid land stretching from the south to west. The attendance at this school is very good, especially of the girls. There are a few boys who should attend but do not; their parents do not seem to have sufficient control over them to make them attend.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in general are fairly industrious when working for foremen, but do not show the same inclination to work when they are their own masters. There are a few who are fairly industrious and doing well. They all make lots of money, but the majority of them spend it foolishly, and have no thought for the future. They are law-abiding, and none of them attempt to resist the law.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are addicted to drink, and in the face of all the fines that have been imposed during the past year they are still able to obtain liquor; and as drunkenness begets immorality, the morals of the older class are not of a very high standard. But I am gratified to be able to say that the younger generation are strictly moral, and are a vast improvement on their progenitors.

General Remarks.—Several members of this band are half-breeds, and would not be known from white people in dress and living. They are very much improved, and are highly civilized. They speak French, English and Indian fluently, and in manner and bearing compare favourably with their neighbours of the white race.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The band has lost two of their most respected and progressive Indians in the persons of Joseph Beaudoin and his son, who were drowned during the early part of June while driving the Jean de Tare river.

I have, &c.,

W. J. McCAFFREY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

AMALECITES OF VIGER,

CACOUNA, July 2, 1906.

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

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my annual report, accompanied by tabular statement, in regard to the Amalecites of Viger, for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the St. Lawrence river, near the village of Cacouna; but most of the Indians are scattered in various counties, and it is very difficult to take a census of them; it takes much trouble and work to get the exact information.

Vital Statistics.—There are 107 Indians on the reserve. During the year there were 4 births and no deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is fairly good, except in the case of an infirm and paralyzed old man and a sick old woman. Sanitary precautions have been well observed.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is the making of baskets, snow-shoes and fancy wares, which are sold to tourists during the summer. The men do a little fishing and hunting. Most of them are very poor. The government grants assistance to the poorest of them, especially the widows, and they are very thankful, for it is an act of charity to assist these unfortunates. Some families have cultivated the soil in the Metapedia valley, but they do not succeed very well; their poverty interferes with all progress. The young men go to the shanties in winter and earn a little money, which they spend in the spring, and their remaining parents for the most part are poor widows, who are sometimes in great distress.

Education.—The children that reside on the reserve are regularly at school, or at the convent of the village of Cacouna.

Religion.—As far as I know, all these Indians are Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—With some rare exceptions, temperance is well observed. The morality of these Indians is satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

EDOUARD BEAULIEU,

Indian Agent.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
HURONS OF LORETTE,
JEUNE LORETTE, July 14, 1906.

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

SIR.—I have the honour to transmit my annual report in regard to the Hurons of Lorette and other Indians settled in my agency, with a statistical statement, for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserve.—The reserve of the village of the Hurons of Lorette is the only one owned by the band now. It contains 26·75 acres, where most of the Indians reside, near the old church, which always attracts the attention of visitors.

Population.—Since my last report the population has increased by 9. It is 461 at the present time instead of 452 as it was last year. This number does not include the Indians who although not residing on the reserve reside near it; thus at St. Pierre de Charlesbourg, Quebec county, there is a family of Indians consisting of 9 persons, the head of whom is employed as game warden by the government of the province of Quebec. Nine Indians reside in Quebec county. Their chief occupation consists in the making of Indian wares.

At St. Urbain, in Charlevoix county, there is a family of Abenakis and another of Amalecites. The condition of these two families is still the same, although they have not been free from want during the past year. Abbé G. A. Girard, the curé of the place, has always been very attentive to such as they. Thus during the course of the year at his request and on my recommendation the department came to the assistance of these people.

The combined population of these four groups of Indians comprising the Huron population of the Lorette reserve is 516.

Resources and Occupations.—During the first part of the year the special industry of the Hurons, that is to say, the making of moccasins and snow-shoes, was fairly active. However, from January, 1906, until June 30, last, the demand has been much less; consequently this industry has been dull.

The Indians engaged only a little in fishing during the past year; but on the other hand the hunt was abundant and very remunerative. Fur is in great demand, and is selling at prices never before asked.

Health and Sanitation.—The cleanliness of the village and of the Indians who occupy it is such that the sanitary condition is all that one could desire.

Education.—Teaching is given by the Sisters to the children of the village. All are perfectly satisfied. No complaint has been made to me; on the contrary, all praise the education given to the children.

Religion.—With the exception of 6 Hurons of Lorette, 1 of whom is an Anglican while the others are Presbyterians, the Indians of my agency all profess the Roman Catholic religion.

Temperance and Morality.—Nothing but praise can be given to the Indians of my reserve in the matter of temperance and morality. Since the brewers who were selling beer to the Indians were punished, no excess has been observed. It is, therefore, a pleasure for me to see that my efforts to suppress intemperance and the disturbances that follow it have been successful.

I have, &c.,

A. O. BASTIEN,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,

MONTREAL, September 1, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1906, with industrial and agricultural statistics.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been good. There was no epidemic during the year. Consumption is the worst disease.

Occupations.—A few engage in agriculture, a few in the manufacture of lacrosse sticks, and in running rafts on the Ottawa river; others, and they are a very large number, work for the Dominion Bridge Company, the Wire Works, and the Cooper Machine Works, at Lachine and in Montreal; while others are employed in the building of bridges in various parts of Canada.

Education.—There are two Roman Catholic schools,—one for boys and the other for girls. There is also a Methodist school for both boys and girls.

Temperance.—There has been a change for the better in this respect. Still we see disorderly occurrences among the young people, caused by drink.

I have, &c.,

J. BLAIN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,

ST. REGIS, July 2, 1906

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, in the province of Quebec, 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 1,481.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year, and the sanitary condition of the Indian houses has been good, with the exception of measles and whooping-cough, which resulted in a few fatal cases.

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. The women make the baskets after the wood is prepared by the men.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

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

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are making fair progress in cultivating their lands and improving their buildings. They are well supplied with farm implements, almost as well as white men.

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.,

GEO. LONG,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,
OKA, July 3, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report, with statistical statement, for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserve.—The land occupied by these Indians is situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, on the Ottawa river, province of Quebec, but the title is not vested in the Crown.

Vital Statistics.—The population is 461, consisting of 139 men, 118 women, 107 boys and 97 girls. During the year there were 12 births and 13 deaths, and 19 moved away, making a decrease of 21 in the population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been, as a rule, fairly good. There has not been any serious epidemic. The Indians of this band do not comply with the rules of health. The outside of their dwellings is generally clean.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve. Miss E. M. Young and Miss E. C. Sever are the teachers. They are very competent, and perform their duties well. The schools are provided with all necessary equipment. The number of pupils is small; this must be attributed to the indifference of the parents in the matter of education.

Religion.—The Methodists hold their services in their church. The Roman Catholics worship in the parish church.

Characteristics.—Some of these Indians are making remarkable progress in agriculture and in the dairying industry. I might mention among the Algonquins, Basil Murray, Chas. Murray, Jacques Murray, Hyacinthe Vincent; and among the Iroquois, Simon Simon, Joseph Simon, Peter Simon and Joseph Tioichat. All these Indians have adopted the ways of white men.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians cultivate the soil, make staves, baskets and bead-work. Several of them make moccasins and mittens; others work in the saw-mills and lumber camps.

Buildings and Farm Implements.—The buildings of some of the Indians are fairly comfortable, but many of them are falling into ruins for want of lumber, and the Indians are too poor to purchase it. Several of them have no farm implements.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no progress in the matter of temper-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ance. The young people drink a great deal, and for some time there has been much to be desired in the matter of morality, especially in certain families.

General Remarks.—The condition of this band is satisfactory in some cases. Several are inclined to liquor and idleness. As a rule the women are more hard-working than the men.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH PERILLARD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF MARIA,
GRAND CASCAPEDIA, July 1, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1906, together with agricultural and industrial statistics for the same period.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the shores of a magnificent river, the Grand 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 104.

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 canoemen on the Grand Cascapedia river. Some of them work in the shanties, and at stream-driving in the 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 shoepacks for winter wear. These articles afford them their chief revenue.

Buildings.—If we except four or five good houses, their buildings are of small value.

Education.—There is a good school on the reserve, and the children who attend regularly receive a good education. They learn English, French and Micmac.

Characteristics.—The Micmacs are generally skilful and industrious; but although they earn much they are always poor, owing to their lack of economy and their improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—The Micmacs of Maria are generally intemperate; but I must say that there are some who never taste any intoxicating liquor. The lock-up built in the centre of the reserve is a powerful check on indulgence in drunkenness. Their morality is good, and they observe the laws of morality.

I have, &c.,

J. D. MORIN, Priest,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,
POINTE LA GARDE, August 24, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserve.—The reserve is on the north shore of the beautiful Restigouche river, in the county of Bonaventure, facing the town of Campbellton, N.B.

Tribe.—These Indians are all of the Micmac tribe.

Population.—The population of the band is 490; an increase of 1. There were 24 births and 23 deaths during last year.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no contagious disease during the year. The Indians enjoyed fairly good health.

Occupations.—These Indians have many means of making a living. Some of them make a good deal out of farming; some others lumbering, stream-driving, ship-loading, and acting as guides. A few make baskets, snow-shoes, &c.

Buildings.—Their buildings are fairly good. There are many good houses well furnished, and some good barns on the reserve.

Stock.—The Indians have a good many fine horses, cows and other animals.

Farm Implements.—They have some good farm implements, though not very many.

Education.—The Indians have a very good school kept by the Reverend Sisters of the Holy Rosary. Those who attend regularly make very good progress.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. Their missionaries, the Reverend Father Capuchins, take a great interest in their religious welfare.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are as a rule industrious and hard-workers; though some of them do not provide for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—Unfortunately a good many of these Indians are too fond of intoxicating liquor. Their morality is not as good as it should be; at least with some of them.

I have, &c.,

J. PITRE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,
POINTE BLEUE, July 15, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with statistical statement, for the year ended June 30, 1906:

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest shore of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi, province of Quebec, and about 5 miles from the town of Rober-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

val. This reserve, which comprises the township of Ouiatchouan, has an area of 22,423 acres, 19,523 of which has been granted to white men, which leaves the Indians an area of 2,900 acres.

Population.—The population of these Indians is 551.

Health and Sanitation.—The Montagnais of this reserve have as a rule enjoyed good health during the past year. No case of disease of undoubted contagious character was reported. All the population with the exception of very young children were vaccinated. Sanitary regulations are fairly well observed. The medical service of the reserve is attended to by Dr. J. Constantin, of Roberval, who by his devotion gives satisfaction to all the Indians requiring his services.

Occupations.—Most of the Montagnais of Lake St. John live by the hunt, which was excellent in every respect this year. The price of furs generally has been very good. Another part of the band makes its living as guides to sportsmen in the various hunting and fishing grounds of the district. There are about 30 families that engage almost exclusively in agriculture.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are fairly clean, and well maintained.

Stock.—The stock is in good condition, although there is no great improvement either in quality or breed.

Farm Implements.—The farmers of the band are well provided with excellent farm machinery, which they know well how to use.

Education.—The school-house is situated in the midst of the reserve. It is large, well ventilated and well lighted. The parents seem rather lukewarm in regard to the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians as a rule are more hard-working than formerly, and many of them earn from \$50 to \$70 a month acting as guides. The lazy ones now form a very small number, and all make an effort to earn their living honourably.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this reserve are very fond of liquor, and what is more unfortunate is that they always succeed in obtaining it rather easily.

I have, &c.,

ALPHONSE MARCOUX,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE—BERSIMIS AGENCY,
BERSIMIS, July 9, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, for my agency, comprising the bands residing at Escoumains, Bersimis and Seven Islands.

ESCOUMAINS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southern side of Escoumains river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence river, in the county of Saguenay, and comprises an area of 97 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.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

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 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 scarcer every year, and the time is not far away 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 on the north shore as far as Seven Islands, and sometimes farther, paying and using them well—always getting good satisfaction in their services. They also do some fishing. The lumber camps were closed all winter, so the Indians did not earn much in this industry, but a few families wintered in the camps of Escoumains. They live fairly well, but depend mostly on hunting for a living.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, but the children of school age attended the school with the whites in the village of Escoumains. The Indians are very well satisfied with the school. All the members of this band can speak French, and all can read and write in their own language.

Progress.—The conditions of life of this band have been nearly the same ever since I have known them. The increase of their hunt is a little better this 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 499.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good throughout the year. Many are consumptives. There is no change in their way of living, and it 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 do understand, they do not care to change their way of living. Some of their houses are crowded with three or four times the number of individuals they ought to contain, so much so that it is impossible to keep houses and individuals clean.

Occupations.—The only occupations of these Indians are fur-hunting in winter, and in summer making their own canoes, and salmon fishing from the middle of June until late in the fall. Messrs. Revillon Bros. are still buying salmon, but now the market is filled and Indians have to salt their salmon, which is well known to be extra choice.

A few Indians were employed as guides for explorers and prospectors, and I think a pulp-mill will be seen about here before long. There are a few families from the inland hunting grounds that did not come back yet. Almost every Indian family that went inland and stayed there all winter came back with the results of a very good hunt, and the highest prices were paid for their furs.

Education.—There is a good school on the reserve conducted by two nuns. The children attending school regularly are making fair progress.

Progress.—Year after year this band does not make any progress.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Temperance and Morality.—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, the Indians are always trying to get it in some way; but the visit of Constable Giroux, who seized a few gallons of whisky from whisky traders, has put a complete check on drinking. I hope it will last all summer.

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 good buildings.

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 of obtaining whisky. Many traders frequent the place.

I have, &c.,

ADOLPHE GAGNON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE—MINGAN AGENCY,
MINGAN, September 1, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1906.

MINGAN BAND.

Reserves.—In this agency, which includes Mingan, Romaine, Natashaquan 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 Indians, and they generally camp at or near the trading posts, when they arrive from the interior in the spring.

Population.—Here, this band consists of 43 families, forming a total of 241 individuals.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no contagious diseases among these Indians this year. Excepting the usual amount of bronchial and pulmonary troubles, they have enjoyed fairly good health.

While on the coast, during the summer months, they give much attention to cleanliness, and are steadily improving in this respect, which is quite noticeable, especially in those who have houses. This is no doubt accountable for the improved and healthy condition of the band during the last few years, when no epidemic has appeared among them.

Occupations.—All the members of this band are fur-hunters, hunting being their only means of making a living. They have done very well this year, and owing to abundance of caribou in the interior during last winter, had plenty of provisions during the hunting season, and in consequence of the large catch of fur, paid up practically all the advances made them by merchants who advanced them for hunting last year.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Prices for furs again show a large advance on last year, and the close season for beaver, imposed by the Quebec government, being out in November last, was the cause of a large increase in the returns in fur by this band.

Owing to the large hunt made this season, and their debts being met promptly, the members of this band have been very comfortably off during the summer, and when they left for the interior last month were well supplied with all the necessaries to enable them to resume their hunting for the coming winter, and except a few old women (widows) who remain out on the coast during the winter, who are too old to go inland with others, they will not require any assistance.

Buildings.—There are 21 comfortable houses here owned by the band. This represents 7 more than last year. These were built three years ago for them, but were not yet paid for, though in the interval being under lease; now, however, owing to the successful hunt, they have in most cases been paid for. Many of these houses 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 three houses at Natashquan, and one at St. Augustine, there are no other houses owned by the Indians in this agency.

Stock and Farming.—No stock of any kind is kept by these Indians, nor do they attempt any kind of farming. Owing to their leaving in July and August each year for their hunting grounds in the interior, it would be impossible for them to cultivate anything. If the soil were suitable, owing to early frosts even a crop of potatoes would be doubtful.

Education.—There are no schools in this agency, the only means of instruction for the children being when the missionary is here on his annual visit, which lasts about two weeks. However, even with short time the results are good, as most of the adults can read and write. As the greater part of the band are away in the interior for ten months of the year, there would be no advantage to be gained by having schools.

Character and Progress.—There is not much change in this respect. Their occupation being wholly hunting, they have not much prospect of improvement in any way.

There has been more drinking here during this season than for several years, and it is very difficult to obtain sufficient evidence to convict the persons who are guilty of supplying liquor, as it is brought from Quebec by steamers and other vessels plying from the coast from there, and being consigned indirectly through white settlers to Indians. However, as usual, the reports regarding drinking by members of this band have again been very much exaggerated. The Indians have now been warned that in future those who drink or have liquor in their possession will be liable to have it seized, and be subject to fine and imprisonment, unless they inform on the persons who supplied them with the liquor.

It is impossible to prevent some of them from getting liquor when out on the coast, as many of them go to Quebec to purchase a portion of their supplies, and they then arrange for a supply being shipped to them indirectly. Were it possible to enforce inspection of the goods and parcels with which they return here from these trips, and other consignments to them during the summer by merchants with whom they have dealings in Quebec, it would be the means of stopping most of the liquor they procure from this source.

There are only a few in the band who are addicted to drink, and if there is no improvement in their conduct next season, it would be advisable, as a warning to others, to arrest several early in the season and give them a few months' imprisonment, after which they would have ample time on returning here to outfit for the winter hunting and return inland. This, I have no doubt, would have the desired effect, and prevent any further trouble in this respect; otherwise they are very moral, and fairly honest in meeting their obligations when successful in hunting.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NATASHQUAN BAND.

Population.—The Indians of this band consist of 12 families, numbering 74 individuals.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no contagious disease among them this year, and very few deaths. Owing to these Indians having only three houses, of which they make but little use, preferring the old-fashioned Indian tent for summer and winter use, which can be more easily kept in good sanitary condition, they are always in better physical condition, and are less subject to ordinary complaints than those at Mingan. This is no doubt owing to the general use made of tents, and to their not being in contact with whites, as other bands on the coast.

Occupations.—The members of this band are all fur-hunters, there being no other source by which they could earn a living. They have done well this year, as owing to the increase in value of skins they are all in good circumstances and require no assistance.

Buildings.—They have three small houses, which they make use of as stores, but seldom use them as dwellings, except for a few days in winter, when they happen to come to the coast.

Stock.—They have none of any kind.

Education.—The only means of education or instruction is during the annual visit of the missionary, for about two weeks during the summer.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are all good hunters, and generally well able to supply all their requirements from the proceeds of their hunts during the winter; but owing to their mode of life they are not making much improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are not addicted to liquor, though no doubt they make use of some when they can get it, but for the last few years they have been very quiet in this respect, and no cases of intoxication have been seen or reported among them. Otherwise their morals are good, they being honest, and always meeting their liabilities when possible. This, however, depends very much on the success of the hunt from year to year, it being their only source of gain.

SEVEN ISLAND BAND.

The site for a reserve for this band was arranged for last year, subject to approval of the department, a full report of which was sent in last year. This section includes the whole of lot No. 5, the property of the Mission of the O.M.I., and extends back taking in lot No. 492, range No. 2. This is Crown land owned by the province of Quebec. The two properties combined make a large tract, which is in every way suited for a reserve, and the Indians are quite satisfied with it.

I would beg to recommend that this be arranged for, and that the proposed section be surveyed and the boundary marked, and thus prevent any trespass on the property.

There will be about fourteen Indian houses to remove which are situated a short distance north of this section; the others are built on the site.

Population.—This band consists of 79 families, a total of 377 individuals, this being 5 families less than last season. These have migrated to other posts, not having returned to the coast this summer.

Health and Sanitation.—Here there were no contagious diseases during the summer, though at one time it was feared that an epidemic of diphtheria had broken out, as nearly the whole band, shortly after they arrived from inland, were afflicted with severe sore throats, as the disease had been prevalent at this settlement last winter among the white population; but this proved a false alarm, as later it proved to be bronchial sore throat of a serious kind, and many of the children and adults were very ill with the complaint. It lasted about a month, when, owing to the efficient services of Dr. Ross, of the Hudson's Bay Company, it was stamped out, and all

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

the houses thoroughly disinfected. Several children died, and two adults. These two, however, were in poor health for some time previous to the attack, but no doubt the malady may have hastened their death.

All this band give much attention to cleanliness, and are improving in this respect from year to year.

Occupations.—The members of this band are fur-hunters, this being the only means of earning. They have been very successful this year, having killed a great number of caribou and other game during the winter. Having abundance of provisions enabled them to devote more time to trapping. They made a record hunt, and the value of all kinds of fur having increased, was of great benefit to them, thus enabling them to pay up all advances given them by merchants and traders with whom they deal, the surplus being quite sufficient to purchase all supplies, &c., which they required during the summer while out on the coast.

They left for the interior in August, all well supplied for their hunting grounds, and except the few old persons who are unable, owing to age, to go inland, they will not require any assistance this year.

No farming of any kind is carried on by this band. Their mode of life would not permit of a successful attempt being made to cultivate the land were it suitable.

Buildings.—This band has 43 comfortable frame houses, and these are kept in good sanitary condition while they are occupied in summer. They are well built, painted, decorated, and many of them well furnished.

Education.—Their only means of education or instruction is during their missionary's annual visit in summer, which lasts about two weeks. However, even this short time shows good results, as most of them can read and write. As all the band are in the interior for ten months during the year, schools, if established, would not be of much advantage to them.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is not much change to note from year to year, except that they now give much greater attention for the last few seasons to the sanitary conditions of their houses and camping grounds. This no doubt accounts for the improvement shown lately in the health of the band.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to report that a number in this band are addicted to drink, though for the last two years this was practically stopped, owing to arrests and fines imposed on Indians and whites two years ago. This year drinking has increased to some extent, as no evidence could be had sufficient to convict the persons who supplied them with liquor, the greater part of which was shipped indirectly to them from Quebec by persons with whom they do business. I did not consider it advisable to arrest the Indians in fault, and condemn them to a fine which they were quite able to pay, and would under these circumstances have committed the offence again, or to send them up for a term in jail. I warned them all at a meeting when the election for chief took place that if they did not improve and give up drinking, next year they would not only be fined for this offence, but would be sent for a term of several months to prison. Though I have been there several times since during the summer, there has been no further disturbance caused by liquor. Otherwise they are moral and fairly honest, and meet all their obligations when the hunt is successful.

Election of Chief and Councillors.—On July 28 an election was held for a chief and two councillors. Two candidates were proposed for chief, Alexander McKenzie and Francois Gregoire, the former being elected by a majority of 18 votes. Two of the four proposed as councillors were elected also. They are all well satisfied with the results, these men being the best suited for the positions, and the most capable men in the band.

I have, &c.,

W. D. B. SCOTT,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
TIMISKAMING AGENCY,
NORTH TIMISKAMING, July 9, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Timiskaming band for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserve.—The Timiskaming reserve is situated on the north bank of the Ottawa river, commonly called the Quinze river, at the head of Timiskaming lake, county of Pontiac. It formerly comprised an area of 38,400 acres, but 23,124 acres have been surrendered, leaving 15,276 for the use of the band. Of the above quantity the Indians have located 3,924 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 229, the majority being Scotch half-breeds, the minority being of the Algonquin tribe.

Buildings.—There has been one house and one storehouse erected during the year, but there has been considerable sickness amongst members of the band, several of them being afflicted by tuberculosis and scrofula. Sanitary measures are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—The principal industries engaged in by the greater number of the band are agriculture and acting as guides to tourists and sportsmen in summer. A few engage in trapping, but as a means of gaining a livelihood therefrom in this section this is fast becoming a business of the past. There is employment to be had by all that desire it in the lumber camps during the winter and spring, and several of the band avail themselves of the opportunity. A few others make canoes, paddles, snow-shoes, toboggans, moccasins and mitts for sale.

Buildings.—There has been one house and one storehouse erected during the year, and preparations are being made to erect some more houses.

Stock.—There has been a slight increase in the number of milch cows during the year, but no one individual has invested a great deal in stock.

Farm Implements.—The band is fairly well equipped with agricultural implements; quite sufficient, I believe, for their present needs.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve. Sister Mary Aimée, of the Good Shepherd Society, has been in charge for the past two years. The greater number of the children do not attend school very regularly, and some of the parents appear to be quite indifferent whether their children attend or not. They do not seem to realize the benefit an education might be to their offspring.

Progress.—There is a slow but steady progress taking place amongst the majority of the band.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of this band are temperate in their habits. There are a few that succeed in getting intoxicants occasionally, but one can very seldom recognize or identify the person from whom they got the liquor. There have not been many cases of immorality brought to my notice during the year.

I have, &c.,
ADAM BURWASH,
Indian Agent.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

**NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHEASTERN DIVISION,
RICHIBUCO, July 10, 1906.**

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

SIR.—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1906.

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. These Indians all belong to the Micmac tribe.

EEL RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situate in Restigouche county, about 4 miles from the town of Dalhousie and about the same distance from 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, the same as last year.

Occupations.—These Indians work in the lumber woods, at stream-driving and in the saw-mills, where they get good wages. They pay no attention to farming beyond planting a few potatoes. They do some fishing and engage in making and selling 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 sober and industrious, but the band as a whole is making very little progress.

BATHURST BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have two reserves, one, the Pabineau reserve, 7 miles from the town of Bathurst, in Gloucester county, and the other, St. Peter's island, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from Bathurst. The Pabineau reserve contains about 1,000 acres, chiefly woodland, and St. Peter's island 16 acres, nearly all of which is cleared. The island is separated from the mainland by a passage about a mile wide. All the Bathurst Indians were formerly settled at Pabineau, but now only two families remain there, the rest having removed to the island.

Population.—The population of this band is 32, a decrease of 1.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in manufacturing Indian wares and in beggaring. Some of them work in summer in the saw-mills near.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have no stock or farm implements.

Education.—They do not send their children to school, though they have an excellent opportunity of doing so.

Progress.—They are making no progress.

BURNT CHURCH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Miramichi bay, about 30 miles from the town of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland. At this point the land is high and dry, and the reserve pleasantly located. It contains 2,058 acres, of which the Indians occupy about 250 acres; the remainder is covered with wood. There is some timber.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Population.—The population is 211, an increase of 5.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in fishing, and the manufacture and sale of Indian wares. Most of them also farm in a small way.

Stock and Farm Implements.—A number of these Indians have provided themselves with stock and farm implements.

Education.—A school has been maintained on this reserve for some years, and many of the younger Indians can read and write. The present teacher is Miss Mary Keating.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of these Indians are industrious and are making progress; more so during the past year than for some time previously.

EEL GROUND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the northwest branch of the Miramichi river, in the county of Northumberland, about 6 miles above the town of Newcastle. It contains 2,682 acres, about 225 of which are cleared, the remainder being woodland and timber-land. The soil is fertile.

Population.—The population is 144, a decrease of 9.

Occupations.—These Indians work in the lumber woods, at stream-driving and at the saw-mills. Labour of this kind is always in demand in this locality, and good wages are paid. They also do some farming and fishing, and make and sell Indian wares.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Several of these Indians have stock and some farm implements.

Education.—Many of the younger members of this band can read and write. Miss Walsh, who has taught the school on this reserve for several years, resigned at the end of last quarter. Her place has not yet been filled.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of these Indians are sober and industrious; others are not so. The band as a whole is progressing.

RED BANK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both sides of the Little Southwest Miramichi river, about 15 miles above Newcastle, in the county of Northumberland. It contains about 5,000 acres, well wooded with timber and fire-wood. The soil is generally fertile. The Indians occupy about 50 acres.

Population.—The population is 53, the same number as last year.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, lumbering and fishing. They also act as guides to fishing and hunting parties.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of these Indians have provided themselves with stock and farm implements.

Education.—They give no attention to education.

Progress.—These Indians are amongst the most progressive in this agency.

BIG COVE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the north bank of the Richibucto river, in Kent county, and contains about 2,000 acres, a 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 is 295, an increase of 5.

Occupations.—These Indians farm, fish and make Indian wares. They also work in the lumber woods in winter and at the saw-mills, shipping wharfs, and stream-driving in summer and spring. Their services are always in demand, and they receive good wages. Last winter several families left the reserve and settled on the Inter-

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

colonial railway near Rogersville, in order to be at a more convenient locality to make and sell their wares. They have since returned to the reserve.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Several of these Indians have cattle, horses and farm implements.

Education.—There is a school on this reserve, and most of the children of school age attend. The teacher is Miss Mary Isaac, a young lady of the Micmac tribe from Restigouche, Quebec. She is doing good work, and the pupils are progressing as rapidly as can be expected.

Some of these Indians are industrious and progressive; others indolent, careless and improvident.

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 is under cultivation, the remaining part being covered with spruce and fir.

Population.—The population is 35, an increase of 1.

Occupations.—These Indians chiefly engage in fishing. They also do some farming.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They keep little stock and few farm implements.

Education.—These Indians take much interest in the education of their children, and all the children of school age attend a neighbouring white school. One young lad attends the Richibucto grammar school, where he is qualifying as a teacher.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and progressive.

BUCTOUCHE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the Buctouche river, in the county of Kent, about 3 miles above the village of Buctouche. It contains about 350 acres, of which 50 is cleared. The soil is fertile.

Population.—The population is 24, a decrease of 1.

Occupations.—These Indians do some farming, but they chiefly engage in making and selling Indian wares and in begging.

Education.—They take no interest in education.

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, with some bog-land. Tabusintac reserve contains 8,070 acres of woodland and timber-land, growing spruce, pine, hemlock, cedar and hardwoods. Big Hole reserve, in Northumberland county, is divided between Eel Ground and Red Bank bands; it contains 6,303 acres, part of which is covered with spruce and other timber and part with scrub pine. There is a valuable salmon fishing privilege in connection with this reserve, and another in connection with Pabineau reserve, in Gloucester county. Renous reserve and Indian Point reserve are both in the county of Northumberland; the former belongs to the Eel Ground Indians and the latter to the Red Bank band. They each contain 100 acres of good land. Fort Folly reserve, on the Petitcodiac river, in Westmorland county, contains 62½ acres, only a strip of which along the river is fit for agriculture, the remaining part consisting of high, stony land covered with spruce bushes.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS NOT SETTLED ON RESERVES.

There are a number of Indians in this agency not settled on reserves. These, including the three families at Fort Folly, number 63. They gain a poor living by making and selling Indian wares and by begging.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Health and Sanitation.—Among the Indians of this agency there have been the usual number of cases of consumption and pneumonia. Noel Sinute, one of the oldest, most respected and most progressive Indians of the Eel Ground band, was a victim of pneumonia. An epidemic of whooping-cough and measles carried off several of the children of the Eel Ground band. Diphtheria broke out among the children of the Big Cove band; the infected premises were promptly quarantined, and happily it was stamped out without any fatal cases. On the arrival of spring most of the Indian families cleaned their premises and lime-washed them.

Buildings.—The Indians living on the reserves generally occupy small frame houses. Many of these are comfortable, but others are badly built, and a poor protection against the cold. The Indians living off the reserves generally occupy small shanties, badly ventilated and dirty. Those who keep stock have small frame barns. The Burnt Church band has a school-house, church, council-house and lock-up on the reserve. The Eel Ground band has a church and lock-up; and the Big Cove band a school-house, council-house, lock-up and church. The Indian Island Indians have a church on their reserve, and so have the Fort Folly Indians. The Big Cove band last year constructed a bridge over a cove and gully which had formerly been without a bridge. This bridge is a great convenience to a great number of the band who were often in the spring cut off from communication with the other parts of the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—The greater number of these Indians are temperate, but there are many who get liquor in spite of all efforts to prevent it. They are all peaceable, law-abiding, and, as a general rule, moral.

I have, &c.,

WM. D. CARTER,

Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN DIVISIONS,
FREDERICTON, June 30, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1906;

NORTHERN DIVISION.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the county of Madawaska. It consists of 720 acres, of which 514 are forest lands; the remainder comprises intervalle, highland and pasturage, the greater part of which is well adapted for farming purposes.

Population.—The population of the band is 48.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Occupations.—The occupations of the Indians are hunting, guiding, milling, stream-driving, Indian wares and farming. The produce raised from farming is chiefly buckwheat, oats, potatoes, turnips and vegetables.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. They were free from diseases of a contagious nature for the past year. Their dwellings are quite a distance apart. The winter refuse was removed as soon as the snow left the ground. The water used for domestic purposes is supplied from springs at a safe distance from their buildings.

Temperance and Morality.—Intoxicants to any extent are not indulged in by the band. Their morals are good. Most of the band are very industrious, and are very much respected by their white neighbours.

Education.—Some four or five of their children attend the free public school of the district. The majority of them, however, cannot be induced to attend.

TOBIQUE RESERVE.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated at the junction of the Tobique and St. John rivers. It consists of an area of about 15,000 acres of forest and farm lands. The forest land is noted for the lumber it produces yearly. All the lands north of the Tobique river, including the cleared and forest lands, are very fertile, and well adapted for farming purposes.

Population.—The population of this band is 185.

Occupations.—The occupations engaged in by the band are guiding, hunting, stream-driving, working in the woods, rafting timber, running rafts of timber from Tobique to Fredericton, the manufacture of Indian wares and farming. Farming, owing to the various employments engaged in by the band, is only carried on to a limited extent. They, however, raise sufficient crops, such as potatoes, wheat, oats and buckwheat to answer their immediate wants.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band was fairly good. They were visited with no diseases of a contagious nature for the past year. The sanitary regulations prescribed by the department were attended to in the early part of the month of May last. Their dwellings are mostly all frame buildings; they and their surroundings are neat and clean, and the mode of living followed by the Indians is much the same as that of their white neighbours. The water used for domestic purposes is conveyed from springs by two aqueducts from a hillside that is fully 100 rods from their houses, and which is well protected from refuse pollution.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these Indians are good. Only a few of them will indulge occasionally in the use of intoxicants. The erection of the lock-up on the reserve has had an excellent effect in respect to this habit.

Education.—The day school on this reserve for the past year was under the supervision of Miss E. H. Costigan. Some of the children are very regular in attendance, and are making good progress in their studies. Those, however, who are not regular in their attendance, through the indifference of their parents, are not doing so well as the former.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this reserve are peaceable and law-abiding, and are well thought of by their white neighbours. The majority of them are very industrious. Being good axemen and stream-drivers, their services are always in good demand at the regular wages. Another profitable employment to the band the past winter was the making of 1,000 pairs of snow-shoes, which were sold to the traders of Presque Isle, in the state of Maine, at good prices.

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated 3 miles below the town of Woodstock. It fronts on the St. John river. It consists of 200 acres, 30 of which are cleared and used as

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

pasturage and farming lands. The remainder is forest land that is covered with a growth of softwood, from which the Indians get their fuel.

Population.—The population of this reserve and upper Woodstock is 66.

Occupations.—The principal work followed by the able-bodied men is working in the lumber woods in winter season, and stream and river driving in the spring-time; while others find ready employment the year round from well-to-do farmers in the vicinity of the reserve. Farming, with the exception of a few garden patches, is not engaged in by the band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. They have been free from contagious diseases, and there were no deaths amongst them the past year. Their dwellings are detached from each other, and all winter refuse has been removed from their premises.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good, and they all avoid the use of intoxicants.

Education.—None of their children, owing to their Indian habits, will attend the free school in the district, where they would be welcome.

KINGSCLEAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear, York county. It is 11 miles from Fredericton. It fronts on the St. John river, and comprises 460 acres, 360 of which are forest lands covered with a second growth of softwood; the remainder of the reserve is cleared and fenced, and is used by the Indians for farming and pasturage.

Population.—The population of the band is 110.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are the manufacture of Indian wares, working in the lumber woods, stream-driving, rafting timber, labouring for farmers of the district and farming. In winter season most of their wares are sold to farmers in the vicinity and at Fredericton. In summer season a number of them with their families visit the different watering places along the St. John river, where they dispose of their fancy wares to tourists and others, from whom they receive good prices. Farming at this reserve, owing to the time devoted to other employments, with but few exceptions was very much neglected during the past year.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few cases of scrofula and consumption, the general health of the band has been good. Sanitary precautions by the removal of all winter refuse were attended to in the early part of May last.

Buildings.—All their dwellings are frame. They are of medium size and in good repair.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good, and it is a rare thing to hear of the use of liquor amongst them. They are highly respected by their white neighbours for their civility and peaceful manner.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is taught by Miss Mary C. Monaghan, a second-class teacher. The children of school age are regular attendants. Their parents take a lively interest in their education; hence it is that the pupils are making good progress in the different studies taught.

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises but 2 acres of land. It is situated between St. Mary's and Gibson. It fronts on the St. John river, and is directly opposite the city of Fredericton.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 116.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are hunting, guiding, stream-driving, loading deals in scows at the outlet of the Nashwack river, and Indian wares.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Farming, owing to the limited size of the reserve, is not engaged in by any of the band. The young and middle-aged men find ready employment at milling and the loading of deals in summer season; whilst those of advanced years devote their time to the making of Indian wares.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. They were free from contagious diseases the past year, and whilst the reserve is considerably crowded with dwellings, &c., the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department have been satisfactorily attended to.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to the situation and surroundings of this reserve, these Indians are subject to many temptations. The majority of them are sober, industrious and law-abiding. There are, however, a few of both sexes that will occasionally indulge in the use of intoxicants. When this occurs it is not very edifying to the rising generation or better class of Indians.

OROMOCTO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Oromocto village, 11 miles below the city of Fredericton. It fronts on the St. John river, and consists of 125 acres, 30 of which are farming and pasture lands; the remainder is forest land.

Population.—The population of this band is 74.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is labouring work. In summer some of them work in saw-mills; others work for farmers of the district. In winter the able-bodied men either hire out as guides or work in the lumber woods. Those who remain at home engage in cutting cord-wood for the neighbouring farmers. Owing to the scarcity of suitable wood, very little is done in the manufacture of Indian wares. Notwithstanding the large amount of land in their possession, little attention is given to farming.

Health and Sanitation.—This reserve is favourably situated in the interest of health. It has several good springs, from which the Indians get water for domestic use. Their dwellings are detached, and the sanitary regulations prescribed by the department have been attended to. The health of the band has been fairly good. They were entirely free from contagious diseases during the past year.

Temperance and Morals.—The habits and morals of the band, without exception, are good.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. There is, however, a free public school in the district, at which a few Indian children formerly attended; but on advising the Indians to continue sending their children to this school, I was informed that owing to over-crowding by white children there was no room for them during the present term.

General Remarks.—The remainder of the Indians of this agency, and a number of the Micmac Indians of the bordering provinces, are located in the villages of King's, Queen's, St. John and Charlotte counties. Their occupations are much the same as those of Indians of other parts of the agency. When in health the majority of the Indians are industrious, and willing to provide for themselves, but when incapacitated for work by sickness, accidents or old age, they naturally look to the department for assistance.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,
ANAPOLIS, June 30, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserve.—There are two reserves in Annapolis county, containing a combined area of 972 acres. No Indians reside on either, nor do they derive any benefit from the land.

Population.—The population of this agency is 64.

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. They willingly comply with all sanitary regulations.

Occupations.—They nearly all make an effort to grow some farm products, but their principal occupations are hunting, fishing, acting as guides to hunting and fishing parties, chopping for lumbermen, stream-driving, basket-making, &c.

Education.—The Indians living at Lequille send their children to the public school. The teachers report they make fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of them are industrious and saving, but quite a number try to get along with as little work as possible; but all make a fairly comfortable living while enjoying good health, but sickness or accident finds them without any reserve to draw upon, then they need assistance.

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

I have, &c.,
JOHN LACY,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBORO' COUNTIES,
July 24, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been an increase of 3 in the band, making the population of this agency 220. There were 16 births and 6 deaths during the year.

Religion.—The Indians are all Roman Catholics, and are very attentive to their religious duties.

Temperance.—As a rule the Indians are temperate, and not inclined to immorality.

I have, &c.,
JOHN R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY—ESKASONI AGENCY,
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, June 30, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended this day.
Reserve.—The Eskasoni reserve is situated on the north side of East bay, about 30 miles from Sydney, C.B. It contains about 2,800 acres of land, over two-thirds of which is unfit for cultivation.

Population.—The population of the band is 135.

Health.—With the exception of an epidemic of chicken-pox among the children for two or three weeks, the general health of the band was good during the year.

Occupations.—The band follows a variety of occupations for subsistence, viz., farming, fishing, hunting, coopering, &c. In this way they make a fairly good living, with the exception of the old and sick among them.

Education.—They have enjoyed the privilege of a school among them for many years, and the children who attend regularly make fairly good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule the Indians of this reserve are a very industrious, sober, honest, moral class of people; any deviation from this is rare indeed.

I have, &c.,

A. CAMERON, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON—SYDNEY AGENCY,
SYDNEY, June 30, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1906.

SYDNEY BAND.

The Indians of the Sydney band have two reserves. The one on which they all reside is situated on the east side of the harbour of Sydney, within the city limits, and contains $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land, all of which is cleared and fenced in. The locality is pretty; the ground is naturally dry, with a gentle slope towards the harbour. The other reserve is situated at Caribou marsh, a distance of 6 miles from the Sydney reserve. It contains about 600 acres, nearly all of which is under wood. The soil is good, being mostly level land, with a considerable quantity of heavy timber. There are a few acres of intervalle which produce some coarse hay, but as there are no Indians living there, they do not look after the hay. The only use the Indians make of this reserve is to get some wood and timber from there in winter-time.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Population.—The population is 86.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good during the year, no contagious or infectious diseases of any kind having existed among them. A few cases of pneumonia, from which two died, last spring, and some chronic cases of rheumatism were the principal complaints. The sanitary conditions are good. The reserve is supplied with water from the city reservoir, and sanitary arrangements are provided by which the sewage of the whole reserve passes through a large pipe laid underground into the harbour. The houses are neatly and cleanly kept, and both men and women are beginning to appreciate the benefits of personal hygiene.

Occupations.—The men mostly all labour on the streets in the employ of the Electric Tram Company, and laying sewer pipes for the city. The women do scrubbing and washing around town.

Buildings.—Their houses, although most of them are small, are quite comfortable. The Indians are now in the habit of giving them all a good coat of whitewash every spring, and much more attention is now given to internal arrangements than used to be heretofore. The grounds around the houses are also kept clean.

Education.—There is a fine school-house, with the necessary facilities for the comfort and instruction of the children, and a competent teacher constantly employed. The attendance at school is good, the children are making fair progress, and the parents are quite interested in the school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—For the past year there has been no cause for complaint in these respects. All have been sober, and morally good as far as is known.

NORTH SYDNEY BAND.

There is no reserve at North Sydney, although a number of Indians have made their home there for years on a tract of woodland situated about a mile and a half from town, and which is private property.

Tribe.—They are all Micmacs.

Population.—The population is 56.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been pretty fair for the past year. There is now one case of lung tuberculosis, and an old case of chronic rheumatism.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in basket-making, coopering, hunting, and labouring around town.

Buildings.—Their buildings are somewhat primitive, being mostly shacks and a few camps, but the interior as well as the surroundings are kept clean.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—They are all sober, law-abiding and moral in their habits.

I have, &c.,

D. K. McINTYRE,

Indian Agent.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,
TRURO, August 25, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with the accompanying agricultural and industrial statistics, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserve.—The Millbrook reserve is situated 3 miles south of Truro. It contains an area of 35 acres, with a wood lot of 40 acres one-half mile from the reserve. There is also a small settlement near the village of Lower Stewiacke.

Population.—The number of Indians in the county is 101.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good; yet, although the sanitary conditions in which they live compare favourably with those of the neighbouring whites, there have been 4 deaths from consumption in the past year.

Occupations.—The Indians on this reserve are employed in the town of Truro, on the neighbouring farms, in the lumber camps in winter, in saw-mills, and in railway construction; they also make basket-work, bead-work, hockey sticks, pick-handles, &c.

Education.—They have a school-house on the reserve; and the pupils who attend regularly are making good progress.

Characteristics.—The Indians are with few exceptions industrious and law-abiding, and are becoming more to be relied upon by their white employers.

Temperance.—As liquor is difficult to obtain, there is little complaint of drunkenness as far as the Indians are concerned.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT H. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
PARRSBORO', July 9, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics covering the same period.

Reserve.—Franklin Manor reserve, the only reserve in this agency, is situated at Halfway river, about 14 miles from Parrsboro', and 35 from the town of Amherst. It consists of 1,000 acres of good land. The chief and more than half of all the Indians belonging to this county live at or near this reserve. The remainder are scattered more or less over the whole county, a few living at Springhill Junction, some at Amherst, quite a few at River Hebert, and a few at Pugwash and also at West Southampton.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Population.—The total number of Indians in this county is 97.

Occupations.—Those Indians who live on or in the immediate vicinity of the reserve subsist partly from the produce of their farms, and partly from other industries, such as basket-making, manufacturing axe helvæ, tubs, mast hoops, &c., and nearly all hunt or act as guides for hunting parties.

Those living at Springhill Junction manufacture pick-handles, which they sell to the miners at Springhill.

Many of the young men work in the lumber woods during the winter months, stream-drive in the spring, and are employed about mills during the summer. The women pick and sell berries and mayflowers, and in winter make baskets.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year, with the exception of a few chronic cases of tuberculosis, has been very good.

For the most part their houses are kept clean.

Education.—Nearly all the young Indians in the vicinity of the reserve can read and write. The parents do not take as much interest in the education of their children as I could wish.

Religion and Morals.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. During the past year there has been an improvement in their morals.

I have, &c.,

F. A. RAND,

Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,

MICMACS OF DIGBY COUNTY,

BEAR RIVER, June 30, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserve.—This agency is located 1½ miles from the village of Bear River, and contains 1,600 acres, of which 48 is cultivated and 200 natural pasture; the remainder is second growth, chiefly hardwood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is 112, of whom 20 live in Weymouth. There have been 5 births and 10 deaths, and 6 have moved away.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians in this band with few exceptions has been good. Sanitary instructions have been observed, and in most cases the inside and outside of their dwellings are clean and tidy.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting, basket-making, fancy-work of different kinds, act as guides for sportsmen, as day labourers, and a few farm a little.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame, and are in good repair and comfortable.

Stock.—The stock consists of 3 cows.

Education.—They have one school-house on the reserve. The attendance is fairly good. The pupils learn quickly. The Indians are taking an interest in the school, and the advancement of education.

Religion.—All the Indians in this agency are Roman Catholics. They have a fine church on the reserve, where they assemble for religious services.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Temperance.—The Indians on this reserve are temperate. There has not been a case this year where an Indian has been under the influence of liquor. They are moral and law-abiding citizens.

I have, &c.,

JAS. H. PURDY,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,

GLENDALE, July 12, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserves.—This agency comprises two reserves, Whycocomagh, with an area of 1,555 acres, and Malagawatch, 1,200 acres.

Population.—During the year as many as 14 left the Whycocomagh reserve, so that the population there is now only 123. The people of Malagawatch number 49. The birth-rate at Whycocomagh was 40·7 per thousand, while the death-rate was 24. At Malagawatch the birth-rate was 41, and the death-rate 20.

Health.—The general health was good during the year. This year as usual the 'white plague' was in evidence.

Occupations.—Farming is becoming the main prop of support for a few families. Some girls hire out as domestics; some of the men as labourers. In the towns the latter have ample opportunity to earn a livelihood. Indian wage-earners are, to my mind, generally improvident. Bead-work, coopering, basket-making, fishing and such occupations are followed to some extent by nearly all.

Morals.—These Indians are a good class of people, but a few of them are trying to keep up with modern ideas and civilization, and one or two of them could afford to give their paler brothers a good handicap and have the innig.

I have, &c.,

DONALD McPHERSON,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF KING'S COUNTY,

STEAM MILLS, July 14, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserve.—The Indians of this agency are scattered throughout the county, there being but two families on the reserve, which contains about 9½ acres.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Vital Statistics.—The population is 74, a decrease of 4 during the year. There were 4 deaths, 2 births and 2 migrated.

Health.—The health of the Indians is good, there being no infectious disease among them.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics.

Occupations.—They do but little farming, depending on hunting, fishing, cooperating, basket-making, acting as guides, &c.

Temperance.—There is but little drinking among them.

Morals.—Their morals are good, and they are fairly industrious.

Education.—There are no Indian schools, the Indian children attending school with the white children.

I have, &c.,

C. E. BECKWITH,

Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,

MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,

SHEET HARBOUR, June 19, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.—These Indians reside at various points in Halifax county, viz., Elmsdale, Enfield, Wellington, Windsor Junction, Waverley, Bedford, Dartmouth and Sheet Harbour.

Health.—On the whole the general health has been fairly good. No epidemic or contagious diseases have occurred.

Census.—It is difficult to keep even an approximate census, because during the summer many Indians come from other parts of the province to live in the vicinity of and within Halifax county.

Buildings.—The camp has about disappeared, and all the Indians are housed in frame buildings, except the rovers in summer, who adhere to the camp.

Character of Season.—Considerable seeding is being done, particularly in the line of potatoes. In most sections special attention is given to gardening; all products are secured in good condition.

Haying Season.—Those carrying stock generally secure a sufficient supply of hay and fodder, bringing the stock through the winter in good condition.

Fishing.—The lakes and rivers in this county are noted for excellent trout and salmon fishing, being very valuable to the Indians; also moose in hunting season is a very valuable asset.

Hunting and Trapping.—Fur-bearing animals are plentiful, and much sought after by the Indians. Prices are good. The past winter being mild and there having been very little snow made easy access to prosecute their pursuits.

Education.—It is the same to-day as in past years, and it is difficult to educate the Indians into attending school.

Morality.—Generally the Indians are law-abiding and sober. The stringent law in force forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians has much to do with the general welfare, and prevents crime, which otherwise would no doubt be more frequent.

I have, &c.,

DANIEL CHISHOLM,

Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,

MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,

SHUBENACADIE, July 10, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserves.—The reserves now under my care consist of the Indian Brook reserve, in the eastern part of Hants county, where the greater part of the band reside, and where farming is being engaged in to a considerable extent; and the St. Croix reserve, situated in the western part of this same county, which is a piece of woodland, and on which no settlement has as yet been made.

Population.—The population now is 100, a decrease of 2 in the year.

Health.—The general health of the band during the year has been good, as there were no diseases of a contagious character, and but few deaths from any cause.

Occupations.—The Indians of this county are engaged in such occupations as farming, fishing, coopering, basket-making, and occasionally they hire out in the lumber camps.

Buildings.—All are living in comfortable dwellings, some of which are neat, and compare favourably with those of white men.

Education.—Although the school has been closed on account of the poor attendance, there is still the belief among many that, could the young generation be persuaded to attend the school, it would work out for them a different future from what would be the case if education were altogether neglected, and that they would enjoy privileges which their parents never were prepared to enjoy.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been no cases of drunkenness reported during the year, and their moral behaviour certainly is to be commended.

I have, &c.,

ALONZO WALLACE,

Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,

MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,

NEW GLASGOW, July 28, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserves.—The Indians of Pictou county have two reserves. The larger reserve has a fine sea-board location, near the entrance of Pictou harbour, and contains 200 acres of land, a portion of which is cultivated and under crop. Over two-thirds of the Indians live on this reserve. The other reserve is an island in Merigomish harbour. This island is deserted during the winter months, and the Indians camp on the adjacent mainland.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Tribe.—The Indians of these parts belong to the historic Miemac tribe, the aboriginal settlers of the maritime provinces, giving picturesque, descriptive Indian names to many rivers, lakes, mountains and indentations of the sea.

'The memory of the red man, how can it pass away,
When his names of music linger on each mount, and stream and bay.'

Vital Statistics.—The present population of the Indian reserves of the county of Pictou is 168. There were 4 births during the year, and 5 deaths, 4 of which were of infants. One left the reserve to settle in New Brunswick. The total population is thus 2 less than last year's. The infant mortality is thus very large among the Indians, and large it seems to be everywhere among the various multitudinous races of mankind. How will the infant life of the race be preserved is the universal problem.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, in general, has been good during the year. There was one adult death from consumption. They have been immune from any epidemic or contagious disease.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians make a living by farming, fishing, making baskets, pick-handles, and hiring out as labourers. They live from hand to mouth, are happy and contented, and die with visions of blissful immortality—the happy Indians.

Buildings.—The greater number possess frame buildings for dwellings, which are large and more comfortable than the camps of years gone by. There are a few barns on their land. There is a hall and a fine church on the Island reserve.

Education.—There is a good school in operation at the Fisher Grant reserve, which is well attended during the winter months, the children are intelligent.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics and have clung with unalterable fidelity to the ancient faith preached to their pagan forefathers by zealous missionaries from France, the beloved and historic black-robés.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are on the whole remarkably sober, honest and truthful. They take the pledge of total abstinence at their annual mission, on St. Ann's feast, and keep it, with very few exceptions, for the year.

I have, &c.,

J. D. MACLEOD,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF QUEEN'S AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,
CALEDONIA, August 24, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

Reserves.—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 Caledonia, in Queen's county. Those not residing on the reserves live by fishing, hunting, basket-making, and working in the lumber camps.

Population.—The population of this agency is 170—46 males and 44 females in Lunenburg county, and 43 males and 37 females in Queen's county.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been good. The sanitary regulations with regard to the buildings are well observed.

Education.—There is only one school in this agency at New Germany, Lunenburg county, the pupils of which are making good progress.

Religion.—All the Indians of this agency are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency, with few exceptions, are industrious and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES HARLOW,

Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,

MICMACS OF RICHMOND COUNTY,

BROOK VILLAGE, June 30, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

Reserve.—Chapel Island reserve is situated on the south side of Bras d'Or lake. It contains 1,200 acres of good land, 320 of which are under cultivation.

Population.—The population of the reserve is 123.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good during the past year. There have been 3 deaths, 2 of which were caused by consumption and 1 by stomach trouble. The sanitary regulations regarding dwelling-houses have been fairly observed.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians engage in farming more or less. Other pursuits followed by them are hunting, fishing, coopering, timbering and hiring out as labourers.

Education.—The school on the reserve has been well attended during the past year, and fair progress has been made.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on the whole are industrious and law-abiding, and year after year they are improving in their habits. Several are quite independent, and do not require any relief supplies.

Temperance and Morality.—They are all, without exception, of temperate habits, and their moral character is excellent.

I have, &c.,

JOHN FRASER,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Nova Scotia,
MICMACS OF SHELBOURNE COUNTY,
SHELBOURNE, July 2, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

Reserves.—There being no reserve in this agency, the Indians are scattered over the county.

Population.—The population of this agency is 29.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year there has been a great deal of sickness, but at the present time, with the exception of 2, the health of the Indians is fair. Two have died of consumption. Sanitary measures are well observed, whitewash being freely used. The houses present a clean and tidy appearance.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are fishing, hunting, and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are of logs and frame, and are kept in good repair.

Education.—Very few of the children attend school, as they reside quite a distance from the school-houses.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency are a law-abiding class of people. A few of the band are becoming from year to year more industrious. They are quite independent, and do not require much assistance. Others are very poor.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of one, they are all quite temperate.

I have, &c.,

JOHN HIPSON,

Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,
BADDECK, July 9, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this county, situate at Middle River, about one mile west of the village of Nyanza. It consists of 650 acres, 60 of which are in a good state of cultivation, 200 acres cleared but not under cultivation, and the remainder covered with a second growth of light timber. The soil generally is fertile, being especially adapted for raising hay.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Micmacs.

Vital Statistics.—The population is 100, comprising 26 men, 26 women, and 48 children and young people under twenty-one years.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on this reserve for the past year has been good. They observe sanitary regulations about their dwellings fairly well. During the present season all their dwelling-houses, outhouses and barns have been whitewashed with lime.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal pursuit is farming. A large number of the men are employed as labourers during the summer months. Cutting pit timber for the coal mines in the county of Cape Breton furnishes employment in the winter months for a large number of the Indians.

Education.—There is a good school on the reserve. The attendance was fair during the past year.

Religion.—The Indians are all Roman Catholics. There is no church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding class of people. There has been a marked improvement of recent years in their manner of living. They live in neat, comfortable dwelling-houses, and quite a few of them take pride in keeping their buildings in a neat and tidy manner. With the exception of a very few families, they seem to take quite an interest in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—I am happy to report that they are strictly temperate and moral in their habits.

I have, &c.,

A. J. MACDONALD,

Indian Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
MICMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
HIGGINS ROAD, July 5, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and tabular statement in connection with the Indians of Prince Edward Island for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, viz., Lennox Island reserve and the Morrell reserve. The former is an island in Richmond bay; it contains an area of 1,320 acres. The latter 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 284 souls.

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

Occupations.—The Indians make a living by farming, fishing, and by the manufacture of Indian wares. There was a great improvement in fishing this year. A good many more sail-boats were provided. They fish for cod in the summer season, and for oysters in the autumn.

Buildings.—The dwellings on the reserves are frame houses. Some of these are well finished outside and whitewashed with lime, having a neat appearance. The barns are also frame buildings.

Stock.—The Indians residing on the reserves keep horses, cows and pigs.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are well provided with ploughs and spring-tooth harrows; there are a few cultivators.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Education.—There is but one school, located on Lennox Island reserve, attended by 16 children, who are making fair progress.

Temperance.—On this subject I am pleased to be able to report that those residing on the reserves are very sober. As I reported last year, they organized a temperance society on Lennox island some years ago; it has done a great deal of good. Mr. Lemuel Bernard is the president. The members meet once a month.

I have, &c.,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

BIRTLÉ AGENCY,

BIRTLÉ, July 10, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

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, corn 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. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway will run through the reserve, along the valley of the Assiniboine river, and cross the Birdtail creek in a northwesterly direction. Beulah is the nearest post office, being 5 miles east.

OAK RIVER SIOUX BAND, NO. 58.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 9,700 acres, and is located about 8 miles north of Griswold, Man., 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 are 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

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

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 4 miles north of Pipestone, Man., a small town on a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway (Arcola branch). A branch line of the Canadian Northern railway (Carmen and Hartney sections) touches the northeast corner. The soil is a sandy loam, suitable for raising wheat, corn and roots of all kinds. There are about 1,050 acres suitable for cultivation. There are about 150 acres in wood, principally ash, elm, maple and poplar, and 1,500 acres in hay-lands. 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 are 10 acres in wood and the remainder is suitable for cultivation and pasture-land. Deloraine, Man., a small town on a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway (Lyleton branch), is the nearest town and post office.

KEESEEKOOWENIN'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 Clearwater lake, about 12 miles northeast of the reserve. The soil is a black loam and is 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, Man., is the nearest post office, being situated a short distance from the south boundary of the reserve.

WAYWAYSEECAPPO'S BAND, NO. 62.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 24,960 acres, and is located about 15 miles in a northeasterly direction from Birtle, and 5 miles west of Rossburn, Man. 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, Man., a small town on the Northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is 5 miles northeast from the reserve. The soil is a black sandy loam, with poplar bluffs and some scrub oak, and is well adapted for 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 8 miles north of Basswood, Man., a small village on the Canadian Pacific railway (Minnedosa

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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 haymeadows. 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.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—The population of each band is as follows:—

Birdtail Sioux Band, No. 57.	74
Oak River Sioux Band, No. 58.	268
Oak Lake Sioux Band, No. 59.	64
Turtle Mountain Sioux Band, No. 60.	10
Keeseeckoowenin's Band, No. 61.	138
Waywayseecappo's Band, No. 62.	175
Gambler's Band, No. 63.	13
Rolling River Band, No. 67.	98
Total population.	840

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency, during the year, has on the whole been good; tuberculosis was the principal cause of death amongst the young children. Grippe was prevalent on the reserve in the spring, but there were no deaths reported. In the spring, most of the Indians leave their houses and live in tents. All refuse that accumulates about their houses during the winter months is raked up and burned. Houses are, in most cases, lime-washed inside and out during the summer months. Their houses, with a few exceptions, are kept very clean. The majority of the Indians are clean about their persons, and take a pride in keeping themselves clean and well dressed.

Resources and Occupations.—The Sioux bands of this agency are nearly all good practical farmers, and with the exception of the very old men, make a good living, cultivating the soil and raising cattle and horses. They will have in crop, season 1906, wheat, 3,132 acres; oats, 551 acres; barley, 12 acres, and 73·50 acres in gardens, total, 3,768·50 acres.

These bands add to their earnings by the sale of fur, senega-root, fish, wild fruits, bead-work, baskets and mats, which command a good market, and for which good prices are obtained from the merchants in the vicinity of their reserves. The prospects are excellent for a record crop this season, 1906. The Saulteaux bands are not very good farmers, and have not the same determination as the Sioux, being more easily discouraged, and a death in a family will be an excuse to let their cultivated land lie fallow, and in most cases they will wander about gathering senega-root and visiting other reserves. There are a number, however, who are good farmers and are making progress. A number also work out as farm labourers, and some find employment on the river-drives in the spring. The farmers grow wheat and oats, raise cattle and horses. Nearly all heads of families have small gardens. A large number of these bands earn their living hunting, fishing, gathering senega-root, making baskets, mats and doing bead-work. Their principal source of income, however, is from the sale of furs and senega-root. Most of these Indians make a good living for themselves and families from the above industries, and prefer this way of making their living, as being less laborious than cultivating the soil. A number, however, are making efforts to cultivate the land, and in time, others will be compelled to do the same. The acreage cultivated this season, 1906, is as follows: wheat, 155 acres; oats, 560 acres; barley, 2 acres, and gardens, 27·25 acres; total, 744·25 acres, an increase over last season of 194·25 acres.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Buildings.—Most of the houses erected during the year have been good-sized ones, with shingled roofs, and several Indians have built frame ones. Stables have also been improved on all the reserves. The tendency of nearly all the Indians is to improve their houses and stables.

Stock.—Horses and cattle on all the reserves are in excellent condition. The bulls are well cared for, and the calf crop this season good. A large number of the Indians on the different reserves have suitable heavy horses to do their farm work, and this number is increasing. The past winter was most favourable for stock.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of the Sioux reserves are well equipped with the latest farm machinery, and have up-to-date sulky and gang-ploughs and binders, &c. They have two steam threshing-machines. All the machinery is their own property, and is paid for by the Indians themselves.

The Saulteaux are also very well equipped, and a number have their own implements. The department assists some of these bands with seed-drills and disc-harrows. Nearly all have wagons, bob-sleighs, mowers, horse-rakes, &c. Good care is taken of these farm implements, and in most cases implements are under cover.

Education.—There is one boarding and two day schools in this agency. The boarding school is situated in the town of Birtle, and has an attendance of 50. The progress made during the year by the pupils has been principally in speaking English, writing, reading, number work and drawing. The older girls have made progress in cooking, bread and butter making, sewing, &c. The staff is efficient and devoted to the work, which is the principal reason of the good work done in this institution.

The Okanase day school is on Keesekoowenin's reserve. The teacher is the Rev. James M. Macalister. The average attendance is between 4 and 5. Very little progress can be expected, as the attendance is too small; some little advancement is made, however, in reading and writing by the pupils who attend regularly. The Oak River Sioux day school has been closed part of the year, owing to the teacher leaving. It will be reopened during the summer, the Rev. J. Maggrah having been appointed as teacher.

There are a number of the Indians who take an interest in the education of their children, but I am sorry to report that the greater number are quite indifferent, and in many cases it takes considerable persuasion to induce their parents to send them to school instead of having them run wild about their reserves. A number of young people from this agency are attending the Elkhorn, Regina and Brandon industrial, and the Pine Creek and Cowessess boarding schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on the whole have made advancement and are getting better off each year, although some, who have met with reverses, i.e., death in their families, have gone back, having neglected to put in their usual crop this season. These no doubt will take hold again next year, and will surely make an effort to keep up with the more advanced members of their bands.

The acreage under crop has been increased, and the yield for the season of 1905 was largely in excess of the previous one, the figures being as follows: wheat, 50,858 bushels; oats, 26,033 bushels; barley, 366 bushels; corn, 268 bushels; potatoes, 3,358 bushels; and other roots, 646 bushels. This represents a money value of \$38,414, a substantial increase over last year. This showing is a practical proof of the progress being made by the Indians during the year, which I trust will continue.

The Indians are law-abiding, and on the whole industrious. There are a number, however, who are indolent, and will never settle down on the farm, but seem contented to live on their friends, earning an occasional dollar to buy themselves luxuries in the way of tea or tobacco. They seem quite contented to live in this way, and will never make farmers. A number are quite happy living the old life, hunting, trapping during the winter months, and gathering senega-root during the summer. Good wages have been made from these industries during the past year, and the Indians have lived well, and have been very comfortably clothed.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Temperance and Morality.—During the year there have been eight convictions against persons for selling intoxicants to Indians, and two convictions against Indians. Two Indians were fined for being drunk, and five received sentences of one month each in jail. One of the Indians convicted for selling to other Indians, being unable to pay the fine, was sentenced to three months in jail with hard labour. The other Indian paid his fine.

The majority of the Indians are not addicted to the use of liquor. A number, however, will take it whenever they can buy it, and in a great number of cases it is given to the Indians by disreputable white men, who frequent the attractions held all over Manitoba during the summer in the towns. These men are generally intoxicated, and if an Indian happens to be in their vicinity they pass the bottle for him to take a drink, and the Indian very seldom refuses. During the last four months of the year no cases have come under my notice. The heavy fines imposed in two of the cases in September, 1905, have had a good effect, and the Indians of the Saulteaux bands have so far kept themselves clear from charges on this head. The morality of the Indians in this agency is good; of course there are exceptions, as there are in every community, but on the whole, under the circumstances in which they live, they are to be commended for their general good conduct.

Crops.—The weather conditions for the season of 1906, were favourable, and the land was in splendid condition for seeding. There was a good rain fall on the night of May 24, 1906, and wheat was up above ground about three inches. The weather was cold for about a week in May, with light frosts, but no damage was done to growing crops. In June and July the growth was rapid, grain being well headed out, and the prospects are very bright for a good crop. Wheat-cutting will commence about the second week in August.

General Remarks.—The year just closed has been very encouraging. The crops harvested, season 1905, were excellent and the yield of grain and roots was above the average. Good prices were realized and the Indians expended the money judiciously. A good many old accounts were paid off, and good serviceable clothing purchased, and provision made for the winter's food-supply. Marked advancement has been made during the year, which, I am sure, will continue. A number of ex-pupils of the industrial schools have been assisted by the department in the purchase of teams of horses, harness and also lumber to build houses. In most cases the young men have made a fair start in farming, having from 10 to 45 acres in wheat this season, 1906. The training received in the schools will be of great value to them, and these young men should be, in time, the most prosperous and advanced on their reserves.

The annual meeting of the Indian Y.M.C.A., Sioux bands, was held on the Oak River Sioux reserve, Griswold, Man., from June 20 to 23, 1906. The meeting was well attended, and I believe good work is being done by the Association. The Birdtail Sioux congregation of the Presbyterian Church, gave as their contribution for the year, \$175.36 to missions.

There has been no change in the staff, all have been faithful in the discharge of their duties, and have assisted materially in the work of the agency. The missionaries on the reserves have continued in their assistance in the advancement of the Indians under our united charges.

I have, &c.,

G. H. WHEATLEY,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,

SELKIRK, August 1, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Clandeboye agency for the year ended June 30, 1906.

The agency comprises three bands, viz.: St. Peters, Brokenhead River, and Fort Alexander.

ST. PETERS BAND.

Reserve.—St. Peters reserve lies along the Red river, extending back 4 miles on each side, giving it an approximate width of about 8 miles. It has a river frontage of about 12 miles from north to south, and contains 80 square miles. Each side of the river is divided into the 'inner' and 'outer' 2 miles. The inner 2 miles is subdivided into lots varying in width from three to six chains, and extending back from the river-bank 2 miles. The outer 2 miles on the west side is subdivided into sections, and these again into legal subdivisions. The outer 2 miles on the east side has as yet not been so subdivided. The dwelling-houses and other buildings are all situated along and facing the river. Very few are settled back on the outer 2 miles. Those that have settled there appear to have done better, as they have made stock and more grain to sell, devoting themselves almost entirely to farming. The land in its primitive state was either bush-land or open swamp. There have been no extensive clearings made. A few acres have been cleared around where the buildings are located. The open swamp is situated on the north end of the reserve, and makes splendid hay-grounds for the Indians. The land is a loam, with a clay subsoil.

Population.—The population of the St. Peters reserve is 1,159.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness in the agency during the year. On St. Peters reserve there were a number of cases of diphtheria in September, and again in January and February; but owing to the effective quarantine established by the medical officer, Dr. Steep, the outbreaks were confined to just a few families. There are many old people on this reserve—two women who have overtaken the century mark. A large number of both men and women have passed the allotted span of life of three-score years and ten. They require some attention from both the medical officer and the agent. Their sons and daughters have families of their own, and are usually themselves well up in years, so that the department is very frequently called upon to assist these aged people, particularly during the winter season. The Dynevor hospital contributes somewhat towards the maintenance of the sick on this reserve.

Occupations.—The season was favourable for the seeding, growth and maturing of crops; but there is a very slight increase in the acreage under cultivation. Those living along the river frequent the town of Selkirk, gaining a somewhat precarious sustenance working at the mills or other employment as labourers. Some work at the fisheries at the lake or on the boats. Those who follow these employments are as a class not very careful of their earnings. The department, at the request of the St. Peters Indians, last year built 7 miles of heavy barbed wire fence along the north and east boundary of the reserve, and inclosed a large area of good hay-land. The country lying adjacent to the reserve is thickly populated, and the settlers' cattle made this hay-land ~~their~~ pasturage. As a result of the protection afforded by the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

fence, hundreds of tons of hay were saved to the Indians. During the winter of 1906 the market of Selkirk was almost entirely supplied by hay brought in by the St. Peters Indians, from which they derived a large revenue. During the winter of 1906 permission was given by the department to cut and sell dry wood. Three thousand five hundred cords were cut and marketed, for which they obtained an average of \$2 a cord.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses and stables, with three exceptions, are built of logs, but are shingled, and present a very tidy appearance.

Stock.—There are 163 horses on St. Peters, of which over 100 are brood mares. The selling of horses affords some considerable revenue. There are over 500 head of cattle, over 200 of which are milch cows. As pasturage and hay are plentiful and material for stabling easily obtained, the stock is generally wintered in good condition.

Farm Implements.—Those that are farming are gradually acquiring such implements as are necessary for their work. A few brush-breakers have been distributed on the reserve, and are a great assistance to the Indians in their endeavours to break up and cultivate new land. These ploughs are useful only in breaking, but are passed around from one to another. The cost of these is too much, however, for the limited use to which they can be put. The St. Peters Indians are well supplied with wagons, sleighs, mowers and rakes. A few have binders. One firm states that it sells on an average about \$2,000 worth of implements yearly to the Indians of the St. Peters reserve.

Education.—There are five day schools on this reserve. The South St. Peters school, Miss Ridgeway, teacher, holding a second-class certificate, is situated in the south end of the reserve, and is well attended. The Muckle's Creek school, Mrs. Fitzgerald, teacher, is situated on the western boundary of the reserve, and has a very low average attendance. This is owing to the fact that there are but few children in the neighbourhood. Those that are there attend very regularly. The Trindle Chapel, or North St. Peters school, has a low attendance from the same cause. The Harper school is situated in a more densely populated part of the reserve, but the children are divided in numbers between this school and the Roman Catholic school about half a mile distant on the same side of the river. The Harper school is under the charge of Peter Harper, who had his training in St. Paul's industrial school; and the Roman Catholic school is under Miss Fitzgerald, a graduate of St. Mary's Academy. The Red river militates against regular attendance at these schools along the river, for it is often unsafe for children to cross in small skiffs and canoes, and in the spring and fall altogether impossible. The Roman Catholic school was thoroughly repaired within the year by the department.

Characteristics and Progress.—Measured by the material progress of the surrounding settlers, the Indian has not advanced as rapidly as his well-wishers had hoped for. The Indian of St. Peters has become the hewer of wood and drawer of water to the white man. The weekly or monthly payment of wages and the credit allowed him in the meantime in the small stores or trading posts connected with the various industries with which he may be employed attracts him away from any effort at agriculture, and from the reserve. The St. Peters Indians as a class are good labourers, and expert with the ordinary implements of industry; handy men on boats and steamers. Last year one held the position of master on a large steamer, and another on a smaller steamer, while many hold subordinate positions. But whatever their success may be as wage-earners, frugality is characteristic of very few. The men who leave the reserve for employment are associated in work with white men, which association, while they learn to be good workmen, is not conducive to their moral elevation, and they become accustomed to all the privileges and license indulged in by those with whom they are. Evil habits formed away from the reserve they bring back with them, and living as they do so closely adjacent to a town like Selkirk, with its population of 3,000 people, and where there are many who by lifelong

acquaintance are in sympathy with many of those on the reserve, it is a difficult matter for the officers of the law to maintain as strict surveillance as one would wish. The band as a whole is fairly law-abiding, intemperance being the principal offence. Some are fairly well off, but many are poor, possessing nothing but what they earn, and spending it as soon as earned.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indian cannot be judged, nor his conduct measured from the meridian of morality drawn for the white man. Out of a population of about 1,300, there are not many drunkards, and the band may be said to be temperate. The police court record shows that a number of St. Peters Indians come before the local magistrate, but there is a repetition in the names, and such constitute a small percentage of the population. There are others who drink, but they do it slyly, and manage to keep out of the hands of the officers of the law. There would appear to be much immorality among the women. The police court records in Winnipeg contain the names of a few. The trouble lies in the women seeking other associates than are found among their own people, but who are more aggressive, and they become the victims of their own vanity.

BROKENHEAD BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies along the Brokenhead river, near the mouth. It contains 21.90 square miles. It is covered for the most part by dense poplar bush, especially along the river bank. There is some marsh-land along its western side.

Population.—The population, according to the pay-sheet at the last annuity payments, is 166.

Health and Sanitation.—This reserve has had its own share of sickness, though it has had very few deaths. In the spring, during the months of March and April, it was visited by an epidemic of scarlet fever and measles. Those who live in their houses the year round keep them clean.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and gathering snake-root are the principal employments of the men in this band. A few of the younger men go away as labourers. There is practically no land tilled. A few have gardens, and these this season look well. Last season the potato crop was destroyed by the potato bug. It was the first time the Indians had been visited by this plague and they failed to deal with it successfully, and as a result the whole crop was destroyed. This season the potato crop was good, as the bugs had been watched and destroyed. On account of a bar which has formed this last few years at the mouth of the Brokenhead river, and which has prevented the fish tugs entering the river, fishing as an industry has dwindled and the fish station and freezer erected there some years ago has fallen into ruin. Those of the band who fish have to go to the lake, away from their homes and families. For this reason they do not work as steadily as they could if the conditions were different. These Indians all still want to follow the occupation of their forefathers, but the rapid settlement of the land all around this reserve within the last five years has practically driven out all wild animals. A few moose, deer, bear and other wild animals occasionally are found. The stringent game laws of the province deter the Indian from the free pursuit of these animals. These laws are the burden of a continuous complaint from the Indians. The object of the game laws has been repeatedly explained to them, and the disappearance of the buffalo through the absence of such laws has been held up to them as an exemplification of the necessity for such protection, and they are being urged to raise cattle as a surer method of supplying themselves with food.

Buildings.—The houses are all log walls and shingled roofs. During the year 1905 15 houses were built on the reserve, to take the place of many old huts.

Stock.—There is no stock worth mentioning on the reserve. Three or four have some cows and horses.

Farm Implements.—As there is no farming here, there are no implements. The department supplied them with a wagon this year, as there was nothing of the kind

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

on the reserve. This can be used to haul wood to the school and to the church and for themselves, also for hauling hay. They have been supplied this year with a brush breaker, and they have promised to make a start at getting some land cleared up and broken for next season.

Education.—There is one day school on the reserve, under the auspices of the Church of England, with Mrs. (Rev.) R. E. Coates, the wife of the missionary, in charge. She takes great interest in her work, and, if the children are not at school, makes it a point to ascertain the cause. As a missionary the Rev. Mr. Coates has clothing sent him for distribution, and thus warm clothing is assured to many who otherwise would be unable to obtain it. The average attendance is high. The school building was thoroughly repaired this year by the department.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is governed still by old Indian customs. There are still many of them pagans, and many who are nominally Christians are under the influence of paganism. At the last annuity payment one young girl was brought before the chief on the charge, laid by one who was nominally a Christian, of having had in her possession 'bad medicine.' It was found that she had had in her possession a small piece of wood about an inch long, carefully wrapped in many cloths, and tied carefully with many strings. She was allowed to go on a reprimand, and the little piece of wood was taken out by one of the councillors, who after building a fire carefully burned it. They have made very little progress, and at some seasons of the year the whole band was in want.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have not been addicted to intemperance, but the close settlement on all sides of them is compelling them to mingle more with white men. There are now villages within a few miles of them, whereas a few years ago Selkirk was the nearest town, with which the reserve was connected by roads that at some seasons of the year were impassable, and always difficult. In this way they were more or less isolated. There was an outbreak of intemperance this year, not on the reserve, but while away gathering and marketing snake-root. Everything has since quieted down.

FORT ALEXANDER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated along on both sides of the Winnipeg river at its mouth, and contains an area of 37·04 square miles. It is covered with heavy timber on the north side of the river, and on the south side along the river bank. The Winnipeg river possesses a characteristic common to many rivers in this country, and that is a high bank receding from the river. Channels have to be cut through the bank to allow the water from the interior swamps to drain into the river. This reserve was subdivided by Mr. Lestock Reid, D.L.S., into ten-chain lots.

Population.—The population of this band according to the last census was 478.

Health and Sanitation.—The people of this reserve were visited heavily during the months of March and April by an epidemic of scarlet fever and measles. The department, however, sent prompt relief, and the medical officer of the department was stationed there for two months until all danger of further contagion had passed. Thirty deaths occurred on the reserve, though all were not treaty Indians. There were twenty cases in the boarding school, but good care and attention brought all the pupils through safely except one, who died of other complications, and all the pupils were at their school work in two weeks. There was of course much distress through destitution, but the department placed the matter in the hands of the medical officer, and none were allowed to suffer for lack of food.

Occupations.—The people of this reserve depend largely upon hunting and fishing as a means of livelihood. There are no settlements at the north of them, and game is more abundant. We were informed that the Hudson's Bay Company last season purchased from the Fort Alexander Indians over \$6,000 worth of fur. This does not represent their total earnings. There are three other traders in the vicinity, all of whom buy fur. There is also a great deal brought in to the fur buyers in Sel-

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

kirk and Winnipeg. They occupy themselves during the summer at the fisheries. Fish tugs call there regularly for fish. During the winter of 1905-6 they were given permission by the department to cut and sell ties, from which was realized by the Indians over \$3,000. A few of the Indians go to Lake du Bonnet and work at the lumber mills, or such other employment as they are able to obtain there.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are of the usual type, log walls and shingle roofs.

Stock.—The statistics show but very few cattle and horses. Even if they had stock to sell, it would be difficult to get it to market. An effort is being made to encourage them to have sufficient to supply themselves with meat and milk.

Farm Implements.—There are three wagons on this reserve, a few sleighs, mowers and rakes. It is a difficult matter for an Indian to gather sufficient means to purchase a wagon, but wagons and ploughs are his first necessities in any attempt at agriculture. The cost of sleighs is quite within his limit, and as there is a growing demand for the wood on the reserve, should they be permitted to sell it, no doubt in a few years there will be a number of sleighs purchased on that reserve.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve on one side of the river under the Church of England, and in charge of Miss Spence, who has had her training in one of the industrial schools. It was well attended during the winter until the epidemic broke out in March, when the medical officer closed the school until July 1. There is a good boarding school, conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, with an attendance of 45 pupils. The building is in every way modern, being steam-heated, lighted with gas, good plumbing, with water throughout the building. They have a fine garden in connection with the school, in which abundance of all kinds of vegetables is grown and cared for by the pupils. The school is well conducted, and the pupils are clean, alert and making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. They have not made much progress in gathering together stock, implements or other evidences of wealth, but there are none of them except a few old people absolutely poor. The reserve appears to be divided into what they themselves designate as the French and the Indians. The members of the French end are more ambitious and industrious, but at the same time are apt to avail themselves of liberties indulged in only by white men.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have not had until within the last few years many opportunities to indulge themselves in the use of intoxicants. Of late there has been more communication between the Winnipeg river district and the outside world. Before that they were more isolated. Such communication brings with it the usual difficulty.

Improvements.—Last year the Indians, under the direction of the department, built 6 miles of road through the reserve along the south or west side of the river. It required a clearing through a dense wood fifty feet in width. The trees were all cut even with the ground, thus making safe driving anywhere in the clearing. There were also built twelve bridges with proper approaches. This road was not only a help to the Indians during construction, but is a help to them at all times in their communication with one another. It is also much appreciated by the settlers along the Winnipeg river, who are now enabled to get in and out of their own settlement.

I have, &c.,

J. O. LEWIS,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY,
NORWAY HOUSE, KEEWATIN, July 3, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the Norway House agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, together with inventory of government property in my charge on that date.

The agency now comprises 12 reserves, and they are, for the most part, located along the 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, Cross Lake and Grand Rapids. Of these, Fisher River, Jackhead and Grand Rapids 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 shore of the lake. Norway House is about 25 miles down the Nelson river from the north end of Lake Winnipeg, and Cross Lake is about 60 miles further down the same river; all the other reserves are to be found along the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. Grand Rapids reserve, on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, formerly was attached to the Pas agency, but has been recently added to the Norway House agency.

The population of these reserves at the time of the annuity payments, in 1905, and the area of each reserve, was as follows:—

Black River reserve, population, 62, being just the same as in the previous year; the area of the reserve is 2,000 acres.

Hollowwater reserve, population, 99; the area of the reserve is 3,316 acres.

Bloodvein reserve, population, 57; the area of the reserve is 3,369 acres.

Fisher River reserve, population, 413; area, 9,000 acres.

Jackhead reserve, population, 67; area, 2,860 acres.

Berens River reserve, population, 298; area, 7,400 acres.

Poplar River reserve, population, 149; area of reserve, 3,800 acres.

Norway House reserve, population, 523; the area of the reserve is 10,340 acres.

Cross Lake reserve, population, 335; the area of this reserve is 7,760 acres.

Little Grand Rapids reserve, population, 137; the area of the reserve is 4,920 acres.

Pekangekum reserve, population, 114; the area of the reserve is 2,080 acres.

Grand Rapids reserve, population, 117; area of reserve, 4,646 acres.

Physical Features.—The conditions that obtain on this agency are entirely different from what are found on the western prairies from Winnipeg to the Rocky mountains. The whole country is given up to rock and muskeg; the muskeg being depressions or pockets on the surface of the rock, with no drainage. There is practically no agricultural or ranching land. Indians do not, and never can, make a living off the soil in the sense that this is true of the prairie country to the southwestward. All must live on the water-front, as no wells could be dug inland. Here and there along the shores of lakes and the banks of streams, are small patches of soil from one to six feet deep, on top of the rock, and upon these patches Indians build their homes and have small garden patches, which latter are of great assistance to them. But the Indian of this northern country earns his living almost entirely by hunting, trapping and fishing. A limited number of men find employment at good wages in the lumber camps around Lake Winnipeg. In the past the Indian has had, and even yet has, an easy and comfortable living from the pursuits above mentioned. But the fishing industry has been so industriously prosecuted by the large companies that it is fast

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

playing out, and where, in the past, the Indian had only to put in his net in front of his door over night to secure an abundance, he is now unable to get anything, and is finding it most difficult to supply his own table, not to speak of the feeding of his dogs, and these latter are an absolute essential to living in this north land. Were the fur-bearing animals suddenly to become scarce for a period of years—in the light of past history a not improbable event—then there would at once be acute destitution among these people. Viewed from the stand-point of the welfare of the Indian, it seems regrettable that measures cannot be taken for the better protection of these northern waters.

Tribes.—The Swampy Crees and the Saulteaux are the two tribes to which the Indians of this agency belong.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the bands comprising the Norway House agency has been good throughout the year. There is perhaps less than the average amount of scrofula found there. Tuberculosis of the lungs is all too prevalent still, although the Indians are beginning to learn how infectious it is and are more careful.

At Black River and Hollowwater there was a slight outbreak of measles and scarlet fever last spring. A few deaths occurred. Dr. Steep was sent out from Winnipeg, and was successful in his treatment.

Occupations.—As has already been stated, these Indians are dependent upon hunting, trapping and fishing as a means of earning a livelihood. A few cattle are kept on most of the reserves, and at Fisher River, the most desirable reserve in the agency, about 300 head of cattle are kept, as well as a number of horses. Adjacent to this reserve there is a considerable quantity of hay-land, and pastureage is good on the reserve, so that their cattle are a great help to the Indians of this reserve.

Buildings.—The class of buildings throughout the agency is very fair. Logs suitable for building purposes are abundant everywhere. Nearly all buildings now erected have from two to three rooms. Houses are well lighted and ventilated, and on most of the reserves only shingle-roofed houses are now being erected.

Education.—A number of children from this agency are educated in the Brandon and St. Paul's industrial schools. At Norway House is a boarding school for the accommodation of 50 pupils, and it is always more than full. In addition there are on all the reserves, except Pegangekum, day schools. I regret not being able to report more favourably on the success of these day schools. In most cases good teachers are provided, and comfortable and well furnished school-houses have been erected. But the necessarily nomadic habits of these hunters and trappers make it very difficult to get anything like regular attendance on the part of the children, who with their mothers must follow the head of the family in his wanderings.

Religion.—At Jackhead, at Bloodvein, at Little Grand Rapids and at Pekangekum, the Indians are still for the most part pagan, and it naturally follows that these are the least progressive bands in the agency. Most of the Indians of all the other reserves are, nominally at least, Christians. The Methodist body has been in occupation here for a great many years, and naturally has a strong following. The Anglicans and the Roman Catholics have also missions on several of the reserves, and have each a goodly number of members and adherents.

Characteristics and Progress.—In pursuit of their calling, these Indians are industrious, and up to the present have made a good living, but it seems entirely foreign to Indian nature to make any provision for the future. Yet they live a simple and for the most part a contented life. Naturally here one does not look for much progress. Hunters and trappers they have always been, and hunters and trappers, and nothing more, they must remain so long as they reside in this region.

Temperance and Morality.—Naturally on most of the reserves comprised in my agency, the Indians are not so exposed to temptation in the matter of intoxicants as are those in more civilized parts, which perhaps fully accounts for the fact that here we have comparatively little trouble from this cause. From a moral standpoint there

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

is still considerable room for improvement, although in this respect too we profit by our isolation in the immunity it affords from the contamination of the worst element which always infests centres of civilization.

General.—The conditions that have prevailed throughout the year have on the whole been pleasing. We have been free from any serious sickness, we have enjoyed a fair amount of prosperity, and there has been no destitution, to my knowledge, that has not been relieved. We have been practically free from crime throughout the year, and generally, law and order have prevailed. The presence of Sergeant Smith, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, at my headquarters at Norway House, has been of much assistance to me. On these out-posts, where so much depends upon the individual man, and where there can be practically no supervision, the police department is to be congratulated upon having at its disposal such men as Sergeant Smith. I have again to acknowledge gratefully the courtesy and ready assistance extended to me by officials of the Hudson's Bay Company, and also the kind hospitality shown me by the missionaries on the various reserves, during my travels.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

NEIL GILMOUR,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

PAS AGENCY,

THE PAS, SASK., June 30, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Pas agency for the year ended June 30, 1906.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band has an area of 4,646 acres, and is situated on the banks of the Saskatchewan river, at the point where it empties into Lake Winnipeg. It contains a considerable amount of soil suitable for cultivation, but hay and timber cover the greater portion.

Population.—The population of this band last August was 117.

Health and Sanitation.—Although there has been no serious disease amongst the Indians of this band, there has been considerable sickness of various kinds, particularly amongst the children and young people. With few exceptions their premises are kept tidy, and they are clean in their habits and housekeeping.

Occupations.—This band has the advantage of obtaining employment at the fisheries on Lake Winnipeg and Cedar lake. Most of them have small gardens, and a few cattle.

Buildings.—There has been a steady improvement in nearly all their dwellings here. Most of their houses have two rooms and an upstairs and many of the roofs are covered with cedar shingles.

Education.—There is a good day school on this reserve. The attendance and progress is better than formerly, nearly all the pupils understand and many of them can converse in English.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been no complaints or even reports of any intemperance or immorality amongst these Indians during the year.

CHEMAWAWIN BAND.

Reserve.—This band occupies 3,040 acres adjoining Cedar lake. Parts of it are covered with timber, and some seasons considerable quantities of hay could be procured, but the greater part of it is limestone.

Population.—At last treaty payments there were 161 individuals belonging to this band.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the health of this band has been fairly good. These Indians are slowly but steadily improving in the art of house-keeping.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting form the main employment. Only a few have small gardens, and stock-raising is not attempted.

Buildings.—A few years ago there were no buildings here worthy the name of a house, but now there are quite a few comfortable houses, with shingle roofs, and several under construction.

Education.—The day school on this reserve has been fairly well attended during the year, and the progress fairly satisfactory.

Temperance and Morality.—I am not aware of any cases of intemperance or immorality occurring here during the year.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—At the south end of Moose lake the 145 members of this band occupy 6,342 acres, a considerable portion of which is good arable and hay-land, the remainder is made up of woodland and swamp.

Health and Sanitation.—During the winter months there was a great deal of sickness in this band and quite a number of old people died.

The sanitary regulations are fairly well attended to and there is improvement in their ways of living.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are their only means of support here. Only a few cultivate small gardens, and although it is an ideal place for keeping cattle, they have no desire to have any.

Buildings.—Owing to the fact of their living away from the reserve for a good part of the year, they have not paid much attention to their buildings; but lately they have shown signs of a change, and quite a few buildings are in course of construction.

Education.—So far the members of this band have shown but little interest in the education of their children, and with irregular attendance, little progress can be expected.

Temperance and Morality.—Until the last few years, there was no opportunity for this band to acquire intoxicants; but now since the lake has been opened for commercial fishing and a regular traffic carried on to and from the railroad, there is ample opportunity for those who have the means and are so inclined, to get all the liquor they want. The standard of morality, which was never very high in this band, is not likely to improve under these circumstances.

THE PAS BAND.

Reserve.—The 8,128 acres in this reserve are located near the centre of the agency, about one-fifth of which is located on the south and the remainder on the north side of the great Saskatchewan river.

The Hudson's Bay railroad, which is now under construction, crosses the river here and runs right through the reserve. A railway station is located on the south side.

The land is not adapted for extensive farming operations. The small patches that have been cultivated consist of rich alluvial soil and raise good crops. A large portion is wooded and there is an abundance of pasture and hay-land.

The agency headquarters are located within the limits of this reserve.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Population.—At treaty payments last year this band had a population of 415.

Health and Sanitation.—For many years this band has kept clear of epidemics and contagious diseases. Their houses and persons from a sanitary point of view are steadily improving, but still there is all the year through a certain amount of sickness, upon which remedial and preventive measures seem to have no effect so far as a reduction of the death-rate is concerned.

Occupations.—The principal source from which this band obtains a living is fishing and hunting. Good crops of potatoes are grown every year, and some have a few cattle. Quite a number have gone to work on the railroad this summer, and are getting good wages.

Buildings.—There seems to be a general desire for larger and better buildings. Quite a few have very good houses already, and many others are following the example.

Stock.—This band has not made a success of stock-raising in the past for several reasons, and perhaps the circumstances under which they were situated would have had the same effect on any other community, but now with the advent of the railway, which has done so much to open up other remote parts of the country, we expect that not only the cattle but many other latent industries will be opened up, the inevitable result of which will be a period of growth and prosperity.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, one on the south and the other on the north side of the river. Of late years the parents have taken more interest in the education of their children, and consequently there has been better average attendance and a steadier progress.

Temperance and Morality.—It will to some extent be satisfactory if the sober and moral condition of this band remains as good in future as it has been in the past.

SHOAL LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—At the foot of the Pas mountain this band occupies 2,240 acres, some of which is suitable for cultivation. With a large extent of pasture and hay-land, it is an ideal place for cattle-ranching.

Population.—The band has a population of only 70.

Health and Sanitation.—Since the outbreak of small-pox four years ago, this band has had exceptionally good health. Their houses and premises are always clean when visited.

Occupations.—They raise large crops of potatoes here, and have a few cattle; but hunting is their principal occupation.

Buildings.—The village being surrounded with a belt of spruce timber, they have but little trouble in getting all the building material required. Their houses are well built, comfortable and commodious.

Stock.—This reserve has hay and pasture enough for several hundred head of cattle, but being so isolated and far from an outlet, there has been no inducement to increase the herd beyond their own requirements.

Education.—All the children here attend the day school until they are 9 or 10 years old, when they begin to think they have got all the education necessary, and, being out of reach of civilization, they neither know the benefit nor feel the want of it.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are in no way exposed to the temptation of the liquor habit; and I have not heard of any cases of immorality amongst them.

RED EARTH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve also lies at the foot of the Pas mountain, on the banks of the Carrot river, about 10 miles further west than Shoal lake. It has an area of 4,769 acres, most of which is well adapted for mixed farming.

Population.—On September 7 last year this band had a population of 123.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been better this last year than for some years past. These people live a good deal in tents, and their principal house-cleaning consists of moving camp.

Occupations.—These Indians have large gardens and raise excellent crops of potatoes, upon which they depend for a living between the hunting seasons.

Stock.—The few cattle which they have on this reserve seem to be more trouble than benefit to them, and until a radical change takes place, very little interest will be taken in stock-raising.

Education.—The day school here has been kept supplied with a teacher for many years, but outside of issuing supplies to the destitute and biscuits to the children that go to school, the Indians have no further use for him, and so long as they remain so isolated and self-willed as they are, very little change may be expected.

Temperance and Morality.—Their isolation has a beneficial effect so far as their good behaviour is concerned. Their conduct in this respect has so far been exemplary.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve, with its 4,025 acres, extends from the banks of the Saskatchewan river to the shores of Cumberland lake. The land is generally poor, with very little fit for cultivation.

Population.—The population of this band is 165.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band is never very good, and their roving and unsettled habits are not conducive to much improvement.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and boating form the chief employments of this band.

Buildings.—The majority of this band spend the most of their time away from the reserve, and very little attention is paid to improvements of any kind. The few that do live permanently on the reserve have comfortable dwellings.

Education.—These Indians do not look on the education of their children as being of any importance, and the few that send their children to school do so to please the ministers of the church or officers of the department more than anything else.

Temperance and Morality.—There are only a few of this band that would go out of their way to get liquor, and their circumstances prohibit them from obtaining much of it. Their moral standing is about on a level with the other communities similarly circumstanced.

PETER BALLENDINE'S BAND.

This band is not located on a reserve, neither have they any permanent place of residence. They are all hunters, and are scattered over a very large extent of country, and from appearances seem to make a better living than most of their brethren to the south.

They meet once a year at Pelican Narrows to receive their annuities.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH COURTNEY,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, July 16, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah agencies for the year ended June 30, 1906.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Treaty No. 1.

Reserves.—This agency comprises five reserves.

Roseau River reserve, situated at the confluence of the Roseau and Red rivers, has an area of about 5,670 acres. The reserve is well adapted for both grain-growing and stock-raising, the soil being rich and plenty of hay being available. Last year a good crop of grain and hay was harvested. This year the crops are looking splendid, and if no untoward circumstances arise should produce an excellent yield. There is enough wood for fuel and timber for small buildings along the streams.

Roseau River Rapids reserve is situated on the Roseau river, about 18 miles from the mouth. Its area is about 2,080 acres. The reserve is well adapted for grain-growing, and there is excellent pasture on the land recently purchased. The grain and hay crops last year were both good, and this year also promise well.

Long Plain reserve is situated on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township 10, range 8, west of the 1st meridian, about 15 miles southwest of Portage la Prairie. It has an area of 10,816 acres. The reserve contains some good farming land, though some of it is light. Last year a good crop was harvested, and this year the crops also look well. The reserve is well wooded, though the forest is being depleted, and fires last year went through and destroyed considerable timber.

Swan Lake reserve, situated in township 5, range 11, west of the 1st meridian, contains 9,634 acres. It is situated on the north side of Swan lake, in a good grain-producing district, and as both hay and water are available in plenty, the reserve is also well adapted for stock-raising. Last year the crop of grain and hay was good. This year there has been a good deal of rain, which has retarded haying; but if the weather becomes more favourable, a good crop will be secured. The grain crop was slightly frozen in May, but rain coming shortly afterwards, the crop has progressed favourably, and now promises a good yield.

Indian Gardens reserve is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine river. It comprises section 11, township 9, range 9, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 640 acres. The land is first-class for arable purposes, but there is no wood and very little hay. The crop last year was good. This year it appears to be fair, though some of it is very weedy.

Population.—The population of the different bands is as follows: Roseau, including the Rapids, 164; Long Plain, 131; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, 94; making a grand total of 389.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians this year has been good. There have been no epidemics, and they appear to be in about the usual health.

On all the reserves the usual sanitary precautions of cleaning up and burning refuse have been taken. Nearly all the Indians move into tents in the spring, and their migratory habits secure them the benefit of natural sanitation and prevent an

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

accumulation of dirt and filth. An improvement in the health of the Indians is always apparent with the advent of these improved conditions each spring.

Occupations.—Both grain-growing and stock-raising to a certain extent are carried on on the Roseau River reserve. The farming operations are not being carried on as systematically and successfully as could be desired. Steady work necessary to successful agriculture appears to be contrary to Indian nature, and their progress has not been so much as the assistance and instruction which they have received would warrant. The Indians can always obtain work from the settlers, and the stated cash return appears to be more attractive to them than the returns which would be obtained by the successful cultivation of their own land. At Roseau Rapids the same condition obtains. Grain-growing is principally carried on here, and unfortunately the crop appears to be very weedy. It is also to be regretted that stock-raising is not carried on here more extensively. The pasture-land is excellent, and there is plenty of hay. There are some good cattle, but the herds are not increasing very fast, though in some individual cases there are very good herds. Failure to breed systematically, and to give careful attention to the stock, is responsible for the slow progress manifested.

At Swan Lake reserve there was a noticeable improvement since my first inspection last year. Both grain-growing and stock-raising are being carried on with considerable success, and with a little more steadiness and systematic work this band could be independent without difficulty.

On the Indian Garden reserve there is no stock, as there is not sufficient hay available. Grain-growing only is carried on, with indifferent success. It might be well if this band were moved to a locality where hay would be available and where stock-raising could be carried on successfully.

On Long Plain reserve, with a few exceptions, little interest is manifested in agriculture, and it is almost impossible to induce the members of this band to attend to their crops properly. There are a few plots which present a very fair appearance, but very few. This is to be regretted, as the band includes plenty of young able-bodied men, and the land is good.

The Indians on all the reserves are generally in fairly comfortable circumstances. They make considerable money from hunting, fishing, picking berries, gathering snake-root, &c., and they can readily obtain work at good wages.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—With few exceptions, the houses and stables are built of logs, with the old pole and mud roof. The houses have nearly all lumber floors, and shingle roofs are also becoming more numerous. At Swan Lake and Roseau reserves there is quite an improvement apparent.

The cattle are fairly well taken care of, and not as many were lost last year as formerly. With more systematic breeding, the herds would increase much more rapidly. There are some very good herds, but the number is comparatively small. It is noticeable, however, that with the increase of the herd, the interest taken also increases, and it is seldom that those with the largest herds fail to make provision for them, though there is frequently a scarcity with those who have only two or three animals. A large number of calves are lost every year through lack of attention.

Except in a few instances they are well supplied with implements and tools.

Education.—There are two schools in this agency, one at Swan Lake, in charge of Mrs. Kate Cameron, and one at Roseau Rapids, in charge of Miss McMahon. At Swan Lake the attendance is very small and irregular, and the progress not encouraging. At Roseau Rapids the attendance is larger and more regular and satisfactory progress is being made, though slowly.

Characteristics and Progress.—Progress is not very apparent. The Indians appear lacking in initiative and in those qualities necessary to successful individual effort. They will give faithful service to a white farmer, but will not or cannot work steadily and systematically on their own behalf.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance and immorality appear to be rampant among the Indians, and are the most deplorable features which have come under my

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

observation. Punishment and fines appear to have little deterrent effect, and it is almost impossible to obtain information from the Indians as to their source of supply. A lot of money is squandered in the illicit purchase of liquor. The condition of affairs was particularly bad at Roseau River. A vigorous effort has been made to stamp out the evil and a special officer employed for the purpose.

General Remarks.—The Indians appeared to be in fairly comfortable circumstances, and to have made a very good living during the year. At the annuity payments this year they appeared in much better spirits, more satisfied and contented, and much more cheerful than last year.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

These Indians live within the town limits of Portage la Prairie, on a tract of land about 26 acres in area, purchased and owned by themselves. They have also lot No. 14, of the parish of Portage la Prairie, given 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. Indications of tubercular disease, unfortunately, however, are shown by many of the children. These Indians earn a good living, working for the farmers of the neighbourhood, and have good houses and gardens. While above the average Indian in morality and temperance, these Indians also squander a lot of money in purchasing liquor and paying fines, and the suppression of the illicit traffic appears very difficult, as practically no information can be obtained from the Indians.

The Presbyterian Church is looking after the spiritual welfare of these Indians, and regularly a weekly service is held in the village church.

There is a Sioux boarding school in the town. It has accommodation for about 40 pupils, and there is an average attendance of about 25. The government allows a per capita grant for 25 pupils, and a larger attendance could be obtained if the per capita grant would permit.

The school is conducted by Mr. W. A. Hendry, principal; and his sister, Miss Hendry, is assistant teacher. Mr. Hendry is a most efficient officer, manifests a deep interest in his work, and with the co-operation of his wife and sister, is doing splendid work.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are ten reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1, Shoal Lake in No. 4 and the rest in No. 2.

Reserves.—Sandy Bay reserve is situated in township 18, range 9, west of the 1st meridian, on the southwest shore of Lake Manitoba. There is sufficient good land for gardens, and a good supply of hay, but the greater part of the reserve is covered with scrub and bush, and it is not adapted for grain-growing. Its area is 12,160 acres.

Lake Manitoba reserve is situated in township 22, ranges 8 and 9, west of the 1st meridian, on the northeast shore of Lake Manitoba, and has an area of 9,472 acres. This reserve is covered with a heavy growth of brush and timber, and is also much broken by the arms of the lake. It is not suited for agriculture, though there is enough good land for gardens and a good supply of hay.

Ebb and Flow Lake reserve is situated in townships 23 and 24, ranges 11 and 12, west of the 1st meridian, on the west shore of Ebb and Flow lake. It is not suitable for farming, but has a good supply of hay, and has plenty of timber. It has an area of 10,816 acres.

Fairford reserve is situated in townships 30 and 31, range 9, west of the 1st meridian, on the Fairford river. It is well supplied with good timber and hay, and has plenty of good land for gardens. It is not, however, suitable for grain-growing, which has never been attended here with much success.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Little Saskatchewan reserve is situated in township 31, range 8, west of the 1st meridian, on the west shore of Lake St. Martin, and contains 3,200 acres. It has a good supply of hay and wood, but is not adapted for farming.

Lake St. Martin reserve is situated in township 32, ranges 7 and 8, west of the 1st meridian, on the north end of Lake St. Martin, and has an area of 4,032 acres. The reserve is not adapted for farming, but has a fair supply of hay, and is well wooded.

Crane River reserve is situated in township 29, range 13, west of the 1st meridian, on the east side of Crane river, and has an area of 7,936 acres. A strip across the river, with good hay meadows, has also been reserved for the band, as the reserve proper contains very little hay-land. The reserve proper contains sufficient good land for gardens, and has a quantity of good spruce timber.

Waterhen reserve is situated in township 34, range 13, west of the 1st meridian, on the south end of Waterhen lake, and contains 4,608 acres. The land is not suited for farming, though there is a good supply of hay and timber.

Pine Creek reserve is situated in township 35, ranges 19 and 20, west of the 1st meridian, on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis. Its area is about 12,000 acres. It is not adapted for farming, but is well supplied with hay and timber.

Shoal River reserve comprises 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 well wooded with poplar and some spruce; have sufficient hay-land, but are not adapted for farming.

Population.—The population of the agency is 1,379.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the year has generally been about as usual. The usual coughs, colds, scrofula and consumption were apparent on all the reserves, but not more so than ordinarily. On the Crane River reserve there was an epidemic of measles during the spring, and a number of deaths occurred.

The refuse and rubbish were cleaned up and burned as usual in the spring. Nearly all the Indians move into tents in the spring, and as they move from place to place, an accumulation of dirt and filth is avoided, and natural sanitation obtained.

Occupations.—Stock-raising is the only civilized occupation open to the Indians on these reserves, as they are not adapted for farming. Some of the herds are increasing, but the general progress has not been rapid. A more systematic method of breeding must be followed by the Indians before any degree of success can be obtained. It is noticeable here as elsewhere that those who have the largest herds take a greater degree of pride in their stock than the owners of a few animals, and make proportionately better provision for them. A large number of calves are lost each year through inattention and carelessness, and last year at Crane River a number of cattle took sick and died.

The Indians earn considerable money during the winter in the lumber camps and cutting rails, and in the summer by picking berries, digging senega-root, and in the fall good wages can be obtained by working in the harvest-fields. At Fairford plenty of work at good wages could be obtained in the gypsum mine and mill, but the mill has recently been destroyed by fire, and this source of revenue has been cut off, temporarily at least. There is plenty of fish and game, and there is no need for the Indians to suffer want.

Buildings and Stock.—All the buildings are of logs. Nearly all have wooden floors, and some have shingle roofs.

The stables simply have log walls, with poles and hay roofs. They are muddled and plastered in the fall, and fulfil their requirements in the winter excellently.

The cattle generally came through the winter well, and in no unfavourable comparison with those of the white settlers. At Crane river a number of cattle took sick and died.

Education.—There are day schools on each reserve, except Crane River, and two at Fairford. The children do not show much progress, as their attendance is very irregu-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

lar, owing to the migratory habits of their parents. There is a large stone boarding school adjoining the Pine Creek reserve, 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 55 boarding pupils and 15 day scholars. The school has the full number of the grant and a number of extra boarding pupils supported by the institution. In connection with the school, there is also a saw-mill and blacksmith-shop. The school fully deserves the assistance it receives and is doing excellent work. Pupils receive more benefit in one year in such an institution than they would probably receive during their whole childhood in their attendance at the day schools.

Another large new school has been built by the Roman Catholic Church at Sandy Bay, and has been in operation since about August 1, 1905. The school has three stories and basement, is equipped with hot and cold water, acetylene gas and other modern features. It has accommodation for 50 pupils, and there have been about 40 in attendance. This school is also doing splendid work and merits the government assistance that it is receiving.

Progress.—The Indians do not show much progress. They appear contented to eke out an easy living from hunting and fishing, and so long as it can be obtained, with a few odd days of labour, their advancement in civilized pursuits is likely to be slow.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a great deal of intemperance among the Indians and much immorality. It is exceedingly difficult to suppress either of these evils, as the Indians will seldom give any information as to whom they received their liquor from. It is generally considered that the half-breeds are most frequently the source of supply. In dealing with cases of immorality, one of the greatest difficulties to contend against is the opposition of the parents, from whom assistance would naturally be expected.

General Remarks.—The Indians appeared to be in fairly good health, were well clothed and apparently fairly comfortable and contented. The condition of their houses, stables, gardens and cattle was also fairly satisfactory.

I wish to acknowledge, with thanks, the courteous and 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—FORT FRANCES AGENCY,
FORT FRANCES, ONT., July 30, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1906, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property in my charge.

Agency.—The agency buildings are situated at the mouth of Rainy lake, on what is known as Pither's Point, about 3 miles east of Fort Frances, 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, Niacat-chewenin, Nickickousemenecanining, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake, being 14 in all.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

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 these reserves has deteriorated in the past few years, owing to fires and other causes, there being large quantities of dead tamarack, which is only fit for fire-wood. 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 have no difficulty in purchasing on the American side, and which is a great drawback to them and all the other bands along the border.

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 two bands is 75.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber and cord-wood, work in saw-mills, steamboats and clearing land for settlers.

Education.—There is a very good day school here under the auspices of the Church of England. The attendance has been fairly regular, and fair progress made.

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.

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 work at taking out timber and dry cord-wood, and in lumber camps in the winter, and for settlers and saw-mills in the summer, besides fishing and hunting.

Stock.—This is the only band in this agency that shows any desire to raise stock.

Education.—The day school on this reserve has been closed on account of the poor attendance.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of Rainy river, 12 miles west of Fort Frances, and opposite the mouth of the Little Fork 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 work at taking out timber, working in lumber camps and for settlers; also fishing and hunting.

WILD LAND RESERVE, NO. 15M.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of 24,358 acres, and is owned in common by all the above-mentioned Rainy river bands.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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 Stangecom-
ing bay, 3 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.

Occupations.—The resources of this band are many, consisting of working on steamboats, in lumber camps, for settlers, river-driving, cutting and hauling cord-wood, 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.

The greater portion of this band are treaty half-breeds, and members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Education.—The new boarding school was opened on April 1 last, and has an attendance of 33 pupils. I expect a number of new pupils from the Rainy lake bands will be admitted to this school during the present quarter, as there is accommodation in this school for 60 pupils. The building is an excellent one, is heated by steam, and has all the latest modern improvements in the way of lavatories and closets. It is lighted by acetylene gas, which is stored in the engine-house, which is at a distance from the school. There are three large water-tanks in the top of the building, which are kept full of water, and pipes from these tanks running through the building, with attachments on each floor to attach rubber hose in case of fire. The fire-escape at each end of the building is the best I have yet seen. The staff consists of the principal, the Rev. Father Brassard, and three reverend sisters.

Temperance.—On the whole this band is a fairly temperate and moral people.

STANGECOMING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve, No. 18C, is situated on Rainy lake about 8 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 saw-mills, and by fishing and hunting.

Education.—The children of this band will attend the Fort Frances Roman Catholic boarding school.

NIACATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves attached to this band are 17A and 17B, and are situated about 26 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 some good timber, especially on 17B.

Population.—The population of the band is 61.

Occupations.—The young men get employment in lumber camps and saw-mills, but they principally live by fishing and hunting.

Education.—The children of this band will be sent to the Fort Frances boarding school.

6-7 EDWARD VII.. A. 1907

NICKICKOUSEMENECANING BAND.

Reserves.—This band owns 26A on Red Gut bay, 26B on Porter's inlet, and 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. The department sold the pine, cedar and tamarack on reserves 26A and 26B, to the Rainy River Lumber Company, which took out last winter over eight million feet.

Population.—The population of this band is 42.

Education.—There are three boys from this band attending the industrial school at Elkhorn; the other children will be sent to the Fort Frances boarding school.

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. There is considerable good timber on these reserves, but the land is sandy and rocky.

Population.—This band has a population of 129.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by hunting and fishing.

Education.—There is a day school at Wild Potato lake, the teacher, Mr. Peter Spence, is a treaty Indian. The attendance has been 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. There is considerable good timber on this reserve, but the land is poor.

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,
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES,
KENORA, ONT., July 7, 1906.

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

SIR—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1906.

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.

This agency comprises the following bands, viz.: The Dalles, Rat Portage, Shoal Lake, Nos. 39 and 40; Northwest Angle, Nos. 33, 34 and 37; Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay, and Islington; a total of 12 in all.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are 38A and B, situated on Clearwater bay and Matheson's bay, Lake of the Woods, area 13,280 acres; these reserves are fairly well timbered with jack pine, spruce and tamarack.

Population.—The population of the band is 71.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians take out cord-wood, work for the lumber camps, hunt, fish and pick wild rice as well as berries, and in this way they make a good living.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of an inferior kind, but are kept clean and well ventilated, and are comfortable.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, but a number of the children are at the boarding school at Kenora and Shoal Lake.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but on the whole they are moral and law-abiding.

THE DALLES BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Winnipeg river, about 10 miles north of the town of Kenora; area, 800 acres; well timbered with spruce, poplar, jack and Norway pine, and there is a number of small hay meadows on the reserve, but of no great extent.

Population.—The population of the band is 61.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fair during the year, only 3 deaths having occurred, consumption and scrofula being the cause. All the Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitary measures well carried out.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of this band are hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, working in the lumber camps and for the railroad companies, and a few of them have nice gardens.

Buildings.—Their houses are of logs, small but comfortable, and kept clean and neat.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, but some of the children attend the Kenora and Cecilia Jeffrey boarding schools.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are fairly temperate, and their morals have improved, and now can be placed on a par with any of the other bands.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

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, with a considerable amount of good agricultural land.

Population.—The population of the two bands is 134.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary measures have been well attended to, and the health of the bands has been fair during the year. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, working for the fish companies and lumber camps are the principal occupations of the band, while some of them have very nice gardens, with good results.

Education.—Most of the children of these bands attend the Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school, which is on the border of the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians will make use of intoxicants whenever they can possibly procure them, but on the whole they are fairly temperate and moral; thanks to the influence of the boarding school and its staff. They are civil and law-abiding.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BANDS, NOS. 33, 34 AND 37.

Reserves.—These bands hold reserves 33A and 34B on Whitefish bay; 33B, 34C, 37B and 37C at Northwest Angle, part in Manitoba and part in Ontario; 34 and 34C on 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.

Population.—The combined population is 133.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic in any of the bands. Consumption and scrofula have carried off some 8 persons; otherwise the health of the bands has been good. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is working for the fishermen and lumber camps, hunting, berry and wild rice picking, with a small amount of gardening.

Education.—All these Indians are pagans, and there is no school on the reserve, but a few of the children attend the boarding schools at Kenora and Shoal Lake.

Temperance and Morality.—Taking these Indians as a whole, they are fairly moral, and while some of them will make use of intoxicants, yet they may be considered temperate. They are civil, and observe the laws of the land fairly well.

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 fairly well timbered with different kinds of wood, interspersed with hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 26.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good during the year. There have only been two bad cases of sickness on the reserve, both resulting fatally, the cause being consumption and heart failure. Sanitary measures have been well carried out, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working for the fishery companies, lumber camps, and on steam-boats, hunting, wild rice and berry picking, and a small amount of gardening, are the extent of their occupations.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs and of a fairly good class, small, but neat and clean.

Education.—These Indians are all pagans, and object to any form of education; consequently there is no school on this reserve.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the band are fair, while the majority of the Indians will make use of liquor whenever they can in any way procure it, which they can very easily do from across the line, at Warroad, on the American side.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds the following reserves: 31A, 31B, 31C, D, E, F, G and H, on Nangashing bay and Big island, Lake of the Woods. The combined area is 8,737 acres, all fairly well timbered with merchantable timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 157.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good, no epidemic has visited this reserve. There are a few cases of consumption and scrofula existing in this band, for which nothing can be done. Sanitary measures have been carried out, and all the Indians vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians do a small amount of gardening, fish, hunt, and pick berries, and some of the men work for the lumber camps, and on steamboats during the summer season.

Buildings.—One very good building has been put up and well finished during the year, and their houses are of a good class and clean and neat.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve; as the Indians are all pagans, they object to education.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of this band are, I am pleased to say, fairly good; the majority of the men will make use of liquor if it comes in their way, but on the whole I think there is an improvement compared with the past two years.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds the following reserves: 35A, 35B, 35C, D, E, F, G, H and J, on Nangashing bay, Obabikong bay, Big and Little Grassay rivers, Lake of the Woods. The combined area is 21,241 acres, well wooded with good merchantable timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 153.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fair; no epidemic has visited the band. All the Indians were vaccinated at the last annuity payments. Sanitary precautions have been well carried out, all rubbish has been raked up and burnt or taken away.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing and berry and wild rice picking are the principal occupations of the band, while a few of them put in gardens and patches of potatoes.

Buildings.—These are of logs; they are small, but fairly clean and comfortable.

Education.—There was a day school on this reserve up to June 30, 1905; since which time it has been closed. A number of the children have gone to the boarding schools at Shoal Lake and Kenora.

Temperance and Morality.—While a number of the Indians make use of liquor when they can get it, yet I find an improvement compared with last year; and the morals of the band are fair to good.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves: 32A, B and C, on Yellow Girl and Sabaskong bay, Lake of the Woods; the combined area is 10,599 acres, interspersed with good merchantable timber, and hay swamps.

Population.—The population of this band is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been fair. There are a few bad cases of scrofula and consumption amongst these Indians, for which nothing can be done. They are attended by the medical officer when required.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Occupations.—A few of these Indians put in small patches of potatoes and gardens. One Indian, Robert J. Roy, has quite a nice field of oats and potatoes, as well as a nice garden. The general occupations of the band are fishing, hunting, berry and wild rice picking.

Buildings.—These are of logs, and of a fairly good size and well built, kept clean and neat.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, but a number of the children are at the boarding schools.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of this band are very fond of liquor, and will do anything to obtain it. Generally speaking, they are moral and law-abiding.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds three reserves: Islington, Swan Lake, and One Man's Lake; the combined area is 24,899 acres. These reserves are well timbered with poplar, jack pine, spruce and tamarack, interspersed with hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 200.

Health and Sanitation.—There has not been any epidemic on this reserve, but a number of the Indians have been sick with grippe and bad colds, and there are a number of cases of consumption and scrofula amongst these Indians, for which there cannot be much done, although they are well attended to and supplied with medicines.

Occupations.—The majority of this band are working for the survey parties, and for the railroad, while the rest are employed in fishing, hunting and berry-picking. Several of the band have nice gardens, and patches of potatoes and turnips.

Buildings.—There is a lot of very nice houses on this reserve. I may mention one, that of Fred Cameron, who has a fine house, with shingled roof, good doors and windows, and painted outside and inside, presenting a nice and clean situation on approaching the reserve.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, under the auspices of the Church of England, and a fair average attendance.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, these Indians are moral; but the majority of the band are much given to the use of liquor to excess. On the whole they are civil and law-abiding.

, GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are making a good living by hunting, fishing, and during the berry-time they make a large amount of money by the sale of berries, but very often spend their money foolishly. Still I find a big improvement since last summer.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of the following bands, viz.: Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Lac Seul, Wabuskang and Grassy Narrows bands.

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Eagle lake; area, 8,882 acres. Part of this reserve is suitable for cultivation, and there is a small quantity of hay on it, but very little timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 64.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has on the whole been fairly good. No epidemic has visited the band during the year. Sanitary measures have been well observed, and all Indians have been vaccinated, except children that have been born since last annuity payments.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Occupations.—Several of these Indians have nice gardens, and a number of them work in the lumber camps. Their chief occupations are hunting, and fishing.

Buildings.—These are of logs, fairly well finished, neat and clean.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, under the auspices of the Church of England, with a fair attendance, and good progress is being made.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that this band is anything but temperate. The councillor, Big Joe, had to be deposed for intemperance during the year, and many others of the band are just as bad. Their morality is on a par with the other bands.

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 this band is 96.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has on the whole been fairly good. There are a number of old cases of consumption and scrofula still existing on the reserve, for which but little can be done; but they are well attended to both as to medicine and food, and all the Indians have been vaccinated, except the children born since the last annuity payments.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, and picking berries and wild rice are the principal occupations of the band, while a few of the Indians work in the lumber camps, and during the summer months on the steamboats on the lake.

Buildings.—These are of a poor class; small, but neat, clean and tidy.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, under the auspices of the Church of England, with a good average attendance. Mr. J. S. Newton is teacher.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints have been made as to their morals, and I am of opinion that they will compare favourably with any of the other bands; but a number of them are very much addicted to the use of liquor when they can procure it in any possible way.

LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are 22A 1 on Lac des Mille Lacs and 22A 2 on Seine river. Their combined area is 12,227 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 72.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good during the year, with the exception of a few cases of old standing, for which but little can be done.

Occupations.—Working in the lumber camps, saw-mills and on steamboats during the summer months, and hunting, fishing and berry-picking are the principal occupations of the band.

Buildings.—These are of logs, of fairly good size, comfortable, clean and fairly well furnished.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. As the Indians are all pagans, they are opposed to any form of education.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints have been made as to their morals, and from what I can learn they have a fairly good name, and are civil and law-abiding, but will not refuse to make use of liquor when it is given to them; but on the whole they compare favourably with any of the other bands.

LAC SEUL BAND.

Reserves.—This reserve is situated on the southeast shore of Lac Seul or Lonely lake. A fragment of this band, known as Frenchman's Head, is situated about 15 miles south, on the same reserve. There is another fragment of this band located on Sawbill lake, 4 miles north of Ignace station, who have been ordered to return to their reserve, but so far have not done so. The Lac Seul reserve has an area of 49,000

acres, the greater portion of which is well timbered with tamarack, spruce and other kinds of timber; while a portion of the reserve is well adapted for cultivation and mixed farming.

Population.—The population of this band is 562.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has on the whole been fair, no serious epidemic having occurred in the band, but they have had some kind of an itch amongst them for quite a while, but it has now disappeared and they are all well now. Sanitary measures have been fairly well carried out, all refuse having been raked up and burnt or carted away, and all Indians have been vaccinated except young children.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting, working for the Hudson's Bay Company, and acting as guides and canoemen for travellers.

Buildings.—Their houses are of logs, of fairly good size. Some of them are shingled, fairly well furnished, clean and comfortable.

Education.—There is a school at Frenchman's Head, with a good attendance, and fair progress is being made.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians will indulge in the use of intoxicants if they come in their way, but on the whole they may be counted fairly temperate. Their moral character is as good as might be expected from the mode of life they live, and a noticeable improvement has taken place during the year.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Wabuskang lake; area, 8,042 acres, fairly well timbered with poplar, jack pine and other species of wood, interspersed with hay swamps.

Population.—The population of this band is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. All the Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitary measures have been carried out satisfactorily.

Occupations.—Berry and wild rice picking, hunting and fishing, are the chief occupations of the band, and a few of them have small gardens.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, as it was found impossible to get an average attendance.

Temperance and Morality.—A slight improvement has taken place in the mode of living of these Indians since last year. They are more provident and temperate than heretofore, and, from what I can learn, they are also more moral than they have been for the past few years.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on English river; area, 10,244 acres. There is considerable timber on this reserve as well as some good hay swamps.

Population.—The population of this band is 117.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been carried out, and all Indians vaccinated. No kind of disease of a serious nature has visited them during the year.

Occupations.—Several of these Indians work for the Grand Trunk Pacific survey parties, and some on the Canadian Pacific railway, while others are working for the Hudson's Bay Company, and some hunt, fish and pick berries and wild rice; and a few of them have very good gardens.

Buildings.—These are all of logs, and of an inferior class, but kept clean and comfortable.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, as we were unable to get an average attendance. Some of the children are at the boarding schools.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of this band are temperate, while a portion of them are not so when they can by any means get liquor. They are civil and law-abiding, and in a manner moral.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

GENERAL REMARKS.

While making the annuity payments, I made as far as I possibly could an inspection of all the Indian houses, schools, and their fields, and found that a slight mark of progress could be noticed; but there is room for more.

Taking the two agencies as a whole, the conditions are satisfactory. The only drawback I have is the amount of liquor that is supplied to these Indians by unscrupulous white men. If this could be put a stop to, the Indians would soon be in a much better condition than they are at the present time.

I have, &c.,

R. S. MCKENZIE,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE. June 30, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to present my ninth annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate. As my last report was brought down to September 30 last, and as I have not since inspected two of the northern agencies, this report will not be as replete as usual.

The inspectorate includes four agencies, namely: Portage la Prairie, Birtle, Manitowahpah and the Pas, with a total population at the last annuity payments of 3,817 annuitant Indians and 567 Sioux. The three agencies named first are in the province of Manitoba. The reserves of the Pas agency are in the Northwest Territories, on the lower Saskatchewan river and tributary waters.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

In this agency there are five reserves, viz.: Long Plain, Indian Gardens, Swan Lake, Roseau and Roseau Rapids; also a band of Sioux living on land of their own at Portage la Prairie.

The spring months have been favourable for seeding operations, and a larger area has been put under crop than usual. Up to the present time conditions continue good, and the prospects are bright for a bountiful harvest.

The Swan Lake band under Farm Instructor Campbell, is making considerable progress; also the small band at Indian Gardens. The high wages now prevailing in this province are not conducive for Indians to remain on their reserves and cultivate the land. They think they can earn more money and have an easier time outside. The Roseau bands are a hard proposition. A few of them are trying to advance, but the majority are incorrigible. The Long Plain band is not much better; but, as these Indians are convenient to the agency office, they are under more restraint. Except the sick and aged, all are making a comfortable living, but spend their earnings as fast as they are made. The lands of all the bands of the agency are now valuable, and for all the farming they are doing, or are likely to do, they would be as well on one reserve, perhaps better, as they would be under closer supervision and much better attention could be given them in every respect. After nine years' experience with the degenerate Saulteaux Indians of this agency, I have come to the conclusion that some other method of management will have to be adopted, before a real and perma-

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

nent improvement of their condition will take place. The great trouble is, that they are quite satisfied with their present condition, and have no desire for anything better.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

In this agency there are eight reserves, four Saulteaux and four Sioux. The Saulteaux reserves are: Rolling River, Riding Mountain, Waywayseecappo's and Gambler's. The Sioux reserves are: Birdtail Creek, Oak River, Oak Lake and Turtle Mountain. I am pleased to report that the Indians of this agency are making considerable progress, especially the Sioux. Many of these are now quite extensive farmers, and are a credit and benefit to the communities in which they live. As an instance of their advancement, I mention the band at Oak River. In 1890 they had 1,081 acres under cultivation, producing 14,519 bushels of wheat and oats. Last year they had 2,043 acres, producing 30,528 bushels of wheat and 9,156 bushels of oats.

Farm Instructor Yeomans has been directly in charge of this band for a number of years, and much credit is due to him for the results shown. The other Sioux bands, with the exception of the one at Turtle Mountain, are also doing well. They are almost entirely self-supporting. The Birdtail band is located about 14 miles southwest of Birtle and is in close touch with the agency headquarters. The soil here is rather light for wheat, but despite of this a considerable quantity is grown. The soil is better adapted for Indian corn. This grain is now grown quite extensively.

The Oak Lake band is visited occasionally by Farmer Yeomans, and the farming operations of these Indians are directed by him. They are a self-reliant, hard-working band, and are doing well. The Indians of the Turtle Mountain band are mostly wanderers. Their reserve consists of 640 acres. They would do better if removed and placed with the other bands.

The Saulteaux bands are also showing improvement, and are gradually adopting the white man's methods. All the bands have cattle, and are beginning to see the benefits of this branch of industry. I am pleased to report that all the bands of this agency, except a few renegade Sioux at Turtle Mountain and Oak River, are well-behaved and respectable. From reports I have received, there has not been so much drinking the past year as formerly. Missionaries of the Presbyterian and Anglican Churches are labouring among them, with excellent results. The agent and farm instructor are also zealous in liquor prosecutions. In short, the agency is under close supervision both by officials and missionaries, and the result is encouraging and gratifying. The Indians of this agency may be designated as farmers, while a few of them still make their living by hunting and fishing. By far the larger number are following the white man's pursuits.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are ten reserves in this agency. Seven are situated on Lake Manitoba or contiguous waters, and three on Lake Winnipegosis. All are Ojibways, except a few Wood Crees at Shoal River reserve. Nearly all have more or less white blood, there being very few pure Indians left. They may be designated as Lake and Wood Indians, making most of their living by hunting and fishing. All the bands have good gardens, but the reserves are not adapted for grain culture, as they are low and swampy and in most cases heavily timbered. The low water in the lakes and rivers the past two seasons has had the effect of improving the hay-lands; this commodity is now plentiful on all reserves. Each band has a considerable herd of cattle, and while they do not thrive as well as on the plains, they are of considerable benefit to the Indians. I may report that as a whole the bands are making considerable progress considering their opportunities. There is little else for them than following the Indian mode of life. A few are engaged at the gypsum works on Lake Manitoba, and in lumbering operations. The past winter was favourable for those engaged in

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

fishing; prices were high, and the catch plentiful. Hunting has also been good, and prices of fur up to the average. A decided improvement is noticeable in the dwellings and outbuildings the last few years, and the bands are beginning to appreciate the comforts of larger dwellings and better sanitary arrangements. With very few exceptions, all are nominally Christians. While not of a very high standard, no doubt it is a strong factor for the uplifting and civilizing of the people. If no other result has been achieved, it has entirely done away with the pagan rites of former days.

With the exception of a small quantity of provisions issued during the winter months to the aged and destitute, the agency is almost self-supporting. A few farm implements, such as wagons, mowers and horse-rakes are occasionally supplied; but this form of relief is being curtailed year by year. With one exception, all the bands have a day school on the reserve; and while the results of the instruction imparted are not encouraging, it no doubt acts as an incentive to the parents to send their children to the boarding and industrial schools. While on this question, I may state that the Indians of the Fairford reserve, and those adjacent to it, are very anxious for a boarding school to be started in that locality. They are quite willing that their day schools should be closed, and promise to send all their children of school age to a boarding school. Personally, I am very much in favour of their application, as I am very sure there is a good opening for it. There would be no trouble in recruiting for it, as the three bands interested are very much in earnest in their desire for such a school. In connection with the day school, I may say that the teachers act as dispensers of medicines, giving what medical assistance they can to the sick, issue provisions to the destitute, and in a number of other ways make themselves useful on the reserves. In this way they are of great assistance to the department and the bands they are engaged with.

There is but little crime in this agency. The isolation of most of the reserves from settlements, and the distance from places where liquor can be procured, is very much in their favour. Only one Indian of this agency has been convicted of serious crime in five years. This man has shown his dislike for prison life by escaping twice from jail, and is now at large.

The principal trouble is the lax regard they have for their marriage relations, and the very considerable amount of illegitimacy. This kind of immorality is very much in evidence on some of the reserves.

THE PAS AGENCY.

There are seven bands in this agency: Chemawawin, at the mouth of the Saskatchewan, where it enters Cedar lake, Moose Lake reserve, on a lake of the same name, the Pas and Cumberland on the Saskatchewan, Shoal Lake and Red Earth on the Carrot river, and Pelican Narrows in unceded territory about 100 miles north by west from Cumberland. The last named band has not been allotted a reserve, but these Indians gather for their annuities at the Hudson's Bay post before mentioned.

The members of this band are all hunters, and scatter over a large area in pursuit of game and fur-bearing animals. Quite a number of them come a distance of 400 miles to receive their annuity. They are a peaceable and contented people, and while often suffering great privations consequent upon their mode of life, they never complain, and the one bright spot in their lives is when they all meet together once a year at the annual payments.

The Indians of this agency are all Wood Crees, mostly with a strain of white blood. With the exception of the band before mentioned, all are located on reserves, and the conditions of life are much the same as those mentioned in the preceding agency. They make their living by hunting, fishing, and as boatmen and labourers for the fur-traders. On some of the reserves, when conditions are favourable, they have a few cattle, and go in for gardening. Potatoes are the staple crop. Heretofore this agency has been very much cut off from the outer world, but the prospects are

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

that before another year there will be a branch of the Canadian Northern railway to the Pas reserve. This has always been the centre of the agency and headquarters of the agent. The entrance of the railway is going to revolutionize matters here, and I am afraid not very much to the advantage of the Indians, although it will make it much more accessible and more easily worked.

The Indians of this agency are a highly moral, peaceable and contented people, practically all are christianized, and there are schools and missions on all reserves. All are Anglicans except about two-thirds of the band at Pelican Narrows, these are Roman Catholics.

During the past winter there has been considerable destitution, owing to the scarcity of fish and poor hunting. For the past two years the waters of the Saskatchewan have been very low; this always means a scarcity of fish, and when the fish are scarce, the Indians are hungry, as this is their principal diet. The prospects are better for them this summer, as all the able-bodied men will be able to obtain work on railway construction. Another reason why fish are scarce is because a fishing company is operating extensively in Cedar, Moose and Cumberland lakes. This means depletion in a short time, and consequent hard times for the Indians. The whole district is unfit for settlement and will never be inhabited except by Indians; for them, while following their old mode of life, it is ideal, and the fishing should have been reserved for their subsistence. The entrance of a railway to the Pas is likely to increase very much the fishing industry; heretofore the difficulty in getting them out has curtailed the catch.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In concluding this report, I am sorry to say that during the past winter the death-rate has been higher than usual. Measles have been epidemic on several reserves in the Manitowah agency and have carried away a number of children. In the Pas agency there has also been considerable sickness and many deaths have occurred, especially at the Pas reserve. The gratifying feature is the marked decrease in pulmonary consumption throughout the whole of my inspectorate. The Indians are paying more and more attention to sanitary matters, and the care of tubercular patients, with the result before noted.

I am about to start on my annual inspection of the reserves and bands of this inspectorate. The trip will extend over nearly three months, the greater part of the travelling is by water, and the distance in the neighbourhood of 3,000 miles.

I have, &c.,

S. R. MARLATT,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE WINNIPEG AND RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
STONEWALL, MAN., June 30, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to present my second annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in the inspectorate placed under my supervision for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1906.

There are 5 agencies within the bounds of my district, viz.: Clandeboye, Norway House, Savanne, Kenora and Fort Frances.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The first-named is within the province of Manitoba. The second begins in Manitoba, but reaches out into the district of Keewatin and touches the province of Saskatchewan. The remaining three are in the westerly portion of the province of Ontario.

I have been able to visit most of the bands of this large field during the past year, and have covered much ground which was new to me.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

There are three reserves in this agency, viz.: St. Peter's, Brokenhead River and Fort Alexander.

The people are mostly members of the Ojibway tribe and speak what is known as the Chippewa language, also called Saulteaux, a dialect of the original Ojibway.

Their methods of life are in a transitional state. So far as the St. Peter's reserve is concerned the time-honoured occupation of hunting has about died out. At the Brokenhead River and at Fort Alexander success along this line is becoming more precarious year by year. As a life-supporting occupation the chase is no longer a sure thing.

In place of this are the fish industry, and such other features of frontier life as steamboating, the manufacture of lumber, cutting railroad ties, and guiding parties in search of information.

Some of the best land in the Canadian west is found in this agency, but I am sorry to say that very little use is made of it. The natural aversion to agriculture leads the natives to try everything else before that. It is true that some have nice little gardens, and in fewer cases, the gardens have broadened into fields of oats or barley; but the work done is by no means commensurate with the possibilities in the case. I fear that nothing but starvation will ever bring this people down to systematic cultivation of the soil.

St. Peter's reserve is unfortunately too near to civilization. The Indians are in the town of West Selkirk almost every day, and many times over these visits are continued into the night, and are attended by the most unfortunate and corrupting circumstances.

The greatest improvements noticed are at Fort Alexander, where a broad public highway has been opened up and excellent bridges have been constructed, making travel possible and easy from end to end of the reserve, and giving to the locality an air of importance and progress.

A large boarding school has also been built, which is at once a credit to the Roman Catholic Church and an ornament to the neighbourhood. Under the patronage of the department this institution must become an important factor in renewing the intellectual life of this place.

It will not be surprising to find that the progress specified will move and stimulate the energy of individual life so that a broader and better industrial age may follow.

A serious epidemic of scarlet fever has visited Fort Alexander, and quite a number of deaths have taken place. Medical assistance was promptly sent out by the Indian Commissioner, and such relief was afforded as the distressing circumstances of the case required. Much credit was due to Dr. J. R. Steep and Indian Agent J. O. Lewis for timely help extended to these suffering people.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

This agency covers a very large area and is composed of 13 different reserves. For the most part these circle around Lake Winnipeg; but the Cross Lake band is found 100 miles north of the lake, in the valley of the Nelson river; while the Little Grand Rapids reserve is near the sources of the Pigeon river, 100 miles east of the middle of Lake Winnipeg.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

The headquarters of this agency have been permanently located during the year at Norway House, where a very fine two-story building has been erected as a home for the agent, and other minor buildings for office and warehouse purposes. Neil Gilmour, the agent in charge, is deserving of special mention for his careful supervision of these buildings during the course of erection.

The people of this agency live both by fishing and hunting. Fur has been very plentiful during the year and prices have been uniformly good. The fishing industry has steadily advanced until prices given amply repay any effort made. Many are the sources of income open to these bands, so that want, except in case of misfortune, is an unknown quantity.

Fisher river is easily the most progressive point in the agency. A good deal of land has been turned over and considerable seed has been sown. Many have large herds of cattle, and a number of good horses are shown. New houses of a superior class give evidence of a desirable progress.

This is the home of churches and schools. The department supports 13 day schools and 1 boarding school. There are 10 churches or meeting-houses. The people are nearly all favourably disposed towards Christianity, and not a few are devout members of the various denominations engaged in missionary enterprise.

The year has been marked by general good health, except in the southern portion, where a few cases of scarlet fever have appeared.

An unfortunate forest fire consumed most of the houses on the Hollowwater River reserve early in June, and as the poor sufferers lost all their belongings, there will be great destitution on the approach of cold weather.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency lies to the east and northeast of what was known as Rat Portage, now Kenora. It is composed of 6 reserves and reaches from Lac de Mille Laes to Lac Seul and Grassy Narrows. The work here is in charge of Mr. R. S. McKenzie, and, owing to the roughness of the country, is a most difficult and dangerous region to travel over. A very serious accident happened to the agent at the last payment, when his whole party narrowly escaped death by drowning, which would also have meant the loss of the treaty money and all important records. Happily this was prevented by the presence of Dr. Hanson in another canoe.

The Indians here have many sources of income, such as working in lumber camps, saw-mills, hunting, fishing, berry-picking, rice-gathering and steamboating. From such occupations an excellent living can be gained by those who are disposed to work.

The general health has been good, and no special cases of destitution have been reported.

The Indians here are for the most part pagan, are given to intemperate habits, and must be written down as belonging to the non-progressive class. The gangs of men employed in railroad construction exercise a most baneful influence over the natives, who, because they are far away from their agent, allow themselves to drift into all manner of vice.

KENORA AGENCY.

There are eleven bands in the Kenora agency, living for the most part around the Lake of the Woods and Shoal lake.

I found that the question of intoxicants was a most serious one on this ground, and one for which we have very little remedy. The extent to which the traffic has gone is positively incredible except to those who have seen with their own eyes. The frequent punishment of offenders does not destroy the traffic, hardly checks it. For the protection of these people radical measures must be adopted, and cannot be introduced too speedily.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

I found that the cultivation of the soil was not much in evidence. The people are mostly pagan, and are of the most conservative and exclusive type. The ways of their fathers are good enough for them, and they have no special leaning towards the ways of the white man.

The day schools of this agency are in a most unsatisfactory state. The Indians object most seriously to the religious teaching carried on in them. They profess to be favourable to secular and national instruction, but desire that the children be left free to choose for themselves what shall be their religious leanings.

There are large belts of very valuable timber on some of these reserves, and traces of valuable deposits of gold on others. The soil is very rich where soil is found. There is much rock and swamp land here and there. Hay-land is not plentiful, and as a consequence the cattle-raising industry is not extensively developed.

The efficient agent, Mr. R. S. McKenzie, has more territory than one man can successfully cover, and many duties which he would like to carry out must needs be left undone; but neither time nor effort are spared to further the interests of the Indians under his care.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

This agency is made up of fourteen bands, dwelling on the Rainy river, on Rainy lake and on tributary streams eastward.

Here again the liquor question is most prominent. One man was killed during the year on the Canadian Northern railway track, and on four different occasions the trains have come to a standstill in order to remove drunken Indians from the road-bed. Unfortunately the law of the state bordering on Canadian territory will not admit of the punishment of dealers who sell to men on our side of the boundary. The Indians, therefore, rush across the border, buy and drink, and smuggle over the cause of the ruin of every virtue.

Plenty of remunerative labour offers to all these people, but Indians are not disposed to labour heavily or continuously even for the very best of wages. Employers find that they cannot be relied upon, and have almost ceased to regard them as desirable employees except in the capacity of canoeemen or guides, and this special line of labour is fast dying out.

A beautiful boarding school has been erected at a cost of about \$27,000 quite near to the Couchiching reserve. It is a model of completeness, and is eminently adapted for the uses for which it was intended. The Indians are very grateful to the department and to the Roman Catholic Church for this latest evidence of interest in their welfare.

I found the general health of the people good. Whooping-cough was prevalent at the Long Sault reserve, but with this single exception there was no illness worthy of remark.

Mr. Wright, the agent in charge, lives 2½ miles from Fort Frances town, and his work is somewhat hindered by the location. He is a very capable officer of the department and has his work well in hand.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The three religious denominations doing effective work in this inspectorate are the Roman Catholics, the Methodists and the Anglicans. The first-mentioned has three large establishments at Cross Lake, Fort Alexander and St. Peter's, with minor posts attached. The Methodists have large missions at Fisher River, Berens River and Norway House, with out-posts 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. Peter's, 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.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

I do not know which to praise most. The Methodists have been longer in the field than all others, but I am sure very excellent things may be written of each one. The Indian is a better man for the restraining and inspiring influence thrown around him by these churches and the devoted men who represent them on the firing line.

The Indian, as I observe him, is essentially law-abiding. He entertains proper respect for authority. He is not wholly indolent, but is rather spasmodic. He will work well for a time, then become careless. He must be kept at work by a ceaseless vigilance accompanied by some special inducement or encouragement. Even then he must not be goaded too much or he will grow weary and listless. If a choice offers between the time-honoured occupations of his fathers and agricultural pursuits, he will choose the former. His long hunting expeditions involve great exertion and hardship. His devotion to his family is deserving of all praise. He provides all that is possible, but he takes the shortest cuts to success and plenty, and takes out all the enjoyment possible as he goes along. He earns well, but he disburses unwisely. His appetites are strong, but his principles are weak. He purposes well, but his environments are too strong for him. He is capable, but lacks equipment and adaptation. He has been constructed and trained for a gypsy life, and we are seeking to domesticate him. Let us give him all the credit that is due. It took long centuries to make us what we are. Let us not suppose that he can reach our plane in a few years. I see no reason for discouragement. The situation should only rouse us to higher endeavour. Men who have given us peaceful possession of such a land as this and who have manifested such loyalty to the King in trying times not far back in history deserve well at our hands, and let it be spoken to the honour of the Dominion of Canada that every possible effort is put forth to further the best social, educational and moral interests of the native tribes in the hope that they may reach a worthier status and win for themselves a happier reputation.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

MEDICAL REPORT OF THOS. HANSON, M.D.,

KENORA, ONT., June 30, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the year ended June 30, 1906, that during the past year I have visited all the Indian reserves in this agency, and where required have given medical attendance and care to all cases of sickness among the Indians under my charge; and where found necessary have vaccinated those of them who had not been previously operated upon.

On the Lake of the Woods I attended the treaty payments, and remained throughout the duration of these gatherings of Indians among them. As the Indians come together at these payments from all parts of the lake, I then had an opportunity of seeing the bands collectively, and I can report that taken on the whole the health of the Indians in this district is now fairly good.

The diseases that have been most prevalent among them are scrofula, consumption, dropsy, grippé and heat troubles. A few cases of venereal disease have occurred, and the one death at Whitefish Bay was from this affliction. One death also occurred from dropsy at the Rat Portage reserve.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The sicknesses before mentioned also prevail among the Indians of the Savanne agency.

During the year there has not been any epidemic among them. A mild form of measles broke out among the children at the Shoal Lake school.

I have performed a few surgical operations. An Indian from the Lake of the Woods lost part of his foot; this case was in the hospital here for about two months. I also amputated the thumb of an Indian woman on the Rat Portage reserve. Both of these cases have done well.

Toothache is now also becoming prevalent among them, and during the year I have been called upon to extract a great number of teeth.

All the reserves have been kept supplied with medicines for use among the Indians as required.

I have, &c.,

THOS. HANSON, M.D.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,

SINTALUTA, June 30, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. 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 year ended June 30, 1906.

ASSINIBOINE BAND, NO. 76.

Reserve.—This reserve is a block of land 8 by 9 miles in extent, south of Sintaluta village, on the Canadian Pacific railway main line, about 9 miles from Sintaluta station.

This reserve is composed of rolling land, about half is small bush and scrub, the other half is prairie; the wood is chiefly small poplar and gray willow.

Resources.—The natural resources of this reserve are hay and wood and a little senega-root. The Indians have a good market for hay and dry wood, and are selling it all the time; the demand being good and prices fair, the Indians are never short of tea and tobacco, or other little necessary comforts for their families.

Population.—The population of the Assiniboines is 203. There are about 24 in the United States at present, it is difficult to give the exact account of those away.

Occupations.—These Indians are engaged in farming and stock-raising, working out for white settlers, selling hay, wood, fence pickets, and make a good living. The crops on this reserve were good last fall, and prices fair, thus encouraging these Indians to increase their wheat and oat fields.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are doing very well, these Indians have in my opinion as many cattle as they are able to look after properly, as a number of the young men are going in more for grain, which will not give them time to put up a large quantity of hay for cattle. Some of the older Indians prefer to sell hay to feeding it to cattle.

Education.—There are no schools on this reserve. The young Indians are sent to Regina and Qu'Appelle industrial schools. Those young people who have been educated generally follow the teaching of the churches to which the school in which they received their education belongs. Some of the old people attend both churches.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Characteristics and Progress.—The Assiniboine Indians are steadily advancing towards civilization and self-support. The paint and blanket is seldom seen now, with the exception of the old people. The assistance required from the department is getting less each year, as no rations are issued to able-bodied Indians who are making a good living by their own industry.

Temperance and Morality.—There are only a few of these Indians who seem to have any desire for intoxicating liquor. The morality of this band is exceptionally good on the whole. I have heard of no complaint against them since I took charge here.

General Remarks.—I am only returned to this agency a short time from Hobbema, so that I am not in a position to make as full a report as I should wish, but I may say that I started these Assiniboine Indians on this reserve 24 years ago, and a wilder lot of Indians could not be found at that time.

The chiefs were Long Lodge, The man who took the Coat and Pia-pot, so that I am glad to have the opportunity of seeing the progress they have made towards civilization.

I have, &c.,

W. S. GRANT,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

BATTLEFORD AGENCY,

BATTLEFORD, July 19, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

This agency comprises eight reserves, situated at distances of from 14 to 144 miles from the town of Battleford.

The buildings of the agency headquarters are conveniently and centrally located on the south side of the Battle river, about 2 miles south of the town.

RED PHEASANT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of 24,320 acres, and is located 22 miles southeast from Battleford, in the Eagle hills.

Population.—The population of this band is 158.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of this band is mixed farming. They also earn a good deal of money by burning lime, selling hay and fire-wood, freighting for the railroads under construction south of this point, working, and building log houses for white settlers, and in their spare time, during the winter, they catch quite a lot of muskrat, mink, foxes and coyotes.

The resources of this reserve are excellent, the soil being a rich loam. Hay is abundant; water is plentiful, in the form of lakes all over the reserve. The wood, which was beginning to grow again very nicely, was unfortunately nearly all destroyed by fire last fall.

The grain raised on the reserve last year amounted to 2,210 bushels; and they put up 900 tons of hay. A larger acreage was under cultivation this year, and it was fully expected that the yield would be proportionately heavier; a hail-storm, however,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

recently passed over the reserve and did a considerable amount of damage to the growing grain.

Stock.—I am glad to say that these Indians take an intelligent interest in their stock, and are very careful in looking after them. The cattle are all in splendid order; the horses are being steadily improved by the influence of the stallions provided by the department.

Buildings.—This band is the most advanced in the agency with regard to buildings. The younger men, especially, are much improving their dwellings, which are roomy, well lighted, healthy and comfortable.

Farm Implements.—A full complement of farm implements is owned by these people; and they are well cared for, both in and out of use.

Education.—There is a good day school (C.E.) on this reserve. It is centrally located, and has a fair attendance. The teacher, Mrs. Jefferson, has long experience at this class of work, and uses her knowledge to the best advantage. The children progress very well, but when they are old enough, and sufficiently advanced, they are drafted into the Battleford industrial school to fill vacancies there. This drainage explains why the children in this day school do not advance beyond a certain point.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are a well-behaved, industrious community. They are happy and contented, but are very ambitious to become entirely self-supporting. In addition to my own influence in this direction, they are well encouraged and advised by Instructor Jefferson, who takes great interest in his work.

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

SWEET GRASS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 42,528 acres, and is located on the south side of Battle river, 20 miles west of Battleford. The land is well adapted for the raising of all kinds of grain, and for the grazing of stock. There is a fair quantity of timber on this reserve, and a good supply of water.

Population.—The population of this band is 89.

Occupations.—Grain-growing and stock-raising are the mainstay of this band. They also do a lot of work for the neighbouring white people; haul fire-wood to the settlements south of the reserve, and freight for the railroads.

Last season's crop of grain on this reserve amounted to 4,415 bushels, which is not a bad showing when it is considered that there are only seventeen workers here.

Stock.—The cattle industry is conducted very successfully by these Indians. They are good stockmen, and have a fine herd of cattle.

Buildings.—The dwellings are all made of logs, and most of them have pole roofs covered with mud. Some of the younger men appear desirous of improving their houses, and intend putting on lumber and shingle roofs; they are also making the interiors more comfortable and healthy.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well equipped with all necessary implements for farming; and they take care of them.

Education.—There are no schools on this reserve; but ample educational facilities are provided for these children in the industrial and boarding schools of the agency.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are very industrious, attend strictly to their own business, and are progressing in a gratifying manner.

Temperance and Morality.—The temperance and morality of this band are satisfactory.

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 40 miles west of Battleford. The

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

combined area is 35,200 acres, the main part of which is excellent 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 Indians. We have, however, managed to get along all right so far, and will have to do the best we can in the future.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands, including Luckymen band, is 226.

Occupations.—These Indians make a very good living by farming and stock-raising, working for settlers, and freighting for the railroad construction camps.

Formerly these bands were much handicapped by being so far from a market and other sources of earning money; now, however, they are surrounded by settlers, and only a few miles from the Canadian Northern railway, which circumstances have considerably helped to ameliorate their condition.

Stock.—The live stock industry is the most important on these reserves, and receives the particular care of the Indians. They have a fine herd of cattle, of which they are justly proud. The horses are being improved by the use of a good stallion, provided by the department. The sheep, pigs and poultry are all doing well, and are a great factor towards making these Indians prosperous and contented.

Buildings.—Their houses and stables are all of logs. A slight improvement is noticeable, and they are kept cleaner and more comfortable than in former years.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well provided with all necessary farm implements, which they own and care for themselves.

Education.—A day school (Roman Catholic) on Poundmaker reserve, and a day school (Church of England) on Little Pine reserve, provide education for these bands. At Poundmaker's the attendance is irregular, but it is more satisfactory at Little Pine's. The progress is fair at both schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious and law-abiding people, and live as well, in general, as their white brethren. They are good workers, and are doing their best to make a living for themselves; and I am glad to say that their progress is satisfactory.

Temperance and Morality.—The temperance and morality of these bands are very satisfactory; and I may say that they live very orderly lives.

STONY BANDS.

Reserves.—There are two reserves at this point, which are jointly occupied by Mosquito, Grizzly Bear Head and Lean Man bands. They are about 14 miles south of Battleford. These reserves contain 31,808 acres. They 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. On 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 adapted for grazing and stock-raising. These Indians have ceded to the government 14,400 acres, as they said that they had enough land for their wants, and wished to realize some benefit from their surplus land, while they are yet alive, by having it sold and getting in its place farm implements, &c., and a periodical distribution of food, clothing and other necessities of life, derived from the annual interest of the balance due to them.

Population.—The population of these bands is 74.

Occupations.—The sale of hay, fire-wood and lime to the townspeople and settlers, and this year to the railway construction camps, provides these bands with a very comfortable living. They also catch some fur, and have excellent intentions with regard to farming and stock-raising; but it is a very difficult matter to get a Stony really started to work, and a much harder task to keep him working steadily. I, how-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ever, have hopes that we may be able gradually to wean them from their old habitual idleness, and make them respectable, industrious people.

Stock.—The stock is improving slowly, but steadily. The large pasture has proved a great preventive against loss by straying, which was formerly one of the main sources of trouble on these reserves.

Buildings.—The buildings are in about the same state as was reported last year. Everything possible is being done to encourage and induce these people to better their dwellings, but not much success has been attained so far. Time and perseverance in this direction seem to be the two main requisites necessary for producing a real advancement in their mode of living.

Implements.—When these Indians get the implements they are going to receive from a portion of the proceeds of the sale of land ceded, they will own a very complete equipment of all implements they need to make a success of the farming and stock industries.

Education.—There is a very good day school on this reserve under the auspices of the Church of England; but the attendance is irregular, and progress moderate.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are law-abiding. Some of them are fairly industrious, but owing to their improvidence they do not appear to make much progress in material welfare.

MOOSOMIN BAND.

Reserve.—Moosomin reserve is 12 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, 20 miles northeast of Battleford.

Population.—The population of this band is 134.

Occupations.—These Indians farm, raise stock, sell hay and fire-wood, work for settlers and railroad companies, and also do a lot of freighting. There is no hunting for them to do, and very little fishing.

Stock.—The cattle belonging to this band are very good, and are well looked after all the time.

Buildings.—The dwellings are all built of logs. They are whitewashed inside and out, and are very comfortable and clean.

Implements.—These people are well equipped with all classes of farm implements. They own them, and look after them well. Last year this and Thunderchild band bought a new threshing-separator out of the proceeds of the right of way through their reserves for the Canadian Northern railroad.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, but the industrial and boarding schools provide ample accommodation for all the children of this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very thrifty and prosperous. The progress they are making is very creditable, and, judging from appearances, it is permanent.

Temperance and Morality.—There is little, if any, intemperance; and the morals of this band are a distinct improvement upon their old-time code of ethics.

THUNDERCHILD BAND.

Reserve.—The Thunderchild reserve adjoins that of Moosomin, and is 18 miles west of Battleford. It comprises 15,360 acres on the south side of the North 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

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

rivers, also some lakes, provide the water-supply. The reserve is very suitable for mixed farming and stock-raising.

Population.—The population of this band is 117.

Occupations.—These Indians make a good living by farming and stock-raising, working for settlers, freighting, selling hay and fire-wood, and in fact will turn their hands to anything in the shape of work if they can make money by so doing.

Buildings.—All the dwellings on this reserve are built of logs, and are moderately clean, light and comfortable. Some improvement is being made, and they are kept in good order.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve receive the best of attention from the Indians, and they are in splendid condition.

Farm Implements.—This band is well supplied with all necessary farm implements, which they own and care for themselves.

Education.—The Church of England day school still continues running. The attendance is meagre, and the progress very moderate.

Thoroughly good and solid work is being accomplished at the boarding school adjacent to this reserve, which is conducted by the Sisters of the Assumption. The pupils make really wonderful improvement. This school is an extremely good object lesson to the neighbouring reserves, and the children who have graduated from here are good farmers and housekeepers.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians live a peaceful and contented life. Progress is slow, but assured. They try to get on without aid from the department; and they will do so all right eventually, as they are very industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance and morality are very well observed on this reserve. There are no complaints to make on this score.

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 7 miles long by 2½ miles wide. This reserve, which, at the present moment 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 84.

Occupations.—These Indians depend upon hunting and fishing for a living; they have some cows, which they milk very regularly all through the summer; they also make gardens, and raise some vegetables; but they have not yet made a start at farming.

Buildings.—Some of the houses here are very good comfortable dwellings, and a slight improvement has taken place in the condition of the others.

Stock.—There are 33 head of stock on this reserve; these people take great interest in this industry, and attend well to their cattle.

Implements.—These Indians at the present time have not much need for many implements, and can get along very well with what they have.

Education.—The day school on this reserve still continues to do business; but I am sorry to say that the change of teachers last year was no improvement or benefit to this school, as no progress has been made.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressing very slowly; it is true that they do not receive much aid from the government, as the hunting and fishing are, at present, too good, and it is difficult for them to see the necessity for farming; it will only be when two or three successive bad seasons come around, and the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

pinch of hunger is felt, that they will be induced to take a genuine interest in agricultural pursuits, instead of their unprofitable roving life.

Temperance and Morals.—This band is both temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Population.—The number paid this year was 882, which is an increase of 13 more than were paid last summer.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been very good; they had, of course, the usual run of influenza and colds, but no really bad sickness. Tuberculosis, I am glad to say, appears to be decreasing; this is, in a great measure, due to the constant endeavour of the farmers and myself to make the Indians observe the common laws of health, by keeping their houses and persons in a clean healthy state.

Stock.—The stock is in prime condition; it was well wintered, and practically no loss occurred from this cause. The calf crop is slightly larger than the usual average; and they are a fine strong lot of animals. The stock industry is here conducted on business lines, and is an excellent investment, giving good returns in the shape of cash and food.

Progress.—As an evidence of the manner in which these Indians are progressing, I would mention that during the past year they raised 21,270 bushels of grain, and put up nearly 5,000 tons of hay. We sawed about 70,000 feet of lumber, and there are enough logs cut to make 100,000 feet; they have made a lot of money by freighting supplies to the railroad construction camp, also by selling hay and fire-wood to them; working and building houses for settlers; have supplied about three-quarters of the beef and flour consumed; they have bought, out of their own earnings, 9 wagons, 14 ploughs, 14 sets of harness, 6 mowers, 8 sets of sleighs, 4 harrows, 2 disc harrows, 2 binders, 1 threshing separator, representing an outlay of \$3,200, which, I consider, is a good showing for one year.

They live very well and happily, and are comfortably clothed, and in fact are rapidly adopting the customs of the better class of white people; they are willing to turn their energies to anything remunerative; and in their business they show an amount of astuteness which would rather astonish any one who had the impression that Indians are simple, easy-going creatures; if one can once arouse an Indian's cupidity, he will scheme as cunningly, and work as steadily, as the majority of white men.

These Indians are temperate, not so much from choice, I think, as from fear of consequences incurred by breaking the law. On account of so many new settlers coming into this district, the temptations and opportunities for procuring liquor are much greater now than was formerly the case; I am glad to say, however, that we have no instances of intoxication or immorality to report from any of our reserves.

I have, &c.,

J. P. G. DAY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CARLTON AGENCY,

MISTAWASIS, September 17, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Carlton agency for the year ended June 30, 1906.

STURGEON LAKE BAND, NO. 101.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about 25 miles north of the city of Prince Albert, and contains an area of about 35 square miles. It contains the Sturgeon lake within its limits, from which a quantity of fish are obtained for the use of the band. A solid belt of merchantable timber occupies the northern part of the reserve, while the southern portion contains a considerable percentage of arable land of good quality.

Population.—The population of this band is 151.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been generally good during the year, no contagious or infectious disease has been found amongst them. Sanitary measures have been carried out to a limited extent in cleanliness around the dwellings.

Occupations.—These Indians are expert hunters, and slaughter each year a considerable number of moose and deer without much regard for close seasons. The lumbering interests in the neighbourhood give ample earning opportunities, of which they largely avail themselves. Many of them have become expert log-drivers, and as such command good wages. Their cattle industry is a source of considerable profit, and their women earn a good deal by berrying and the digging of senega-root.

Buildings.—A number of the buildings on this reserve are well constructed, with shingled roofs, while others are inferior, flat-roofed shanties.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are well cared for as a rule, and came through the winter in good condition; they now number 278 head. The horses are chiefly of the pony type, and number 65.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are as well equipped with machinery as their past efforts in farming justify.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is in charge of Mr. Robert Bear, and under the control of the Church of England. Since its removal to the Narrows an increase in the attendance is apparent, and some progress is shown.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious, fairly law-abiding, but somewhat difficult to manage. They seem to be growing more prosperous, and rank next to those of Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge in independence of the ration-house. The purchase, which has been made for them by the department, of a threshing outfit to be paid from the proceeds of the sale of timber on the reserve, will prove a stimulus to grain-growing, which has been kept back by the uncertainty of getting it threshed.

Temperance and Morality.—The proximity of lumbering operations to this reserve, and the frequent facilities for getting liquor through the constant traffic to the lumber camps, are resulting in an increased desire for intoxicants, and much of the Indians' earnings are wasted in that direction. Mr. Anderson, who was farming instructor for eight years until his resignation in April, was tireless in his efforts to restrain this evil, and Mr. J. G. Sanderson, his successor in charge, will, I hope, prove equally energetic in the same matter. These Indians are about of an average morality.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PETAHQUAKEY'S BAND, NO. 102.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 42 square miles, and is situated on the north side of the North Saskatchewan river, and about 20 miles northwest of Carlton. It contains a good supply of tamarack and spruce, rail and building timber, is plentifully watered, has abundance of hay, and a considerable area of excellent cultivable land.

Population.—The population of this band is 107.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been satisfactory. There were no epidemics of any kind, and only two deaths during the year. The houses are clean, the premises tidy, and sanitary measures well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians live chiefly by farming and stock-raising, in both of which some members of this band are most successful. Hunting, freighting, and the gathering and sale of senega-root also contribute to their support.

Buildings.—Their houses, as a rule, are substantial, with shingled roofs; their stables well built and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle, as usual, wintered well on this reserve, and show a creditable increase.

Farm Implements.—Excepting one or two ex-pupils, these Indians possess all the implements which their work requires.

Education.—The children of this reserve are placed in the Duck Lake boarding school as they arrive at school age; no day school being therefore required on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are almost all half-breeds; are intelligent, energetic, and with a few exceptions manage their affairs as well as the surrounding settlers. Some of them are almost self-supporting, and the band is progressing very favourably.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are generally moral, but some members of the band seem less temperate than formerly.

MISTAWASIS BAND, NO. 103.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band, which contains the buildings from which the agency is directed, is located at Snake Plains, 42 miles north of Duck lake, and on the Green Lake trail; it contains an area of 77 square miles, with some very good soil, chiefly on the southern portion, much scrub, and many lakes. It furnishes excellent pasturage; has a large extent of hay ground in isolated meadows; and the water is generally of good quality.

Population.—The population of the band is 129.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good during the year, a number of cases of scrofula, however, continue under treatment, and are slowly improving. Sanitary measures are enjoined upon them, and carried out by some.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising contribute most to the support of these Indians; though many of them supplement these pursuits by hunting and root-digging, and all who have teams grasp every opportunity to earn money by freighting.

Buildings.—The dwellings of this band are generally of a creditable character, composed of logs, with shingle roofs, and compare favourably with those of their white neighbours. The stables, however, are inferior, and few of them will keep out the rain, though generally comfortable during the winter months.

Stock.—I am pleased to report an improvement in the Mistawasis herd, which has increased to 226 head during the year. The winter season was unusually favourable, and the stock came through in good condition, the calf crop at the end of the fiscal year was already in advance of the total increase of previous seasons.

Farm Implements.—The department's assistance to ex-pupils during the year, with some purchases made by Indians on their own account, has materially improved

the conditions here in regard to this matter; and a marked increase in the quantity of land under cultivation seems likely to result.

Education.—The Mistawasis day school continues to be most highly favoured in the class of teacher employed. The Rev. C. W. Brydon, B.A., Presbyterian missionary, who adds teaching to his ministerial duties, with serious detriment to his health, is a most worthy successor to his talented predecessors, Mrs. Moore and Miss K. Gillespie. The pupils whose term of education has been confined to this school are most promising, and bear favourable comparison with graduates of industrial schools. I might instance William Muchahoo and Joseph Badger, who are proving excellent workers.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are divided into two distinct groups, one of which is despicably indolent and dependent on the ration-house; and the other industrious, energetic and ambitious; desiring to increase their herds, and their acreage under cultivation, and much less dependent on assistance. The band as a whole has a much larger area under crop, and the yield and quality seems likely to be of the best.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that intemperance showed a marked increase during the year. On one occasion boys under twelve years of age were drunk and quarrelsome; in another instance a woman lost a finger from consequences following a bite inflicted by her own daughter during a drunken quarrel. Accompanying this relapse was a serious increase in immorality in face of the most earnest efforts of the resident missionary.

•AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, NO. 104.

Reserve.—The reserve has an area of about 67 square miles; is situated 15 miles north of the Mistawasis reserve, and includes the Sandy lake within its bounds. It contains sufficient timber for the needs of the band; yields an ample supply of hay; possesses a large quantity of arable land with soil of good quality, and is well adapted for mixed farming.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good during the year, and sanitary measures are generally well carried out.

Occupations.—This band engages largely in stock-raising; cultivates a fair amount of land; misses no opportunity of freighting; hunts successfully, and digs and sells senega-root.

Buildings.—The buildings are generally of good quality, with shingled roofs, though a number are mere shacks, and many of the better class are in need of repairs.

Stock.—Stock-raising has proved most successful on this reserve, and the herd now numbers 435 head.

Farm Implements.—In comparison with the number of able-bodied men on this reserve, the number of implements in use is much below the needs of the band; an improvement in this respect is hoped for.

Education.—Louis Ahenakew, a member and headman of the band, teaches the day school here, which is under the control of the Church of England. The attendance is good, and progress satisfactory. This band also contributes a large number of pupils to Emmanuel College; some to the Regina industrial school, and a few to the Duck Lake boarding school. Two of the pupils attending the first-named institution graduated during the year, taking 2nd class certificates; a most gratifying circumstance alike to the band, the agency and the college.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band as a whole, and especially in the personality of its chief, ranks first amongst those of this agency. It contains some of the most intelligent and best principled Indians of the country, and in energy, industry and ambition to succeed compares favourably with many white communities; it is progressing steadily. Farming Instructor Geo. B. Isbister succeeded to the charge of this band in place of Jos. Savord, deceased, and promises to prove an excellent man for the position.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Temperance and Morality.—The taste for strong drink unfortunately exists here, but the isolation of the reserve largely protects its inhabitants from temptation. The band has a distinctly moral tone.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, NO. 118.

Reserve.—This lies to the north of the Sandy Lake reserve, and is separated from it by about 12 miles. Its area is 46 square miles, most of which is under water. The lakes contained within its limits yield a fair supply of fish, with water of excellent quality. The Big river crosses the reserve, and in dry seasons a large quantity of hay may be secured along its lower banks, which in wet years are under water. There is sufficient timber and fire-wood for the needs of the band, but the quality of the soil is very inferior and discourages farming operations. The exchange of a portion of this reserve for an equal area of good land lying to the south of it, is under consideration and hoped for.

Population.—The population of the band, including the Pelican Lake portion, is 185.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been very little sickness in this band during the year, and none of a contagious nature.

Occupations.—Those who live at Pelican and Stony lakes support themselves exclusively by hunting and fishing, while those in the neighbourhood of the Big river raise stock and attempt to grow grain. Some senega-root is also dug by them.

Buildings.—The houses are the poorest Indian dwellings in the agency. Their superstitious habit of pulling down the building in which a death has occurred prevents any desire for a substantial home.

Stock.—In spite of losses the herd of this band is steadily increasing, and now numbers 111 head. Some of these Indians take good care of their animals, but the majority are indifferent, and give them little attention. The utmost vigilance on the part of the farmer is required.

Implements.—There is a fair supply of needed implements on this reserve.

Education.—The pagan portion of the band, which forms the majority, is afraid to send its children to the day school lest they should be taught the Christian religion; consequently the attendance is small. The teacher, Mr. William Bear, is attentive and interested in his work, and under more favourable conditions would be successful.

Characteristics and Progress.—With some notable exceptions, the members of this band who live near the farmer are indolent, and difficult to make anything out of. This is due largely to the inferior quality of the soil, and the usual failure of the crops. The contemplated addition to this reserve already mentioned will tend to improvement in this respect.

Temperance and Morality.—Their isolation makes intemperance rare amongst them, though the taste for liquor is clearly there. They are fairly moral, but Indian divorces on slight pretexts sometimes occur.

WAHSPATON (SIOUX) BAND, NO. 94A.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of $3\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, and lies about 9 miles north of Prince Albert. The soil is inferior in quality, and the portion suited to cultivation very limited in extent.

Population.—Only nine or ten families occupy the reserve, the major portion still reside near Prince Albert. A movement to the reserve is promised.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is fairly good, and they obey any sanitary regulations imposed upon them.

Occupations.—Fire-wood, hay, senega-root and berries provide occupation and sustenance. As their crops will now be threshed by the Sturgeon Lake threshing outfit, more land will be cultivated by them.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Buildings.—Their houses are inferior to those on some of the other reserves, but they are usually tidy and comfortable.

Stock.—They have about 40 head of cattle and 17 horses on the reserve, of which they take excellent care.

Implements.—They have a fair supply of implements.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve, taught by the resident missionary of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Jonathan Beverley, who entered upon this field during the year. His predecessor, Miss Baker, possessed the true missionary spirit, and did faithful work among these people for many years. Impaired health has compelled her retirement to Prince Albert.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are very industrious, and under more favourable conditions as to quality of soil, and with more cattle, would soon become prosperous. The missionary and teacher also performs the duties of farmer, and is so employed by the government. This is a distinct and much needed step in advance, and as Mr. Beverley has already made quite remarkable progress in the mastery of the language, I look for substantial improvement during the coming years.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are temperate, and are distinguished amongst Indians for their morality.

MONTREAL LAKE NEW RESERVE, NO. 106A.

This reserve was set apart for the use of any members of the Montreal Lake or Lac la Ronge bands who might, as hunting and fishing failed, desire to gain support from farming and stock-raising; for the latter purpose the location is particularly well fitted, as it contains extensive hay meadows. Up to the present only four or five families have availed themselves of its resources, and they have shown none of the qualities necessary to success, very little land is tilled, and their cattle, the offspring of a small herd of government animals, supplied a long time ago, number, after all these years, only 38 head.

THE MONTREAL LAKE AND LAC LA RONGE BANDS.

These Indians, especially the second-named, are a sturdy, energetic people, chiefly of mixed blood, many individuals amongst them betraying little of the Indian in their appearance. They support themselves by hunting, fishing, and by employment secured from the large trading companies. They receive only one shipment of supplies during the year, which is distributed in part at the treaty payments, a portion being reserved to relieve the really destitute during the winter.

GENERAL REMARKS.

On March 19 the office building, with an adjacent paint-shop and harness-room, was destroyed by fire, and all office copies of returns, three-fourths of the correspondence files, and many valuable documents and books were consumed. This disastrous occurrence has very seriously hampered the office work since it took place, and involves the staff in frequent loss of time. The new office-building in course of erection promises to be comfortable and commodious, and is conveniently planned.

My association with this agency only commenced June 12, and of necessity this report is based on particulars furnished. I have seen sufficient, however, to recognize the marked progress in stock-raising, and the cultivation of the land, which has attended the efforts of my immediate predecessor, Mr. Charles Fisher. For many years this agency seemed to be at a standstill, but under his sympathetic guidance a change has taken place, the herds have increased until they now total about 1,350 head, and the area under cultivation is the largest in its history. It will be my endeavour to continue this upward trend until the ideal of a prosperous self-supporting Indian community, under the protection of the government but independent of all pauperizing assistance, shall have been reached.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The moral conditions existing here are, I regret to find, much less satisfactory. Intemperance seems to have made a marked advance wherever opportunity permitted. In this connection a serious occurrence took place in the murder of Isaac Itawepesim of the New reserve, in a drunken brawl near Prince Albert, with members of the Sturgeon Lake band. This illustrates the dangerous effects of intoxicants on the Indian temperament, and emphasizes the wisdom of prohibiting all traffic in liquor with the native race, and the absolute necessity, from a moral standpoint, of enforcing such laws, apart from the bounden duty of carrying out those sacred treaty obligations on this point, to the fulfilment of which the honour of the country is pledged.

This growth in intemperance has been accompanied also by a loosening of marriage ties, and the decided retrogression in morality of its victims, which is another effect of the abuse of liquor by these people.

My best efforts will be directed, during my connection with this agency, to the suppression of intoxicants, and the cultivation of a higher moral tone.

I have, &c.,

THOS. BORTHWICK,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
BROADVIEW P.O., June 30, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, together with tabular statement and an inventory of government property in my charge.

Location of Agency.—The agency buildings are located on the northwest quarter of section 4, township 18, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, about 9 miles northwest of Broadview.

Reserves.—The Crooked Lake agency consists of Ochapowace reserve, No. 71; Kakkewistahaw, No. 72 and 72A; Cowessess, No. 73; Sakimay and Shesheep, Nos. 74 and 74A, and Little Bone reserve, No. 73A, lying north of the Canadian Pacific railway main line, and extending from near Whitewood on the east to Grenfell on the west. The total area of these reserves is 181,676 acres. These reserves are all well situated, being convenient to good markets. Most of the soil is sandy and clay loam, and well adapted for mixed farming; an abundant supply of water is available. The natural grasses for pasture and winter feed grow plentifully along the north side of the reserves overlooking Crooked lake, Round lake and the Qu'Appelle river. The country is very picturesque.

OCHAPOWACE BAND, NO. 71.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated northwest of Whitewood, and is east of the agency headquarters; it contains 52,864 acres. The soil is mostly good, although broken by sloughs and scrub, and is especially adapted for mixed farming. The reserve has an abundance of good hay-land, and a plentiful supply of wood.

Population.—This band has a population of 102.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the Indians of this band are healthy, but many of them are old, and the birth-rate is exceedingly low. No unusual disease has visited them during the year. A few of the houses and premises are comfortable

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

and neatly kept; others are unsatisfactory, and improvement in this respect is very slow.

Occupations.—Substantial increase in farming and cattle-raising has been a good feature with these Indians the past year, and most of those who do any farming will have both cattle and grain to dispose of in the fall. Many depend for a living largely on the sale of hay, wood and senega-root, all of which sell at good prices. A few of the very old get some assistance.

Education.—These Indians take an interest in the education of their children, and nearly all that are physically fit attend school.

Characteristics and Progress.—While I can safely say that the members of this band have made progress in the past year, yet I hesitate to expect a great deal except in a few individual cases.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year one complaint for intemperance was laid against a member of this band.

KAHKEWISTAHAW BAND, NO. 72 AND 72A.

Reserve.—This reserve lies north of Broadview. It contains an area of 46,816 acres of good agricultural land, much of it being first-class wheat-land. There is a plentiful supply of wood and hay.

Population.—This band has a population of 88.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this band have been free from unusual disease. The proportion of old people is large, and the death-rate proportionately high. Among the deaths during the year was that of Chief Kahkewistahaw, the last of the hereditary chiefs in this agency. The houses of these Indians, with two or three exceptions, are unsatisfactory, and generally they are very bare of comfort. Where the couple are young and the wife has been brought up in a school, the houses are kept cleaner.

Occupations.—Only five Indians of this band may be said to do any farming in the way of growing grain, in addition to which they have herds of cattle; two of these have a good outfit of horses and implements of their own buying. Some of the other members of this band keep a few head of cattle, but do not cultivate any land. During the summer many of the old people gather senega-root; the occupation is a healthy and profitable one. Most of these Indians put up a good supply of hay; if they have any surplus, they can sell it; they also sell wood. The very old and infirm get some assistance.

Education.—These Indians are not opposed to education, and most of the children of school age are in school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band hold hard to their old traditions, and are not what would be called first-class workers, still they make a very good living, and I think that advancement may be looked for among some of the younger families. Many of the men are past the age when it is possible to do much with them, yet on the whole some progress may be noted.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that there have been a number of cases of intemperance reported among these Indians.

COWESSESS BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve.—This reserve is located west of Kahkewistahaw's reserve, and north of the Canadian Pacific railway, between Broadview and Grenfell; its area is 49,920 acres. Most of the land is of good quality, and a great deal of it of exceptionally fine quality for grain-growing. The north part along the banks of the Qu'Appelle valley is well timbered. The whole reserve is well supplied with water, and hay is generally abundant, although not so convenient to the Indians' homes as on the other reserves mentioned in this report.

Population.—The population of this band is 186.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of consumption and scrofula, with which a few families are afflicted, the general health of this band throughout the year has been good. Most of the Indians here are more advanced than on the other reserves, and here as well as elsewhere when the woman is an ex-school graduate, and has been out to domestic service, the surroundings of the house present a more tidy appearance. Both the men and women in this band dress well, and are clean in their person.

Occupations.—About half of these Indians depend largely on mixed farming for a living, there are some who depend a great deal on the sale of wood and hay. Most of the farming Indians in this band milk cows, and some of them make butter for their own use.

Buildings.—Some of the houses are very good log structures and well finished, the stabling in some instances is also good, but there is decided room for improvement in the buildings generally of the band.

Stock.—Many of these Indians have good horses, also small bunches of cattle. Very little destitute assistance is required in this band.

Implements.—Some of the farming Indians in this band have a good outfit of farm machinery, such as ploughs, binder, mower, rake, wagon, sleighs. A few of the young men use oxen, ploughs and harrows supplied by the department, and given to them on loan.

Education.—There is no trouble with these Indians in the matter of education, and all children of school age, unless afflicted with disease, attend school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are making some progress in farming operations, although much trouble is experienced in getting them to work systematically. Last year the band threshed 7,377 bushels of grain, besides a quantity of oats estimated at 1,850 bushels were left in the sheaf and fed to stock. I am looking for a considerable increase in the crop return this year. They have got under crop 375 acres of wheat, 113 acres of oats, 5 acres of potatoes. These crops, at the time of writing, are looking well.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, these Indians are temperate. There were a few cases of intoxication reported during the year; in all cases the offenders were punished, and the parties supplying the liquor prosecuted. No cases of immorality have come to my notice.

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 and Crooked lake, a small part of the reserve (No. 74A) being on the north side of the river. The area of this reserve is 25,280 acres. These Indians also have the Little Bone reserve (No. 73A) 40 miles north, containing 6,796 acres.

There is plenty of good land for farming purposes in the reserves of this band, but taken as a whole these reserves are not so well adapted for grain-growing as the Kahkewistahaw and Cowessess reserves. There is an abundant supply of wood and hay here.

Population.—The band has a population of 158.

Health and Sanitation.—The dwellings of some of these Indians are very good, others are poor. Stabling on this reserve is also very fair. Here, as on all the reserves, an effort is being made before winter closes in to have all the houses whitewashed with lime; and in the spring all garbage is gathered up and burned. The general health of this band has been very good during the year.

Occupations.—A few of these Indians carry on mixed farming and cattle-raising in a small way. They are not good tillers of the soil, but some of them take very fair care of stock. In addition to raising of grain and cattle for a living, they depend largely on the sale of wood and hay. Many in this band live entirely on the sale of wood, hay, senega-root and small furs; with the favourable prices ruling they can

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

make a good living in this way. A few work out for the settlers, and are reported to me as giving good satisfaction. Some very old and infirm require assistance.

Education.—The Indians of this band are not generally favourable to the education of their children. This prejudice is hard to remove. A few children are in school, but there are many more that should be there whose parents will not consent to send them.

Characteristics and Progress.—That portion of this band known as Shesheep's Indians may be classed as peculiar. They object to government control and government assistance, desiring freedom to do as they please, and have located on the reserve as far removed as possible from the agency headquarters. These do no farming and keep no cattle. While they earn a good living for themselves, they make no progress. The Sakimay Indians, with some of Little Bone band, and a few from Shesheep's who have broken away, are making a little progress, and I think that steady advance may be expected in individual cases.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, this band is very temperate. Only two cases of intoxication were reported during the year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Progress.—In reviewing the work of this agency generally during the year under consideration, I think it can be fairly claimed as one of marked progress all along the line. Measured from the white man's standard, the progress may not seem great, but for Indians I think it is substantial. New land is being brought under cultivation and old fields summer-fallowed; wire fences are largely taking the place of the old rail ones as quickly as their circumstances will permit, and the working Indians are getting implements and horses at their own expense.

Cattle.—Cattle on all the reserves came through the winter in good condition; yet it is difficult to get some to provide against an unfavourable winter, in which case there would be losses. These Indians have at the time of writing 639 head of cattle of their own, besides 58 head of department oxen and bulls. Killing or selling without authority has largely ceased.

Crops.—The grain crop of last year on Cowessess, Ochapowace's, and Kahkewistahaw's reserves was not as good. The Indians of these reserves have in crop this year 825 acres of wheat and 279 acres of oats; these are looking well now, and I look for a good return at threshing.

Buildings.—During the year there has not been any very general improvement in the Indian houses, although in a few individual cases there has been improvement either by adding new additions or building a new house.

Temperance.—During the year under review many cases of intemperance were dealt with, special effort being made to bring the party who supplied the intoxicant to book, in these cases I was very successful, and the punishment meted out will, I hope, check the traffic.

Dancing.—I am especially pleased to report that during the year there have been no Indian dances held. At treaty payments it was completely absent; this was the first time in the history of the agency that this demoralizing practice was put a stop to. Among the half-breed Indians an occasional fiddle dance was given during the winter, these are perfectly harmless and innocent.

Schools.—Cowessess (Roman Catholic) boarding school, situated near Crooked lake, in the Qu'Appelle valley, is still under the charge of the Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I., and continues to do excellent work. In addition to the regular class-room work, the girls are trained in domestic duties, and the boys are taught farm work. This school has had many improvements added during the year for the convenience and comfort of the inmates by the Rev. Brother Eugene, who is a genius in mechanics, and a splendid instructor for the pupils. The Rev. Sisters of St. Joseph keep the school-building in perfect order. Sanitary arrangements are good, and the water-supply for domestic and fire-protection is very perfect.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Round Lake (Presbyterian) boarding school, situated at the east end of the lake of that name, and just off Ochapowace's reserve, is under the principalship of the Rev. Hugh McKay. During the year a change of teacher has been made, Miss Salmark having resigned; the class-room is now in charge of Mr. Robert Mills, who seems to be a very capable teacher. Here also the children are taught useful occupations outside of the school, the girls, cooking, sewing, &c., and the boys farm work and care of stock. This school is a very home-like place, and has more the tone of a large family than that of an institution.

I have, &c.,

M. MILLAR,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

DUCK LAKE AGENCY,

DUCK LAKE, July 9, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

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 13 miles from the agency headquarters, and has an area of 16 square miles. The soil is sandy and cannot be depended on during dry seasons. It is considerably broken up with small lakes and sloughs.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Plain Crees.

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.

Stock.—They own a fine bunch of cattle, which wintered very well, and of which they take 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 moral and temperate.

OKEMASSIS AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserve.—The reserve of these bands borders chiefly on Duck lake and its hay marshes, being about 3 miles from the town of Duck Lake, which, having its flour-mill and good market, adds considerably to the advantages of these bands. The total area is 44 square miles. On Okemassis 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.

Tribe.—These two bands are Plain Crees.

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 the reserve. The children of Roman Catholic parents go to Duck Lake boarding school, while those whose parents are Presbyterian 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 temperate.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, NO. 99.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies on both sides of the south branch of the Saskatchewan river, 14 miles from the city of Prince Albert, and consists of 37 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.

Tribe.—This band consists of half-breeds and Swampy Crees.

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 300 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 56 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.

Tribe.—These Indians are Plain and Swampy Crees.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been fairly good. They keep their houses clean, and attend to sanitary regulations.

Buildings.—On this reserve nearly all have good shingle-roofed houses.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band acquire a large part of their income from hunting and trapping, the country to the north and east of them being rich in game and fur. They are good hunters and trappers. They do a little farming, but the revenue so far received from the fur caught prevents them taking hold of agricultural work.

Stock.—They have a fine herd of cattle, of which they are beginning to realize the value; consequently the latter are now better cared for than in the past, and are increasing in number.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27.

Implements.—They have all the implements they require for farming operations, having been supplied with everything necessary in that line, payment for the same being made from funds in the hands of the department belonging to the band from sale of reserve lands.

NUT' LAKE BAND (YELLOW QUILL'S) NO. 90.

Reserve.—This 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. A 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 40 miles south.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 217.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. 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 34 head. 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 were plentiful last season, and the Indians made a good living for themselves.

Implements.—Not having so far turned their attention to agriculture, they have no implements to speak of. They now, however, show an earnest desire to begin work, and no doubt the necessary implements will be supplied them.

Buildings.—So far they have not settled down on their reserve; consequently there are only one or two log buildings on the reserve. This state of things will, I have no doubt, be changed in a few years.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, but some of the Indians expressed to me a wish that a day school should be opened, which request will no doubt be complied with.

Characteristics and Progress.—Of these Indians it cannot be said that they are progressing. The time has, however, arrived to start them, and I have no doubt that with an interested intelligent farmer stationed on the reserve their advancement in the future will be rapid.

Temperance and Morality.—Being very much in a state of nature, not much can be said for or against their temperance or morality.

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 15 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 partly 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.

Population.—The population of this band is 77.

Health.—The general health has been good during the year.

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 59; are a nice lot and are well looked after.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Implements.—These Indians are well equipped with farm implements.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are of the usual class 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 have now got a start under the able supervision of Mr. Hamilton, the officer in charge. The work done in seeding, breaking and fencing during the past few months is very creditable to them, and I have no doubt that they will continue to progress.

I have, &c.,

J. MACARTHUR,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,
CARLYLE, July 12, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report, together with an inventory of all government property under my charge. As I have only been in charge of this reserve for a short time, I hope you will make allowance for any shortcomings.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east end of the Moose mountain, about 6 miles north of Carlyle, on the Canadian Pacific railway, and has an area of 30,280 acres, a large portion of which is covered with timber and heavy scrub. There is very little area suitable for farming on account of its being so badly broken up with small lakes and hills. What is suitable lies principally in the southeast corner, and runs for a short distance up along the south side.

Population.—The population is 188, a decrease of 8 from last report.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. Two have been suffering from chronic diseases, one from scrofula and one from dropsy.

Dr. Hardy, of Carlyle, looks after the medical wants of the Indians as often as required, and always visits the reserve once a month, but is very much handicapped by the stubbornness of the Indians themselves, who even at the expense of their lives refuse to be guided by his advice.

A number of the Indians are fairly neat and cleanly in their habits and houses, and some are fairly industrious, but none to an extent that is likely to injure their health.

Occupations.—They have about 250 acres in wheat and 60 in oats, and I expect when they get through breaking and summer-fallowing they will have a little over 200 acres done this summer.

The majority of the Indians have a hand-to-mouth existence here; they sell a load of wood or pickets or anything they can dispose of, and while the proceeds of that last no effort is made to procure more, and no amount of stirring up seems to have any lasting effect.

Buildings.—Some of their buildings are really good and well kept, but again a lot of them are the reverse. Quite a number of them got out logs last winter to put up new and better buildings this summer, at which they are busy now.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is really good, and came through the winter with no loss but one calf. But it is a hard matter to get an ample supply of hay for even the number of cattle they have now, but if the reserve were divided by a fence running east and west, so as to keep the stock off the south side of the reserve altogether, it would increase the hay-supply threefold.

There is any amount of fencing material lying in the yard both to finish the boundary and divide the reserve, and I would strongly advise its being done.

There were 4 thoroughbred bulls running with the herd last summer, but the calf crop is very light.

Farm Implements.—Now as to farm implements, the Indians have a very good threshing outfit, but their ploughs are not suited to this soil, and will not scour in the land here, and unless they do, good work and clean crops are an utter impossibility. They have three sets of good harrows and two old sets of sod harrows, a supply utterly inadequate to their requirements. They have three binders, one completely done for, and the other two very shaky. They should have a new one this year.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is in charge of Miss E. M. Armstrong, under the supervision of the Presbyterian Church. Miss Armstrong is a very capable and painstaking teacher and the pupils are doing very well. The average attendance is about the same as last year. I think a compulsory attendance at school would be a good thing for this reserve, as one-half of the available children do not attend.

Morals and Religion.—The religious teaching is given by Mr. Dodds, the resident Presbyterian missionary, who, with his estimable wife, spares no pains to try to lead them right, and who has the moral welfare of the Indians thoroughly at heart.

The Roman Catholic portion of the population receive occasional visits from a teacher of their own faith.

The Indians are making way very slowly in the right direction, but it will be a long time at their present rate of progress before they reach a position of comfort and independence.

I have had no complaints of either intemperance or immorality since my taking charge.

Staff.—Since taking over the charge of this reserve, I have been completely alone, so that any remarks as to the diligence or efficiency of the staff would look rather personal. I must acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Dodds for many acts of help kindly given when I most needed them in my work, they were a great help to me.

I have, &c.,

THOS. CORY,

Farmer in Charge.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE AGENCY,
ONION LAKE, July 1, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, also a statistical statement of agricultural and industrial pursuits for the same period.

Six bands are comprised in this agency, known by the following names and numbers: Seekaskootch, No. 119, Weemisticoooseahwasis, No. 120, Ooneepowhayo, No. 121, Puskeeahkeeweins, No. 122, Keeheewin, No. 123, and Chipewyan, No. 124.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

ONION LAKE BAND, NO. 119 AND 120.

Reserves.—Seekaskootch band, No. 119, and Weemisticoooseahwasis band, No. 120, are practically speaking, one band, and are known as Onion Lake band. The reserves adjoin one another, and are situated on the north side of the Saskatchewan river, the distance from Fort Pitt to the nearest point of the southern boundary being about 6 miles. Seekaskootch reserve is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide by 9 miles long, the total area being 38,400 acres. The southern portion is wooded with poplar and pine, and contains some good pasture and hay lands, also a small picturesque lake known as Long lake. The centre is slightly undulating, interspersed with groves of poplar. Upland and slough hay are plentiful in favourable seasons, but the soil is light. The northern portion is a raised plateau, wooded with poplar, and in parts pine; there are also some patches of open prairie, which afford good pasture.

Weemisticoooseahwasis reserve (otherwise known as Makao reserve) abuts Seekaskootch on the west side, the southern boundary being a continuation, for 4 miles, of that of Seekaskootch reserve. The eastern boundary extends $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the western line of Seekaskootch, and the northern and western boundaries run parallel with the southern and eastern, forming a rectangle containing 14,080 acres. The southern portion of the reserve is light soil, but improves towards the north; the surface is undulating, studded with bluffs of poplar and willow; the open country contains numerous sloughs which in drier seasons yield a bountiful supply of hay.

Population.—The population of Seekaskootch reserve at last treaty payments was 311, and of Weemisticoooseahwasis, 87.

Health and Sanitation.—These Onion Lake Indians are comparatively healthy. There are of course cases of consumption, scrofula and sore eyes, which are common complaints among Indians, but the two former diseases are, I think, below the average. There were several cases of erysipelas of a mild type, none of which proved fatal, and as usual, during spring-time, influenza colds were prevalent. The deaths that have occurred have been chiefly among the young children. When spring opens there is a general cleaning up and burning of the refuse which collects around the houses in winter, and then the majority of the families, as soon as the weather permits, cheerfully leave their houses and take to their tents or teepees. The greater number of the houses are kept clean and comfortable. Under canvas the Indians are healthier and happier than in houses when the weather is not too cold.

Occupations.—The most important industry followed by these Indians is cattle-raising, in which they are fairly successful. The demand for beef in the neighbourhood and the supply required by the department for destitute Indians affords a market for their surplus stock. Grain-growing is not extensively followed, the total yield last harvest amounting to only 15,075 bushels of wheat, oats and barley, the bulk of which was oats. These Indians are always on the look-out for work in the way of freighting, and are frequently employed by the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders. They also receive employment from the settlers who are coming in on the south side of the river. During the past year a good deal of time was devoted to rat-hunting, at which pursuit some of them did remarkably well, as the traders were offering advanced prices for these pelts.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are log-walled, and the roofs are mostly made of poles and sod with a fairly good pitch, but during the past year two improved houses have been erected in which lumber sawn at the agency mill has been utilized and the roofs properly shingled; in one house especially good workmanship is displayed, and the owners take a pride in keeping them tidy.

Stock.—These reserves are well adapted for the raising of stock, and the bulls sent in by the department, being all pedigreed animals, are of a good class.

Farm Implements.—The mowers and rakes in the hands of these Indians are mostly their own property purchased out of their earnings; a number of the wagons and ploughs are also their own property, some were supplied years ago by the depart-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ment and are now pretty well worn out; the harrows are chiefly those formerly supplied by the department; at present they have implements sufficient for their requirements.

Education.—There are two boarding schools in the neighbourhood of the agency headquarters, one in connection with the Church of England mission, and the other with the Roman Catholic Church mission; both are progressing satisfactorily and being the only schools connected with this agency, have pupils not only from Seekaskootch and Weemisticooseahwasis bands, but from the other four bands dealt with hereafter.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are well conducted and law-abiding, and the tum tum is not so often heard at nights as it used to be. The greater number of them are industrious, and during the past winter there was evidence of their cattle having been better cared for than during the preceding winter. The women are nearly all able to sew and make clothes for themselves and children and moccasins for the whole family.

Temperance and Morality.—I have no reason to report more unfavourably of the moral character of these Indians. The facilities of getting liquor are becoming greater as the white settlement approaches, but so far no serious ill effects are noticeable.

FROG LAKE BAND, NOS. 121 AND 122.

Reserves.—At Frog Lake there are two reserves, Ooneepowhayo's and Puskeeahkeewin's, Nos. 121 and 122, the occupants of which are generally looked upon as one band called Frog Lake band. These reserves are situated to the northwest of the agency, about 20 miles, and are of irregular boundaries, Puskeeahkeewin's abutting Ooneepowhayo's on the northern and part of the eastern boundary. Frog lake forms a portion of the eastern boundary of each of the reserves. Ooneepowhayo's contains an area of 21,120 acres. The southern part is hilly, with numerous bluffs of poplar, the open parts form good pasture and there are some small patches of good hay-land. The eastern portion is thickly wooded with poplar, and the western is rolling and abounds in willow thickets. The general nature of the soil is sandy loam, but in parts it is soft and boggy.

Puskeeahkeewin's reserve, abutting Ooneepowhayo's on the northwest corner, contains an area of 25,600 acres. The character of the natural features is an undulating surface with numerous poplar and willow groves, and to the north and northwest some pines are to be found. In places it is marshy, and in favourable seasons only is hay plentiful. The soil is sandy loam.

Population.—The population of Ooneepowhayo's band at last treaty payments was 105, and of Puskeeahkeewin's, 29.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Frog Lake Indians is fairly good, consumption and scrofula are the most serious diseases affecting them. One troublesome case of rheumatism occurred. With but two or three exceptions, families may be called cleanly in their habits and methods of housekeeping. Around their houses in spring-time there is a general cleaning up and burning of the rubbish accumulated during the winter, then they take to their tents and teepees. No epidemic has attacked these Indians during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians receive very little assistance from the department in the way of food and clothing. Their principal occupation as an industry, is cattle-raising, in which some take much more interest than others, and consequently are more successful. Haymaking is rendered difficult owing to the hay patches being small and scattered, so that time in putting up hay is used out of proportion to the quantity of hay required. Only one family has taken hold of farming to any extent, and has slightly increased the acreage this spring. Hunting is followed to some extent by these Indians, and from the lake they draw a bountiful supply of fish.

Buildings.—Some of the houses are fairly good one-roomed shelters with fire-places, and some with stoves also, none of the roofs are shingled, but in winter the

houses are warm and comfortable. The stables cannot be highly spoken of, at two places they are fairly good, but at others they do not present an industrious appearance.

Stock.—The quality of the stock is good. Two thoroughbred polled Angus bulls have been given them this year, and the interest in cattle-raising will probably increase.

Farm Implements.—There are implements sufficient for the requirements of the bands.

Education.—There are not any schools on these reserves. The two boarding schools at Onion Lake are open to them, but the Indians, although nominally christianized, are still paganish, and do not yet understand the benefits of education. Two of the children are at the Roman Catholic school.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the least progressive of the Indians of this agency belong to these two reserves, at the same time there are two families, one especially, who are making headway. They are less observant than the other bands of the desire of the department to cease their pagan dances, but these dances are but a very modified form of those indulged in years ago, otherwise they are law-abiding and well conducted.

Temperance and Morality.—I have no reason to believe that intoxicants are used by these Indians, but morally they are no better than neighbouring bands.

KEEHEEWIN'S BAND, NO. 123.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about 35 miles northwest of Frog lake, and to the northeast of Long lake, part of which forms the southwestern boundary. It contains an area of 18,016 acres. The southern portion of the reserve is hilly, wooded with poplar and pine. The rest is open and undulating and contains numerous hay swamps and some stretches of rich soil. The whole reserve is particularly well adapted for cattle-raising.

Population.—The population at last treaty payments was 135.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are healthy and require less medical attention than the other bands. No epidemic has troubled them. A dirty house is the exception and the usual spring burning of rubbish which has accumulated during the winter is attended to. Like the other bands, they leave their houses as soon as the weather will permit after spring opens.

Occupations.—These Indians do not receive any assistance from the department, with the exception of a little seed-grain and rations, which latter are given to a few who are living on Onion Lake reserve. Their chief industry is cattle-raising, in which they are succeeding satisfactorily. They have put in a little crop, which is doing well, but so far they have not much land under cultivation. The district is good for hunting and fishing, a source from which they derive a large portion of their living.

Buildings.—The largest cattle-holders of this band have been living close together, and have a common stable and shelter. The houses are comfortable and warm, but during this summer it is intended that they will separate and take up positions on different parts of the reserve, so far they have been doing well in a group and will probably do better separated, and will have better houses; they are progressive and will succeed well.

Stock.—The total number of cattle at present recorded is 212, for which, without much difficulty, an ample supply of hay can be put up. Last spring they came out of their winter quarters looking well, showing that they had been well fed and otherwise attended to. There are two thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls running with the cattle.

Farm Implements.—For the requirements of the band there is a sufficient supply of farm implements, most of which are the Indians' private property.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, still 10 of the children are at school at Onion Lake, 2 at the Church of England boarding school, and 8 at the Roman Catholic boarding school; the parents of some of these pupils live at Onion Lake.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The children are intelligent and are progressing satisfactorily and the parents more than most others, see the benefit accruing from education.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, on the whole, industrious, are law-abiding and are improving in circumstances.

Temperance and Morality.—Both as regards temperance and morality no cases of complaint have come to my notice since my last report.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 124.

Reserve.—This reserve lies 38 miles north, and slightly west of the Onion Lake agency headquarters, and 6 miles southwest of Cold lake, from which lake it derives its name, Cold Lake reserve. It contains an area of 46,720 acres, and with the exception of a strip of land on the west side, which is marshy, is mostly hay and pasture lands. The soil is rich and loamy.

Population.—At last treaty payments the population of the band was 275.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year a number of deaths occurred among these Indians from an epidemic which, if not diphtheria at the outset, developed into that disease before it was exterminated. The department went to considerable expense in this matter, engaging Dr. Amos, of Lloydminster, to reside on the reserve, and, in addition to treating the sick people, to disinfect the houses and Indians themselves. This work was thoroughly done, with the result that when it was finished, not another case appeared. Altogether these Indians have not enjoyed such good health as in former years. They have, to a large extent, adopted the use of stoves in their houses and have done away with the open fireplaces, which used to act as ventilators. I hope to succeed in having the fireplaces and mud chimneys re-introduced, as there is no doubt that with them the air is much purer. I have seen more of these Indians during the past year than formerly, and do not find them at all cleanly in their habits.

Occupations.—It is only in cases of destitution that these Indians receive help from the department, they live chiefly by hunting and fishing. Some of them have expressed a desire to try farming and the department will be asked to supply them some seed-grain next spring. Beyond a little garden stuff very little is raised from the soil; hitherto early frosts have been a drawback, but they do not come every year, and as settlement advances, may become less frequent.

Stock-raising is followed to some extent, but not very successfully.

Buildings.—The houses are well built and made warm for the winter, but, as before mentioned, the want of the chimneys is felt. The cattle and horse stables are fairly good, and compare favourably with those on other reserves.

Stock.—The cattle owned by the Chipewyan Indians are of a poor grade. Three good bulls were sent to the reserve last year, which will be of much benefit.

Farm Implements.—With farm implements these Indians are poorly equipped, but of mowers, rakes and wagons they have sufficient for their requirements.

Education.—Some of the children attend the Onion Lake Roman Catholic boarding school and make fair progress. The parents do not take a very lively interest in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—Hunting, their original industry, is the one still mainly followed, and from this source and fishing they gain a fair livelihood.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are law-abiding, and I have never discovered any of them under the influence of liquor; still I have reason to believe that it sometimes reaches them.

I have, &c.,

W. SIBBALD,

Indian Agent.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
PELLY AGENCY,
KAMSACK, July 4, 1906.

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

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report for this agency, together with agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property under my charge up to June 30, 1906.

Reserves.—Since my last report, Fishing Lake reserve, formerly attached to Touchwood Hills agency, which comprises 22,080 acres, has been added to this agency, making in all now five reserves under my supervision, the total area of which is 153 square miles, or 97,556 acres; about 28,500 acres of this is timber, of which 25,000 acres is small poplar, the remainder being tamarack and spruce, the majority of which is on the Valley River reserve, where it is estimated there are about 2,400 acres of valuable milling timber, and some 800 acres of these species of trees on the northeast portion of Key's reserve.

COTE'S BAND, NO. 64.

Reserve.—This reserve now contains, as closely as can be calculated at this date, 21,172 acres, an estimated decrease since my last report, of 14,716 acres, which amount this band has surrendered for sale. It lies immediately north of Kamsack, a divisional point on the Canadian Northern railway.

Population.—At the last annuity payments there were 250.

Health and Sanitation.—I am pleased to be able to report that the health during the past year has been good, no epidemic or serious sickness visited any of the reserves, but there were a number of cases of pneumonia in the Crowstand school, amounting almost to an epidemic; all the pupils recovered with one exception. I cannot speak too highly of the unremitting attention given to the sick by the department's medical officer, Dr. J. I. Wallace, who came last year from Nova Scotia and settled in Kamsack, he visits sick Indians as he would white patients, daily until they are out of danger. The accumulated garbage which gathers around the houses during winter is raked up and burnt in the spring, and all necessary precautions taken to prevent sickness. The houses are kept clean and tidy.

Education.—The children of this reserve are educated at the Crowstand boarding school, which is situated on the southeast corner of the reserve. There is an average attendance of 46 pupils. Great credit is due to Miss Gilmour, the matron, and her lady assistants for the excellent work done in this school, and to the farm-instructor, Mr. Brigham, for his work amongst the boys, who here get a practical knowledge of farming, by being made to do the work themselves under his guidance. Rev. Mr. McWhinney, the Presbyterian missionary, continues his energetic and successful financial management of this institution.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am able to report another year of progress for this band; financially it has been their most successful. They shipped their first cars of wheat during the winter, which should be a great incentive for them to continue farming. They broke 222 acres of new land last year, making them 512 acres under cultivation, not counting this year's breaking. They, like all Indians, seem to have no ambition to make money more than they actually require for the necessities of life. If they had a desire to make and save it, how rapid their progress would be. Several of the hunting members of this band did well during the past winter; one of them sold \$1,400 worth of fur.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

KEY'S BAND, NO. 65.

Reserve.—This reserve lies by trail 20 miles northwest of Kamsack and 3 miles west of Fort Pelly; it is bounded on the south and west by the Assiniboine river; its area is 38 square miles.

Population.—There are 89 souls in this band.

Education.—The children attend the day school on the reserve regularly, when their parents are at home, but many of them being hunters, their children have to accompany them. The Rev. Owen Owens, of the Anglican Church, acts as teacher and missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people continue to make a living without any assistance in the way of food from the department, chiefly from the proceeds of their cattle, hunting, freighting and selling fire-wood. There are two carpenters and a blacksmith amongst the elderly men, who earn considerable by their work. The three young men whom I assisted to begin farming and who broke 85 acres of new land last year, seeded this down this spring and are again breaking up more new land, which looks as if they would shortly have comfortable homes for themselves; they have been a number of years out of school, and have taken no urging or driving to get them to work, which goes to prove, as far as I have found, that it is a mistake to start a young man just when he leaves school, at eighteen years old. I have yet to find the Indian boy, who after a few years at school will start in and settle down to farming willingly and try to compete, as we expect him to do, with the white settler; there may be such, but I have yet to find them. We are expecting too much. I outfitted one such boy two years ago, he has given more trouble and has had more looking after than all the others, who are some years from school. I shall not be astonished if he throws his farm up, disgusted with work.

KISICKOUSE'S BAND, NO. 66.

Reserve.—The south boundary of this reserve, which abuts Cote's reserve, is 9 miles from Kamsack, its northern side is 2 miles from Fort Pelly, the Duck mountains lie to the east, while the Assiniboine river forms the western boundary. It contains 28½ square miles.

Population.—There were 136 souls in this band at the last census.

Education.—The new boarding school, of which the Rev. Father de Corby, the Roman Catholic missionary, is principal, opened last October, under the government grant, with 25 pupils in attendance. There are three Rev. Sisters, a teacher and a lay brother working in the school, the latter has charge of the boys and has started farming operations this year.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is plodding along slowly but surely, increasing their fields, caring for their cattle and carrying on their work without worry or trouble. They sold their first cars of wheat this year, which is encouraging to the young men who started farming; part of the money so realized was spent by them in the purchase of a self-binder, disc-harrow, plough, barb-wire, &c., which goes to show an ambition to improve their positions.

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 13 miles west of the town of Grandview, Manitoba. It is well watered by Valley river and Short creek.

Population.—At the last census there were 72 souls.

Education.—The children who are being educated go the Birtle boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people support themselves by working in the lumber camps and saw-mills, selling fire-wood by the car-load, as the Canadian Northern railway passes through the reserve; they keep some 80 head of cattle, live in the midst of a splendid large game country, where moose and elk abound and where fur is

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

plentiful; altogether they make a comfortable living, as their houses and clothing show.

FISHING LAKE BAND, NO. 89.

Reserve.—This reserve was taken from the Touchwood Hills and added to this agency last October; it is part of Yellow Quill's band, and contains 34.50 square miles. The Canadian Northern railway runs through the reserve, in which the station of Kylemore is located. A portion of Fishing lake is in the reserve, in which numerous fish are caught. The reserve is an excellent one for agricultural purposes; its rich soil and proximity to three railway stations tends to make it a most valuable one. There is a good supply of fair-sized poplar. The rest of Yellow Quill's band have their reserve at Nut lake, 40 miles north of Fishing lake, which is now under the charge of the agent at Duck Lake agency.

Population.—There are 81 souls on this reserve.

Education.—There is a day school under the Anglican Church, on this reserve; it has been closed for the past year, owing to the want of attendance, as these people, being hunters, take their children with them in their wanderings. The school is just being reopened.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are very little better off than when I first met them, twenty years ago, nor can it be expected that they would be, from their mode of life; they make a good living by the hunt, but spend and squander it, never think of saving a dollar to provide against sickness or a poor hunt; little can be expected from them until the hunt gives out, when they will have to cease their nomadic life and turn to farming on their reserve, which is an excellent one for that purpose. They keep a few head of cattle, but grow no grain whatever.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Buildings.—There has been another new frame house started on Cote's reserve this summer. A few houses have been improved by having shingled roofs and lumber floors put in. With the exception of two frames, the buildings are all of logs, of which a number were cut last winter for new houses and stables. The Indian farmer at Fishing Lake reserve, Josiah Pratt, got out six sets of house logs, which he hewed, and he is building, assisted by the Indians, new houses for these people. The majority of the houses are warm and comfortable, and are kept clean and tidy, some being neatly furnished.

Cattle.—On June 30 there were 1,083 head of cattle in the agency, an increase of 166 over the previous year, which includes 106 head of Fishing Lake reserve cattle. The past winter being an exceptionally fine one, they came through in fine condition, practically without a loss. Notwithstanding the quantity of hay that was destroyed by heavy rains in the making season, there was a large amount put up, from which the Indians sold all they could find market for, over 200 tons. Inoculating for anthrax, when branding, still continues with most satisfactory results. The Indians sold last year, 4 oxen, 44 cows and 74 three-year-old steers, for which they received \$4,279.20, besides these they killed 35 head for their own use. The heaviest export steer weighed 1,650 pounds, the best cow 1,520 pounds, and a barren three-year-old heifer 1,803 pounds. There are 18 pedigree Shorthorn bulls in the agency.

Farm Implements and Agricultural Progress.—There is progress in both these lines; since my last report the Indians have purchased many wagons, mowers, sleighs, cutters, buggies, barb-wire, &c., paid for by themselves, out of their cattle, grain and land money. I am pleased to see them buying direct themselves, instead of coming to the agent to get him to make the purchase, which they do when they cannot negotiate the times of payment. Progress continues in farming operations. The crop taken off last year was a heavy one, free from frost, but damaged by a continuation of heavy rains. It should prove a great encouragement to others to farm, seeing the young men, for the first time, loading their cars of wheat for shipment to Port Arthur. At

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

date of writing, the crops look very promising and farmers are busy breaking new land. Of course, the employees get their set-backs and discouragements, but taking it all in all, farming is progressing steadily, surely and satisfactorily.

Temperance and Morality.—I surmized correctly when I stated in my report three years ago that I anticipated trouble in the liquor traffic, with the growth of new towns, which naturally spring up with the advent of the railway. The past year has been the most troublesome one, I am pleased to say confined entirely to two bands, Valley River and Cote's reserves, and to two or three men only on the latter reserve. I got several convictions lately against the seller, and as I included jail as well as fine in all these sentences, I feel satisfied that I have made the seller much more careful. I certainly think that if the missionary-clergy, who talk more and assist less than any other officials in regard to this evil, would lend their aid, much more could be done to stop the traffic; they can tell me of cases of drunkenness they see, but not one will lay an information.

Taking the Indians as a whole, their morality is good, indeed the Pelly Indians are as truthful, sober, honest and moral people as one would wish to work with; this is wonderful when we consider the examples of vice and temptations to do evil that are constantly shown them by white men.

General Remarks.—A steady reduction of rations still continues, which is about the most reliable way to judge progress and self-support. Only 81 sacks of flour were issued during the fiscal year just closed; 47 of them were to young men starting farming, the balance, 34, to old and destitute; this is 30 sacks less than the previous year and 172 sacks less than the year before that. During the year upon which we have just entered, it should be practically nil, except to the old, or unless we have a failure of crop from frost, when many would require relief, for it is not to be expected, amongst Indians, that the farming they have done in the past three years has placed them in such a condition as to render them independent of a bad year; of course, they have always got the hunt, that great drawback to farming in this agency, to fall back on, but I would regret to see them having again to resort to that for a livelihood; it has been hard to wean them from the chase, but it would be harder if they had to go back to it.

As will be seen by the 'Total Income' column in the tabular statement, the past has been the most successful year financially these people have yet had.

During the year, when visiting the reserves, in connection with my work, I drove 3,697 miles.

Before closing, I have again to testify to the willing assistance I have received from my clerk-interpreter, Mr. Fred. Fischer.

I have, &c.,

H. A. CARRUTHERS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
QU'APPELLE AGENCY,
BALCARRES, July 23, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Qu'Appelle agency for the year ended June 30, 1906.

The Qu'Appelle agency consists of eight reserves: Piapot, No. 75; Standing Buffalo, No. 78; Pasqua, No. 79; Muscowpetung, No. 80; Peepeekisis, No. 81; Okanees, No. 82; Star Blanket, No. 83, and Little Black Bear, No. 84.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

PIAPOT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 32 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. It comprises the whole of township 20 and part of township 21, west of 2nd meridian, and contains in all about 58 square miles. The land is rather light, but produced very good crops last year, and prospects are good again this year. Grain matures early on this reserve and consequently seldom suffers from frost.

This reserve has abundance of hay on that portion situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, and last year was very favourable for haying here, as the river was low, and the flat dry. This year also promises to be favourable.

The wood-supply is small and consequently comparatively little wood is sold from this reserve.

Tribe and Population.—The Indians of this band, with a few exceptions, belong to the Cree tribe. The population of this band numbers 165.

Health and Sanitation.—This band may be called a healthy band. There are a few who are affected with scrofula and consumption, sore eyes and coughs. No epidemic has visited them during the year. Some improvement is being made in some of the houses, the majority of which are fairly clean and well kept.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band are gradually increasing their farming operations, and the number of cattle is increasing each year. Considerable hay was put up last year, and the surplus sold this spring. Senega-root adds to the income of almost all. This band threshed last fall 3,876 bushels of wheat and 2,934 bushels of oats, an increase of almost fifty per cent over the previous year.

Buildings.—While the houses of this reserve are all of one story, they are well built and floored, and a number now have shingled roofs. The stables are comfortable.

Stock.—The number of cattle on the reserve is increasing year by year, and several of the Indians will have a good income from the sale of steers this year, besides having beef for themselves. Good bulls, registered Shorthorns, are being used in this herd, and the quality of the cattle is good and is improving. There are a goodly number of good work horses on this reserve, and also quite a few Indian ponies.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this reserve are well supplied with farm implements, almost all being their own property. They also own a quarter interest in a steam threshing-machine.

Education.—Of the children of this reserve some attend Qu'Appelle and some Regina industrial schools. The parents show less opposition and more interest in the education of their children than formerly.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is making progress; the Indians are increasing farming operations, growing good crops, increasing their cattle, and require but little assistance from the government.

Temperance and Morality.—Only two cases of intemperance and none of immorality have come to my notice during the year.

MUSCOWPETUNG BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 20 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle, and is bounded by the Qu'Appelle river on the north, Pasqua reserve on the east, and Piapot reserve on the west. The reserve contains about 58 square miles.

The land is heavier than that of Piapot reserve, and grows heavier crops. A plentiful supply of hay for fodder and for sale can easily be secured on the reserve.

The wood-supply of this reserve is limited, but more than sufficient for the band's fire-wood at present.

Tribe and Population.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree tribe and number 85.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are not nearly so healthy as the Piapot Indians. Many of the older members are affected with consumption, scrofula and sore eyes. Dr. Kalbfleisch is medical officer of this reserve.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The younger and a few of the older members keep clean houses, but some of the older Indians cannot be induced to adopt cleanly habits.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are farming, stock-raising, and digging senega-root. Considerable surplus hay is put up and sold. While the workers seem to be decreasing in numbers, owing to the death of some of the best, yet the acreage under cultivation increases. These Indians are very well off, owing to their large herd of cattle.

Buildings.—The houses and stables on this reserve are not at all satisfactory, the houses being all low and sod-roofed, with poor ventilation, but are, with exceptions, floored with lumber. The stables are well protected in the valley.

Stock.—These Indians have a fine herd of cattle, principally Shorthorn grades. These are pastured during the summer in a large pasture of about 9,000 acres. This field has an abundance of good pasture and grass.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, which have been paid for with their own earnings.

Education.—While these Indians do not, as a general rule, take much interest in the education of their children, yet they do not make much opposition to the schools. Some of the children are at Qu'Appelle industrial and some at Regina industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band, being for the most part old men, are not very good workers, but are making a very good living by the sale of their grain, cattle, hay and wood. Some of the younger men are doing well, and some progress is being made.

Temperance and Morality.—One case of drunkenness came under my notice during the year. On the whole the band is very temperate and moral.

PASQUA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about 6 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle, and is bounded on the north by the Qu'Appelle lakes. It extends south about 8 miles, having Muscowpetung reserve on the west. There is considerable wood on this reserve, especially in the large ravines leading back from the valley. The hay-supply is made up principally of 'prairie wool.'

Tribe and Population.—The population of this reserve numbers 131, made up of Saulteaux, with a slight admixture of Cree.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band this year has been good. These Indians are more advanced and progressive than those of Piapot and Muscowpetung bands. There are a number of good houses on this reserve, and some of these are kept as clean and tidy as the best white neighbours'.

Occupations.—A number of the older Indians and nearly all the younger ones depend almost entirely upon mixed farming for their sustenance. One man on this reserve sold over \$1,000 worth of wheat last season. During the winter considerable money is earned by fishing and selling wood.

Stock.—While the Indians here, on account of the scarcity of hay, do not have as large herds of cattle as those on the two reserves above mentioned, yet enough are kept to be profitable, and they are of good quality. We are raising the quality by using good Shorthorn bulls. These cattle are kept in a large pasture during the summer.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band are well supplied with farm implements, which have been purchased with their own earnings.

Education.—These Indians are interested in the education of their children, and offer no opposition to sending them to school.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is making progress year by year. Some individuals stand on a par with the best neighbouring white farmers, both in equipment and in crop returns. Last year's crop threshed out 14,909 bushels. More land has been inclosed within the fences by the different Indians this year.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

This band surrendered for sale about 24 sections of its reserve this year, which will bring in considerable ready money, and enable those who are farming to make more progress with better outfits, and will help to make the old people more comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—While every effort is being made to prevent and suppress it, the Indians of this reserve, when so inclined, seem to have but little difficulty in securing intoxicants. Those who supply the liquor are severely prosecuted when discovered, and the Indians are also punished. Otherwise the morals of these Indians are very good.

STANDING BUFFALO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situate in townships 21 and 22, range 14, west of the 2nd meridian, and contains an area of 7 square miles. The soil is very light, but yielded a good crop last year, and promises as well this year.

Tribe and Population.—The Indians of this reserve are Sioux or Dakotas, and formerly resided in the United States, in fact many of them go backwards and forwards between this reserve and the United States. The number is about 220, but it is difficult to get an exact census.

Health and Sanitation.—These are without any doubt the most healthy Indians of this agency. There is very little scrofula or consumption among them, and very little sickness of any kind.

The houses are small, but almost all are very clean. Many of the women have worked among white people, and have learned how to keep their houses, and they are not indolent.

Occupations.—These Indians farm almost all the tillable land on the reserve, and keep a few cattle. They have considerable difficulty in securing hay, and their pastureage is limited, and consequently the number of cattle kept is small. The men also work out a great deal and are in great demand as farm-hands at good wages. The women are good gardeners and raise excellent crops of corn, potatoes, onions, and other vegetables. A great many fish and muskrats are also caught.

Buildings.—The houses are small, but are well kept and tidy. There are no building logs on the reserve, and consequently building is limited. The stables are also small, but are very comfortable.

Stock.—While the herd is small and fodder hard to get, the cattle here are well kept, and add materially to the income of the band. There are some very good horses on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are particularly well supplied with farm implements of their own purchasing, and take good care of them.

Education.—There is little or no opposition to the schools here. Almost all the children from this reserve attend the Qu'Appelle industrial school, and learn readily.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are not at all indolent, and being strong and healthy, are good farm labourers. They are very fond of sport and are known as good football players. The men, almost without exception, dress like white men, and present a fine appearance. The acreage under cultivation is gradually increasing, and last year's returns were good.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret that a few men of this band had to be punished this year for being intoxicated, but only on one occasion. Otherwise the Indians of this band are very moral.

FILE HILLS BANDS, Nos. 81, 82, 83, 84.

Reserve.—These reserves are situated in ranges 10 and 11, west of the 2nd meridian, townships 21, 22, 23, 24, about 22 miles northeast of Fort Qu'Appelle, and 10 miles north of the new towns of Balcarres and Abernethy, on the Kirkella branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The four reserves are very much cut up with bluffs and sloughs, the greater part of the farming land being on Peepeekesis reserve, where

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

almost all the farming is done. The land is a strong sandy loam, and produces good crops when well cultivated.

Tribe and Population.—The Indians, with few exceptions, belong to the Cree tribe. The population numbers: Little Black Bear's band, 60; Star Blanket's, 39; Okanees, 58; Peepeekesis, 102.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians here is very good. Several severe cases of scrofula and consumption have caused deaths. In the majority of cases the houses are cleanly and the premises well kept.

Occupations.—All the younger Indians, and quite a number of the old are engaged quite extensively in mixed farming. The bands own a large herd of cattle, which necessitates considerable work putting up and hauling hay and feeding and caring for cattle. The wood-supply here is large, so that a considerable amount of money is earned by the Indians from the sale of dry logs and wood.

Buildings.—The houses and stables in the colony are equal to, and in fact, superior to the average buildings of the white neighbours, while among the older Indians there are quite a number of very nice houses. There are still, but gradually becoming fewer, a number of the old sod-roofed houses and stables.

Stock.—The Indians here have a large herd of cattle of very good quality, which are steadily improving, as good bulls are used. These are pastured in a large field in the summer, and are well fed and cared for in the winter by the Indians themselves.

There are a goodly number of good Canadian horses owned by the Indians of these bands, and as a thoroughbred Clydesdale stallion is used each year, at the Indian's own expense, the quality is improving. There are now a fine lot of good colts growing up. A fine lot of pigs are also kept by the ex-pupils in the colony.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are well supplied with farm machinery, and are taking better care of it as they understand it and its value better.

Education.—The Indians show practically no opposition to the schools, and many show a real interest in them. The schools which the children attend are the Qu'Appelle industrial and File Hills boarding schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are certainly making progress, taking more interest in their work than formerly, as they see and benefit from the results. During the past year they have lived well, and always appeared to have plenty of food, clothing, and money. They are adopting more and more the white man's style of dress and manner of living.

Temperance and Morality.—There is no difficulty with the Indians here with regard to temperance or morality.

EX-PUPIL COLONY.

The ex-pupil colony, which was started five years ago, is making good progress, and is growing in numbers and in the amount and quality of the work done. As the number of homes is added to, the ex-pupils become more satisfied, and each is becoming more anxious to excel. The homes are becoming more and more comfortable, the acreage under cultivation is increasing rapidly, the horses and cattle, pigs and chickens are increasing in numbers; the wells dug this summer furnish a supply of good water; and all things considered, these young people are in a better position than most white settlers who began five years ago.

I have, &c.,

WM. GORDON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY,
KUTAWA, July 3, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency, together with a statistical statement and inventory of all government property for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Four reserves are now included in this agency, namely, Muscwequau's, No. 85; George Gordon's, No. 86; Day Star's, No. 87; and Poorman's, No. 88. Since writing my last report, the Fishing Lake reserve has been transferred to the Pelly agency and the Nut Lake and Kinistino reserves to the Duck Lake agency.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BAND, NO. 85.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 37 miles northwest of Lipton, and comprises an area of 24,271 acres. The land is rolling prairie, interspersed with bluffs, hay sloughs and small lakes. The western end of the reserve is heavily wooded with poplar. Logs of suitable size for building purposes are easily obtained. The soil is fairly heavy clay loam, and the reserve is well adapted for mixed farming.

Population.—The population of this band is 140.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good during the year. There were three deaths, two from old age and one child from consumption. These Indians are very free from scrofula. No disease of a contagious nature showed itself on the reserve. The garbage which collected around the houses during the winter was raked up and burned in the spring. Dr. Harvey, of Fort Qu'Appelle, is the medical officer for this band.

Occupations.—These Indians are taking an increased interest in farming. During the year they broke up over 100 acres of new land. They had 110 acres of crop, principally oats, from which they threshed 2,256 bushels. A severe hail-storm on August 7 destroyed about one-half of the crop on this reserve.

They sold 17 head of beef cattle to buyers last fall, at an average price of \$38.63 per head, and killed a few for their own consumption.

The Indians of this band are good hunters and derive much of their livelihood in this way, and by digging senega-root.

They have a plentiful supply of wood and hay on their reserve, and with the advent of a railway the sale of these products will furnish a valuable source of income.

The women assist in earning their living by digging senega-root, snaring and trapping game.

Buildings.—The houses are small, but as a rule are fairly well kept.

Stock.—The cattle stables are warm and roomy. The cattle on this reserve are of good quality. Three pure-bred Shorthorn bulls are kept for the improvement of the herd.

Farm Implements.—The stock of farm implements and machinery is being steadily added to, and these Indians are becoming fairly well equipped in this respect.

Education.—The majority of the children of this band attend the Muscwequau boarding school, which is situated near the northern boundary of the reserve. This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, with J. A. Magnan, O.M.I., as principal. There are 34 pupils on the roll. They have a very competent teacher in Sister Riorden, whose class-room work is excellent. The pupils have made very noticeable progress during the past year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The boys receive practical instruction in farming and stock-raising, and the girls are taught butter-making and general domestic work.

The acreage under crop this year is 105. Their stock consists of 74 head of cattle and 12 horses.

There are very few children of school age who are not attending school.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is making steady progress toward self-support. They have increased their farming operations and are beginning to realize that they will have to depend more in future on farming as a means of earning their livelihood.

GEORGE GORDON'S BAND, NO. 86.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Little Touchwood hills, about 30 miles north of Cupar on the Kirkella branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. It comprises an area of 55·4 square miles. The larger portion of it is covered with bush and small lakes, the remainder is rough, rolling prairie interspersed with small lakes and hay sloughs. The soil is a good clay loam, which when cultivated has proved to be very prolific.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 196.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on this reserve is only fair, although it shows an improvement over last year in this respect.

The Indians are well housed and are cleanly in their habits. The majority of them live in their houses all the year round.

The sanitary precautions as prescribed by the department are carried out as far as possible.

The great trouble on this reserve is scrofula, and it is purposed to make an effort to stamp out this disease as far as possible this summer by having the Indians move out of their houses, which will be thoroughly disinfected and replastered; and operating on those suffering from the disease will remove much of the danger of contracting the disease by contagion.

A mild type of scarlet-fever showed itself amongst the pupils of Gordon's school. The school was quarantined for five months, and great care was exercised to keep the disease from spreading on the reserve, which was successfully accomplished. The patients all recovered, except one boy, who developed consumption.

Dr. Harvey, of Fort Qu'Appelle, is the medical officer for this reserve, and he performed his duties in a painstaking and efficient manner.

Occupations.—These Indians derive their support from stock-raising, farming, sale of logs and fire-wood, trapping and digging senega-root.

There are a few who earn their living by working out.

Buildings.—The majority of the houses on this reserve are large and roomy log houses, one and a half stories high, with shingled roofs. They are well kept and are a credit to the Indians.

Stock.—These Indians possess a fine herd of cattle, which now number 437 head, an increase of 54 head during the year. They have over 10 head of horses, some of which are of very fair quality. They took good care of their stock during the winter.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well provided with farm implements. They own their threshing-machine, which is a horse-power outfit.

Education.—The children of this band attend the Gordon boarding school, which is situated on the reserve. This school is under the auspices of the Church of England. The Indians, with few exceptions, take an interest in having their children educated. These Indians are an intelligent lot. They have their own church on the reserve, where services are conducted by the Church of England clergyman every Sunday. One of their number acts as lay reader and another as organist. They sent one of their number as lay delegate to the synod held at Regina this year. The church and premises is kept in repair, and all business in connection therewith is conducted by the Indians themselves.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints of intemperance or immoral conduct were brought to my notice during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have shown signs of progress during the year, they have increased their acreage under crop by breaking up new land. Their fields are all well fenced, and they have fenced 18 miles of their reserve line to keep their cattle from straying.

Their grain crop turned out very well, they threshed 4,956 bushels of oats, 13 bushels of wheat and 112 bushels of barley.

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, and comprises an area of 24 square miles. It is mostly covered with poplar bush, scrub, small lakes and hay sloughs. There is some open land at the southeast corner which is suitable for farming purposes. The soil is a rich black loam. Poplar logs suitable for building purposes are easily obtained on the reserve.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 75.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good during the year. All refuse was raked up from around their houses and burned this spring.

Occupations.—These Indians derive their support by hunting, digging senega-root, making mats and bead-work and working for settlers. They threshed 1,777 bushels of oats, and broke up about 40 acres of new land.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve were well cared for during the winter. They are a good class of cattle. Two pure-bred Shorthorn bulls are used to improve the stock.

The hay-supply provided was ample for their requirements.

Implements.—This band is fairly well provided with farm implements.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are well built of logs with sod roofs. They are roomy and as a rule are fairly well kept. The cattle stables are of a very good class.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, which is very well attended. There are 16 pupils on the roll, and the attendance is very regular. The average attendance is 13. Mrs. Smythe, the teacher, is doing very good work. The Indians take a great interest in their school.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are very quiet, law-abiding people. They are not addicted to intemperance, and are moral in their habits.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band have made a start at farming, and are making some progress towards self-support. They sold 11 head of beef cattle to buyers, for \$419.90, and killed a few for their own use.

POORMAN'S BAND, NO. 88.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in township 29, ranges 17 and 18, west of the 2nd meridian. It comprises an area of 42.5 square miles. The land is rolling prairie broken by hay-sloughs, and on the east side by small lakes and scrubby poplar bush. The soil is a clay loam and the reserve is adapted for mixed farming. There is sufficient fire-wood for the use of the band on the reserve, but building logs are scarce.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 109.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians was good during the year. No disease of a contagious nature showed itself amongst them, and there was very little sickness of any kind on the reserve. With a few exceptions, the houses are not kept as tidy as I should wish; the premises were cleaned up and the rubbish burned in the spring.

Occupations.—These Indians derive much of their income by hunting, digging senega-root and working for settlers. They sold 10 head of cattle for shipment last

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

fall, and killed a few for their own use. They had 65 acres of oat crop, and threshed 3,026 bushels, and they broke up 45 acres of new land.

Buildings.—The houses are mostly ordinary one-roomed, sod-roofed buildings, nearly all of which are floored with lumber. They are warm and fairly comfortable.

Education.—A number of the children are attending the Gordon boarding school and Muscweequan boarding school, but there are several of school age who are not attending any school. These Indians, with few exceptions, are opposed to sending their children to school, and it is a difficult matter overcoming their opposition.

Temperance and Morality.—This band has a good name with regard to temperance, but so far the opportunities for obtaining liquor have been limited. Their moral conduct, so far as it came under my notice, has been very good.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are the hardest lot to get along with in the agency, but they are gradually settling down. The issue of food-supplies during the year to this band was greatly reduced. They have increased their acreage and are performing their farm work better. Their progress is slow, but they have made some progress during the year.

General Remarks.—Taking this agency as a whole, the conditions throughout the year have been satisfactory. The births exceeded the deaths by 10. The Indians, by increasing their earning power, have lived more comfortably and are becoming less dependent on assistance from the ration-house. There has been a saving in the issue of food-supplies to the four reserves now included in this agency of 1,453 pounds of beef, and 60 sacks of flour over the previous year.

The agency headquarters are situated at Kutawa, in a central position between Muscweequan's reserve, which is 10 miles southeast, Gordon's reserve, 13 miles south, Day Star's reserve, 8 miles north, and Poorman's reserve, 10 miles northwest.

In closing, I wish to testify to the diligent manner in which the agency clerk has attended to his work.

I have, &c.,

W. MURISON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, July 27, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves.

ANNUITY PAYMENTS.

On July 10, 1905, I left Battleford, where I had been occupied with the inspection of the agency, and proceeded to Carlton agency, for the purpose of making the annuity payments there. In this work I was assisted by the agent, Mr. Charles Fisher, and the agency clerk, Mr. T. E. Jackson, and the payments were completed on the 20th.

NORTHERN BANDS.

Payments were made at Montreal Lake on August 8, and at Lac la Ronge on the 15th, and in connection with these I took occasion to make a full inspection of the schools and of the general condition of the bands.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

The health of these Indians had been unusually good, notwithstanding the lack of medical attendance throughout the entire year. The medicines supplied by the department for distribution are of a simple and suitable description, and are much valued by the Indians.

At the date of payments in August, 1905, William Charles' band (Montreal Lake), numbered 198 souls, there having been 13 births and 7 deaths during the year. In James Roberts' band (Lac la Ronge), there had been 24 births and 10 deaths, and the strength of the band was 507.

I found no noticeable difference in the resources of these bands since my last visit, in 1901. While furs generally are becoming scarcer, this disadvantage is offset by a general improvement in prices. For the best hunters an excellent livelihood is assured, a season's killing of fur amounting to between \$300 and \$600 in value, while game furnishes a large part of their food-supply. Those who are unable to endure the hardships of the hunt are found located around the favourable fishing places, chiefly at river outlets. But at certain seasons even fish are liable to be scarce, and for this reason the greater part of the provisions supplied by the department were left in the hands of the overseers to be used strictly for the relief of distress, and especially during the latter part of winter and spring.

The dwellings in these regions are of a rude description, consisting of unhewn logs, carelessly thrown together, plastered with mud, and with spruce bark for roof. The occupants, nevertheless, show no slight degree of civilization, whether in their domestic life, their religious observances, or in their kindness of disposition as displayed in their relations with Indians and others around them.

There are two day schools in operation, one at Montreal Lake and one at Little Hills, about 10 miles west of Lac la Ronge. The Ven. Archdeacon McKay was occupied with preparations for the erection of a boarding school, which is to be located on the north shore of the lake about 2 miles from the old station, where the annuity payments have been made for some years past. In connection with this work, the archdeacon has established a saw-mill with water-power on the river about a mile from the lake. This should greatly diminish the cost of material for the proposed buildings, and should also prove of much advantage toward the improvement of Indians' dwellings in the locality.

MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.

This reserve is occupied by a section of a large band of Sioux, the remainder of whom are settled at Prince Albert, Qu'Appelle, and Moosejaw. This division includes 15 men, 16 women and 12 children, 43 in all.

Mr. W. R. Tucker continues in charge of the band as overseer. He resides at Nutana, 16 miles distant, and visits the reserve regularly once a week.

There had been, during the year preceding my visit, an unusual mortality among the younger element of the band, no less than seven deaths having occurred in that space of time, the victims including some of the most promising of the youth. The disease in every instance was supposed to be tubercular, and probably to have spread infectiously from one original case, that of a young man who returned from one of the schools in an advanced stage of consumption. But even if the germ were not disseminated in this manner, there is no doubt that the progress of the disease was in every instance accelerated through lack of proper ventilation in the dwellings.

The cattle industry, from which this band derives more than half its support, is a continued success. Besides providing themselves with meat, they realized a large amount from the sale of beef cattle, and there was still a satisfactory increase in their herds. The 1904 beef steers brought \$42 per head, while the 1905 sales realized only \$35, the difference being due to a drop in the market, for in both instances the price was the highest paid in the district.

Farming was left off here some years ago; but the Indians, observing the continued success that attends the industry among the settlers, are now anxious to engage in it again.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

They are on the whole an industrious class of Indians, and are ready to apply themselves to almost any pursuit that is clearly shown to be to their advantage. A twelve months' income includes the following as the principal items: beef and fat cattle, \$2,176; sale of wood, \$320; sale of hay, berries and garden produce, \$210; furs, fish and game, \$380; while their gross earnings amounted to \$72 per head.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in December and January.

The staff includes J. Macarthur, as agent; J. H. Price, agency clerk and farmer for Beardy's and Okemahsis' bands; Henry Gardipie, interpreter; Louis Marion, farmer on One Arrow's reserve; Alex. Campbell, farmer on John Smith's reserve; and Horace Adams, farmer on James Smith's reserve, situated at Fort à la Corne.

BEARDY'S AND OKEMAHESIS' BANDS.

Formerly the majority of Beardy's band were clustered in the neighbourhood of the agency headquarters, regardless of the inferior quality of the land there. Of late, however, a large number have removed to the southern and southwestern portions of the reserve, where some occupy very favourable locations affording greatly improved facilities for grain-growing, in some instances also more convenient than formerly to their hay meadows.

In the migration some rather good houses were of necessity abandoned, and these had as yet been replaced by only poor temporary shanties.

The interest in agriculture is lively and encouraging. On the new locations 85 acres of new land had been broken, and elsewhere a considerable area of fall-ploughing had been done. The wheat crop of 1905 was a fair yield, and for the most part it graded No. 2 Northern.

As might be expected, owing to the scattering of the Indians to remote parts of the reserve, they cannot be as frequently visited, nor their work as conveniently supervised as formerly.

What is most encouraging in connection with these bands is that the prosperous element is largely made up of young men and women, including James Seeseguasis, Solomon Brittain, Napoleon Sutherland, Tommy Sutherland, Walter Little Pine, and Donald Gamble, and their wives, almost all ex-pupils of the schools.

ONE ARROW'S BAND.

The members of this band, unlike many others, are of almost pure Indian blood. They are on this account less progressive, but not less orderly than other Indians. Their supervision is indeed a very slight care to the farmer.

Farming and gardening have been much neglected, but the cattle industry is prospering. The band supplies its own beef, has had a number of head for sale, and yet there is a substantial increase in the herds. The prices realized for fat cattle here as elsewhere throughout the agency were very poor, owing to the depression of the market in the fall of 1905. Had the steers been held and kept in condition for the spring market or broken during the winter for work oxen, their price could have been doubled.

For the twelve months ended December 31, last, considerably more than half the earnings of the band were derived from the sale of furs and senega-root. These primitive industries have of recent years been very productive, but are likely to decline rapidly as the district becomes occupied with settlement.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

JOHN SMITH'S BAND.

There is a distinct improvement in the sanitary condition of the dwellings. Some old houses have been enlarged, and some new ones have been built with higher ceilings and better provision for lighting.

Farming has been attended with very poor success during the past year. The 1905 crop showed a decreased acreage and a yield only larger than that of 1904, but much smaller than preceding years.

Owing to a very unfavourable haying season and the fact that the Indians of this band supplement the hay-supply only to a very limited extent with the products of the farm, it was found necessary to make unusually heavy sales, though the market for fat cattle was at the lowest point it has reached in this locality for years. Further, 46 head of cattle were beefed, in several instances without permission, and including some young stock. In this way the strength of the herds has been materially reduced.

A farmer's services are of but little value to this band, as they are subject to his control only to a very slight degree.

JAMES SMITH'S BAND.

Continuing the marked improvements of the past few years, three new houses of an improved description were built during the summer of 1905. Two granaries were also built, and two wells dug, one of them cribbed with lumber and covered with a suitable house.

The grain crops were damaged by hail, and in any case the area was not large; so that the return is, with one exception, the smallest in the past six years; whereas under present improved conditions a large increase might be expected.

The cattle industry showed good management. Twenty-eight head had been beefed within a year for the food of the owners, the smallness of the number being explained by the fact that deer and moose were plentiful in the country to the east and north, and many had been killed. Thirty-eight head were sold at moderate prices to local butchers. There was a net increase of 21 head in the herds.

Two convenient cattle ranges have been fenced, inclosing altogether about 4 square miles. The fences consist of tamarack posts, set 10 feet apart, with three strands of barbed wire. These fences were but poorly provided with gates, and the Indians recklessly cut through the wires in several places, showing a very slight regard for property provided out of their own funds.

There is a noticeable improvement in the moral and social condition of the band throughout, and for this much is attributable, among other influences, to the work of Mrs. Godfrey, teacher of the day school at the south end of the reserve. On the evening of January 19, I attended a school entertainment there, in which not only all the pupils took part and did themselves credit, but also the chief and other adults. The entertainment was well attended, the programme was thoughtfully devised, and the whole effect could not fail to be beneficial.

KINISTINO BAND.

At the date of inspection, January 21, this band was in charge of Mr. Reginald Beatty as overseer. Shortly afterwards Mr. P. C. Hamilton, who was transferred from Touchwood agency, took charge as farmer.

This band numbers about 75 members, and is a section of a large band of Sault-eaux scattered in different parts of central Saskatchewan.

They are all pagans and live in a very primitive way, very dirty and robust.

The men are industrious and at times earn good wages taking out saw-logs and at other work in connection with a saw-mill which is situated on the reserve, but which is not operating this season.

Apart from this they maintain themselves as yet by hunting for the most part. They have nearly 50 head of cattle, and this season they have several small fields of

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

oats, mostly late, but yet with a fair prospect of maturing; and they are anxious to do more farming.

Meantime they are not by any means in want; on the contrary, they are comfortably clothed and nourished, and there is a general appearance of comfort in their homes.

CARLTON AGENCY.

The inspection of this agency was made at intervals during April, May and June.

Mr. Charles Fisher, who had charge as agent since last inspection, in November, 1904, has now been replaced by Mr. T. Borthwick. The staff further includes Mr. T. E. Jackson, as clerk; Rupert Pratt, interpreter; J. McKenzie, engineer and miller, and four farmers.

The agency office was destroyed by fire on the night of March 19. Most of the office furniture was consumed, as well as some valuable records. Since then three small rooms in the agent's dwelling have been utilized for office purposes, and some progress has been made toward the erection of a new and more suitable building than the former one.

MISTAWASIS' AND MUSKEG LAKE BANDS.

These bands are under the immediate supervision of the agent, the agency headquarters being located near the centre of Mistawasis reserve.

The health of these bands has been unusually good during the past year. There has been practically no medical attendance, and yet the want of it has not been severely felt. The services of the agency clerk in this connection are much appreciated by the Indians. In one instance in which a boy's leg was amputated, the medical attendant was unable to return after the operation to dress the limb and look after the patient's condition. This work accordingly devolved upon the clerk, who attended to it for nearly a month with most satisfactory results.

A number of able-bodied men belonging to these bands, who left the reserve some years ago, continue to live abroad, earning their livelihood in various ways; but, so far as I can learn, conducting themselves in an orderly manner wherever they may go.

The regular inhabitants of the reserve show a distinct improvement in their condition. There is a satisfactory increase in the area of land cultivated, and the yield for last season was very good. The cattle industry also is once more on a good footing.

Among the young men of the band the following may be regarded as making satisfactory progress: Willie Dreaver, Robert Head, Jean Ledoux, Jacob Badger, Willie Muchahoo, Solomon Johnstone, André Lafond, Edward Lafond, and Edward Arcand, all ex-pupils of the boarding or day schools, and accordingly equipped with all necessary education. They have recently received substantial assistance from the department, by which they are much encouraged.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND.

About August 1, last, Mr. Joseph Savord, who had had charge of this band for three years, was removed through illness, which terminated soon after in his death. From that time until the middle of March there was no regular farmer, when Mr. George Isbister, a farmer from the adjacent settlement, was appointed and took charge. Many matters had been neglected in the meantime, but the new farmer fortunately took up his duties in time to make preparations for the season's farming.

There is a large increase in the acreage under crop this season, and as the conditions for growth have been most favourable, a good return may confidently be expected.

The condition of the cattle industry is most encouraging. In the past twenty months, including the increase and decrease of two seasons, there is a net increase of forty per cent in the herds. It is with much difficulty that the necessary supply of hay

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

for the wintering of the herds at this strength can be procured; and it is satisfactory to note that the owners of the largest herds are also the men who are doing the largest amount of grain-growing, as the by-products of the latter industry go far to insure the success of the former.

BIG RIVER BAND.

Mr. James Dreaver has been in charge of this band as farmer for nearly eight years.

There is an evident desire on the part of these people to improve their dwellings even under difficulties, for they have never had the use of the agency sawing outfit here. A few new houses have been built, which are larger and better lighted than the shanties formerly occupied, the lumber required for floors, doors, and casings having been procured from the Indians at Sandy Lake. There are still several houses badly constructed and poorly ventilated, and two at least overcrowded and dirty.

An effort is made to raise grain, though the conditions are rather unfavourable, owing to the barrenness of the soil. The Indians' cattle herds have increased to nearly a hundred head, and during wet seasons, when the hay-lands on the Big river are inundated, it is difficult to provide for the wintering of a larger number. In dry seasons, however, 500 tons of hay or more can be readily secured. A few of these Indians show an ambition to live by their farms and their stock, but at present all live largely, and many live entirely, by the product of the hunt, and by the splendid fish of the lakes within the borders of the reserve.

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Patrick Anderson, who had been in charge of this band for nearly eight years, withdrew from the service at the end of April, and was succeeded shortly after by J. G. Sanderson, a farmer from the Shellbrook settlement.

Some of the less progressive element of the band, who have been clustered around the east end of the lake, have made preparations for building farther to the west and nearer to the school and to the centre of the reserve. The movement, even though limited to a few, will have a beneficial effect.

The facilities for farming here are excellent, and for the encouragement of the industry a threshing outfit has recently been provided, to be paid for out of the funds of the band. The market, moreover, for grain and other farm produce is particularly good, owing to the proximity of the lumber camps and mills. But the wages paid for river-drivers just after the opening of spring are also good, ranging from \$1.50 to \$2 per day; and this is sufficient to cause many to neglect the sowing of grain and planting of gardens, at least at the proper time.

For beef also there is a good demand at the camps. There is a large increase in the herds. The stock wintered only moderately well, not because of scarcity of feed, for there was a quantity of hay left over, but because owing to the mildness of the winter the usual care and feeding were neglected.

The farm dwelling is in the worst need of repairs and improvements, which have been begun, and will be carried out during the summer; as far as the money available will permit.

There was much sickness in the band during the winter, including cases of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, and consumption. The majority of these people are heathen, and in some instances they refuse medical attendance by a qualified physician, trusting rather to their own medicine men.

WILLIAM CHARLES' RESERVE, NO. 106A.

This reserve is occupied by half a dozen families from Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge. With the exception of one or two individuals, they lead a very respectable life. Their livelihood is a rather precarious one, derived from hunting, river-driving and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

other labour for the lumber companies, and giving meals and keeping lodgers, affording accommodation to travellers en route to Montreal Lake and the different lumber camps. But their houses are of a good class, a description that is not found in the north country from which these people come; and they are kept unusually well within.

WAHSPATON BAND (SIOUX).

This band is located on a reserve situated 9 miles northwest of Prince Albert.

It was inspected on April 20 and June 21. I visited it again on July 17, in company with Miss Craig, secretary of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Colin Young, of Prince Albert, and others.

At the beginning of October last, Mr. J. Beverley took charge as missionary-teacher and farmer. This is the first regular supervision that has been provided by the department for this band.

By degrees these Indians are being led into agricultural pursuits, and they have recently had liberal encouragement from the department in an issue of oxen, cows, and implements, which were much needed, and are likely to be used to good advantage.

Seed grain was also provided. It was not possible to use all that was allowed, as preparation for sowing had not been made in time; but a fair acreage, including about 20 acres of wheat and about 30 of oats, was sown; and although the land is light and some of it cropped too long, yet there are prospects of an encouraging yield.

There is an increase of 100 per cent in the cattle of this reserve since last inspection. This includes 10 head received from the department, but without counting these, there is still a net increase of 68 per cent.

The income derived from agricultural sources is supplemented by the products of hunting, root-digging, and berry-picking.

These people have but little skill in house-building. They seldom attempt to hew a log or corner a log wall properly. A few of their houses are without floors, but those that are floored are tolerably well kept, especially where there are girls growing up who have attended the day school on the reserve, where for some years they received a very useful training under Miss Baker, the former missionary-teacher.

A large part of this band, numbering nearly a hundred, still occupy an encampment on the north bank of the river, 3 miles below Prince Albert. They earn a comfortable livelihood and object strongly to reserve life, but are anxious to secure land by purchase or otherwise, and to hold the title to it.

OTHER AGENCIES.

I did not make an inspection of the Battleford and Onion Lake agencies during the past year.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
BALCARRES, July 14, 1906.

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

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my second annual report on the work of the different Indian agencies within the South Saskatchewan inspectorate, over which I have supervision.

During the months of July and August I was unable to make any regular inspections of agencies. My time was taken up in superintending the work of rebuilding the Qu'Appelle industrial school, building a new residence for the agent at the Assiniboine agency, and a new home for the farmer at Moose Mountain, as well as many other special matters. I was, however, able to visit all the agencies and schools within the year, and at most points made a general inspection.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

I inspected this agency twice during the year, as well as making three special visits. My first inspection of the agency was made between September 13 and 18. I was not at all pleased with the condition of affairs. The cattle had not been rounded up once during the whole summer, haying operations were away behind, and grain standing that, in my opinion, should have been cut days before.

The farm-land on this agency has been neglected, and is very dirty with foul weeds; this, together with dirty seed, late sowing and late harvesting, has made farming at this point a very unprofitable business of late.

The cattle I saw were in good condition, in fact, as good as any that could be found in the surrounding district.

The Indians here do not turn out as early as they should in the mornings. While at the agency I watched the matter very closely, and found that many of them were just beginning their day's work at 9.30 and 10 o'clock, and, of course, little can be accomplished by this way of farming.

I have been in touch with the Indians of South Saskatchewan for the last twenty-one years, and I am sorry to say that there has been less progress in this agency than in any other in the district.

While at the agency on this trip I purchased material, engaged mechanics, and had the following work done: new house for the farmer, and the whole of the agency buildings repaired and repainted.

On April 26 I again visited this agency and made a general inspection. I found the cattle, especially the oxen and yearlings, in poor order indeed, and this is what I expected, judging from the quality of hay fed and style of feeding during the winter. The cattle have decreased some 40 head in this agency in the last nine months. There were 274 head on hand at the time of my inspection. The government has supplied the Indians with first-class bulls, and the foundation is here for a first-class herd, but if calves and yearlings are stunted through lack of care and feed, the standard of the herd will soon become lower.

Seeding operations were going on, but in my opinion, were late again. There being no summer-fallow, most of the land had to be ploughed in the spring, and as a result seeding was late. I have impressed upon those in charge here the importance of summer-fallowing.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

In accordance with instructions from the department, I transferred the management of this agency from Mr. Dickinson to Mr. Cory, who has been acting as farmer in this agency.

The books and statements were audited to date and transfer sheets were signed by Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Cory.

TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.

Although I visited this agency several times during the year, I did not make my general inspection till March 13.

I made a thorough inspection of all the cattle in the agency, and it was a pleasure to find that they had been well cared for during the winter they had just passed through. Many of them looked like animals that had just passed through a summer's grazing. I saw an abundance of hay at nearly every stable.

In addition to selling 38 head of cattle to Gordon and Ironside last fall, these Indians butchered for their own use their beef requirements for the winter, as well as supplying the two boarding schools with what beef they required. After selling all this beef, the herd of this agency increased by 108 head since last inspection, a year ago.

The government bulls were looked after by the farmers throughout the winter and were in splendid order.

Last fall the Touchwood Indians threshed out their record crop, about 12,000 bushels of oats. This was very good, when one considers that the reserves of this agency were visited by a severe hail-storm in August, which reduced the yield at least twenty-five per cent.

Last year, after seeding operations were over, the Indians started in to break new land and plough up old fields that had been abandoned, and while all of this land was not disked as I would like to have seen it, still most of it was in good condition for this spring, and the result is that the crop is put in in much better order this year than it was last year, and as the season is quite as favourable, I am looking for greater results.

These Indians were considerably in debt for machinery purchased on their own account years ago. I am glad to inform the department that most of this old indebtedness has been wiped out during the past year.

The Indians of this agency hunt extensively in the fall and spring. They kill a great many muskrats, and I am told that last winter a great many mink also were killed.

The main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific runs through Muscwequan's reserve, entering at the southeast corner and leaving at the northwest corner.

The agent's house has been repaired and now presents a very comfortable appearance.

I found the agency headquarter buildings and premises clean and neat.

The office work was well done and up to date.

There has no doubt been advancement among these Indians, and this state of affairs is due to close and wise supervision by the agent. I am looking for greater results next year.

PELLY AGENCY.

I made an inspection of this agency early in April last. I began my inspection in the office, and I found that the books, records, &c., had been kept in a very satisfactory manner.

I next drove over the different reserves for the purpose of counting and examining the cattle, which had just left the stables after being wintered. On Kisickouse and part of Cote's reserve I found that the cattle had been wintered well. On the south end of Cote's reserve they looked thin, and had no doubt been poorly wintered. The stabling on this reserve is poor and should be attended to at once, for if we have a severe winter the casualties will be great.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907.

These Indians sold 75 head of cattle to local buyers last fall, and in addition to this killed several for their own use. The average price for the cattle sold was \$35. After selling this number the herd has not decreased since last inspection.

The manner in which the Indians prepare the land for crop is not all that it should be in this agency. There was no summer-fallow, and the crop, outside of that on-breaking, was put in on spring and fall ploughing. Wheat will grow in such seasons as we have had for the last three years, but if the seasons become the least dry, wheat crops will be a failure sown on late spring and fall ploughing.

These Indians had a good crop last year and the agent has worked hard to bring about this satisfactory state of affairs. Last year 4,289 bushels of wheat and 14,235 bushels of oats were threshed, making a total of 18,524 bushels of grain. This is no doubt the record crop for Pelly agency to date.

Last year 360½ acres of new land were broken; but only half of it was disked. I believe the agent did his best to persuade the Indians to disc the land, but they had their own ideas and reasons for not doing it.

I saw some very nice houses in this agency that were particularly clean.

There are quite a number of ex-pupils in this agency, and it is these young men who are doing most of the farming.

The agent has had trouble with the Indians procuring liquor. The close proximity of a hotel has by no means helped matters.

The agency headquarter buildings and premises presented a most business-like appearance, being neat and tidy. The Indians had good gardens last year. I can safely say that substantial progress has been made in this agency during the past year.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

Although I have made no special inspection of this agency in the past year, I have visited it several times on special business.

It is a pleasure for me to inform the department that there has been improvement here, and the Indians on all the reserves have had a prosperous year. The cattle were well wintered and there were practically no casualties reported.

The crop last year was a heavy one for the agency, 12,665 bushels of wheat and 8,853 bushels of oats were threshed. The area under crop this year is about the same as it was last year, but as the land is in much better condition, much of it being breaking and summer-fallow, I am looking for even better results than last year. I visited this agency a few weeks ago and found many of the Indians breaking new land and ploughing summer-fallow.

The general health of the Indians on all these reserves has been fairly good throughout the year.

I visited quite a number of houses on my trip, and was pleased to find them neat and tidy.

The Indians on all the reserves have lived well throughout the year, providing themselves with the necessities of life with their own earnings. There have been practically no rations issued, outside of those given to a few old and helpless, who will always be provided for.

Mr. Millar, the agent here, is trying his best to advance these Indians, and the result of his efforts is plainly seen.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

This agency has been more or less directly under my supervision since December last. The late agent, Mr. Aspdin, being ill, was relieved of his duties in that month. He died in February, and the agency has been managed from my office up to a few weeks ago.

There has been a decided improvement in these Indians during the past year. The cattle came through the winter with practically no losses.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The farming operations of last year were very successful, and the Indians benefited very much from the result of their work; 7,555 bushels were threshed out.

Some 17 head of cattle were sold from this agency to buyers, as well as a number of animals that were butchered for the Indians' own consumption during the winter. The cattle sold brought an average price of \$36 each.

The calf crop this year is larger than ever, and the Indians will have more cattle to sell and kill than they did last year.

The Indians of this reserve surrendered nine sections off the south end of their reserve. This was sold last February, at Sintaluta by public auction. The land was not used in any way, and could well be spared.

I made a general inspection of this agency in June, preparatory to handing the management over to Mr. W. S. Grant, who succeeds the late Mr. Aspdin.

I found the Indians hard at work breaking new land, and they had at the time of my inspection, in the neighbourhood of 200 acres broken.

The crop in places looked somewhat backward, but I am satisfied this will come on all right.

Outside of that given to a few old and infirm, the issue of rations at this agency has been stopped.

During the year a new agent's house was built in this agency. The old agency house has been turned over to the newly appointed farmer, Mr. Hassan.

This agency, in the past, was managed by an agent who acted as farmer, and a labourer. The department decided to do away with the labourer and appoint a farmer in his stead, and the result of this change has already been marked on the farming.

QU'APPELLE AGENCY.

Having direct supervision of this agency, and living at the agency headquarters, I am in constant touch with the work here.

The agency comprises eight reserves, which are very much scattered.

The Indians of the Qu'Appelle agency have just passed through the most successful year in their history, from a farming standpoint.

Last year these Indians threshed 45,010 bushels of wheat, and 28,424 bushels of oats. A great deal of this crop was grown on new breaking and summer-fallow land. Last year 1,119 acres of land were summer-fallowed, and 500 acres of new land broken. The Indians cut, stacked and hauled home over 2,600 tons of hay, harvested and threshed and hauled to market all the grain above mentioned, so the department will see that they have not been idle during the summer and fall.

The grain graded well, and most of it was shipped in car lots from the agency, a better price being obtained by selling it in this way.

The Indians sold to outside buyers 115 head of cattle, for which they obtained the highest going price. They also killed for their own use some 54 head. After deducting this number the herd shows a substantial increase for the year.

This spring the bands of this agency have broken about 800 acres, and are now engaged in summer-fallowing their land, which will be about the same as last year.

There are some 1,600 head of cattle owned by the Indians; in addition there is a government herd, which contains about 189 head. These cattle came through the past winter in excellent condition, and the Indians had a large surplus of hay over in the spring.

The colony for ex-pupils situated in this agency has made marked progress during the year. These young people are doing quite as well as white farmers. The houses, farms and surroundings are well kept, and show the result of hard work. This colony had the honour of a visit from His Excellency Earl Grey last fall, who personally visited every house and farm, and gave encouragement to these young people. His Excellency expressed surprise at the progress made by these young people of the colony. His visit has been of great assistance to those in charge.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

GENERAL REMARKS.

It will be seen by the foregoing report that the year we have just passed through has been a prosperous one for the Indians. There has been progress on nearly all the reserves. I have lived continuously with the Indians of this country for the last twenty-one years, and I can safely say that the year just past has been the most satisfactory one for them in my experience. Their cattle came through the winter with practically no losses. They had the heaviest crops since they began farming, and they realized good prices for all they produced. Their herds have increased, and the area of new land brought under cultivation has been greater than usual. The general advancement on all reserves in this inspectorate has been marked. The system of rationing working Indians has been abolished altogether, and with the exception of a few old and sick in each agency, no rations are issued. I consider this a most satisfactory state of affairs. The able-bodied Indians now understand that they must work in order to live.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

REPORT OF SURVEYS IN PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, November 28, 1905.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report regarding the surveys made by me during the past season.

I first surveyed nine sections which had been surrendered for sale by the Indians along the south boundary of the Assiniboine reserve, No. 76, in the province of Saskatchewan. These sections are situated about 12 miles south of the town of Sintaluta, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. About one section and one-half at the east side of these sections are badly broken by sloughs and partially covered with scrub. The remaining sections are prairie, and will make excellent farming land.

Outside of the reserve and along the south boundary, nearly every section has been partially broken, and excellent crops of grain were grown last season.

On section 28 a considerable area has been cultivated by Indians and they had a fine crop.

I then surveyed into sections a portion of reserves Nos. 110 and 111, belonging to the bands of Grizzly Bears Head and Lean Man. These reserves are situated about 12 miles south of Battleford. Twenty-two and one-half sections were here surrendered for sale and subdivided.

These sections are generally prairie, somewhat stony, and are more suitable for grazing than for grain-growing. Towards the southwest part of this block there is considerable hay. The contractor for the Royal Northwest Mounted Police supply of hay at Battleford cut a considerable portion of the hay here.

I also surveyed the boundaries of the Riding Mountain reserve, as well as two roads running south through the reserve, one on each side of the Little Saskatchewan river, which had been surrendered to the municipality of Strathclair, Man.

I have, &c.,

J. K. McLEAN, D.L.S.

REPORT OF SURVEYS IN TREATY No. 8.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, January 15, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in compliance with instructions received from the department, dated February 3, 1905, I left Ottawa on the 4th of the same month en route for the Peace River country, to make required surveys of certain reservations for the Indians in Treaty No. 8.

Having spent ten days at my home in Prince Albert, through the kindness of the department, I arrived in Edmonton on February 22.

It being necessary to send in all supplies, camp outfits, &c., from Edmonton, for the season's work, it was not until March 2 I was able to start out my party for Athabasca Landing en route for Lesser Slave lake, following myself in two days.

I may mention that, owing to there being no snow, I was obliged to use wagons as far as the Athabasca Landing, where we changed off for sleighs.

With the exception of being delayed about half a day on the Little Slave river by the overflow occasioned by the mild weather, the trip to the Lesser Slave lake was made without any mishap, and with expedition, arriving there on Monday, March 18.

Having given the horses two days' rest, and obtaining some information regarding the Indian location here (Lesser Slave lake), I determined to push on to the Peace River Landing, being anxious to get in my supplies for the work on the river before the roads broke up.

We pulled out of the Lesser Slave lake on March 16, and arrived at the Peace River Landing on the forenoon of Saturday, the 18th, and in the afternoon came on the English Church mission, where we remained until Monday, the 20th, when we moved up some few miles to Duncan Testawits, the headman of the Peace River Landing band.

Finding that Duncan, with some of his band, was away on a hunting expedition to the north, I sent a man with dog train to notify him that I had arrived to lay out his reservation.

While waiting, I made a traverse of the north bank of the river (Peace) between the English mission and the Big Island flat, as this was said to take in several Indian locations. I also sent my teams back to the Lesser Slave lake to bring up the wagons and supplies, as the snow was rapidly going off, and I was afraid of the roads getting bad.

My teams returned with the wagons and supplies from the Lesser Slave lake on March 29, and the headman, Duncan Testawits, returned on the following Saturday evening.

I met the headman and the Indians of the Peace River band on April 2, and after the usual talk with delays and adjustments, I at last succeeded in making the allotments I think satisfactory to them, and I hope the same will meet your approval.

The chief of the Beaver Indians of Dunvegan, Neepie, and the headman, Natoosis, came to camp while we were laying out the reserve at Old Wives lake, and desired that their allotments should be surveyed for them.

Hearing that they were laying claim to a large tract of country, and warning settlers from locating on the same, I thought it would be desirable to survey their reservations at once; and having completed the work for the Peace River Landing band, I moved to the Hay lake, and met the Beaver band of Dunvegan, and after the

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

usual palaver succeeded in locating their reserve at the Hay lake, north of Dunvegan, and also a small reservation for Chief Neepee at Green Island Flat, about 6 miles below Dunvegan, on the Peace river.

From the Hay lake I moved party to Bear lake, about 25 miles north of the Peace Landing, where Louison Cardinal, No. 23, of that band, elected to take his reservation.

Having completed the location of the reservations for the Beaver Indians of Dunvegan and the Peace River Landing band, we left the Peace River Landing on Monday, May 22, under way to Lesser Slave lake and the Sturgeon lakes, and en route laid out location for Wm. McKenzie, No. 11, of the Landing band, at the Little Prairie, about 25 miles south of the Landing, on the road to Lesser Slave lake, where we arrived on May 29.

Having loaded supplies and made some repairs, we left Lesser Slave for the Sturgeon lake, arriving there June 6. We found that the chief was away, and I was obliged to send to notify him of my arrival. On June 8, the chief having returned, I met him and his councillors and told them I was sent by the department to lay off their lands, explaining the amount of land they were entitled to under the treaty. These people, as usual, have the most inflated idea of the amount of land they are entitled to, so after many meetings, and no end of explanation and talk, they finally told me they would not take any reservation. I used all possible argument that I could think of to induce them to point out their locations, offering to lay out portions for hay-land wherever they desired; but it was all of no avail. They seemed very determined, and in fact are too prosperous.

I waited at the lake (Sturgeon) for a few more days in hopes that they would come to their senses, and in the meantime made a traverse of a portion of the lake, showing the traders' locations and the mounted police quarters. Finding that there was no possibility of this band making locations, I left Sturgeon lake on June 14, and got to the Lesser Slave lake on the following Monday.

I sent word to Kenoosayoo, the chief of the Lesser Slave band, and notified the headman at the lower end of the lake that I was prepared to lay out the remaining reservation. The chief arrived in a few days, but the headman did not show up until the 30th. After the usual delays and talk, they informed me that they did not want any reservations surveyed. I am of the opinion that the fact that the Sturgeon Lake Indians refused to accept the survey had an influence over this band.

As nothing more could be done in this district, I made arrangements to take my party into Edmonton and await your instructions. As I could not take my horses and wagons, &c., without great expense and delay, I determined to sell them, and having given public notice that tenders would be received for the outfit, I sold to Messrs. Breden & Cornwall, they being the highest tenderers.

After some delay in getting a boat, I left the end of Lesser Slave lake June 8, and arrived in Edmonton on the 12th of the same month, making a very quick trip.

In accordance with the instructions received from the department, I made a re-survey of the boundaries of Alexis reserve, No. 133, and made traverse of the shore line of Lake St. Anne.

Having completed the survey at Lake St. Anne, I went on to Ponoka, and made subdivision survey of section 6, tp. 43, R. 26, W. 4 M., as per instructions of July 6.

From Ponoka I went to Morley, where I made a survey of the portion of the reserve to be exchanged and ran around the boundaries of the addition to the Stony reserve.

In compliance with instructions from the department, dated August 22, I proceeded with my assistant, to Fort Alexander, and re-ran the boundaries of the reserve there, also making subdivision and running road lines on both sides of the Winnipeg river.

Having completed the survey on November 13, I paid off the Indians, and brought the remainder of my party into Winnipeg, where we arrived on the 16th, winding up field operations for the season.

I have, &c.,

J. LESTOCK REID, D.L.S.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLACKFOOT AGENCY,
GLEICHEN, July 1, 1906.

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

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency, together with agricultural statistics and inventory of government property, for the year ended June 30, 1906.

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 Calgary.

The Bow river enters the reserve near the northern boundary, runs in a south-easterly direction, and leaves the reserve near the southeast corner. Crowfoot creek enters on the northern boundary and empties into the Bow river within 10 miles of its eastern boundary.

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 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 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 the reserve at the annuity payments in November last, was 803, being a decrease of 39 for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Owing to the mild weather during last winter, the Indians enjoyed better health, but still there is always some victim of the dreaded disease consumption. Care is taken to see that the refuse of the winter is all cleared up and burned before the Indians leave their houses in the spring. Most of these Indians live in tents during the summer months, the open-air life agreeing with them much better than being housed up.

There is a hospital, containing two wards, at the north reserve. A resident doctor and two nurses are in charge. The hospital is under the auspices of the Church of England, but is open to all the Indians on the reserve. Dr. Lafferty, of Calgary, supervises the medical work of the department.

Occupations.—Stock-raising, mining and hauling coal, putting up hay, and various kinds of day labour are the chief occupations of these Indians.

The coal mine was again worked last winter by the Indians, and brought them in considerable revenue, but was not very satisfactory to their customers, owing to the fact that they seldom had a supply on hand when it was required, and too much of the slack was left in the coal.

The Indians are taking more interest in their stock each year, and with the judicious expenditure of their money, they will soon become independent of department assistance.

There were 600 calves dropped and branded to date this season, and I expect this number will be increased to over 700 head before the season is over.

There are now 24 grade stallions running with the cayuse mares, and the progeny of these sires are a great improvement over the class of horses these Indians used to

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

raise when they depended on sires of their own raising. I expect that within five years these Indians will not only have a good marketable horse, but a horse well suited for their own requirements for freighting and farm work. The Indians now acknowledge that the department did them a good turn when it supplied these improved stallions.

Buildings.—During the past year I have been trying, more than before, to induce these Indians to erect a better and more sanitary class of dwellings. The difficulty has been to get them to save a sufficient sum from their earnings to pay for an improved class of houses. This stumbling-block has been partially overcome now, I am glad to be able to report, and the plan adopted is this: any Indian who is in a position to put up \$100, and who has cattle or other chattels to guarantee the payment of a loan of \$400 may now secure the loan from the band's funds, repayable, with interest, in five yearly instalments. Two members of the band, James Appekoke and Paul Little Walker, have already deposited \$100 each, and given the necessary lien on their stock to secure the loans, and the first-named Indian has a neat and commodious house already erected, and Paul Little Walker has a like house now under construction. James Appekoke's house has been inspected by a number of Indians, and they are all desirous of owning a dwelling like it, and many will, I am persuaded, just as soon as they are financially able. Several sheds and stables have been put up and improved during the year also.

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 continuing their good work.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steadily improving, both morally and financially. During the past year 32 wagons, 8 mowers, 3 horse-rakes, 12 sets of double harness and 6 saddles have been added to their working equipment. I consider these Indians are fairly well equipped, and by next spring should be in a position almost, if not entirely, to support themselves. The Indians will have enough beef animals of their own raising to supply the demand for the coming and succeeding years. Two more families have been added to the total self-support, and a number more to the semi-self-support list.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been a still further decrease in the number of liquor cases, there having been only 7 during the year. These Indians are fairly moral, according to their idea of morality.

General Remarks.—Last fall the cattle were all put through the dipping-vat, as per instructions from the Department of Agriculture, and in addition to the Indian cattle, 1,447 head were dipped for settlers, realizing \$434.17. A new branding corral has been built at the east end of the reserve, which will greatly facilitate the handling of stock on that portion of the reserve.

The Blackfeet were honoured during April by a visit from His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught. The Indians presented His Royal Highness with an address of welcome and a 'peace pipe,' and His Royal Highness made a very appropriate reply, which the Indians say 'was very strong and wise counsel.'

I have, &c.,

H. E. SIBBALD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

BLOOD AGENCY,

MACLEOD, July 10, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906, 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 40 miles to within 14 miles of the international boundary. It contains an area of 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 fencing 15 miles long. There is no building timber upon the reserve, but the river bottoms in places have a fair growth of cotton-wood and willow, which form good shelter for cattle during cold weather. This is the largest Indian reservation 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 international 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 1,181.

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.

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.

Resources and Occupations.—The care and management of cattle and hay-making are the principal items of occupation, though the Indians earn considerable by freighting coal and other supplies for the agency, the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and neighbouring ranchers. Over 3,000 tons of hay were put up by the Bloods last season for their own use and for sale, which alone represents a vast amount of labour. They supplied to the department over \$9,710 worth of beef, and their total earnings

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

for the year amounted to more than \$41,000, 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 cattle. While this branch of our work is not yet complete, we have a very creditable showing for the expenditure incurred. This spring we have already branded over 1,300 calves, bringing the total up to more than 7,500 head of cattle owned by the Blood Indians, and the season's branding is still in progress. 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 155 thoroughbred bulls. These are Shorthorns, Herefords and Galloways, many of which were imported from Manitoba and Ontario; but our best and cheapest bulls are those purchased by the department during the last three 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.

A few acres of additional land for gardens have been fenced by the Indians this year. The fencing in of large tracts by individual Indians 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, 30 wagons, 1 plough, 6 mowers, 4 rakes, 20 sets of harness and a large number of saddles.

Education and Religion.—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 70 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 37 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 of late been 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 changes have been so beneficial that during the last twelve months a very large number of 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.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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 196,000 pounds of beef has been effected in the free food issues during the last two years.

I have, &c.,

R. N. WILSON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

EDMONTON AGENCY,

EDMONTON, August 9, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906, together with statistical return and an inventory of the government property under my charge at that date.

ENOCH'S BAND, NO. 135.

Reserve.—The reserve of Enoch's band is situated about 8 miles west of Edmonton, and contains an area of 19,520 acres of well watered and well timbered land. The soil is rich, the location convenient to railroads and good markets, and the conditions generally prevailing make this a very desirable place for mixed farming or stock-raising.

Population.—The number paid at the last annual enumeration was 111.

Health and Sanitation.—Scrofulous and tubercular affections are very rife in the band, few of the members being exempt from the taint of one or the other of these maladies. There have been no outbreaks of epidemic diseases during the year. They carry out the usual sanitary measures of burning refuse and whitewashing their houses. They have more commodious and better lighted and ventilated houses, which will have a beneficial effect.

Dr. Tierney, under an annual contract with the department, makes regular visits once in every two months to this and other reserves in the agency, and treats such as may present themselves in the intervals at his office, besides attending any emergency calls at the reserves.

Occupations.—Mixed farming and the conversion of the natural products of the reserve, along with hunting and trapping, are the chief employments. The rapid development of the country calls many of them to the saw-mills, the railway camps and elsewhere, where employment is plentiful and wages good.

Buildings.—The band owns a saw-mill, a planer and shingle-machine, and the facility with which, through these means, they can secure the more costly part of building materials is working some improvement in the character of their buildings.

Stock.—Owing to the unusually mild winter, cattle came through well, and the spring increase is satisfactory. There is improvement in the management, plenty of hay having been put up and unauthorized killing or disposing of cattle having decreased. The quality of the herd has improved through the introduction and maintenance of thoroughbred sires. Some fatalities occurred through cattle eating the water parsnip in the early spring. As soon as the cause of death was ascertained and

the locality infested discovered, the place was fenced in, and there have been no cases since.

The band purchased 24 brood mares and a suitable stallion from their own funds, and turned them on the reserve as a start in horse-raising, which should be successful.

Farm Implements.—The band is fully equipped in this respect.

Education.—While there is no day school on the reserve, the boarding schools at St. Albert and Hobbema, and the industrial school at Red Deer are available and afford better facilities than could be provided at home. The parents are generally willing to send all of suitable age.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians take no account of the future, and apparently cherish no ambitions. They would be more distressed by being unable to devour what they earn with the day that brought it than they would be if their wages fell short of adequately supplying their necessities. In spite of these characteristics they are doing fairly well. They are doing as much farming as in the past, are giving better attention to their stock, and, as has been said elsewhere in this report, they have representatives doing white men's work and earning white men's wages in most lines of unskilled labour.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but the habit is not spreading. In other respects their morality compares favourably with that of bands similarly situated.

MICHEL'S BAND, NO. 132.

Reserve.—This band's reserve lies about 7 miles west of the town of St. Albert, and has an area of 17,934.25 acres. The land is well adapted for their pursuit of mixed farming, being well watered, having plenty of natural meadow for pasture and hay-supply, and carrying sufficient timber for their requirements. The soil is good and markets are convenient.

Population.—The band numbered 94 persons at the annuity payments.

Health and Sanitation.—Michel's band is affected by the plague of consumption. Their houses are kept clean and their surroundings are sanitary. There are no epidemic visitations to record for the year. They have the regular visit of the doctor every two months.

Occupations.—A number of these Indians are hunters and trappers, and are seldom on the reserve except to draw their annuities. The rest of the band are chiefly practical farmers, engaging, at times, in the usual side ventures of freighting and working at what may offer.

Buildings.—Most of those residing on the reserve have good dwellings and fair stables.

Farm Implements.—The equipment in this respect has been inadequate, but the remedy is now at hand, the returns from the sale of their lands being equal to fully supplying their requirements.

Education.—There is no day school on the reserve, nor is there any need for one, as the St. Albert boarding school is in the vicinity and offers advantages a day school cannot supply. The parents are anxious to have the children educated.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people have led a settled, civilized life so long that one might fairly include them in a description of the settlers of the district, and say that Michel's is a thrifty, well-ordered, well-to-do community, living in a good agricultural neighbourhood, but holding somewhat more real estate than they can well manage, and, recognizing this, have just arranged to put the surplus on the market.

Temperance and Morality.—They have now, perhaps, reached a stage where they recognize some moral responsibility to practise these virtues, and its existence may be observed in their conduct, though their standards are not so exacting as those of the older civilizations. For Indians, we may say they are sober and moral.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ALEXANDER'S BAND, NO. 134.

Reserve.—The reserve set apart for this band is about 4 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 timbered with poplar and fir. They have surrendered to the Crown, to be sold for their benefit, a strip 2 miles in depth by the width of the reserve, some 13 sections, of extra good land, which is being surveyed at present.

Population.—At the last enumeration there were 177 Indians in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic prevailed during the year, and the health of the band, apart from scrofulous diseases, was fair. Accumulated refuse was burned in the spring and houses whitewashed. The doctor made his regular visits and attended special calls.

Occupations.—Their chief resource is hunting and trapping, at which they are successful. They do some fishing. They put up enough hay to winter their cattle, and arrange for some of their number to feed the stock in winter. Some take out saw-logs and haul them to their own mill, where they saw them in the spring.

Buildings.—Although they own and operate a saw-mill, very little improvement is to be seen in their buildings, neither houses nor stables being what they might and should be, considering their opportunities.

Stock.—They make enough hay to keep their cattle, and arrange to have them fed in winter. Unauthorized killing is still too common. Although the winter was mild, the farmer reports many casualties from slipping on the ice, and the increase of calves this year diminished from this cause.

Education.—There is no day school on the reserve, but a few children are sent to the boarding schools.

Farm Implements.—As practically no farming is now done here, they find what implements they have sufficient.

Characteristics and Progress.—Being chiefly hunters and fisherinen, this band may be said to be successful rather than progressive. They made well from the sale of their fur this year, and from the proceeds bought a quantity of household supplies, such as stoves, bedsteads, lamps and the like, besides living well.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are sadly addicted to the use of intoxicants, and it is a fair inference that their morals in other respects occupy no higher plane than their sobriety.

JOSEPH'S BAND, NO. 133.

Reserve.—The reserve of Joseph's band is situated on the shore of Lac Ste. Anne, near a village of the same name. It has an area of 14,720 acres, three-fourths of which is covered with spruce and poplar timber, the remainder being prairie, hay, and bottom lands. The soil is suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population.—At the last enumeration the band had 147 members.

Health and Sanitation.—Living out of doors and moving from place to place, their health is good, as one would expect. The doctor visits the reserve, but his services are seldom in request.

Occupations.—They are chiefly hunters and trappers, preferring these pursuits to fishing. Lac Ste. Anne abounds with whitefish of excellent quality, but in recent years the waters are infested with a worm that destroys the nets. The Indians put up hay in summer for their cattle, and cultivate small gardens, but make no pretense to farm.

Buildings.—Following the occupations they do, their houses are what one would expect, temporary shelters, and their stables, similar.

Stock.—Their cattle are increasing in numbers and improving in quality. They are well provided for winter sustenance, and well cared for in cold weather.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Education.—The frequent and prolonged absences of the families from the reserve rendered any attempt at education futile, and so the day school, at one time conducted here, was closed more than a year ago.

Characteristics and Progress.—In their chosen avocations they are successful to a degree that leaves them practically self-supporting. Trifling assistance, for those who put up hay in summer and for the women who feed the cattle in winter, is accepted rather than sought for.

Temperance and Morality.—The placing of a police detachment here has had salutary influences on the drinking habits of the band, and the improvement, though due to pressure from without, it still improvement. I have heard no complaints of immorality.

PAUL'S BAND, NO. 133A.

Reserve.—This band occupies a reserve at White Whale lake, about 20 miles west of the agency headquarters. It contains 20,920 acres, much of it suitable for agriculture. Three-fourths of the area is covered with timber, chiefly poplar. There are extensive beds of marl, with all the adjuncts for cement manufacture so conveniently assembled that the day is not distant when extensive works may be established here.

Population.—According to the last enumeration there were 164 members in the band.

Health and Sanitation.—This band suffers from the usual tubercular maladies. They have been free from any epidemic during the year. Many of them have built and are occupying new and more sanitary houses, and it is hoped the result may be salutary. Here, as at the other reserves, the doctor visits regularly.

Occupations.—For the past two years these Indians have successfully followed the chase or engaged in fishing, leaving farming in abeyance awaiting better marketing facilities. Now that the railway is due to reach them this summer, there is a revival of interest in farming, and at their own solicitation, and from their own funds, a considerable outfit of work stock and agricultural implements is being purchased for them.

Buildings.—Expectations in regard to improvement in their buildings have been extensively realized this year. New houses of a good type were built, and some were enlarged and improved. New stables, also, were built, and further building of both houses and stables was contemplated for the coming year, but the absence of sleighing, and the inability of the sawyer to serve them, has caused postponement for a time.

Stock.—The cattle came out of the winter in good condition, and the increase in calves was very encouraging.

Farm Implements.—The supply of implements has been equal to the demand, and provision is made to meet any further needs as they arise.

Education.—The day school was closed a year ago for want of attendance and lack of interest. The parents do not seem averse to their going to the industrial school at Red Deer, and they are taken there when of proper age.

Characteristics and Progress.—The band, this year, enjoyed prosperity, and evinced progress. In both fur and fish the catch was good and the prices were high. From their earnings they bought six stoves with the necessary pipes, twenty lamps and some household utensils toward furnishing the ten new houses they built. From the same source they bought eleven bob-sleighs, three driving sleighs and five sets of team harness.

Temperance and Morality.—I am sorry to have to say that the same advance is not evident in these virtues as in other directions. Great vigilance is exercised in their oversight, and the results for the better are becoming manifest. In other aspects of morality they stand on a level with similarly situated Indians.

I have, &c.,

JAS. GIBBONS,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
HOBBEMA AGENCY,
PONOKA, July 1, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the affairs and conditions of this agency; and likewise to present herewith my agricultural and industrial statistical statement, together with an inventory of government property under my care.

Reserves.—On the left bank of the Battle river, about 10 miles down from Ponoka, and 5 miles due south of Hobbema siding, on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, is to be found Hobbema agency headquarters. This agency comprises the following reserves, and as these reserves lie contiguous to each other, they form practically one large reserve, with an area of nearly 100,000 acres.

SAMSON'S RESERVE, NO. 137.

About a quarter of a mile south of Hobbema siding, is the north boundary line of Samson's reserve. This reserve extends easterly to the Battle river, southerly about 4 miles, and westerly about 3 miles, and comprises 39,360 acres.

ERMINESKIN'S RESERVE, NO. 138.

This reserve has the north boundary line of Samson's reserve for its southern boundary, and extends northerly to the 46th township line, and has an area equal to Samson's, that is, it covers 39,360 acres.

Louis Bull's reserve is included in Ermineskin's.

THE MONTANA OR BOBTAIL RESERVE, NO. 139.

This reserve lies to the south of Samson's and extends southerly to a parallel line which brings the southwest corner to within 3 miles of the town of Ponoka. This reserve comprises 20,160 acres; to be exact, the total area of the whole of the reserve is 98,880 acres.

The Calgary and Edmonton railway runs through the reserve diagonally for 15 miles.

REMARKS APPLYING TO ALL RESERVES.

Topography.—The surface of this large block consists of rolling prairie, swamps and lakes, with a small quantity of timber of sufficient size for cutting into lumber, and for building purposes.

At the northwest and southeast corners are extensive hay meadows which become more and more extensive according to the dryness of the summer season. These meadows afford a sure source for winter feed for all the stock possessed on the whole of the reserves.

Tribe.—Nearly all of these Indians are Crees.

Population.—At the annual payment of annuities there was a total of 691 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good. During the winter small-pox was found to exist near Buffalo Lake, a white settlement about 30 miles distant; so the Indians were confined to their reserves for a time, and fortunately none were taken down with the disease.

The usual annual cleaning up and burning of refuse took place in April; since which time the summer custom of living in tents has been followed with the usual excellent results. The lime-washing of all the buildings is an annual housecleaning that takes place in October before leaving camp life for their winter residences.

Dr. Robertson of Wetaskiwin is the medical officer in charge, and visits the reserves whenever his services are required.

Occupations.—The occupation and sources of income are land-clearing for settlers, log-driving for lumbermen, fishing in the lakes and rivers, hunting for furs, shooting of wild fowl and other game, farming, and cattle-raising. The full particulars from all these sources of income will be found in the agricultural and industrial statistics accompanying this report.

With the exception of the old and sick, the cripples and blind, and some mentally deformed, for whom the department provides by regular weekly rations, these Indians, comprising two-thirds of the bands, are self-supporting; when I shall have succeeded in making this self-support to be based on the firm footing of land cultivation and cattle-raising, then the two-thirds will be independent.

But herein lies the nut that must be cracked to obtain the kernel, the fruit of all our endeavours.

Cattle.—The cattle belonging to the Indians and under the care of this agency number 968. To improve the herd the department has provided 24 pedigreed bulls. It now remains for the Indian to do his part, and this he is gradually, with our help, learning to observe and to do. There are a few excellent examples of success amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The short time I have been at this agency has not permitted me to be in close touch and understanding with all these Indians, but my previous experience with other Indians so far serves and is of great value in planning for them and answering the many objections and suggestions that are daily offered me. I am, however, of opinion that here, as elsewhere, the real progress of the Indian depends on his adherence to the soil and its cultivation, and to the raising of cattle and other stock, its natural adjunct. To this end I am bending all my energies. I am directing attention from the lines of industries the white man calls sport, as shooting, fishing and hunting, and leading the Indian to the sure and safe lines of mixed farming, which all experience shows to be the foundation of prosperity for every people and kindred. The end in view I may not accomplish, but it shall not prevent me trying.

A peculiar characteristic of an Indian is that one is never sure of him. He may be an industrious promising Indian to-day, and to-morrow it may be a thing of the past. Something happened, not very much, but he is gone; he has taken his horses, his wife and family. The rest of his property he leaves to take care of itself. We had such a case during the year. It was an Indian of the Montana band on the Bobtail reserve. It seemed he wanted a cow-skin that was denied him for the simple reason that it had been given to some one else. Up his hands went, and so did he for six months. He is now back again working away, apparently all right. Another of the same Montana band, Kap-pi-to-quay-hat, No. 45, is an example of progress that is satisfactory.

It is but a few years since this band of Indians returned from Montana, where they had been since the troublous times of 1885. The band was settled on the Bobtail reserve, No. 139. Kap-pi-to-quay-hat, like the rest of them, was very poor. With poverty's inconvenience he built a shack for the defence of his family against the winter's blast. The department assisted him, as it did the others, and the next year a little headway was made. A cow was also given him, and little helps now and again in the way of clothing, garden seeds, and repairs to implements were obtained at this agency. To-day Kap-pi-to-quay-hat, or as he likes to be called 'The Little Cattle Man' owns 11 head of horses, 13 head of cattle, a wagon, 2 sets of harness, a mower and rake; he puts up a quantity of hay (100 tons) and sells the half. This spring he

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

put in crop 4 acres of wheat and 2 of oats. I think I shall be able this summer to get him to break 10 acres of prairie.

Education.—There is one Roman Catholic boarding school, and two Methodist day schools on the reserves. The Roman Catholic boarding school is on the Ermine-skin reserve, and near to the Hobbema siding. It provides a home and education, including religious training, sufficient for all the children of Roman Catholic parents so desiring it. The children are certainly doing well, and progress that is satisfactory is written large everywhere, as the result of the watchful care and interest of those in charge of this renowned institute or boarding school. To visit this school and see the constant progress is always a very pleasant duty. One Methodist day school is on the Samson reserve. The other is on the Louis Bull reserve. To expect similar results in the day schools that we have in the boarding school would not be fair. Irregular attendance, which is the bane of all day schools, is the source of the lack of progress here. The children show good intelligence, but the home influence is too constant for the periodic and erratic attendance, teaching and influence, of a day school to counteract. Given the same causes and conditions, no doubt the results would be equally as favourable as with the boarding school.

Temperance and Morality.—To be able to give the progress of these Indians in the line of morality and temperance needs a longer acquaintance than I have had with them. I notice that several have been brought up and punished during the year for violation of the Indian Act by having in their possession intoxicants. There is, however, a good start made, in that Chief Samson, of Samson's reserve, and Chief Ermine-skin, of Ermeskin's reserve, are confirmed total abstainers; and use their best influence with the members of their respective bands for the keeping of the law.

This is an excellent beginning for temperance. On the other hand, the loving cup which cheers and inebriates is a little delightful to an Indian, and he will go a long way, and do many objectionable things to be able to gratify the cravings which have such a powerful hold upon him. The strong arm of the law and the long arm of the police he certainly needs to protect him from himself, and also from those who would ruin him to obtain his money. I have found great help in carrying out the law from the vigilance and activity of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

I have, &c.,

GEO. G. MANN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
PEIGAN AGENCY,
MACLEOD, June 30, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Peigan reserve is situated on the Old Man river, west of Macleod. Its form is almost square, and its area $181\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $11\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The Crow's Nest Pass railway passes through the reserve from northeast to southwest corners, there being 15 miles of track and 3 sidings; the first west of Macleod is the Peigan siding, where there is a substantial sec-

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

tion-house and a good stock-yard with every facility for shipping. Chokio is the next, then comes Brockett; this siding is situated on the southwest corner of the reserve, and as quite a large trade is done at this point by some of the Pincher Creek merchants in baled hay and oats, they have erected a large warehouse for storage and handling the same.

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 stock has easy access throughout the year. The Old Man river, which flows through the reserve, is thickly timbered for a short distance back on both sides with small cotton-wood, red willow, saskatoon and red cherry; this affords good shelter for stock during cold weather and severe storms, and the Beaver creek, which enters from the north, supplies abundance of water during the open season.

Population.—The population of the reserve is 493. Details in connection with this subject are shown in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been satisfactory. There has been an absence of any infectious diseases. Those cases with fatal results have, in the larger degree, been caused by tubercular disease. In spring there is a general cleaning up around their houses; the rubbish burned, and during the summer they are all under canvas.

Occupations.—The cattle and horse industries are the principal occupation, as the natural facilities, and more particularly the soil, are better adapted for stock than grain, and these Indians take more kindly to this work than farming, although seeing so much farming being done by white settlers surrounding the reserve has created a mild excitement amongst them, and a wish to do likewise. We have about 30 acres of fall wheat, and between 80 and 90 acres of oats, and from present appearances we are likely to get a good return. We have also broken about 50 acres this spring, which will be disked and prepared ready to sow fall wheat on. The past year these Indians, particularly those located in the vicinity of Brockett—have earned considerable money working for white settlers, harvesting, threshing, building fences, stables, corrals, harrowing, disking, and in two or three cases, breaking new land. Besides this they did a little farming for themselves and threshed out 1,300 bushels of oats, which averaged 40 pounds to the bushel.

Progress.—I can safely say that a noticeable advance along all lines has been going on for the past year, as follows: we have built 10 miles of fencing, erected a number of good substantial dwelling-houses quite as good, if not better, than that of the average white settler surrounding us; broke 80 acres of new land, on a portion of which we harvested our initial crop of oats, some 1,300 bushels, and we have 30 acres under crop with fall wheat; purchased 20 saddles, 8 wagons, 8 sets of harness, 5 mowers, 4 rakes, and many other small tools. At the same time a gradual reduction in free rations has been going on; for instance the total reduction for the past two years and six months was 110,849 pounds of beef and 51,000 pounds of flour. This represents a reduction in money value of gratuitous food during this period of between \$8,000 and \$9,000. We have 12 souls on the self-supporting list; and on the semi self-supporting list during the year there were 80. Their beef sales amounted to \$4,619.93; sales from horses, \$2,000; earnings in wages and lumber from saw-mill are equivalent to \$2,500.

Stock.—The stock on the reserve and surrounding district did not winter as well as the previous year; the losses amongst the cattle of both white settlers and Indians being above the average. The calf-crop, however, on reserves is very good.

Education.—There are two boarding schools in connection with the reserve, one under the auspices of the Anglican Church, the other in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church. The aggregate number of Indian children attending these schools is 62.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are moral in their habits; and I am glad to say that there are fewer cases of intemperance each succeeding year.

I have, &c.,

J. H. GOODERHAM,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,

SADDLE LAKE, July, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906, 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 4th meridian, and including Blue Quill's reserve, No. 127, adjoining it to the west, has an area of 82,560 acres. The north and west is rolling prairie-land, while to the south and east it is comparatively level. Poplar groves abound throughout the whole reserve, with a few spruce clumps along Saddle Lake creek, which runs through the reserve from north to south. The greater part of the reserve is suitable for farming, and as an abundance of hay is obtainable, it is also well adapted for stock-raising.

Population.—The population, including Blue Quill's band, No. 127, numbers 257.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good during the year. The usual sanitary precautions, with reference to cleaning around buildings and burning refuse, were carefully carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations followed by these Indians are farming and stock-raising. They also derive considerable revenue from hunting, fishing, freighting and working for settlers in the vicinity of the reserve.

Buildings.—A few new houses have been erected, and some of the old ones improved.

Stock and Farm Implements.—The cattle wintered well, there being a large surplus of hay left over this spring. This band is fairly well supplied with farm implements and machinery.

Education.—A boarding school is situated on Blue Quill's portion of the reserve, and is under the guidance of the Roman Catholic Church. Good order and discipline is maintained. Good progress has been made by the pupils during the year. A day school is situated on the eastern or Saddle Lake portion of the reserve, and is under the auspices of the Methodist Church. This school has been closed for two years, but was opened again last October. Very satisfactory progress has been made by the pupils since the school has been opened, and a marked interest is manifested by the parents in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve, speaking as a whole, are intelligent and industrious, and although there are a number of drones, some progress continues to be made. The majority of the younger people speak, read and write English, and their dress and general appearance is very creditable.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Temperance and Morality.—No case of intemperance was reported during the year. The general morality of these Indians is good.

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 runs north and south for about 12 miles, on the eastern shores of Whitefish and Goodfish lakes. It is undulating, and thickly wooded throughout, with poplar and some spruce. The land is stony in parts; but what little soil is available is well adapted for farming, and good crops of both grain and roots have been raised in favourable seasons. Both of the lakes mentioned are well stocked with whitefish and jackfish.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 335.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. The usual sanitary precautions, such as cleaning around premises, and burning up refuse, were carefully carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are followed by these people, but chiefly the latter. A fair income is also derived from hunting, trapping and fishing. A few of the Indians got employment with survey parties last summer, and others worked for the Hudson's Bay Company on the Athabasca river during navigation. Forty-five thousand feet of lumber was cut and sawn by these Indians last summer.

Buildings.—A few new buildings were erected during the year.

Stock and Farm Implements.—The cattle wintered well. There was a surplus of hay left over this spring. This reserve is well supplied with farm implements and machinery.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, one at Goodfish Lake and one at Whitefish Lake. Both schools are under the management of the Methodist Church. The attendance at each throughout the year has been good, and very satisfactory progress has been made by the pupils.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and, despite the unfavourable location of their reserve, are making some progress.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, NO. 129.

This band numbers 9 persons.

The people are half-breeds, and make their living by hunting, trapping, fishing and freighting.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 130.

This band lives in the vicinity of Heart lake, about 100 miles north of Saddle lake. They number 81 persons. Trapping, hunting and fishing are the sources from which they derive a living.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, NO. 131.

These Indians live in the neighbourhood of Beaver lake, a short distance to the east of Lac la Biche. They number 105 persons. They make a living by trapping, hunting, fishing and freighting for the Hudson's Bay Company.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A new dwelling-house and horse-stable have been built for the farming instructor at Whitefish Lake.

Several changes were made in the staff of this agency during the year. Mr. Geo. G. Mann, the Indian agent, was transferred to the Hobbema agency, on May 31, 1906,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

on which date I took charge of the agency, having been appointed Indian agent in his place. Miss B. E. Mann, the agency clerk, resigned her position here. Mr. T. Niblock has been appointed farming instructor in my place, and Mr. P. Erasmus has been appointed assistant to the farming instructor at Whitefish Lake.

I have, &c.,

J. BATTY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
SARCEE AGENCY,

CALGARY, July 30, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1906, together with a tabulated statement of statistics and a list of government property under my charge.

Reserve.—The Sarcee reserve is situated southwest of the city of Calgary, and generally speaking between the Fish creek and Elbow river. Its nearest point is about 5 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. Besides the Elbow river and Fish creek already mentioned, the reserve is intersected at many points with small streams, and open springs are also to be found all the year round; this with its rich pasturage and good shelter combines to make it a stock range second to none in the province.

Population.—The population is 205.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. There have been a few deaths from tuberculosis. Keeping premises clean, the burning of refuse around dwellings, and isolation of persons suffering from contagious diseases have been carefully attended to.

Occupations.—The majority of these Indians are occupied throughout the year in much the same way as the white ranchers. Stock-raising is the principal industry, besides many still raise grain, potatoes, turnips, and nearly every Indian has his garden.

The new industry of boring for gas and petroleum on the reserve by the Calgary Natural Gas Company gives the Indians considerable employment, and many of them are highly interested. The Sarcees are by nature a shrewd lot of Indians, and ever on the look-out to make a dollar, and if this company makes this venture a success, of course they are expecting a good big share in the profits.

Buildings.—Several new houses, stables and cattle sheds have been erected during the year.

Stock.—This industry is the one of all others that the Indian has to look forward to to help him out in making a living, and he should receive every encouragement in this direction. The Indians take more interest in this industry than in any other, some of them are doing well and making, as can be seen already, a success of it.

Farm Implements.—They now supply all their own implements and keep adding to the list each year as they require them to replace those used up and broken.

Education.—There is one boarding school on this reserve, situated near the agency headquarters. It is under the auspices of the Church of England. During the year satisfactory progress has been made.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Characteristics and Progress.—I am glad to report that the Sarcees are very much interested in their little bands of cattle and horses, and many are anxious to get along. They are progressive and self-reliant, and make excellent stockmen, and during the 'round up' seasons many of the Sarcees are employed by the neighbouring ranchers as riders.

As time wears on, I hope the Indians will have enough stock of their own to keep them busy on their own range.

Temperance and Morality.—There were, during the year; a few cases of intemperance to report, but generally speaking, the Sarcees are improving in this direction.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEILL,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

STONY RESERVE,

MORLEY, June 30, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending this day, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Stony reserve, comprising 69,720 acres, is situated in the foot-hills of the Rocky mountains, about 40 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 on the south side of the river; Morley station is about half a mile from the agency headquarters. With the exception of the southeast corner, nearly all the reserve is gravelly and hilly, a great portion being covered with timber.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies, a branch of the Sioux nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of 152 men, 181 women and 327 children under the age of twenty years, making the total 660 souls. There were 27 births and 14 deaths, and 5 were absent, making an increase of 8 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good on the whole, of course there are many cases of scrofula and consumption, some of whom succumbed to those diseases during this spring. Grippe was prevalent, and one case of small-pox, but with every precaution as to isolation, and every Indian's house being whitewashed inside and out, there were no more cases. Dr. Lafferty and his assistants made their usual visits to the reserves and boarding schools. All sanitary precautions have been strictly observed, and all garbage burnt during the spring.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians raise cattle and horses and cut and deliver logs to saw-mill (very little snow during last winter to make a good showing of this). They put firewood, posts and rails on cars at Morley station, haul wood to lime kilns at Kananaskis, and labour outside at different points; from the wood industries they have earned about \$6,740, all of which was paid them in cash. Their total earnings from all sources amount to \$21,848.

Buildings.—Some houses have been built and many re-built and repaired, as well as stables, most are now fairly comfortable and clean.

Stock.—Stock-raising is one of the principal industries on this reserve, the Indians are taking more interest in their cattle, and in improving the breed of horses. The self-support system is working well, and a great many are supplying their own beef.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Implements.—The Indians purchased, during the year, out of their earnings, 7 wagons, 3 bob-sleighs, 2 mowers and rakes, and 5 sets of double working harness.

Education.—There is a boarding school on the outskirts of the reserve, having an average attendance of 34 pupils. This is below last year, and is accounted for by deaths, and change of management; but it is hoped there will soon be a better showing.

Religion.—The Methodist Church claims that all the Indians are of its faith. A great many do attend the services of the church.

Characteristics.—The Indians follow the advice of officials over them much more than formerly, seeing such advice is for their advancement.

Progress.—The Indians are certainly progressing; it may be slowly, but the fact that they are more anxious to work and earn more money is sufficiently proved by the amount of their earnings, which is spent judiciously.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are temperate, no cases of intemperance coming to my notice, and the fact that they are so far away from any town is a great salvation to them.

Their morals are fairly good. The exceptional cases are few, but these I am sorry to say cannot be punished for deserting their wives and families.

I have, &c.,

T. J. FLEETHAM,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,

GLEICHEN, July 5, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

This agency includes the Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Joseph's and Paul's reserves. The headquarters of the agency are located on Enoch's reserve, which is about 12 miles westerly from Edmonton, and in the locality known as the Stony plain.

The inspection was made during the months of September and October.

The staff comprises: Messrs. James Gibbons, agent; Wm. Black, clerk; John Foley, interpreter and general labourer; D. Bard, farmer at Alexander's reserve; A. E. Pattison, farmer at Paul's reserve, and Dr. Tierney, medical officer.

The agency buildings consist of a dwelling for the agent, dwelling for the clerk, dwelling for the interpreter, office, two storehouses, stables, ration-house, saw-mill buildings and a couple of sheds for the storage of vehicles and implements.

The house in use by the agent is partially solid brick and partially log with brick veneer. The foundation walls of this house are faulty, and require improving at an early date to save the main walls from becoming deranged. A few changes in the interior and a furnace would considerably improve this building, too.

The clerk occupies a small frame cottage. It requires enlarging, as there is only one bed-chamber therein, and a few minor repairs, also.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

The frame house in which the interpreter resides is in good condition, but it requires painting. This house was erected about five years ago for the use of a farmer. As no farmer is employed here now, the interpreter was allowed to use it in lieu of an old log, leaky and dilapidated building in which he and previously employed interpreters had resided for about twenty years.

The horse-stable is a frame building, and, if it were painted on the exterior, it would then be in first-class condition.

The saw-mill building is a much larger structure than is required to hold the saw and grist mill machinery. It is in a fair state of repair.

The office, storehouse and sheds are old, dilapidated buildings, and they should be torn down just as soon as new structures are erected to take their place. I was pleased when I was recently informed that a new combined office and storehouse was to be erected this season.

A new picket fence has been erected partially around the inclosure in which the office, storehouse and agent's house stand. This fence has considerably improved the appearance of these agency quarters.

I found the office books and records neatly and accurately kept.

ENOCH'S BAND.

Since I last inspected this reserve a post and wire fence has been erected on three sides of about 1,000 acres within the reserve. This new fence has been joined at two points to the northern boundary line fence, and the area thereby inclosed makes a good pasture-field. Another fence, made entirely of wood, was erected at a distance from Sandy lake, and this fence and a portion of the lake bounds another pasture-field of about 300 acres in area.

Alexander has completed a splendid new frame horse-stable; Alexis Morin, a good log house, with a shingle roof and a lean-to kitchen; and Bonenose, an extra good log house, since I last inspected this reserve.

The cattle industry has not prospered here. Too many immature animals have been killed. When the Indian owner of animals thought it would be a good thing to have a good supply of fresh meat, he simply singled out an animal and slaughtered it, without reference to the agent.

This band has a credit of about \$90,000, derived from the sale of surrendered lands. The yearly interest of this money has been expended on house finishings, implements, fencing and food for the aged and infirm. This season 24 brood mares and a stallion were purchased, and placed on their reserve, and paid for out of the accrued interest money. This band of mares is to remain under the control of the department, and it is hoped that they will not only provide the required working horses within five years, but increase in numbers as well.

There are only about 125 Indians in this band, all told. No band has better opportunities to improve its position than is within the reach of the Indians of this band. The drink habit was allowed to grow here for too long a period, however, and now it will be, if ever accomplished, a long and arduous task to stamp it out.

MICHEL'S BAND.

The reserve of this band lies just south of the Sturgeon river, and about 7 miles from the town of St. Albert. The soil is particularly good and there is a sufficient quantity of wood, pasture, hay and farm land within its borders for a much larger number of Indians than constantly reside thereon. The area lying east of the projected boundary between ranges 26 and 27 and west of the 4th meridian was surrendered last month. There are about 2,000 acres of choice farming land within the area referred to. There will yet remain within the boundaries about 16,000 acres. It is intended to place a strong post and wire fence on the boundary of the reserve, as now defined, with a view of holding the animals owned by the Indians within the reserve

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

limits and keeping out the animals owned by the surrounding whites. If it is a truism that poor dividing fences between whites frequently beget unfriendly neighbours, then by parity of reasoning a fence placed on this and other reserve boundaries is likely to keep the Indians and the near whites on more friendly terms than they would be without such fences.

The Indians of this band have comfortable dwellings and are living as comfortably as their white neighbours.

The cattle had increased from 118 to 129 head between this and my former inspection.

ALEXANDER'S BAND.

The southern limit of this reserve is within 5 miles of the northern limit of Michel's reserve. There is a small lake within the reserve, another one at the northwest corner, and a fairly large one at the southwestern corner. A small area near the southern limits is stony; the remaining portion of the reserve is good farming, pasture and hay land. About 10,000 acres of this reserve was surrendered last December.

Very little, if any, improvement was noted among the Indians of this band. There was one new log habitation, with a board roof, five shacks and one stable partially constructed between the inspections of this and the previous year. I was told that the Indians had a very successful hunt, one trader had purchased furs from them that sold for about \$1,800 at Edmonton. A number of cook-stoves, bedsteads, chairs and other articles of furniture were purchased out of the receipts for fur.

About two years previous to this inspection a lumber-sawing outfit was purchased, without a power, and about 60,000 feet of lumber had been sawn from timber cut within the reserve. I was told that there was now very little lumber timber left on the reserve, and the Indians appear to have very little of it in either dwellings or stables.

A new frame stable and a combined office and storehouse have been erected near what is known as the farmhouse. The stable is 30 feet x 40 feet and with 16-foot studs. The first floor is divided into five double horse stalls, harness and grain room, and a square hall from which a stair leads to the hay-loft above. The combined office and storehouse building is 25 feet x 30 feet, and to it is attached an open vehicle and implement shed 14 feet x 30 feet. These buildings were partially painted.

This band numbers about 170 souls. Of this number about one-half constantly reside on or near their reserve; the remaining portion of the band reside at points north, where they gain their own livelihood at fishing and hunting.

No grain was grown by these Indians during the season of 1905, and the root and vegetable production amounted to only: potatoes, 150 bushels; turnips, 50 bushels; carrots, 50 bushels; onions, 20 bushels. Barely sufficient hay was put up for the requirements of the cattle and horses during the winter months of 1905-6.

Instead of the cattle increasing, they apparently are gradually decreasing in numbers. I counted 124 head on October 5. Thirty-two head of this number were calves dropped during the season of 1905.

Ex-Chief Alexander faithfully promised me that he would in future abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor and do all he could to keep the Indians from using it, too. If the ex-chief fulfils the promise he made regarding his own conduct in the future, and is instrumental in getting the Indians to abstain from the use of liquor, great good will be accomplished.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

The reserve of this band is situated on the western shore of Lake Ste. Anne.

These Indians almost wholly gain their livelihood by hunting and fishing. They grew about 150 bushels of potatoes during the season of 1905. Lake Ste. Anne abounds with whitefish, and game, both large and small, is plentiful in the district to the west and to the north of the reserve.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

The day school that was in operation, off and on, for a number of years on this reserve had been closed for want of regular attendance.

The few cattle held by the Indians of this band were well looked after by a few of the elderly women of the band. The men assist at the hay-making and then leave the charge of the cattle to the women herein referred to.

The agent states that the Indians of this band have held the reputation of being a drunken lot. This opinion is, of course, arrived at from his view-point.

PAUL'S BAND.

The reserve of this band is situated on the eastern shore of White Whale lake, and about 32 miles westerly from Edmonton.

White Whale lake covers an area of about 33 square miles. It is a beautiful sheet of fresh water, and in it are multitudes of whitefish of a superior quality.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company has projected a line through this reserve.

There is reported to be a splendid bed of marl lying beneath the surface of a portion of this reserve. This marl deposit was surrendered to the Crown last month, in the hope that capitalists will be found who will develop this industry and the Indians be benefited from the royalty on the output and from the work, of various sorts, which will naturally follow an undertaking of this nature.

The cattle in the hands of these Indians had increased slightly between the dates of the two inspections. They, too, were in good condition, and the number counted agreed with the book record.

A saw-mill was operated on the reserve for a short time during the winter of 1904-5, and the Indians cut and hauled a sufficient number of logs to it to get 87,366 feet of lumber for their own use. The sawing of this lumber was paid for out of accrued interest money due to the band. When the Indians can secure lumber in this way, it is preferable, in my opinion, to owning and operating a mill. The sawing cost \$4 per 1,000 feet. The Indians now have a number of logs cut and piled at a convenient point, and it is intended to get them turned into building material as soon as a mill can be engaged for this purpose.

The Indians had two new dwellings completed and six more partially built when I made the inspection last October.

About 50 tons of old hay was carried over from the season of 1904, and more than their requirements was put up during the season of 1905. They grew about 700 bushels of potatoes, 300 bushels of turnips and about 65 bushels of carrots and onions last season.

The farmhouse is now undergoing needed repairs. A stone foundation wall is being placed beneath, interior lath and plastered, and a brick chimney erected to take the place of the dangerous metal chimney that was in use. There was no suitable building or room in which to hold meetings with the Indians, pay annuities and do like work. Mr. Pattison has recently erected a small building near the farmhouse, and it will fill a long felt want at this point.

On the whole I think this band is progressing to some degree. The railway is now drawing near this reserve, and with it villages will spring up, and this means more numerous and convenient places for the Indians to procure intoxicants. If a stronger grip is not kept over the Indians of this band in the future than there has been in the past, they, too, I fear, will eventually drift into the whirlpool of intemperance, where many of the Indians of the Joseph, Alexander and Enoch bands have been allowed to drift.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

This agency was partially inspected during the month of September, and completed during the month of November.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The staff then comprised Messrs. A. E. Sibbald, agent; W. H. James, clerk; W. S. Cosgrave, farmer at farm 20B; A. E. Jones, farmer at farm 20A; E. Costigan, interpreter; Dr. Lafferty, medical officer.

Since the inspection, Mr. James and Mr. Cosgrave resigned, and Mr. Costigan was replaced by Mr. Paul Fox. Mr. S. M. Dickinson now holds the position of clerk, and Mr. J. F. Laycock the position of farmer at farm 20B.

I found the books and records of the office neatly and accurately kept by Mr. James.

The agency and farm buildings are first-class in every respect, and only require repainting, which is being done at the present moment, to place them in first-class condition.

A less quantity of hay was put up than should have been provided, but the winter proved to be a very open one, and the supply held out. The Indians now acknowledge that they took too great a risk when they left the reserve to put up hay for the ranchers before first providing a much larger supply for their own stock. It is my opinion that they will provide an ample quantity for the requirements of their stock next winter even if it should prove to be longer and more severe than several of the last winters have been.

Including the calf crop of the present season, there are now approximately 3,000 head of cattle in the hands of these Indians. It is thought that there will be nearly a sufficient number of matured steers and old cows to provide the beef requirements for these Indians from this time forward.

Three heads of families provided all their own beef requirements during the fiscal year and eighteen others partially supplied themselves in like manner, all from their own herds. These numbers will be considerably added to during the present and succeeding fiscal years, and I predict that the period is not now far distant when all the able-bodied Indians of the Blackfoot band will be in a position to provide totally all food and other requirements for themselves.

Three members of the band who obstinately declined to take cattle, and in fact advised others not to do so, have purchased about 50 head for themselves.

A start has been made towards providing a better class of dwellings on this reserve. A few previously had very good habitations, notably D. Little Axe, who owns a six-roomed cottage which cost about \$1,200, but the great majority of their living quarters are better defined under the name of 'shacks.' James Appekoke and Paul Little Walker have now under construction a house, each, costing over \$500. The individuals named provided for the cost of these dwellings in the following manner: \$100 was placed in the hands of the agent to meet the cost of freight on the material, purchase nails and other requisites, and \$400 was borrowed from the band's funds, to be repaid in five annual instalments, with interest, for which each of the Indians named gave his promissory note and guaranteed the payment with a mortgage on his cattle. In this way the funds of the band are not jeopardized, and progressive Indians are assisted to secure comfortable, creditable and sanitary houses. Whether it is a good or an evil example, counts for a great deal with an Indian, and I, therefore, look for a number of Indians to follow the example that has been set by Appekoke and Little Walker, just as soon as they are in a financial position to do so.

The Blackfeet were highly honoured during April by a visit from His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught, and during this visit an address of welcome and a 'peace pipe' were presented to His Royal Highness, for which he made an affable and captivating reply.

STONY AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during December.

The staff of the agency is as follows: Mr. T. J. Fleetham, agent; Mr. A. M. Baptie, stockman, farmer and issuer; Mr. Emil Schmitt, interpreter and labourer; J. D. Lafferty, medical officer.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

I audited the books and the records of the office, and found them to be accurately and neatly kept.

Firewood and posts to the value of \$2,319.84 had been placed on cars by the Indians, and, in addition, these Indians gained \$780.63 by cutting and hauling logs to the saw-mill operated by Messrs. Richard Bros., and near the northern boundary of the reserve. A good deal of money, too, has been earned by these Indians by cutting and delivering wood at the lime kiln, which is operated a few miles west of the reserve. From these sources, from the sale of horses, beef cattle, annuities, &c., these Indians are now providing food, clothing and other requirements for themselves, and very little assistance has been given out from the department's stores, and what has been given was principally to the aged and infirm members of the band.

A new residence has recently been erected for the accommodation of Mr. Baptie. This house is 20 x 26 feet, with a kitchen and pantry 20 x 16 feet attached. It is one and one-half stories high, and on a substantial stone foundation. This house is a frame one.

The agent's house is a frame structure, two stories, and in first-class condition.

There is one shed of frame; all other buildings, excepting the ice and refrigerator buildings, are of log. These log buildings, with the exception of the office, are in good condition, neatly kept, and meet present requirements. It is intended to tear down the old office building this season and erect a new one instead.

The cattle are improving in quality, and the number is gradually increasing, too. The Indians put up a sufficient quantity of hay for feeding during the winter months, and on the whole it is my opinion that this band has shown advancement under the well directed supervision of Mr. Fleetham.

HOBBEEMA AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during the month of January, and then during the latter part of April and a few days in May I again visited it, and made a transfer of the agency and the reserves over to the clerk, Mr. Hollies, to hold until the arrival of Mr. G. G. Mann, who succeeded Mr. Grant as agent, who was transferred to the Assiniboine agency to take the place of the late Mr. Thos. W. Aspdin.

On the date of the inspection the staff consisted of: Messrs. W. S. Grant, agent; J. Hollies, clerk; T. W. Lucas and A. W. Perry, farmers; George Furguson, blacksmith, wheelwright and carpenter; Henry Blanc, interpreter and storeman; John Raggut, mail-carrier and chore man; David Baptiste, assistant farmer, miller and teamster.

Mr. G. G. Mann arrived at this agency on June 4, and has since been in charge.

Dr. Robertson, of Wetaskiwin, is the medical officer, but his visits are only made when advised by the agent that his services are required.

Between this inspection and the one previously made—September, 1904—the Indians erected 11 new dwellings, 5 new stables and 8 new corrals. Most of these new houses are good ones from an Indian's angle of vision, having shingle roofs, dressed lumber floors, ample windows, panel doors and with lean-to kitchens. I was pleased to observe that many of the houses I visited were scrupulously clean and fairly well furnished, too.

These Indians harvested 2,755 bushels of wheat, 3,349 bushels of oats and 175 bushels of barley during the season of 1905.

There are four bands of Indians within this agency, namely: Montana's, Samson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's; the reserves, however, lie side by side.

The agency buildings are located on the north bank of the Battle river and between the reserves occupied by the Montana's and Samson's bands. The only building of the group of much value and in fair condition is the one occupied by the agent, and it is without a stone foundation and not worth more than \$1,200. This building

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

is a frame one; all others are log, and were erected more than twenty years ago. They are about 10 miles from Ponoka and 6 miles from the Hobbema siding. The location is not a central one; and as new buildings will be a necessity at a very early date, I think the headquarters should be changed to a more central site and nearer to the Hobbema siding.

Farmer Lucas is stationed on the Montana reserve, and Farmer Perry about one mile northeasterly from the Hobbema siding and within Ermineskin's reserve. The Montana reserve is also known as the Bob Tail's.

There is a water-power, saw and grist mill near the agency. Very little use is made of the grist-mill, however, by the Indians. They find it more convenient and profitable to take their wheat to the mill at Wetaskiwin, where they can get a better grade of flour for their wheat than can be turned out in their own mill by unpractical millers. The saw-mill was not operated during the spring of 1905. It was reported to me that the water in the Battle river was insufficient during the season of 1905 to do so. The Indians had a number of logs on the ground, and these were added to during the winter of 1905-6, and they were being turned into lumber during the months of May and June of this year.

There is a fishing station in connection with this agency—at Pigeon lake—where the Indians spend a good deal of their time during the winter months. Good whitefish are plentiful in this lake, and the Indians secure a greater number than they require for domestic use. The surplus fish find a ready market at both Ponoka and Wetaskiwin.

The books and records of the office were audited, and found to be neatly and accurately kept.

Chief Ermineskin asked that a policeman be stationed within the boundaries of the agency to protect his people from the ravages of fire-water, which he stated was gaining a strong foothold with the Indians of his own and the other bands within the agency.

SARCEE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during the month of February.

The staff then comprised: Messrs. A. J. McNeill, agent; A. Marshall, stockman; G. Hodgson, farmer and interpreter; Tom. Godin, assistant interpreter; Otter, chore man; John Onespot, Sarcee Woman and David Onespot, herders.

During the autumn of 1904 over 500 head of heifers were placed on this reserve, and these cattle made it necessary to employ a stockman and three herders. Mr. Marshall has, however, since resigned, and now these cattle are looked after by the three Indian herders named above.

There is only one reserve within this agency, and it includes three townships of good farming and pasture land. It is now all inclosed with a post and wire fence, and besides the herd of cattle referred to, the Indians hold, individually, about 300 more. Besides grazing the cattle and horses owned by the Indians, both cattle and horses are accepted from the whites to graze within the reserve, and nearly \$4,000 has been made during the fiscal year of 1905-6 from grazing fees.

During the month of May 28 brood mares and a stallion were purchased out of the funds gained from grazing, and it is thought that this will be a profitable industry, too. It is intended to loan the male progeny from these mares to the Indians as soon as they arrive at an age to be broken and worked, and allow the female progeny to increase the number held for breeding purposes. In this way the Indians will be provided with an ample supply of working horses of greater size and weight than they now hold and with which they are obliged to carry on their present farming operations.

Over 4,000 bushels of oats were grown during the season of 1905, besides which there was a sufficient quantity of potatoes, turnips and carrots harvested for home use.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

These Indians purchased, and paid for out of earnings, a number of implements, and erected a number of stables, sheds and dwellings between the dates of this and the previous inspections.

A stable 135 x 16 feet was erected for the accommodation of the cattle, and to this stable there are two open sheds, each 130 feet long. Stone foundations were placed under the ration-house, implement, tool and storehouse, and an old implement shed was torn down and a new one erected in its place.

As to whether Indians advance or retrocede, largely depends on the staff over them and their general environments, and I am pleased to be able to state that the Sarcee band is advancing both financially and morally.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

There is only one reserve within this agency—the Peigan.

I made an inspection here during March.

The agency staff consists of Messrs. J. H. Gooderham, agent; G. R. Race, clerk and issuer; R. C. McDonald, stockman; John English, interpreter; Wolf Robe, mail-carrier; Philip Big Swan, Charles Grier and Harry White Cow, herders.

Mr. McDonald was the stockman at the lower portion of the Blood reserve, and Mr. Clarke was the stockman at the Peigan reserve, when I last inspected. Since then an exchange of positions was made between these two stockmen.

This reserve has been overstocked, and the Indians have, in consequence, had considerable trouble in securing a sufficient quantity of hay for winter use.

There has been a gradual and decided reduction in the free distribution of food during the last three years, as the following figures testify:—

Year.	Lbs. of beef issued.	Lbs. of flour issued.
1903.	187,851	90,645
1904.	184,376	76,200
1905.	82,245	65,100

This, alone, speaks well of Mr. Gooderham's management during the two years he has been in charge here. Moreover, the present indications are that all the able-bodied Indians of this band will be on the self-supporting list within two years.

This band owns a saw-mill, and it was operated for several years under the management of the agent. This plan of operating the mill did not prove to be entirely satisfactory. Too many of the other branches of the Indians' and agent's work seemed to be sacrificed for the benefit of the saw-mill. The mill was leased about the end of 1904, and 92,092 feet of lumber of various sorts was received up to the time I made the inspection as the Indians' share of the output.

A start has been made on the reserve towards farming, and 1,291 bushels of oats were threshed during the autumn of 1905. Besides the quantity threshed, the oats grown on 15 acres was cut and fed as green feed, and the oats grown on 10 additional acres was fed in the sheaf. An area is now under winter wheat as a test of the capabilities of the reserve land to grow this cereal.

During last year the Indians broke up 60 acres of new land, purchased 5 wagons, 6 sets of work harness, 3 mowers, 4 rakes, 18 saddles, and erected 10 new dwellings and 4 new stables.

With the calf crop of this season included, these Indians will hold over 3,000 head of cattle, and, in addition, they own about 1,000 head of horses.

I was pleased to hear that there was a noted improvement as regards the expenditure of their earnings. A great deal less has been foolishly expended for intoxicating liquor, in fines and costs for offences and in counsel fees. The dismissal of one of the staff for indulging in liquor cleared the atmosphere here to an unmeasureable extent. The Indians could not see the consistency of punishing them for imbibing liquor and winking at a member of the staff for doing the same thing.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was included in the Battleford inspectorate until about a year ago, when it was transferred to the Alberta inspectorate.

This agency was inspected during May, and I then transferred it over from Mr. G. G. Mann to Mr. J. Batty. Mr. Mann then went to take charge of the Hobbema agency in place of Mr. W. S. Grant, who had already gone to take charge of the Assiniboine agency, in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Batty held the position of farmer on the Saddle Lake and Blue Quill's reserves for about ten years. He should, therefore, know the Indians and the work here pretty well.

The staff, as constituted before the transfer, was as follows: Mr. G. G. Mann, agent; Miss B. E. Mann, clerk; Mr. J. Batty, farmer; Mr. S. Whitford, interpreter, teamster, blacksmith, carpenter, &c.; Mr. Peter Tomkins, farmer, sawyer, engineer, &c., at the Whitefish Lake reserve; Mr. Peter Erasmus, assistant farmer at Whitefish Lake reserve, and under Mr. Tomkins.

The department's buildings on the Saddle Lake reserve are as follows: agency-house, office, storehouse, vehicle and implement-house, poultry-house and separate stables for horses and for the cows kept by the agent. All of these buildings are in good condition and meet the requirements, with the exception of the house in use by the agent, which requires a stone foundation placed beneath, and a general overhauling.

The farm buildings are all of log and most of them were erected more than twenty years ago, and without proper foundation. A new house, horse stable and implement and vehicle sheds are required. The best of the buildings now in use could be utilized for cattle stables, granary and a workshop.

There are 556 acres under crop now on this reserve, and I hope it will be safely harvested and the yield prove to be a satisfactory one throughout.

Many of these Indians have very creditable dwellings, well fenced fields, and have started to improve their fields by cutting down the small clusters of timber and scrub thereon. When the small bluffs and scrub are removed from these fields, they will be easier to till, and, moreover, more pleasing to the eye.

This reserve appeared to me to be a good one. There is abundance of good arable land, good pasturage, meadows, fuel, and fish in the lakes within the reserve and in the lakes within a reasonable distance from the reserve.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

This band is under the supervision of the agent at the Saddle Lake reserve, and under the direct supervision of Mr. Peter Tomkins.

The reserve is along the eastern side of the Whitefish and Goodfish lakes. It is not as well adapted for farming as is the Saddle Lake reserve. There are small areas of good soil, but on the whole it is broken by hills and low-lying land, which is liable to flood when the lakes are full.

A greater area was put under crop this season than ever before, I think. There is now under grain, roots and garden stuff about 175 acres.

There is a portable flour-mill here, but as there is no available water near it, to supply the engine, the operating expenses are entirely too great. In my opinion this mill should be moved to the Saddle Lake reserve, where the Indians usually grow much more wheat than is ever likely to be grown here.

A commodious new farmhouse and stable were recently erected on the site of the old buildings, where water of a good quality has never been found.

There is a saw-mill in connection with the two reserves, and during the fiscal year of 1905-6 about 45,000 feet of timber was turned into lumber on the shore of the Goodfish lake.

A number of the Indians here, too, have very good houses, and on the whole they appear to be living comfortably.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

GENERAL REMARKS.

No inspection was made of the Blood agency and reserve during the fiscal year. Owing to this report being required at an earlier date than usual and for other reasons, notably the addition of the Saddle Lake agency to this inspectorate, I was unable to make a complete inspection of all the schools and agencies within my inspectorate.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,

Inspector.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,
WINNIPEG, August 25, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report upon Indian affairs in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Northwest Territories, and that portion of Ontario included in Treaty No. 3.

Owing to the change of the ending of the Dominion fiscal year from June 30 to March 31, and the consequent earlier assembling of parliament, this report covers only a period of ten months since the last review I forwarded you of affairs under my jurisdiction.

I find after a careful examination of our work in endeavouring to elevate the Indian that the progress made has been most encouraging. The bountiful yield of last year's harvest has stimulated the Indian to extra exertion, and this year's acreage under crop has been largely increased, with every prospect that the returns will amply reward the industrious, and be the means of inducing the dilatory to take up agriculture with the interest and energy required to make successful farmers. The policy of urging Indians to become more reliant on their own exertions for self-support has proved most beneficial, and a very substantial reduction has been made in the issue of food-supplies. I trust, therefore, the day is not far distant when the ration-houses on all reserves will become a thing of the past, and assistance be given in the way of food only to the helpless. The ration-house was a necessity when the Indians were taken off the plains after the disappearance of the buffalo and placed on reserves; but, as they were instructed in cattle-raising and farming, the free issue of food to all was found to interfere seriously with their advancement. Our most prosperous Indians to-day are those living on reserves where the ration-houses were abolished years ago.

The open and mild winter of 1905-6 was most favourable for the live stock industry. In the spring the cattle on the whole were in good condition. The natural increase this year is satisfactory, and the herds on the reserves in southern Alberta are increasing rapidly, so that within a few years all the beef required by the department will be supplied from the Indian herds. Last fall the drop in the price of beef cattle in Manitoba and the west reduced the income received formerly by our Indians from the cattle industry, but the highest going price was obtained by our agents, who superintended the sales on all reserves.

The placing of good stallions on the reserves for breeding purposes is having the desired effect, and the Indians are not slow to notice the improvement in the quality

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

of the progeny, and have expressed their gratitude to the department for assisting them to raise a better class of horses. The Indian cayuse is practically of no use for agricultural purposes, and the prices asked for good working horses are in most cases more than the Indian can afford.

The Sioux Indians on the reserves in the Birtle agency, who receive no assistance from the department, and in the main manage their own affairs, continue to prosper, and this year have a very large acreage under crop.

There is very little to report on the condition of the health of the Indians. Outside of those suffering from serofula and other tubercular diseases, the general health has been fair. Tent hospitals have been opened on some of the reserves, and also in connection with industrial schools, and every means taken to encourage open air treatment by the Indians going under canvas. They are urged to have their houses thoroughly cleaned and ventilated; but, in spite of all the precautions taken, the death-rate from the above mentioned diseases is high.

Two epidemics of a somewhat serious nature occurred on reserves during the year. The first outbreak was in the autumn and early winter at Cold Lake. It at first appeared to be a severe throat trouble; but whatever it may have been in the earlier stages, it developed into diphtheria in January, and a special medical attendant was sent out to deal with it at the beginning of February. He did not find so many cases then as reported, several having died in January. He administered anti-toxin with good results in the cases that came under his notice, quarantined the reserve, and disinfected houses and places where the infection had shown itself. The disease was then pretty well stamped out, as only one mild case developed later on, which was at once treated, and no further symptoms of the disease have been reported. The number of deaths from this outbreak was about 19. The other epidemic was an outbreak of scarlet fever and measles at Fort Alexander, Hollowwater, and Black River, which took place in March last, and resulted in about 25 deaths on the Fort Alexander reserve and 5 at Hollowwater. A doctor was sent to remain with the Indians until the disease was stamped out, everything being done to relieve destitution and suffering, not only for those down with the disease, but for all under quarantine.

As the country is settling up and railways running through or in close proximity to our Indian reserves, with towns springing into existence along their lines, the opportunities of Indians obtaining liquor through the go-between have been greatly increased; but by strict vigilance on the part of our officials and the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, the illicit sale of liquor has been shut off to a large extent. A number of cases, however, have been brought to trial and the offenders punished by fine or imprisonment, or both. In Manitoba, to points where it was impossible to secure a conviction without outside assistance, I have sent a special officer to secure evidence and follow up the cases. The work he has done this year has been satisfactory, and for the present has stopped the liquor traffic among the Indians in the districts visited.

In connection with the liquor question, I have to report the very serious consequences that resulted from Indians of the Duck Lake agency drinking Florida water early in May last. This liquid is eagerly sought after by Indians and others on account of the considerable percentage of alcohol it is supposed to contain; but the article procured in this case appears to have been more poisonous than intoxicating. It was purchased in the town of Duck Lake on Saturday, the 5th of the above month, and was taken to Beardy's reserve, where it was drunk the night following. It caused the death of 6 Indians, 4 of whom died on the night of the 6th, 1 on the evening of the 7th, and 1 early the following morning. An inquest was held before Coroner Stewart, and in their verdict the jury say: 'We find that the Indians came to their death by poisoning by drinking some liquid contained in Florida water bottles,' &c. The analyst at Regina who analyzed the contents of the stomach of one of the Indian victims concluded his report of May 14, to the coroner in these words: 'The presence of methyl alcohol in the stomach of the Indian Apischapace and also in the Florida water of which he drank, together with the symptoms manifested by other Indians who-

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

also drank this Florida water, all point to methyl alcohol poisoning as being the direct cause of death of these Indians'. The whole matter is being carefully looked into by the Attorney General's Department of the province of Saskatchewan.

There is happily but little serious crime to report among the Indians during the past year. One Sioux Indian lies in Brandon jail awaiting trial on a charge of murder, for shooting another Sioux on the Oak Lake reserve. There are still too many cases in some of the bands of practical bigamy, namely, the desertion of a wife or husband, and living as if married with another woman or man. This kind of crime is not easily brought within reach of the law, as in the second case it is difficult to find proof that even the Indian form of marriage has been gone through. This evil practice, however, is decreasing somewhat as the Indian agents and missionaries uniformly exert their influence against it. Horse-stealing, which was so prevalent a few years ago, seems to be in a large measure stamped out. Several surrenders of portions of Indian reserves were made since my last report. On December 14, last, the Indians of Cote's band, in Pelly agency, surrendered approximately 20,000 acres, but about 6,000 acres were in exchange for an equal quantity of hay-land situated in the fork between the Assiniboine and White Sand rivers, contiguous to their reserve. On the 29th of the same month, Alexander's band, in the Edmonton agency, surrendered 9,518 acres; and last spring a similar arrangement was effected with Pasqua's band, in the Qu'Appelle agency, for about 15,360 acres. Other small surrenders have been taken; and soon after the subdivision surveys of each of these portions of Indian lands are completed and approved, the same will severally be put on the market.

I regret having to report the death on February 9, last, of Agent Thomas W. Aspdin, of the Assiniboine agency, and on the 12th instant of Farming Instructor S. A. Warden, of Poundmaker's reserve, Battleford agency. They were both old-time employees of the department, and their loss is deeply felt in official and private circles.

I refer you to the reports of the inspectors and agents for detailed information respecting the management of the reserves under their direct supervision. It is unnecessary that I should repeat the many instances of progress among the Indians which they describe, and which are largely due to these officers' patient and persistent exertions; or to note particularly the failures which, though sometimes owing to bad management, can in most cases be attributed to the intractable dispositions and indolent habits of not a few members of several of our Indian bands.

Education.—The education of our Indian children who attend school regularly is proving fairly satisfactory. Some few bands, such as Sakimay's, in the Crooked Lake agency, object to missionaries visiting them, and refuse, except a very few heads of families, to send their children to either day or boarding schools. Their prejudice against the advantages of civilization is hard to overcome. Other bands, in the lake districts, though not opposed to education, are frequently absent from their reserves hunting and fishing, in which expeditions they generally take their children along with them, so that it is impossible to secure the regular attendance of the latter at school, which is necessary to advancement. The increase in the number of boarding schools is to some extent overcoming the difficulty; and when railway and steamboat facilities are still further extended so that such schools can receive supplies regularly at moderate rates, more of them should be established.

Day Schools.—There are about 74 schools of this class in the provinces and territories under my jurisdiction. This is a decrease of 7 since my last year's report. Two of these, Sandy Bay and Keesekouse, have been closed because boarding schools have been opened at these places; 3 have been closed for want of pupils, and 2 are vacant awaiting teachers. Day schools, located on reserves where the Indians are settled closely around engaged in mixed farming, are doing good work when a competent teacher is in charge. I will give an example. The inspector for North Saskatchewan, reporting on Mistawasis day school on April 6, last, says of the work of the present and former teachers: 'Mr. Bryden shows a deep interest in his duties, and as he brings to his work much more than ordinary intelligence and training, the present condi-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

tion of the classes is highly satisfactory. On the reserve also I have observed, as an evidence of the work of former teachers, that the children in their homes and when met upon the road are mannerly, use the English they have learned in a creditable way, and reply freely to questions that are asked them. In this connection one ex-pupil, Willie Muchahoo, deserves special mention as illustrating the work that can be accomplished in a day school when teachers of the right class, properly trained and devoted to their duties, are employed. This young man received his education entirely at the day school here, and was brought up in a home where not a word of English was spoken except by himself, though his parents are in other respects rather respectable and well-to-do Indians. He has recently married a young woman from the Battleford industrial school, who makes a very suitable wife, and they are likely to be one of the most exemplary couples on the reserve, though as yet only twenty years of age. The young man's education is in every respect of a practical and useful character, and is turned to account every day.

Boarding Schools.—There are now 42 of these schools under my supervision. The Fort Frances school, the last of the four established in exchange for the old St. Boniface institution, was opened last spring, and is now in full operation. The building is completely fitted up with all modern improvements, having good water-supply pumped from the lake by a gasoline engine, convenient bath-rooms and closets, an acetylene gas system, and admirable fire-escapes, which without being unsightly, provide egress with safety for the youngest children eligible to enter school.

The majority of the boarding schools have the full complement of pupils provided for in the estimates, and are doing excellent work. Inspector Markle, of Alberta, reports of the Ermineskin's Roman Catholic boarding school: 'Life and interest in the class work has been sustained to a marked degree at this institution. In all the standards the pupils are carried along with much uniformity. There are few, if any, dull pupils. The conduct of the pupils appears to be everywhere good, and that without any noticeable measures of severe restraint on the part of the staff.' In similar terms Inspector Graham, of South Saskatchewan inspectorate, reports of Crowstand boarding school, which is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. He says: 'I inspected the school on April 3, last. At the time of my visit there were 48 children in the institution, 21 girls and 27 boys. I heard the children go through their different exercises and found them very bright, particularly in spelling and arithmetic. Miss McLaren, their teacher, has succeeded in getting the children to speak out well. The larger girls assist in the kitchen and sewing-room in turns, and are given a thorough training in general housework. The girls do the milking in the summer months. * * * * * The boys are taught all branches of farming under a competent farming instructor. The farm is well managed, and the training the boys receive could not be improved on. The school farm is the model farm of the district.'

Industrial Schools.—The number of schools of this class is now reduced to eight. As already mentioned, the St. Boniface institution was closed by an exchange, and, on January 4, last, most unfortunately, Rupert's Land school was destroyed by fire. The flames were first seen in the recreation-hall under the class-rooms situate in a wooden building 20 feet from the main building. The latter, though of brick, caught fire on the roof, and in spite of the brave exertions of the staff, pupils, and neighbours, in a short time nothing was left standing of both buildings except the walls of the main building. Most of the contents of the latter were saved, as also the principal's residence, the laundry, and stables. No lives were lost and no person injured. Most of the pupils were at once transferred to Elkhorn industrial school.

Qu'Appelle school, which was burnt two years ago last January, has been rebuilt. It was found impossible to complete the three separate buildings, which the institution now includes, last autumn; but, with the exception of some fittings, they may now be said to be finished. They seem to be well adapted for the large number of pupils who attend the school. There were 203 children on the roll at the end of June, and the opportunities they enjoy for improvement are varied and useful. The farm and

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

garden, blacksmith-shop, shoe-shop, bake-shop and carpenter-shop, efficiently conducted as they are, give the boys an admirable means of becoming fitted for the battle of life; while the girls are equally well prepared to earn their living by being taught all kinds of housework, dairying, laundrying and making and mending clothes.

In industrial importance perhaps Brandon school is next to the Qu'Appelle institution. The pupils at the former, Inspector Marlatt says in his last inspection report: 'are receiving a splendid training, and one well fitted to make them useful citizens in after-life. The boys on the farm and in the stable are being taught to do their work in a thorough manner under the skilful teaching of Mr. Milne. Everything has to be done right, at the proper time, and no slipshod is allowed.'

The Regina school, while scarcely behind in agricultural work, has added a very useful feature to its mechanical department. It owns a traction engine, by means of which instruction is given several of the boys in steam engineering, which enables them to run steam threshing outfits, thus causing their services to be in demand.

Elkhorn school is second to none in class work, tidiness, and deportment of pupils.

Dunbow, Battleford and Red Deer schools are also doing excellent all-round work.

It is to be regretted that the attendance of pupils at the industrial schools is, generally speaking, not up to the capacity of the buildings and staffs. This is not owing to any repugnance on the part of Indian parents to these schools, but to the fact that they are somewhat distant from the reserves, and Indians, like others, desire to see their children at least once a year. But there are indications that the superior advantages of these schools are telling gradually in their favour.

Cheering reports are being received that not a few of the ex-pupils of industrial and boarding schools are settling down on the reserves to farming and stock-raising and making good homes for themselves. The File Hills colony is prospering, and this year will have a larger crop of grain than ever. A further portion of the reserve has been subdivided into lots suitable for farms; the members of the colony are increasing, houses are being better furnished, wells are being dug to secure good water; and Agent Gordon says: 'All things considered, these young people are in a better position than most white settlers who began five years ago.' But ex-pupils elsewhere are also doing fairly well. Inspector Chisholm mentions nine who are making satisfactory progress on Mistawasis reserve, 'all ex-pupils of the boarding and day schools and accordingly equipped with all necessary education.' Respecting the Pelly agency, Inspector Graham remarks, 'there are quite a number of ex-pupils in this agency and it is these young men who are doing most of the farming'; and in regard to the Birtle agency, Mr. Wheatley, who is in charge, says: 'Marked advancement has been made during the year, which I am sure will continue. A number of ex-pupils of the industrial schools have been assisted by the department, in the purchase of teams of horses, harness, and also lumber to build houses. In most cases the young men have made a fair start in farming, having from 10 to 45 acres in wheat this season, 1906. The training received in the schools will be of great value to them, and these young men should be in time the most prosperous and advanced on their reserves.'

Thus it is seen that the education imparted in our schools is beginning to tell favourably in uplifting the Indians on the reserves; while not a few who have learned trades are earning their livelihood like white citizens in the towns and villages of the country.

I have, &c.,

DAVID LAIRD,

Indian Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY,
HAZELTON, June 30, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

Agency.—This agency is of all, in British Columbia, 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.

For geographical reasons and distinction of entirely different characteristics of nations—nearly equally large—this agency is treated under two divisions.

THE KITSUN DIVISION.

Location.—The supervision of this part of the district begins at, but exclusive of, the Kitsclas canyon of the Skeena river, and about 90 miles below Hazelton, terminating beyond its headwaters, covering a distance of about 160 miles, exclusive of Kitwankool, situated on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river, and Kisgegas, on the Babine river, 3 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.

Language.—The language of the Kitsuns is the original of such spoken under different dialects by the Tsimpsians of the coast and the Indians of the Nass river.

Reserves.—The reserves of this division contain, collectively, an aggregate of 19,570 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land. The areas comprise in their contents mainly natural meadows with growths of balm of Gilead, poplar, willow, alder and hazel, and rolling timber-covered knolls.

Population.—The division has a total population of 1,137.

Nation.—The Indians under this heading are of the Ksun nation—the parent stock of the Tsimpsians of the coast—and its bands will, hereinafter, be dealt with in the order towards the source of the Skeena.

KITWANGA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are about equally located on both banks of the Skeena, and comprise an area of 4,275 acres. With these are here included five unsurveyed allotments for fishing grounds.

Population.—The population is 153.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians enjoyed the best of health, and care is being taken to preserve it by a system of keeping clean all premises and their environs. During the year more of the Indians were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources are fishing, hunting and trapping, and keeping some stock. These Indians mainly occupy themselves with cutting cord-wood, tilling their gardens and working in and about the canneries on the coast. The women and children gather a large quantity of wild berries, and dry them for winter use; they also attend to the gardens during the absence of the men.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Buildings.—Care is being taken that all buildings are located on dry and healthy ground, and are spaciously arranged to combine comfort with privacy; also with windows enough to ensure the access of plenty of sunlight and fresh air.

Stock.—Cattle and horses wintered without loss, and better arrangements for shelter and provender are constantly being made for the same.

Farm Implements.—The implements used are not such as would be used in actual farming, but suffice in clearing and tilling land for the potato and other root-crops, and in reaping and stowing hay.

Education.—The school here is under the auspices of the Anglican Church, and is centrally located in the village. The school is endowed with the usual grant for day schools, and is making good progress, to which the pupils' parents contribute by encouraging its attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are intelligent, law-abiding and industrious, and very progressive in their tendencies. They have surprisingly improved their general condition.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are temperate and moral.

KITWANKOOL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band, for which no reserve has yet been allotted, is the only one remotely situate from the Skeena, and is located on the right bank of the Kitwanga river, 25 miles from Kitwanga and 4 miles below Lake Kitwankool and on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river.

Population.—The population, not counting about 115, living at Ayensk, Kincolith and Fishery bay, Nass, is 69.

Health and Sanitation.—There is no illness to mention. Sanitary measures are fairly well observed, and more of this band have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—To this band the lake of the same name yields an unlimited supply of salmon. Hunting and trapping bring good returns, and the gathering of wild berries by the women and children. Though somewhat isolated, these Indians, like their kindred, are alive to every opportunity offering employment. Generally, during the season, they work in the salmon canneries of the coast and earn fair wages, when conditions permit.

Buildings.—Buildings recently erected are, as elsewhere, of modern make and well located.

Stock.—Cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better provision is being made for their keep.

Farm Implements.—Only the tools 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.—These people, especially the younger, are industrious and endowed with ambition. By reason of their isolated condition many of the latter have betaken themselves to the aforementioned localities. However, conditions soon may change to bring them back. As a whole, the people of this band are favourably progressing in every respect.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year passed, no complaint in regard to either intemperance or immorality arose.

KITSEGUKLA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena, and contain an area of 3,732 acres. The new and old villages are situated on the left bank of the river; the latter about 9 miles below the first. Since reserve No. 2, containing

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

the new village, inclusive of the part on the opposite bank, became subdivided, only the new village will prevail in the near future.

Population.—The people of this band's two villages number 93.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the Indians were in perfect health. In the new village, the premises and their surroundings are kept very clean, and in the old village fairly so; more of the people of both were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping. Its members largely seek employment, during the season, at the canneries of the coast, and spend much of their spare time 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 good plough, only ordinary implements required for breaking up land, clearing and tilling the soil, and for haying, are yet in use.

Education.—Here, fair progress is being made at the school. The same is still being conducted in the old village, to which it is centrally located. At the new settlement another is under construction at a very central point.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are law-abiding, diligent and continuous workers. They are much advanced in every respect and give great promise for the future.

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

GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Reserves.—The reserve lands of this band are located, with the exception of a timber reserve, on Two-mile creek, on both banks of the Skeena, and inclusive of Rocher Déboulé, also assigned to this band, and on both banks of the Bulkley river, comprise a total area of 3,791 acres.

Population.—This band, largely composed originally of people of other villages, has a population of 245.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians was very good. The usual precautionary measures were observed, and more of the people were vaccinated. No trace of any contagion made itself apparent. Cases of illness are being treated by Dr. H. C. Wrinch, and by his services many cases among the Indians of this district were most successfully disposed of by surgical operations.

Attention is given to cleanliness of person, premises and their surroundings. Old houses, causing dank environs, are removed on available opportunities. The Indians are also advised of instructions and suggestions concerning tuberculosis, and to prevent, as much as possible, its dissemination.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are more or less a means of resource. Hazelton being the terminus of communication of the larger part of this district, and the entrepôt of supplies for the interior, the Indians of this band, with those nearby, readily find employment of all sorts at good wages.

Buildings.—All buildings outside of the old village are well placed, of good pattern, well lighted and commodious.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well; they were fairly well provided for.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a harrow, the implements are such as are generally used for clearing, gardening and haying.

Education.—The school here is under the auspices of the Anglican Church, and is endowed with the usual grant. It is well attended during the season, and the parents of the pupils are taking more interest in having them attend. The school-house occupies the north end of the Hazelton townsite, near the old Indian village.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are law-abiding, industrious and provident. What they earn in wages is generally put to good use. Sub-divisions of their reserves are steadily being taken up and improved.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Temperance and Morality.—Though, here, the temptations to transgress in both respects are many, the complaints are few.

GLEN VOWELL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located about 4 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 holdings of choice agricultural and pasture lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 83.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band was excellent. The necessary sanitary precautions are well observed, and more of the people were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—In addition to doing some fishing and hunting, the people keep some stock. In other respects they usually earn good wages at the various employments, to which a local saw-mill largely contributes. Much of their time is also given to the improvement of their holdings.

Buildings.—The buildings of this settlement are of good and uniform pattern, commodious and well lighted.

Stock.—The cattle and horses are properly looked after, and fair provision is made for their keep and shelter.

Farm Implements.—Only the necessary implements for breaking up land, gardening and haying are in use here.

Education.—There is good progress made with the school. Its premises are in the centre of the village, and the parents of the children are assisting in making the attendance good and punctual. This school receives the usual grant.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are law-abiding, industrious and persevering. Much of their land has been converted into pasture and gardens, and more is being cleared and well fenced. All that is accomplished, in so short a time, deserves favourable mention.

Temperance and Morality.—The people form a temperate and moral community.

KISPIAK BAND.

Reserves.—The village of this band is situated about 8 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 Aquedin 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 215.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been very good. The usual precautions are taken to preserve it, and some of the people were vaccinated. On Friday of every week Dr. H. C. Wrinch, of here, visits their village, where he maintains a branch dispensary for the treatment of cases of sickness and ailments occurring.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band hunt, trap and fish, and also operate a saw-mill, improve their land, and quite a number of them repair to the coast in search of employment about the salmon canneries there. Many of the women and children gather wild berries and dry them for winter use, and attend to the gardens.

Buildings.—All buildings erected here of recent years are of very superior quality, being in marked contrast to the old ones.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well, and better care is being bestowed upon them from year to year.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of two harrows, only the ordinary tools for clearing land, gardening and haying are in use.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Education.—School is being taught in a house fairly centrally located and improvised for that purpose. During the winter season it is well attended. Good progress is made by its pupils. The parents of the latter take an interest in the matter by encouraging their attendance, when conditions permit.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are ambitious, industrious and provident. They are steadily improving in every respect, and are giving a good account of themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—Regarding the former, violations seldom occur; morally, their conduct is fair.

KISGEGRAS BAND.

Reserve.—The home of this band is about 68 miles to the north of here, on the right bank of the Babine river, and 3 miles above its confluence with the Skeena. The reserve embraces both sides of the Babine river, with an area of 2,415 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 240.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians' health has been excellent. Sanitary measures are observed and vaccination is being attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are: catching salmon, mainly in the canyon below the village, hunting and trapping. Its hunting and trapping grounds extend far beyond the head-waters 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, only buildings of modern pattern are supplanting the old.

Stock.—The stock, consisting only of horses, wintered well.

Farm Implements.—Only the ordinary tools for clearing land, gardening and haying are used.

Education.—The mission building, conveniently located, is used for school purposes. The children are making fair progress and their parents encourage attendance. This school is also being supplied by the department with the usual grant.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very intelligent and industrious, but their energies are still mainly applied to the fishing, hunting and trapping grounds. As a whole, much improvement of their condition is steadily going on.

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 25 miles across the mountains. The reserve contains 446 acres 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. The usual sanitary measures are observed and more of the people were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The river furnishes a goodly supply of salmon. For so few people, the large hunting-grounds give big returns. Of late, more of their time is occupied in attending to their gardens.

Buildings.—The buildings here are still made of split cedar and are of the primitive kind.

Stock.—Of stock these Indians have none.

Farm Implements.—Tools for breaking up land, gardening and weeding are used.

Education.—There is no school at this village, but the children periodically attend that of Kisgegas.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are law-abiding and intelligent; though remotely situated, they are striving for the better by extending and improving their potato-grounds, and in breaking up more land.

Temperance and Morality.—This band observes temperate and moral habits.

HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Location.—This division begins within 3 miles to the southeast of Hazelton, and extends in that direction for a distance computed at 325 miles, and terminates at Fort George, on the Fraser river. But, in reality it includes additionally the area wherever over its wide expanse range two bands of Naanees, between Blackwater and the Rocky mountains.

Language.—Hagwilget or the Déné, a language of a small vocabulary with shifting intonation, is spoken and understood by all the Indians to be dealt with herein-after.

Reserves.—The reserves of this division embrace an area of 29,510 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, with 17 villages under the Babine and Carrier groups.

The natural features of the reserve lands consist in the main of flat-lying meadows that are backed by recurring benches more or less timbered.

Population.—The total population is 1,956, including for this year that of Chis-latta and Francis lakes, south of the telegraph line.

ROCHER DÉBOULÉ BAND.

In dealing with the following, I deem it admissible to reserve for the summing up remarks in regard to localities identical in feature and conditions from beginning to end.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located 3 miles to the southeast of Hazelton, on the lofty left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its main canyon. The reserve comprises both sides of that river, and contains an area of 443 acres, which is assigned to the Getanmax (Hazelton) band.

Population.—This band numbers 158.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its second big canyon, south. In area, the reserve lands contain 1,853 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 159.

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, situate partly on each bank.

Population.—This band has a population of 150.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is on the right and the reserve lands are on both shores of this lake, and contain an area of 359 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 134.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

YUCUTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserves are located at the head of Stuart lake, on the intervening 9 miles of land, or portage, between Babine and Stuart lakes. The reserve area is 817 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 16.

TATCHÉ 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 Tatché river. The reserve area consists of 1,779 acres.

Population.—This band's population is 64.

PINTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are on the left shore of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth of the Pintce river. The reserve contains 728 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 43.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are on the right bank of Tatché river, at the point commonly called Trembleur river. The reserve area amounts to 584 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 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 1,291 acres.

Population.—This band's population is 20.

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.—The population of this band is 193.

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.—The population of this band is 58.

FRASER LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the left shore of Fraser lake at its discharge, the Natleh river. The reserve consists of 1,949 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 65.

CHISLATTA LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—No reserves are yet allotted to the Indians of this band, with three separate villages, to the south of the telegraph line, south. Of these, Belgateé and Stilachola are situated on the north shore of the lake, and Chislatlate on the west end and head thereof.

Population.—The population of this band, consisting of three villages, totals 73.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

FRANCIS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—Likewise, no reserves are yet allotted to this band with habitations, in one locality (Tatchgaisgak) on the south shore, and another (Tatla) on the north shore of the lake. The last named is situate on the head of the lake and near the mouth and left bank of the Nadina river.

Population.—This band numbers 33.

STONY CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band 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 comprises 7,488 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 108.

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 situate 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 consist of 3,095 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 124.

BLACKWATER 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; they comprise an area of 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, contains 286 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 100.

FORT GRAHAME AND LAKE CONNELLY BANDS OF SIKANEES.

Location.—The principal trading point of the first named band of Sikanees is Fort Grahame, and Connelly lake outpost, likewise called Bear lake outpost, that of the latter. Their hunting and trapping grounds extend in an unrestricted measure over a radius of about 400 miles easterly from the localities mentioned.

Habits and Customs.—Both of these bands are nomadic in their habits. They mainly subsist on fresh and smoked meat of moose, cariboo and beaver. With rather an absolute singleness of purpose to keep in quest for meat and pelts, it makes these Indians excellent in their pursuits on the nomadic plane. Regarded respectively rather in a broad outline than in detail the people of these two bands are one.

There is an ingathering of all when the priest of the district designates the exact locality at an appointed time.

Population.—According to latest advices, the Fort Grahame band has a population of 91.

The Connelly Lake band numbers about 121.

CONNELLY LAKE BANDS OF NAANEES.

Location.—Under conditions similar to those of the two aforementioned bands, two semi-nomadic bands of Naanees roam over a large range of country to the north-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ward of Connelly lake. Likewise, these concentrate only at a common point of meeting, in instances as formerly alluded to.

Population.—According to last reports, these two bands have a population of 155, collectively.

REMARKS CONCERNING HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the Indians' health was excellent. They are aware of the necessity of general cleanliness and are mindful of it. No contagion of any kind appeared, and many of the people have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The main resources of all the bands are hunting, trapping and fishing, with the latter as a resort except with those of the outlying bands. The people of Rocher Déboulé, Moricetown, Fort Babine, Stuart lake and Stony creek largely engage in packing with their horses. As a whole, they attend more and more to their gardens.

Buildings.—With the exception of the nomadic Indians, the people take increased pains in putting up substantial houses of modern style and arranged for comfort.

Stock.—Exclusive of the bands mentioned, there are cattle and horses in every locality. They all wintered well and better provision is being made for their keep and shelter.

Farm Implements.—Barring 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, but the people have learned to read and write in syllabic ideographs.

Characteristics and Progress.—With these people honesty, faithfulness and probity are their chief characteristics. Slowly, but steadily, have they been improving their condition. No doubt, a general progress is sure to develop with these Indians at a ratio in proportion as the country will open up and the opportunities appear.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year, no information of infraction of either temperance or morality came from within this division.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
CASSIAR AGENCY,
TELEGRAPH CREEK, June 30, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the Cassiar agency for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Reserve.—The two reserves are located at and near the mouth of the Taltan river, and consist of 415 acres. Located on bars on both sides of the river are the drying houses where the Indians put up salmon during the summer months. Their village is about 1 mile from the river.

Population.—The population of the Taltan band is 220.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band is good. Early in the spring the village was well cleaned and the refuse burnt.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Occupations.—The general occupation of the band during the fall and winter is trapping fur-bearing animals. In the summer months the younger men are employed as packers, boatmen and guides, while the older ones are drying salmon for winter use.

Buildings.—The buildings are all of logs, well built, warm and comfortable.

Stock.—They have only a few head of horses.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have none.

Education.—There are no schools on this agency.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this agency are industrious and law-abiding, and are becoming richer.

Temperance and Morality.—As a tribe they are fairly temperate. Some few are addicted to the use of intoxicants. While some of the younger ones are immoral, most of the tribe are moral, well-behaved Indians.

I have, &c.,

J. FRANK CALLBREATH,

Acting Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COWICHAN AGENCY,

DUNCAN'S STATION, July 13, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

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 25 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, fishing, and working at the fish traps.

Buildings.—They have comfortable dwellings, and well furnished. One new dwelling was erected during the year.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle, and take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They have good implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. Some of the children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians continue to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

CHEERNO BAND (BEECHER BAY).

Reserves.—(Nos. 1 to 11 inclusive.)—These reserves are situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about 15 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 45.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is very good. They are careful to keep their dwellings clean.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, working at the fish traps and canneries.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are very good; principally large rancherie houses.

Stock.—Their stock is only of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They possess a few farm implements of fair quality.

Education.—There is no school on these reserves.

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 149.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is very good, having first-class water supplied to them from the Esquimalt Water Works Company. Their homes are kept clean.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, stevedore-work, farming and working in saw-mills and factories are the chief occupations.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are neat and well built; a few old rancherie buildings remain. Their homes are well furnished.

Stock.—They have good stock and they take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—Their implements, of which they have a good supply, are well taken care of.

Education.—There is a school on the Songhees reserve, which is fairly well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and many of them well-off.

Temperance and Morality.—As a whole they are temperate and moral; a few have acquired a fondness for intoxicants and will procure liquor whenever possible.

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 253.

Health and Sanitation.—Their general health has been very good; the sanitary conditions about their dwellings are fairly good.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing, hop-picking, working in the cement-works and mines are their occupations.

Buildings.—A few live in the rancherie houses; others have frame and lumber dwellings and well furnished.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Stock.—They have improved breeds of stock and take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of up-to-date implements; including a steam threshing outfit.

Education.—There are two schools provided for these Indians, one situated at Tsawout, the other near the Tsartlip reserve. They take considerable interest in educational matters. Some of the children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and are making fair progress in mixed farming and boat-building.

Temperance and Morality.—A majority of these Indians are fairly temperate and moral; unfortunately a few will procure intoxicants whenever possible, and then will become very quarrelsome.

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 40 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 655.

Health and Sanitation.—All the villages are situated on the banks of the Koksilah or Cowichan river, thus affording a constant supply of fresh water and good drainage; the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming, fishing, hunting, teaming, boat and canoe-building, working in canneries, hop-picking, and as trackmen on railways.

Buildings.—The character and number of their dwellings continue to improve, some of them are very comfortable and well finished; their barns and stables do not receive much attention.

Stock.—They take great pride in having good horses, both heavy draught and roadsters, and display considerable intelligence in buying and breeding; there is a marked improvement in the quality of horses owned.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all the most modern and up-to-date machinery, all of which is well taken care of.

Education.—There are four schools provided for these Indians, one situated at Somenos, one at Clemclemeluts, one at Quamichan, and one near the Koksilah village; the two former are supported by a grant from the department, and the two latter by the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. Parents are taking more interest in education, children are making fair progress considering the irregularity in attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and take considerable interest in farming, but owing to the great demand for all class of labour and high wages paid, the progress made in clearing their land is not what would be desired.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate. A few of them are fond of intoxicants, and will procure them at any cost. Their morals will compare favourably with those of 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 all enjoy good health. No sickness of a contagious nature has prevailed among them. During the summer months they all

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

live in their private houses, but in the winter they all return to their large rancherie houses.

Occupations.—They do a little farming, fishing, hunting, working in smelters, and clearing land for white settlers.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are fairly well constructed, many of them being frame and lumber, the large rancherie houses being kept clean.

Stock.—They do not own much stock, and only of medium quality, but take fairly good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have all necessary farm implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and earn considerable money, but do not make much improvement on their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, and seldom get into trouble. A few of them have acquired a desire for intoxicants, and will procure them whenever possible.

THE SICCAMEEN AND KULLEETS BAND.

Reserves.—(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 is no line dividing the lands of the two bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 107.

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 year.

Occupations.—These Indians are principally employed in fishing and attending their oyster beds; they do a little farming.

Buildings.—They have a number of neat dwellings, well constructed and painted, in which they live during the summer months.

Stock.—These Indians have very little stock, but what they have is well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—They have very few farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. A few of the older children 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 fairly 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.—These Indians have enjoyed good health. The sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—These reserves are nearly all rock or heavy timber. The Indians do very little farming; boat and canoe-building and fishing are their chief occupations. They have built and own a steam tug, which is used in towing logs.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are built of dressed lumber, and are well constructed. They seldom live in the large rancherie houses.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Stock.—They have some well bred stock, but these animals are allowed to run wild on the island, so are not given much attention.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. Some of the children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, and are making fair progress.

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

PENELAKUT BAND.

Reserves.—(Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9).—This reserve includes the Llmalche and Tsussie bands. These reserves are situated on Kuper island and Tent 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 acres.

Population.—The total population is 212.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. They have a supply of good spring water. The sanitary conditions are very good.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, boat and canoe building, working stevedore and hunting. They are taking more interest in clearing and cultivating their land.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are in fair condition, many of their houses being constructed of lumber, and painted.

Stock.—They are increasing their stock year by year, and take fairly good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—The Kuper Island industrial school is situated on one of the reserves, and many of the children attend the same.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral, with but few exceptions.

NANAIMO BAND.

Reserves.—(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 161.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fair. Deaths all occurred from consumption. The sanitary conditions are not what they should be. Consumption is the prevalent disease among them.

Occupations.—These Indians do considerable farming, working in the coal mines, trimming coal in the ships, and fishing.

Buildings.—A few of them have good comfortable dwellings, and keep them clean and neat, but a good many of them live in the large rancherie houses.

Stock.—The quality of their stock is much improved, as they are taking more interest in improving the breeds.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of all the latest improved farm implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—There is a school on this reserve, and they take great interest in the progress of their children.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—A majority of these Indians are temperate and moral, but a few of them are frequently in trouble through indulging in intoxicants.

SNONOWAS BAND (NANOOSE).

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Nanoose harbour, and has an area of 209 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 13.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians are fairly healthy. The sanitary conditions are all that could be expected.

Occupations.—The principal employment of these Indians is fishing and the manufacture of dog-fish oil. They do a little farming.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of frame, and are fairly well constructed.

Stock.—Only a few are kept of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have very few farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, and very few children.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, and very rarely get into trouble.

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.

Occupations.—These Indians take a little more interest in farming. Fishing and hunting and acting as guides for fishing and hunting parties are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are comfortable, and their other buildings kept in fair condition.

Stock.—They own very little stock, and only of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They own very few farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making very good progress.

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 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 general health of these Indians has been very good. No epidemic has appeared among them. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians chiefly engage in farming, hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—These Indians have not very many buildings, but what they have are of fair quality.

Stock.—They have a number of fair horses and some cattle.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Farm Implements.—They do not possess many farm implements, but what they have are fairly well taken care of.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and are making very good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and moral.

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.

Buildings.—There are very few dwellings on this reserve.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock.

Farm Implements.—These Indians do not possess farm implements.

Education.—The children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

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 26.

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

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting, and working for the white settlers on the adjoining islands.

Buildings.—As this is only a fishing station, their buildings are mere shanties, constructed of cedar slabs.

Stock.—Their only stock consists of a few sheep.

Farm Implements.—These Indians do not own any farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and make a very good living by fishing.

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

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 their winter among their relatives on the west coast of the island.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians throughout this agency, taken as a whole, are industrious, and making steady progress. Many Indians own splendid carriages, some of them rubber-tired; they also own a number of good driving horses. In fact, their driving equipments are often better than those of the average white settler. Owing to the recent estab-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

lishment of numerous industries on Vancouver island, the Indians have been able to obtain steady and remunerative employment when inclined to work, but, owing to the lack of economy and improvidence, fail to save their money; then others again with a thought of care have handsome sums, bearing interest, deposited in the chartered banks and saving institutions. I wish to express my appreciation of the successful work done by the management of the Kuper island industrial school; and great credit is due the missionaries working throughout the agency for their zealous and indefatigable efforts to improve the spiritual condition of the Indians.

I have, &c.,

W. R. ROBERTSON,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

FRASER RIVER AGENCY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 2, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation.

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, Kwawkwaw-apilt, Squiahla, Skwah, Skulkayn, Skway, Soowalie, Tzeachten and Yukkwekwioose.

Population.—The total population of these nine bands is 315.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year has been fairly good. Their villages are kept in a sanitary condition, and nearly all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They engage chiefly in agricultural pursuits, doing also some fishing, hop-picking, and rendering sundry services for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Nearly all their dwellings are of a fairly good class, and are kept clean and in good repair. Their stock is of good breed, and is being improved from year to year. Most families have their own farm implements, and are careful of them.

Education.—Much interest is taken by these Indians in the education of their children, who attend the Coqualeetza Institute, and St. Mary's Mission school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are, on the whole, fairly industrious and law-abiding, and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The great majority of them are temperate, and they are also moral.

BANDS ON HOWE SOUND, BURRARD INLET AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

Reserves.—These bands, known as the Squamish Indians, occupy reserves containing a total area of 6,806 acres, and are as follows, viz.: Burrard Inlet, No. 3; Kapilano, Squamish (Howe Sound), Seymour Creek, Mission (Burrard Inlet), and False Creek.

Population.—The combined population of these six bands is 387.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good throughout the year. Vaccination has been attended to from time to time, and their villages are kept in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are, fishing, hunting, hand-logging, and loading lumber in ships at the saw-mills. A little farming and gardening is also done by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The Indians residing on these reserves have fairly good dwelling-houses and outbuildings and keep them in good repair. Their stock is well cared for and of good breed. Their implements are in good condition.

Education.—These Indians appreciate the advantages of education, and, consequently, are more earnest in their desire to have their children educated and send them to the Squamish Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a law-abiding and industrious people, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

CHEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band contains an area of 1,433 acres, and is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 80 miles from its mouth.

Population.—The population of this band is 101.

Health and Sanitation.—No sickness of a very serious nature appeared amongst them during the year, and their health, generally speaking, has been good. Vaccination has, from time to time, been attended to.

Occupations.—They engage mostly in agricultural and fishing pursuits; they also do some hop-picking and work for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwelling-houses, barns and out-buildings are well constructed, and their stock and farm implements are well cared for.

Education.—They manifest a lively interest in educational matters, and many of the children attend St. Mary's Mission school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious and law-abiding people, and are making a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of them are fond of liquor, but the majority of them are temperate; they are also moral.

CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.

Reserves.—These two bands have reserves on Harrison river, which form a combined area of 3,144 acres.

Population.—The population of these two bands is 163.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year their health has been good. Sanitary regulations are well observed in their villages, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—They earn their living chiefly by fishing, hunting, farming and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are good frame structures, as are also their outbuildings, all of which are kept in repair. Their stock and farm implements are well taken care of.

Education.—Much interest is taken by them in the education of their children, some of whom attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are progressing steadily, and are very industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate people, and are also moral.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve.—On the Coquitlam river, about 6 miles from New Westminster, lies the reserve of this band, which contains an area of 208 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 26.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had very good health throughout the whole year, and they strictly observe the sanitary regulations. They have mostly all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians do a great deal of fishing and hunting, and supply game and fish to the New Westminster market; they also fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are of good structure, and are repaired from time to time. They also take proper care of their stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are, on the whole, an industrious and law-abiding people.

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

DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAMAHQUAM AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated between the head of Harrison lake, along the Lillooet Portage to Pemberton, and contain an area of 7,497 acres.

Population.—The combined population of these four bands is 504.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed excellent health during the year, there having been no diseases of a serious or contagious nature amongst them. They keep their villages clean and in a sanitary condition, and they have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, packing, farming and acting as guides to prospectors are their chief occupations. The women make baskets, from the sale of which they materially assist in the support of the family.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are mostly all frame, while their barns and stables are chiefly log buildings. The stock, which is of good breed, is well cared for during the winter, and their farm implements are kept under cover when not being used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding, very good-natured, and strictly honest.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, a few of them only being addicted to the use of liquor.

EWAWOOS AND TEXAS LAKE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 2 miles east of Hope, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 7 miles east of Hope. They contain a total area of 893 acres.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 59.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been fairly good during the year. Their villages are kept clean, sanitary regulations are well observed, and they have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They engage particularly in hunting, farming and fishing; a little is also made by them at hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Nearly all of them have good, comfortable dwellings, and keep them in proper condition. Their stock is similar to that of their white neighbours, and they take good care of their farm implements.

Education.—A lively interest is taken by them in education, and most of the children attend St. Mary's Mission school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, good people, and are also industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

HOPE BAND.

Reserve.—Their reserve is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 100 miles from its mouth, and has an area of 1,400 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 85.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed fairly good health throughout the year. Their village is kept in a sanitary condition, and from time to time vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Their chief pursuits are fishing and farming; some hop-picking is also done by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are nearly all frame buildings, and are well built. Their stock is well cared for during the winter months, and they are also careful of their farm implements.

Education.—A lively interest is taken by these Indians in the education of their children, many of whom attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are progressing in a satisfactory manner.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, with a few exceptions, temperate; and they are also moral.

HOMALCO AND KLAHOOSE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated in the vicinity of Bute inlet, and Malaspina straits, and have a combined area of 4,738 acres.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 159.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and nearly all of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and logging constitute the chief occupations of these Indians; a small amount of farming is also done by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings occupied by most of them are fairly good. They have very little stock, and their farm implements consist only of such as are used by hand.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a kind-hearted, good-natured people, and very seldom ask for assistance of any kind.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral, good people, and are easy to get along with.

KATSEY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 10 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 385 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 78.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been exceptionally good throughout the year. Sanitary matters are well attended to, and they have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are fishing, farming, hunting, and working as farm-hands for white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings, barns and stables are fairly good. They take proper care of their stock, and also of their farm implements.

Education.—All the parents are most anxious to have their children educated, a number of whom are attending the Indian boarding school at St. Mary's Mission.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, although a few of them are fond of liquor.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

LANGLEY AND WHONOCK BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserve of the Langley Indians is situated on McMillan island, in the Fraser river, about 20 miles east of New Westminster, while the reserve of the Whonock Indians lies about 24 miles east of New Westminster, on the north bank of the Fraser river, and together they comprise a total area of 1,432 acres.

Population.—The total population of these two bands is 67.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health during the year has been very good. Sanitary regulations are well observed, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—These Indians fish for the canneries during the salmon-canning season, and they also do considerable mixed farming. The Langley band had a very creditable exhibit of farm products at the Dominion Exhibition held in New Westminster last October.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable dwelling-houses, which they keep in good repair. Their barns and stables are also good, and their stock and farm implements are given the best of care.

Education.—They take an active interest in educational matters, and many of them have been educated in St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a good, industrious, and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of them are strictly temperate, and they are also a moral people.

MUSQUEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians lies on the north arm of the Fraser river, about 1 mile from its mouth, and contains an area of 452 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 98.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed excellent health throughout the year. Their houses and surroundings are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They engage chiefly in fishing and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are nearly all frame buildings, and are kept in good repair, as are also their barns and outbuildings. Their stock and farm implements are given proper care.

Education.—They take much interest in education, and send their children to the Coqualeetza Institute, and Kuper Island and Squamish Mission schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a law-abiding and industrious people, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, with but few exceptions, temperate, and are also moral.

MATSQUI BAND.

Reserve.—The Matsqui reserve is situated about 30 miles from New Westminster, on the south bank of the Fraser river, and contains an area of 1,072 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 45.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been fairly good during the year; their village has been kept clean and vaccination attended to.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are fishing and farming, all doing more or less mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They do not keep their dwellings and outbuildings in very good repair, but they take proper care of their cattle and farm implements.

Education.—They are very much interested in the education of their children, some of whom attend St. Mary's Mission school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are making slow progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NEW WESTMINSTER BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have reserves at New Westminster and Brownsville, containing a total area of 32 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 60.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been fairly good, and sanitary regulations are carefully attended to in their village.

Occupations.—They engage chiefly in hunting and fishing, and they supply the market at New Westminster with much of the fish and game required throughout the year. They also fish for the canneries during the canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Nearly all of them have good, comfortable dwellings. They do very little farming, and do not keep much stock.

Education.—They take a good deal of interest in educational matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, good people.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, on the whole, temperate and moral, some of them being exceedingly good, although a few of them are addicted to the use of liquor.

NICOMEN AND SKWEAHM BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 44 miles from New Westminster, and comprise an area of 636 acres.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 44.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been fairly good throughout the year. Their villages are kept in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing constitute their chief occupations. They do some mixed farming, and also fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings and outbuildings are fairly good. They take fairly good care of their stock, and also of their farm implements.

Education.—They do not trouble themselves much about education, and very few of them can read or write.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded people, and follow old customs in many respects. However, they are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of them are fond of liquor; but they are fairly moral.

SEMAHMOO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve fronts on Semiamu bay and borders on the international boundary line. It has an area of 392 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 34.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed good health throughout the year. Sanitary conditions are fair, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Their chief occupation is fishing; a small amount of mixed farming and gardening being done by each family.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of them have comfortable dwellings, which are kept in good repair. Their cattle and horses are similar to those of their white neighbours. They have but few farm implements.

Education.—A few of these Indians have attended St. Mary's Mission school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going, simple people, and seldom ask for assistance.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to their close proximity to the American boundary, they can easily procure liquor; but on the whole they are temperate, and also moral.

OHAMIL BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 74 miles east of New Westminster, and contains an area of 629 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good during the past year. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are comfortable, and are kept clean and in repair. Their stock is of good breed, and they are careful of their farm implements.

Occupations.—They are occupied most of the time in fishing, farming and hop-picking.

Education.—They are very keen in their desire to have their children properly trained in educational matters, and send them to St. Mary's Mission school, and to the public school near their reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are fairly prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

POPKUM AND SQUAWTITS BANDS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserves situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 65 miles east of New Westminster, which contain an area of 5,326 acres.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 55.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good, and sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—Their work consists chiefly of farming and fishing, and most of them work in the hop-fields during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings, barns and outbuildings. Their stock and farm implements are well cared for.

Education.—Considerable interest is taken by these Indians in education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and behave themselves in a most becoming manner.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of a few, they are temperate, and also moral.

SECHELT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina straits, and contains an area of 1,800 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 230.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of whooping-cough broke out amongst these Indians in the month of December last, resulting in the death of three children. Otherwise, the health of the band was good during the year. The sanitary condition of their village is excellent, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, logging and a little gardening are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have comfortable dwellings, which they keep in good repair. They do not keep much stock, and have no implements except those used by hand.

Education.—They are much interested in education, and send their children to the Sechelt school, on their reserve.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a kind-hearted, simple people, and are easy to get along with. They are very honest in their dealings with their white neighbours and among themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a strictly temperate and moral people, never touching any kind of intoxicants.

SUMASS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of the Sumass Indians are situated at Miller's Landing, on the south bank of the Fraser river, and at Upper Sumass on Sumass lake. They contain a total area of 1,370 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 50.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been fairly good; and the sanitary condition of their villages is fair.

Occupations.—Mixed farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings, and fairly good barns and stables. Their stock is of good breed, and is well taken care of, and their implements are carefully kept under cover when not in use.

Education.—Only a few of them have ever gone to school, but there is a marked improvement in those who have had this privilege.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are easy-going and rather indolent people, but seldom give any trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, a temperate, moral people, only a few of them being fond of liquor.

SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Malaspina straits. It contains an area of 4,712 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 106.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been very good during the year. The sanitary condition of their village is excellent, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—They engage mostly in fishing, hunting and logging, and only a small amount of farming and gardening is done by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good, frame dwellings, which are being improved from time to time. They do not keep much stock, and their farm implements are only such as are used by hand.

Education.—None of these Indians have ever attended school, but they are very anxious to have their children educated.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious people, very honest and easy-going, and are obedient to authority.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, although there are a few who 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, and contains an area of 196 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 20.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good, and sanitary regulations well observed.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band consist chiefly of fishing and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses, and take proper care of their stock during winter; they also take good care of their farm implements.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a good, law-abiding people, and are on good terms with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

TCHEWASSEN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the gulf of Georgia, near Point Roberts, and only a short distance from the international boundary line. It contains an area of 604 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 48.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been fairly good during the past year. Their village is kept in a sanitary condition, and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. They fish for the canneries during the fishing season, and the remainder of the year they work on their farms.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. Their cattle and horses are of good breed, and their farm implements are given fairly good care.

Education.—Very few of these Indians have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a peaceful, good-natured people, and get along well with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are moral; but they are fond of liquor.

YALE BAND.

Reserve.—The Yale reserve is situated on the Fraser river about 112 miles from its mouth, and contains an area of 1,100 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 82.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed good health throughout the year, and sanitary regulations are well attended to.

Occupations.—Their occupations consist chiefly of farming, fishing and hunting, and a few of them work as sectionmen for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable dwelling-houses, and their outbuildings are good. Their stock and farm implements are well cared for.

Education.—They take a lively interest in education, and send their children to St. Mary's Mission and All Hallows schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, good people, and very seldom give any trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are four boarding schools and one industrial school in this agency, viz.: St. Mary's Mission school, near Mission City; Squamish Mission, at North Vancouver; All Hallows, at Yale; Sechelt school, on the Sechelt reserve, and the Coqualeetza industrial school at Chilliwack. These institutions have all been well attended during the year, and the pupils have made very satisfactory progress.

I have, &c.,

R. C. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAMLOOPS-Okanagan Agency,
Kamloops, July 4, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

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 333,578 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 located near the foot of Little Shuswap lake and at Adams lake. They have an area of 7,188 acres, comprised of agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 194.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year has been good. There has been no epidemic among them, and they have had little medical attendance. A great majority of them have been vaccinated; they keep their houses and persons fairly clean.

Occupations.—These Indians, having water for irrigation purposes, have done considerable farming, for which their land is generally well adapted. They raise horses and cattle, and they also fish, hunt and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have log houses, which are comfortable, but of poor quality.

Stock.—They have good horses for farm and saddle purposes, and some cattle and other stock.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient farm implements and machinery of various kinds, self-binders, mowers, harrows, ploughs, horse-rakes, and a small threshing-machine.

Education.—They have no schools, but some children attend the Kamloops industrial school, and some can read and write shorthand Chinook.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and are making rapid progress in farming. They are law-abiding, peaceable people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are usually temperate and moral, and they seldom indulge in intoxicants.

ASHCROFT OR STLAHL BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering three, are situated 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 5,234 acres, comprising agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of the band is 45.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fair. There has been no epidemic, and sanitation is good. The Indians have been vaccinated. Their houses are deserted in the summer, and they have good water.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Occupations.—They carry on a system of mixed farming and stock-raising. They have a limited supply of water for irrigation. They fish and hunt and are employed as freighters and packers, and as cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a primitive class of log buildings. A few good dwellings have been erected recently.

Stock.—They have some good horses and cattle. They use the horses mostly for riding and packing.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well equipped with farm implements.

Education.—There are no schools among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but they are not able to earn much. They have improved the reserve greatly.

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

BONAPARTE OR TLUHTAUS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering five, are located on the Thompson river and the Bonaparte river, on Hat creek and Loon lake. They contain approximately 61,113 acres.

Population.—The population is 160.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has visited them. Many have been vaccinated; their houses are not very cleanly. In the summer season they do not live in the houses.

Occupations.—They raise some farm produce on Hat creek, and have a number of horses and cattle, but they live mostly by fishing and hunting, and working as cowboys on ranches.

Buildings.—They have very fair log buildings. The chief has a good house, and they have a fine church building.

Stock.—They have some horses, mostly saddle horses, and some cattle.

Farm implements.—They have sufficient farm implements.

Education.—The only means of education is afforded them at the Kamloops industrial school. Some of them know shorthand Chinook.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, but are somewhat nomadic in habits. They are improving the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They were once much addicted to the use of intoxicants, but they have improved greatly with the stricter enforcement of the Liquor Act.

BOOTHROYD (SUUK, KAMOOS, NKATSAM AND CHINOOK) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering ten, are located mostly on the left bank of the Fraser river. They contain an area of 1,600 acres. The greater portion of the land is timbered and rocky, though some, when cleared, makes good farming land.

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.

Occupations.—They raise considerable quantities of vegetables and fruit. They fish, hunt, trap, and work as labourers on the railroad.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of log houses, which they are constantly improving.

Stock.—They have some saddle and pack horses, and they have better cattle than are usually found along the Fraser.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient implements for their needs.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are good workers. Those at Nkatsam are well-to-do.

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

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

BOSTON BAR BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band number seven, and are located around Boston Bar, North Bend and Scaucy. They contain 628 acres, mostly rocky land, with a few small patches of tillable land.

Population.—The population of this band is 146.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among them, and they keep their houses fairly clean. They get little medical assistance. Sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—They grow hay, fruit and vegetables. They live chiefly by mining, hunting, fishing, and working on the railway. The women weave baskets.

Buildings.—At North Bend they have a good class of buildings, mostly frame; elsewhere the buildings are not so good.

Stock.—They have a number of saddle and pack horses, but few cattle. They winter their stock in Nicola generally.

Farm Implements.—They have enough for their needs.

Education.—They have no means of education other than that provided by the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are steady, hard-working Indians, but they cannot accumulate much.

Temperance and Morality.—They compare favourably with other bands in this respect.

COOK'S FERRY BAND.

The reserves of this band, fifteen in number, 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, and higher up sparsely timbered land. They contain 9,110 acres.

Population.—The population of this band numbers 185. Fifteen were killed in a landslide at Cook's Ferry.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared among them. Sanitation is good, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They carry on mixed farming and stock-raising, fish and hunt a little, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, and so cannot be classed as good.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses for farming and saddle purposes, and some have cattle, pigs and sheep.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—They have no system of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but around Cook's Ferry they do not make much progress. On Pemynoos some are well-to-do. They are peaceable Indians.

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, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 122.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good, and no epidemic has appeared. Their small, mud-roofed houses do not admit of good ventilation. During summer they are not occupied, and sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—They farm a little, raise some stock, chiefly horses, fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—They have log buildings, mud-roofed. They are warm in winter, but do not admit of good ventilation.

Stock.—They have a number of horses, chiefly saddle horses, and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient farm implements.

Education.—They have no schools, but some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are considered good cowboys. They keep the irrigation ditch in good repair, and do some farming.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year these Indians have been little addicted to intoxicants.

KAMLOOPS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, 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, comprised of good agricultural, grazing, timber and meadow lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 242.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. No epidemic has visited them, they have been vaccinated, and every year more attention is paid to the cleanliness of houses and persons. They have pure running water.

Occupations.—They grow considerable hay and vegetables. They raise stock, fish, hunt, and work as cowboys.

Buildings.—The older buildings are in poor order. The new ones are very up-to-date, larger and better lighted.

Stock.—They have large herds of horses, and some cattle. They sell a good number of their horses.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of wagons, buggies, ploughs, mowers, rakes, harness and saddles.

Education.—Many children attend the industrial school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but move around considerably. They make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians have a fondness for intoxicants, which can easily be procured in the city. However, the guilty Indians are generally punished, so they are more cautious about drinking. In all other respects they are moral.

KANAKA BAR BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering four, are located on both banks of the Fraser, 10 miles below Lytton. Their area is 500 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared among them. Their houses are small and poorly ventilated, and are not very clean.

Occupations.—They grow little on their land. Their chief occupations are fishing and mining.

Buildings.—They have a poor class of buildings.

Stock.—They have a few saddle and pack horses, and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient for their needs.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of them are hard-working, but they make little progress. They are peaceable 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, 25 miles above.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

They contain an area of 10,292 acres, composed of table-land and mountain slopes, where fruits and vegetables grow well.

Population.—The population of this band is 460.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic; they have been vaccinated, and sanitary conditions are good. Their houses are roomy and well lighted.

Occupations.—They are able to grow a good deal of hay, grain and vegetables. They raise stock, fish and hunt, mine and work as labourers in various capacities.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They have some good work, saddle and pack horses, and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of these.

Education.—They have no means of education, except at All Hallows, Yale, and St. George's school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are hard-working Indians, and make good progress in agriculture.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOMEN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are situated along both banks of the Thompson river, between Lytton and Cook's Ferry. They contain an area of 2,976 acres, consisting of very poor bench and mountain lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them, and the general health has been good. They have been vaccinated, and sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—They raise small quantities of grain, hay and vegetables; fish and hunt, and raise a little stock. They also mine for gold considerably.

Buildings.—Their log buildings are of a fair quality.

Stock.—They raise some pack and saddle horses, and a few cattle.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians seem to be industrious, but they make little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOLA (LOWER) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, thirteen, of this band, are located along the Nicola river from near its mouth to Nicola lake. Hamilton Creek reserve is also included. The area is 3,191 acres, containing good farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 365.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared among them, their general health has been good, and they have been vaccinated. Their houses are well kept and ventilated.

Occupations.—They farm a little, and raise stock extensively. They fish and hunt, and work as labourers. They do considerable freight-hauling between Cook's Ferry and the Similkameen.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have good herds of fine horses, and some good cattle. They have good stallions and mares for breeding.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with the farm implements usually required.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious. Those on the Mammet reserve are the most advanced in cultivating their land. They are all law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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 and grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 190.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians, and their health has been good. Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—These Indians carry on mixed farming and extensive stock-raising. They hunt, fish and work as cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have large herds of horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient implements.

Education.—They have no schools. Some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious. Many of them are well off and up to date.

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

NESKAINLITH OR HALANT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, three, of this band are located on the Thompson river near Shuswap lake. They contain an area of 6,996 acres, composed of good farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 152.

Health and Sanitation.—Their general health has been good. No epidemic has appeared, and sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, and raise stock. They fish, hunt, and work as labourers. They live chiefly by farming.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious. They are making good 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 50 miles above Kamloops. They have an area of 3,239 acres, composed of good farming and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 130.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them. Their houses are not very roomy or well ventilated.

Occupations.—They farm to some extent, mostly hay and vegetables. They raise some stock, fish and hunt, and are employed as packers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a poor class of buildings. Lumber is scarce among them.

Stock.—They have some 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, but nomadic. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

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 and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 232.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared among them, and the general health has been good. Sanitary conditions around the village are good.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, fish, and work as farm-hands, cowboys and hop-pickers.

Buildings.—They have a very fair class of buildings.

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 industrious, and they farm well. Some of them are wild and reckless. They do not make much profit from farming.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them use intoxicants when they can procure them. Such infractions, however, are punished. They are as moral as Indians generally are.

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 32,168 acres. There are some fruit-raising and farming lands, but mostly grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 19.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them. Their houses are clean, and other sanitary conditions are good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They grow cereals, vegetables and fruit and raise stock. They fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—The old buildings are of logs. The newer ones are much better in construction.

Stock.—They have a number of horses and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious. The fruit they raise finds a ready market.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral. They are law-abiding.

PENTICTON BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering three, are located at the foot of Okanagan lake, No. 3 being 12 miles from No. 1; they contain good meadows, farming and grazing lands. The area is 48,694 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 158.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians. Their houses are well kept, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They engage in farming, stock-raising and fruit-growing; fish, hunt, freight and pack, and work as cowboys.

Buildings.—The buildings recently built are comfortable.

Stock.—They have some horses and cattle of good quality.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient implements.

Education.—There are no schools.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and many are well-to-do. They grow considerable fruit.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and 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. The area is 7,840 acres, much of it timbered. Around the head of the lake there is some grazing land.

Population.—The population of this band is 88.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic, and the general health has been good. Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm a little, raise some stock, fish and hunt, sell wood, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a good class of log buildings.

Stock.—They have a few horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient implements.

Education.—There are no schools among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, and are clearing good farms for themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SIMILKAMEEN, LOWER AND UPPER BANDS (CHUCHUWAYNA, ASNNOLA 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, that of the upper is 6,438 acres, containing good bottom, bench and grazing lands.

Population.—The population of the lower band is 132, and the population of the upper is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has been good. No epidemic has appeared, and sanitation is good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm and raise stock extensively, fish and hunt, pack, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of log buildings.

Stock.—They have a number of fair horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have all necessary implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and they make good progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SISKA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering seven, 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 30.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. Their houses are small and poorly ventilated.

Occupations.—They produce little from their land. They hunt and fish.

Buildings.—They have a poor class of buildings.

Stock.—They have little stock. They have some saddle horses.

Farm Implements.—They can use few.

Characteristics and Progress.—They just manage to get a living. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

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 the Salmon river. The area is 679 acres, comprising agricultural and timbered lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 150.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them. Their houses are clean, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, fish and hunt, and work as labourers. They live chiefly by farming.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Farm Implements.—They are well equipped with implements.

Education.—They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, and most of them are well-off. They are civilized. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

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 some tillable land.

Population.—The population of this band is 158.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared, and their health has been good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They grow small quantities of hay, fruit and vegetables. They also fish and hunt.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They have a few pack and saddle horses.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient for their needs.

Education.—They have no schools. Some attend at Spuzzum station and at All Hallows, Yale. They make good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. Their means of living are few, and progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COLDWATER BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, three in number, of this band are located on the Coldwater river, in the Nicola valley. They have an area of 6,276 acres, mostly farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 110.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared among them, and the general health has been good. Sanitation is good, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm, raise stock, fish and hunt, freight and pack, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a very good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with these.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Education.—There are no schools. Some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, steady and law-abiding. They are making good progress in farming.

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

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are steadily advancing in farming and stock-raising. They are also improving in dress and personal appearance, and in their domestic life. The Indian women are industrious, and render help in every kind of industry.

The Kamloops industrial school has fully maintained its reputation during the year as a useful institution. Every year numbers of applicants have to be refused admission on account of the crowded state of the school. The staff of teachers and instructors is efficient and painstaking.

The industrial school for boys at Lytton continues to do good work, and the attendance has considerably increased. The building is up to date in all respects, and the management is efficient and thorough. I am pleased to note the interest taken in these boys by the principal and his wife.

The Indian hospital at Lytton, with its increased accommodation, has rendered good service to the Indians.

I have, &c.,

A. IRWIN,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KOOTENAY AGENCY,

FORT STEELE, July 2, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

Location of Agency.—The agency is situated in the southeast portion of British Columbia, and is bounded by the Rocky mountains on the north and east, by the states of Montana, Idaho and Washington on the south, and by the Okanagan agency on the west.

ST. MARY'S BAND, NO. 1.

Reserve.—The reserve of the St. Mary's band, situated on the Kootenay river near Fort Steele, contains 17,425 acres of bottom and bench land. The Isidore ranch, near Fort Steele Junction, a station on the Crow's Nest railway, has an area of 680 acres. The Bummer Flat hay reserve, on the left bank of the Kootenay river, has an area of 190 acres. The reserve at the Kootenay industrial school contains 33 acres of good arable land, nearly all under cultivation, and the agency office reserve at Fort Steele, 11½ acres.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 216.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic during the year, and the deaths that occurred were amongst the old and infirm and the very young children. The conditions at the village of St. Eugene continue to improve. Neat cottages are

being built from time to time, the streets are kept clean and the refuse removed and burned, and the Indians generally live better, the food being cooked with care, and the clothing is suited to the climatic changes.

Occupations.—The Indians engage in farming, stock-raising, packing, trapping, hunting, fishing, and in the winter a number find employment in the logging camps. Others are employed in hauling ties to the railway, and in spring find work amongst the white settlers, fencing and breaking new land.

Buildings.—During the year, those who could afford it, built comfortable cottages at St. Eugene village, which are well lighted and ventilated, and are very comfortable. The dwellings on the reserve are principally of logs, and are fairly well built.

Stock.—The cattle owned by the Indians are of a very good class, which they are trying to improve by the purchase or exchange of good bulls. Of late years their horses have been greatly improved. They realize that the demand is for larger and heavier animals, which it pays to raise.

Farm Implements.—The supply of mowers, rakes, ploughs, harrows, wagons and sleighs is sufficient for their present requirements.

Education.—The Kootenay industrial school at St. Eugene Mission, is under the care and direction of the Rev. N. Cocola, O.M.I., as principal, and the Rev. James Wagner, O.M.I., as vice-principal, with the Sisters of Charity as teachers and assistants. The work done at the institution is most praiseworthy, and the progress has been satisfactory. The staff discharge their duties faithfully and zealously, and the parents of the pupils appear to take a great interest in the work by their frequent visits to the school. The pupils during the year have been free from sickness and appear healthy and happy. Many strangers visited the institution during the year, and expressed great surprise and pleasure at the work done by the pupils.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the band are fairly industrious. The young men, especially, are always anxious to get work, so that they can make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—With a very few exceptions, they are a temperate and a good-living and moral band.

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND, NO. 2.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated near the state of Montana at the international boundary, and contains 10,560 acres of prairie and open-timbered land, a good deal of which can be brought under cultivation, but would require irrigation.

Population.—The population of the band is 60.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good, and the deaths that occurred were from old age and consumption. The Indian village on the reserve is on an ideal site, where the sanitary conditions are excellent, free from malarial surroundings.

Occupations.—These Indians follow farming, stock-raising principally. They do some hunting, trapping and fishing.

Buildings.—Their houses, stables and barns are of logs, as lumber is so expensive and difficult to obtain, but conditions are changing, and saw-mills are being built within a reasonable distance from the reserve, where in future they can purchase a supply at fair prices, so as to enable them to improve their dwellings.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses and cattle, which they are gradually improving.

Farm Implements.—They are now fairly well supplied with ploughs, harrows, rakes, mowers and wagons, which they are adding to as their means permit.

Characteristics and Progress.—They continue to improve their farms by putting up new fences, repairing the old, and by extending and enlarging their irrigation ditches. One or two new dwellings have been built during the year, which are an improvement upon the old ones.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of one or two Indians, they are a very temperate and moral band. The chief and headmen do all they can to prevent the introduction of intoxicants on the reserve.

LOWER COLUMBIA LAKE BAND, NO. 3.

Reserve.—The reserve is located in the Windermere district, between the Fairmont and Windermere lakes, on the headwaters of the Columbia river, and has an area of 8,456 acres. The land is open-timbered, and slopes gradually towards Lake Windermere. There are several small creeks running through the reserve, which are utilized by the Indians for irrigation.

Population.—The population of the band is 82.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good. They live much better than formerly, and they keep themselves well and comfortably clothed, which accounts for the absence of sickness amongst them.

Occupations.—They depend chiefly on farming and stock-raising as a means of living. A few still follow hunting and trapping. Many of the young men are employed cattle-herding and branding for settlers in the district.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are mostly of logs. During the year a comfortable frame house was put up by one of the Indians, and the work was done by an ex-pupil of the industrial school, of which the owner is very proud, and I look forward to others following his example by erecting cottages upon their farms.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well equipped with mowers, rakes, wagons, sleighs, ploughs and harrows, which are carefully looked after when not in use.

Stock.—No band in the agency has improved its cattle and horses more than this one. It owns several good stallions and bulls, and its stock shows advancement and breeding. Its horses are in demand and bring good prices, and are sought after for the Alberta and Saskatchewan markets.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians continue to improve their farms by erecting new fences, renewing their old ones, and by farming intelligently, and housing and saving their hay and grain.

Temperance and Morality.—They have the reputation of being a temperate and moral people, and I seldom have any complaints as to their conduct.

LOWER KOOTENAY BAND, NO. 4.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated in the West Kootenay district near the town of Creston, on the line of the Crow's Nest railway, and about 3 miles north of the international boundary, Idaho. It has an area of 1,831½ acres. It is subject to overflow from the Kootenay river. The low land grows excellent wild or swamp hay, which is used for winter feeding. The bench-land is heavily timbered, and difficult to clear, but when cleared is very productive, and is good for grain, fruit and vegetables.

Population.—The population of the band is 166.

Health and Sanitation.—Since the new Indian village was established and a better class of houses built there, the sanitary conditions are much improved. The health of the band has been fairly good. No disease of a contagious nature has appeared amongst them during the year.

Occupations.—Cattle and horse-raising are their principal occupations. A number trap, hunt and fish. Others put in little gardens on the bench-land, and along the river bank where the land does not overflow. During the berry season the majority move to Kootenay lake, where they are employed by the ranchers and fruit-raisers picking and packing fruit for shipment to Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Saw-mills have been recently erected near Creston, and I hope to see a number of the Indians employed around them.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Buildings.—The houses on the reserve are very good log buildings. They are comfortable, and fairly well kept. The Indians have also a number of cattle-sheds which are used for storing hay.

Stock.—They own several herds of cattle, which they carefully look after in the winter. The horses are mostly Indian ponies, and very little effort has been made to improve the breed.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are fairly well supplied with mowers, rakes, ploughs, harrows, some wagons and a few sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress.—They show steady progress. They are discarding the Indian style of clothing, and adopting that of the whites, and many dress neatly and comfortably. During the year a new picket fence was erected around the church and graveyard. The work was done by the Indians, under the superintendence of a foreman.

Temperance and Morality.—There were a few cases of intemperance reported during the year, but the majority are noted for their good conduct and excellent morals.

SHUSWAP OR KINBASKET'S BAND, NO. 5.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the right bank of the Columbia river, near the towns of Athalmar and Windermere, and has an area of 2,759 acres. The land is admirably adapted for raising grain, fruit and vegetables, and is well supplied with water for irrigation.

Population.—The population of the band is 62.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians were free from sickness during the year. They live much as their white neighbours do, cook their food properly and dress neatly and comfortably.

Occupations.—Their principal occupation is farming and stock-raising. A few hunt, fish and trap. Some of the young men are employed by the settlers herding cattle. Others follow packing to and from the mines in the district.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of hewn logs, and are neat and warm. A few have frame houses, well lighted and ventilated. They have also good stables, sheds and barns.

Stock.—They own a band of cattle and horses, which they are improving from time to time.

Farm Implements.—They are well provided with up-to-date farm implements, which when not in use are carefully looked after and put away.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the band are good farmers. They keep their fences in repair; irrigate their land properly, understand the value of routine cropping and summer-fallowing. A few are devoting attention to fruit culture, which they are likely to make a success.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that only one or two of the band are given to the use of intoxicants. The majority live good, moral and upright lives, and are a law-abiding people.

ARROW LAKE BAND, NO. 6.

Reserve.—The reserve is in West Kootenay and is situated on the west side of Arrow lake, and has an area of 255 acres. The soil is best adapted for vegetables and fruit.

Population.—The population of the band is 25.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good during the past year. During the summer they live in tents, move frequently from place to place, so that the sanitary conditions are excellent.

Occupations.—They hunt, fish, trap, pick berries, clear land for the settlers along the lake, and the women make moccasins and gloves, which are in demand by the prospectors.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—Their houses are comfortable, well lighted and convenient.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind. Their location is unsuited for keeping any.

Farm Implements.—These consist of spades, hoes and rakes.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and save their earnings. They are improving their little farms by clearing more land, grubbing and fencing it. They bear an excellent character amongst their white neighbours, who speak highly of their conduct.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral-living band.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I am pleased to report that the ex-pupils of the industrial school are getting along satisfactorily, and are a great assistance to their relatives on the different reserves. They are well-behaved, and do their work intelligently, and are making a good living for themselves and their families.

I cannot close the report without bearing testimony to the support I have had from the Rev. James Wagner, O.M.I., the zealous and devoted missionary in charge of the Indians, who is ready and willing at all times to give me his valuable aid and assistance; and also to Dr. Hugh Watt, the medical attendant, who has proved himself very faithful in the discharge of his duty.

I have, &c.,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KWAKWEWLTH AGENCY,
ALERT BAY, June 30, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Cape Mudge on the south to Smith's inlet on the north, including all the islands between these points; the mainland from Bute inlet to Smith's inlet; the east side of Vancouver island from the 50th parallel to Cape Scott, the extreme northwest point of Vancouver island; and also the west side of Vancouver island from and including Quatsino sound to Cape Scott.

Nation.—These Indians all belong to the Kwakwewlth nation, which at present consists of fifteen tribes, some of the smaller tribes reported years ago having amalgamated with other tribes. These tribes all speak the same language, the Kwakwewlth, with some slight differences of minor importance.

Reserves.—The fifteen tribes have ninety reserves and fishing stations, aggregating 17,052 acres, or about 13 acres per capita of population. Although nearly all the reserves are heavily timbered, the soil is for the most part rocky and unfit for agricultural purposes. Some small patches of river bottom will make good agricultural land when cleared.

Population.—The population of all the bands in this agency is as follows: Koskimo, 74; Klawatsis, 105; Kwatsino, 21; Quashella, 35; Kwakwewlth, 78; Kwiahkah,

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

26; Mamallakulla, 108; Nakwakta, 90; Nimkish, 134; Nuwitti, 69; Tanakteuk, 94; Tsawataineuk, 226; Wawlitsum, 39; Wiwai-ai-kum, 72; Wiwaiaikai, 86; making a total of 1,257.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year on the whole has been fairly good. There has been no general epidemic of any kind, yet it will be seen that there has been a slight decrease in population due to the fact that consumption has claimed its usual quota of victims, while whooping-cough and measles took off a number of the children.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these people is fishing. During the salmon-fishing season they nearly all go to the various canneries, even the women and children taking part. In the spring, commencing about April 10, the oulachons run in the rivers at the head of Kingcome and Knight's inlet, and these little fish are treated for the oil they contain. This oil is used largely by all the Indians as an article of food, and is sold readily among themselves, and constitutes a source of revenue to those engaged in the industry. A number of bands have members engaged in hand-logging on their own account, while others are employed in the regular logging camps. Others act as guides and canoe-men to cruisers, surveyors and prospectors. Many of the women manufacture mats, baskets, &c., from cedar bark and small boughs.

Buildings.—On the whole, the buildings in this agency are not of a very high class. At Alert Bay there are several very fair frame buildings, and in several of the other villages there are a few frame houses. The great majority of the buildings are large shacks made of split cedar boards supported by huge logs. There seems to be a want of incentive to construct good buildings, and it is to be hoped that in the near future a great improvement may be noticed along this line.

Stock.—There is practically no stock in the agency. At most of the villages a few poultry are kept, and at Alert Bay they have an inconsiderable herd of cattle.

Farm Implements.—There are no farm implements with the exception of one plough, which is at Salmon river on the reserve at Wawlitsum, but which is very little used.

Education.—At Alert Bay there are three schools; an industrial school, presided over by Mr. A. W. Corker; a girls' home, which at present is closed, but which is to be reopened at the close of the fishing season; and a day school. At the industrial school the older boys are taught carpentering, gardening, &c., while the smaller boys are taught household duties. In the girls' home they are taught sewing, knitting, and housekeeping duties. At the day school the ordinary curriculum of the department is carefully taught.

At Gwaye and Gwayasdums, which are respectively the summer and winter villages of the Tsawataineuk tribe, a day school is presided over by Mr. Pearson. All the above mentioned schools are under the religious control of the Church of England Missionary Society.

At Cape Mudge, under the auspices of the Methodist Missions, there is a day school under the management of Rev. J. E. Rendle.

The Indians on the whole are very apathetic in the matter of education, and seemingly do not care whether the children go to school or not. During the past year a few of the parents were fined for not sending the children to school, and it is to be hoped that this will have a salutary effect. The children as a rule are bright and intelligent and learn very readily.

Characteristics and Progress.—On the whole the Indians in this agency are inclined to be indolent and wanting in ambition according to the white man's standard. They are all very anxious to be called great chiefs, but do not care to work with their hands to accomplish this. My own opinion of the matter is that they get their food-supply so easily that the 'spur of necessity' has never been applied to them. With the exception of 'potlatching' and the use of intoxicants they are fairly law-abiding. Two murders have been committed within this agency, and for one the murderer paid the death penalty. They are nearly all more or less inclined to commit perjury when

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

questioned in a court of law, and for this offence one of the culprits is now serving a term in the penitentiary, and it is to be hoped this will have a good effect on the rest. The statistics show an increased earning power during the past year, and from present indications it is hoped that a similar increase will be seen during the coming year.

Temperance and Morality.—From what I know of the Indians in this agency at the time of writing, I believe they are a fair average as compared with Indians in other parts of the province. The desire for liquor found amongst them all is here also, but apart from such drinking as is done during the fishing season at the various places, particularly at Steveston, I do not think there is any particular cause for complaint. It has just been brought to my notice that a license to sell liquor has been granted at Port Harvey, and a number of the Indians live in the near vicinity. I regret very much that such is the case, as it is generally from such places that troubles arise, as, even if the proprietor himself will not sell the liquor to them, there are always those around who will supply it to them and thus lead the Indians to do what otherwise they would have no opportunity to do. In regard to other forms of morality, I regret to say that the Indians' idea of the marriage relations are not what could be desired, and with them personal purity is not considered a *sine qua non* of a good character.

General Remarks.—Having only recently taken over this agency, I am unable to enter as fully into details as I should like. For some ten years I was a resident in this section of the country, and in other capacities, but have been away for over three years. In many ways I can note improvements during the time I was away, while in others everything seems at a standstill. I hope by the end of the coming year to be able to report progress.

I have, &c.,

W. M. HALLIDAY,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY,

METLAKATLA, July 1, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

This agency is located on the northwest coast of British Columbia, extending 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, extending up the Skeena river to Kit-selas canyon, and taking within its boundaries the Queen Charlotte and Dolphin islands.

The total area of the reservations in this agency is 101,756 acres.

The population of this agency is almost 4,000.

The principal villages are Skidegate and Massett on the Queen Charlotte islands, Kitkatla on Dolphin island, Kitlaedamax, Aiyansh, Lachkaltsap and Kincolith on the Nass river, Port Simpson and Metlakatla on the Tsimpsean peninsula, Port Essington and New Town on the Skeena river, Hartley Bay at the entrance of Douglas channel, Kitimat at the head of Douglas channel, Kitlope at the head of Gardiner channel, China Hat on Tolmey channel, Bella Bella on Lama passage, Bella Coola at the head of North Bentie arm, Kemsquit at the head of Dean channel, Oweekano at the head of Rivers inlet. These villages can now be termed the headquarters and home of the Indian people of this extensive agency.

SKIDEGATE BAND.

Reserves.—Located in close proximity to Skidegate inlet, Queen Charlotte islands, with a total acreage of 1,551 acres, with Skidegate village pleasantly situated near the mouth of the inlet, which is the home village of this band, are the reserves owned by them. The land in general is rough and unsuitable for agriculture. The greater number of the small reserves were old Indian villages located at the mouths of fishing streams, and are now used by these people for camping grounds when securing salmon for food purposes, and during the hunting season. In some cases small patches of the land are used for gardens.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the year has not on the whole been as satisfactory as last year. An epidemic of whooping-cough visited the entire agency during the summer and fall of 1905, and the Indian children of this village, in common with all others, contracted the disease, and in some cases died; in others it developed tuberculosis.

Sanitary conditions can be considered for an Indian village fairly satisfactory; in this village gradual improvement is noticed every year. I am pleased to say that this is not so much on account of strict enforcement of regulations, but these Indians are steadily improving along general lines of civilization, and this question is recognized individually by them as important to the safety of themselves and children. I regret to say that tuberculosis is on the increase this year in this village.

Occupations.—These Indians are particularly fortunate in regard to lucrative employment. The month of January among all Indians is generally spent around home, but early in February a great many go hunting marten, otter, and later black bear, the only fur-bearing animals found on the Queen Charlotte islands; and while the skins are of inferior grade to the mainland skins, and more particularly the interior furs, nevertheless they always find a ready market at lower prices. A few of the men remain at home, making Indian curios of wood and stone, and their women making fancy and useful baskets during February and March.

In the latter part of March they commence halibut fishing, which they dispose of to a halibut saltery at Skidegate or to a large fishing establishment on the Skeena river, which operates a fishing steamer this year in the vicinity of Skidegate, and purchases from the Indians all the halibut they can catch. Dog-fish operations commence in April, and many of the Indians are engaged in this business. Two oileries owned and operated by the Indians are located at Skidegate.

In June the greater number of these people migrate to the Skeena river for the salmon fishing, where they all find employment, the men fishing, the women washing fish, filling cans, &c., &c. During the past year quite a few of these Indians were engaged for some little time working on a provincial government trail, others at a copper claim some fifty miles from Skidegate; in fact abundance of employment throughout the year has been thrown in their way, and they, being fairly good workers and industrious, have taken advantage of the employment offered to improve their condition.

Buildings.—They have good comfortable homes; in many cases well furnished.

Education.—They have a day school on this reservation, which is taught by a native of this town, Peter Kelly, a graduate of the Coqualeetza institute, and the children are bright and intelligent, and when they are at home make very good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people can be classed as good citizens, a little troublesome at times, a characteristic of all Indians, but not unreasonable when shown they are in the wrong; have some little trouble among themselves from time to time, but nothing serious, are inclined to be slightly jealous of one another, a feature I rather like, as it shows advancement, for in olden times the chiefs ruled, but now we find a firmness and desire of the young men in this village to take part in the affairs of the reservation.

The Skidegate Indians are industrious, self-supporting and can be termed well-to-do.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Temperance and Morality.—Their record during the past year under this head has been very good, and when we compare their record with that of a few years ago, when they visited Victoria and other coast cities, the most skeptical believer, and there are many of them in this part of the country, cannot but admit that these people have raised themselves from a serious condition morally to a point never expected by the most sanguine missionary or departmental officer. No doubt there are cases of immorality among them; but I cannot overestimate; the credit, I believe, is largely due to the missionary for the improvement under this head.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Skidegate Indians are of the Haida nation. They are not increasing in population to any great extent. They are industrious, intelligent, and skilled artists in carving stone and wood curios. The men in general are large and of good physique and appearance, and of very good temperament. The women are among the nicest looking in the agency, and many of them, although in many cases full-blood Indians, are of light complexion, with nice hair and features. They dress nicely and in many cases modestly and with good taste. They are sought after by the cannery people, being good workers and of clean appearance, in fact, in common with all Indians in this agency, they are one of the principal factors in one of British Columbia's greatest industries, salmon canning and curing.

Rev. Mr. Hardy and Mrs. Hardy, who, by the way, has the advantage of being a trained nurse, have been located at Skidegate during the year, acting as missionaries and doctors to these people, and in them the Skidegate Indians have friends who are of the highest value to them.

MASSETT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are all situated on Graham island, one of the Queen Charlotte group, principally around the coast line of Massett inlet, and have a total area of 1,871½ acres. The principal reserve is Massett, located in a beautiful spot just inside Massett harbour, on which the village of Massett stands, and where the home of the Haida people of the northern portion of the Queen Charlotte islands is. The land in general is of a level nature, and in many cases well adapted for agriculture.

The small reserves are mostly all located at the mouths of small streams, and are used for camping grounds during the hunting and the seasons the Indians are engaged drying and curing salmon for food purposes. A few small patches of ground on these reserves are used for gardens.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year has been fair. Whooping-cough carried off quite a few of the children, and developed tuberculosis in others. Tuberculosis among these people is not decreasing, and the present year cannot be termed satisfactory; nevertheless fewer deaths are recorded than in many other smaller places. Natural sanitary conditions are favourable, but from a sanitary standpoint there is room for improvement. They have not shown the same tendency to improve in this direction as the Skidegates.

Dr. Tremayne, of Metlakatla, has been appointed medical attendant to these people, and when a steamer is furnished the agency, I expect to be in a position to render these people valuable medical attendance in important cases, and enforce more strict sanitary regulations, and thereby improve existing conditions.

Occupations.—My expectations regarding employment opening up for these people, I regret to say, have not materialized during the year. The question of remunerative employment for these Indians is one of importance, they, like all coast Indians, are largely dependent on fishing and hunting for a livelihood. During the salmon season they are engaged at the canneries on the Nass and Skeena rivers, the men fishing, the women washing fish, filling cans, &c., &c. During the early spring they engage in seal-

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

hunting, and in search of sea otter, but these are both uncertain sources of income, and the past season the catch has been disappointing. They also engage in hunting black bear, marten and land otter, the only fur-bearing animals found on the Queen Charlotte islands. A noticeable falling off from year to year forecasts that this source of income cannot be much longer counted on. They do some stone and wood carving, but their work in this line, speaking generally, does not compare favourably with the Skidegates. They have some good boats and small schooners built and owned by themselves, which are most creditable, but they have little or no remunerative employment for them.

The natural resources of this part of the Queen Charlotte islands, however, cannot much longer remain undeveloped. Halibut banks lie in close proximity to Massett. The finest quality of timber surrounds its bays, sounds and inlets. Agricultural land of good quality, particularly for grazing purposes, is obtainable in fair-sized blocks. It is believed that the country is rich in coal and oil, and some prospects have been located; therefore, I have every reason to believe that in the near future needed employment right at home will be obtainable by these people.

Buildings.—They have some very good modern, comfortable dwellings; noticeable improvement is taking place regarding the interior of some of the homes, and there is ample room for it.

Stock.—They own a few cattle and horses, and undoubtedly would have more, but some years ago a number of young cattle were placed on the island, and not being herded and handled became wild, and until they are exterminated in some way there is no possibility of successfully raising cattle, as the young cattle mix up with them and soon become wild and stray from the reservation.

Education.—One day school, under the direction of Rev. W. E. Collison, and taught by Henry Edenshaw, is carried on during the year. Edenshaw is a full-blooded Haida Indian, an ex-pupil of Bishop Ridley's school conducted by him some years ago at Metlakatla, and he is an example of what can be accomplished by schools, provided they are conducted on thorough, practical principles, and the children selected, instead of being collected and accepted at boarding and industrial schools indiscriminately.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good loyal subjects, friendly and honest in their dealings with one another; in rare cases only do you find jealousy among them, which feature in Indians makes them troublesome, nevertheless has a tendency to improve their condition individually and collectively. They are making slow but sure progress along the lines of civilization.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a sober people; intoxicants are seldom found with them. They have never been accused of making wine or native brew; have had no serious trouble during the year on account of drinking. Morally they are not all they should be, but each year shows improvement, and when we consider that this particular subject is considered a very serious offence by the missionaries, the charges for such offences are more forcibly brought to my attention.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Massett Indians for the last few years show an increase in population. They have many commendable qualities. They are of good disposition, kind and generous as a rule, and in studying them carefully I find they have a certain amount of an exceedingly rare quality to be found among Indians, viz., gratitude. I have observed on more than one occasion their appreciation of kindness shown or assistance rendered them. They are gradually improving. Lack of remunerative employment is a drawback to their advancement, but I have good hopes for the future of the Massett people. It is certainly true that many of them are inclined to be indolent, or at least lack energy and stick-to-it-iveness when they have employment; but when one considers that these people are isolated the greater part of the year from civilization, and that

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

a very few years ago they lived almost in a state of barbarism, one must give them credit for all they have accomplished.

There is room for improvement in these people, and they are Indians worthy of the efforts put forward to improve them. Rev. W. E. Collison, their trusted and esteemed missionary and doctor, still remains with them. Mr. Collison has an advantage over many missionaries: he was born and raised as a boy among the natives of this coast; he is esteemed and respected by all northern coast Indians, speaks the language as a native, and is devoting his life to the advancement of a people whom he has seen in all stages of life. Canadian people do not realize the debt of gratitude they owe to men who are striving to enlighten the Canadian Indian, and, as in Mr. Collison's case, isolating themselves and families from the comforts and advantages of civilization.

KINCOLITH BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on the lower Nass river, Portland canal and Observatory inlet, and contain a total area of 5,135 acres. The larger reserves are unsuitable for agricultural purposes, contain small timber, but are largely mountainous and of little commercial value. The smaller reserves are principally old Indian villages, and are laid off at the mouths of small streams for fishing purposes, from which the Kincolith Indians secure their salmon for food purposes. Small gardens are generally found on them, as the land is generally good and easily worked.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of these Indians has been fairly good. In common with all other coast villages, an epidemic of whooping-cough visited them during the winter, and carried in its wake a number of children. Tuberculosis is exceedingly common, and the great difficulty in this village and all others is to impress upon the family of the patient suffering from this disease that it is contagious, and no matter what you do they are exceedingly careless. In many cases living conditions will not permit them to isolate the patients, and consequently unavoidable results occur. Sanitary conditions in this village are very satisfactory, and exterior surroundings exceedingly creditable. This village is in the front rank in this important matter.

Occupations.—These people are good workers, and are very seldom without employment. During the winter months they are engaged in various vocations, logging, making oars, hunting, cutting wood, &c., &c. In the spring and summer season they are engaged almost to a man in connection with the salmon fishing, the men fishing and the women washing fish and filling cans, &c., &c. In the month of March and part of April many of them go to the oulachon fishing, and prepare the fish for food, and extract the grease, from which they derive a small income from the sales of same to interior and other Indians; but the principal portion of this commodity is used for food by themselves.

Buildings.—These Indians have good comfortable dwellings, in many cases nicely furnished. The workmanship on many of them reflects credit on these people, and is one of the strongest arguments in proof of their advancement.

Education.—One day school, under the direction of Ven. Archdeacon Collison, is carried on during the time the Indians are at home. The children are bright and fairly intelligent. A native is employed as teacher during the greater part of the year, and I have no hesitation in saying that my firm belief is, that native teachers, with few exceptions, are not a success. The Indians themselves have often told me that they have no faith in their own people as teachers, and I have invariably noticed that they lack discipline and other necessary qualities.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are among the most advanced in the agency, in many ways they are making good progress. They are inclined to be somewhat troublesome at times, but taking them all in all, you can sum them up as good citizens, thoroughly loyal and self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaint can be made under this head, they are not perfect, but their record during the past year has been good; and while they may not always meet the views of the strict churchman, I am bound to confess that when one considers that the slightest infraction of the laws is generally brought to the attention of the authorities, and considering they are restricted from privileges the whites enjoy, and that the universal opinion is that Indians have a natural appetite for liquor, I cannot speak too highly of them and their excellent record under such circumstances.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Kincolith Indians are of the Neishga nation. They seem to be at a standstill in so far as population is concerned, the number of births and deaths being about equal from year to year.

They can be classed as progressive, industrious Indians, have good homes and enjoy many home comforts. Many of them are good musicians, and exceedingly clever with tools. The Kincolith church is an example of their workmanship, which is commented on by all visitors to this reservation. They are inclined to be somewhat overbearing in their manner, and of a jealous disposition, but on the whole cannot be called unreasonable. They are somewhat inclined to treat the whites with a measure of distrust, more particularly is this noticeable with new settlers coming into the country, taking up land, &c., which they have looked upon as their hunting grounds, held in many cases by their ancestors for years, and the individual claims of which have been sacredly respected by one another; therefore, we can scarcely blame them for this feeling towards the strangers, which only time and the development of the country can wipe out. They are a hardy, well developed people of good appearance, dress well, live well, and are sought after by the cannery people, being good fishermen and labourers.

Among them we find the Ven. Archdeacon Collison, their greatest friend and adviser, and to him and his good lady belongs the credit for their advancement. They have spent over thirty years of their lives among these people endeavouring to lift them from a state of barbarism to the position we find them in to-day. The archdeacon, the personification of kindness and goodness, has been their missionary, teacher, director and doctor for all these years, and while I fear the Indians are not as grateful as they should be, it is because they do not yet understand, as I do, that he has isolated and deprived himself of all the advantages of civilization for their benefit. These Indians and the pioneer whites of this coast cannot estimate in figures or express in words the debt of gratitude they owe Mr. and Mrs. Collison, but their name among these people shall live till the last Indian child is born and the last pioneer is placed beneath the sod.

LACHKALTSAP BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located on the Nass river about 15 to 20 miles from its mouth, having a total acreage of 3,955 acres. Lachkaltsap is the principal village, and is pleasantly located on the bank of the river. The small reserves are old Indian villages located at the mouths of small salmon streams. On the reserves owned by these people some very good agricultural land can be found, provided they would clear the same. The small reserves are principally used for gardens and camping grounds during the time the Indians are engaged hunting and preparing salmon for food purposes. Lachkaltsap village has been surveyed into town lots by the department.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the year has been fairly satisfactory. Whooping-cough carried off some of the younger children, and a few deaths are reported from tuberculosis. Sanitary conditions show continued improvement, and during the next year, with the assistance of Rev. J. B. McCullagh and the council, I purpose dealing more thoroughly than I have been able to do in the past with necessary improvements, which will include sanitary conditions.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Occupations.—These Indians are somewhat removed from the coast line, but engage largely in fishing. They possibly hunt to a greater extent than the Kincolith band. They are good fishermen, and during the salmon season are all engaged fishing for the Nass river canneries, the women working inside washing fish, filling cans, &c.

They engage largely in the oulachon fishing during March and April, curing and extracting grease from this important item in the bill of fare of northern coast Indians. They are very good hunters, and some seasons obtain good catches of furs. They do some hand logging, but do not engage in this work to the same extent as the coast Indians. They have some fair-sized gardens, produce potatoes enough for their own use and a small quantity for sale.

Buildings.—They have some very good dwellings, and fairly comfortable Indian homes. Lumber is more expensive to these people than to coast Indians, as they have to freight it up stream some 20 miles; consequently their houses, while individual cases compare favourably with coast Indians, collectively are not up to the standard set by Port Simpson and other places.

Stock.—They have a few cattle, but do not engage in this industry to any extent.

Education.—There is a small day school on this reservation, taught by a native teacher under the direction of Rev. J. B. McCullagh, J.P. I must again express the opinion that very few native teachers have accomplished very much in the teaching line. The Indian people have not the same confidence in the ability and fitness of their own people for such positions as they have in whites, consequently the parents lack interest, and the school moves along in a slipshod fashion, and the results obtained are not what they should be.

Characteristics and Progress.—They can be classed as an industrious band of Indians, self-supporting, and making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—I cannot say too much in praise of their behaviour during the past year under this head. They are sober, and only on rare occasions are charges regarding immorality brought against them.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Lachkalsap Indians are not increasing to any extent, but during the year the Kitex and Ankida people, formerly termed heathen, joined forces with them. This is very largely due to the efforts of the Rev. J. B. McCullagh, J.P., who has charge of their mission. This will not only improve their own condition, but bring closer together these bands, which for a long time have treated each other with a certain amount of jealousy and even hatred. The Lachkalsap people formerly belonged to the Methodist Church, but about a year ago they joined the Church of England, and I am pleased to learn that an amicable arrangement has been made by the two churches regarding the property. I have not the slightest hesitation in stating that in making this arrangement the churches interested have advanced the cause of religion among these people, and possibly more important to the Indians, have cemented together as it were in a moment these different tribes and factions. A common friendship and interest in their reservation has been brought about, and will not be easily severed, and this will prove of great importance in the advancement of these people.

The Lachkalsap people, I have always found, have a tendency to be narrow-minded and of a somewhat disagreeable temperament, and I cannot say that very much improvement is noticeable; however, I look for good results on account of the Ankida and Kitex people joining forces with them, and a friendly adjustment of religious matters.

Rev. J. B. McCullagh, J.P., is their pastor, doctor and teacher. Mr. McCullagh has spent the last twenty years among the Upper Nass river Indians. He is as familiar with their language and characteristics as a native; he has been, and is to-day, a power among these people; he has been their truest friend, guardian and protector; but in dealing out justice in his capacity as magistrate he has no mercy for the

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

offender. Mr. McCullagh is one of the successful missionaries to whom Canadians owe more than they can repay. Depriving himself of all the comforts of civilization, with no object in view except the uplifting of heathen Indians, he has earnestly and faithfully laboured among them with marked success, and to-day has collected around him people who are loyal, self-supporting and good citizens.

KITNILLUCHSHILT BAND.

Reserves.—This small reservation is located on the Nass river, lying just below the canyon, and the people owning it reside in the village of the same name located on the river bank. The land in some places or patches is suitable for gardens, but cannot be called agricultural land.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this small band cannot be considered satisfactory; more or less scrofula is noticeable among them, and the children do not receive the necessary care they should. Dr. McDonald, who has just located on the Nass river, will, however, be able to render them assistance, and assist me in enforcing needed changes. Sanitary conditions are not as satisfactory as I should wish, but show slight improvement.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and working at small gardens cover the industries they engage in. During the salmon season they are all engaged at the Nass river canneries washing fish, filling cans, &c., &c. They engage in the oulachon fishing during the time these fish are running, smoking and curing them and extracting the grease for food and for sale to coast and interior Indians.

Education.—Rev. J. B. McCullagh, J.P., has had a native teacher among these people for some time past, this being the first opportunity they have had of taking advantage of a school.

Characteristics and Progress.—During the last two years these people have shown a desire to change for the better, and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians during the year have certainly behaved themselves most creditably. They have largely discontinued the manufacture of brew, and morally they are improving.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This small band of Indians is not increasing in population. They have always strongly held out against the missionary and the church, but during the past year some of them have joined the Church of England, and the thin edge of the wedge cleaving them from old habits and customs has gained an entrance and marks a step in their advancement.

They cannot be called indolent, as they are good hunters and fishermen; but heretofore they have been inclined to be careless about themselves and their appearance, but I think they have the qualities to improve.

AIYANSH BAND.

Reserves.—This band is located on the lower portion of the Kitlacdamax reserve, which has a total area of almost 4,000 acres. Here we have 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. They also have several small fishing stations, which they use when securing food.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the year has been exceptionally good, there having been no serious illness of any kind among them. The sanitary arrangements are good, and are strictly enforced under the direction of the council and Rev. J. B. McCullagh.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—These Indians have good comfortable dwellings, in many cases well furnished and nicely kept. The surroundings are clean, and present a thrifty appearance.

Education.—On this reservation one day school is kept open the greater portion of the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are among the most enterprising and advanced in the agency.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have a good record for the year; however, there is no use in disputing the fact that, if they had a chance, some of them would not refuse intoxicants. Morally their record is excellent.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Aiyansh Indians show a gradual increase from year to year. This is caused by migration from heathen villages, and also a natural increase. These people are worthy of special mention for their advancement and progress. When it is considered that they live some 60 miles from the coast line, and are obliged to freight their provisions and a portion of their building material in canoes against a strong current, it can be easily seen that difficulties present themselves; nevertheless their homes, their dress and appearance compare favourably with the best. They are good workers, have a small saw-mill and are advancing in every way. They are reasonable in their demands and dealings, and self-supporting.

Rev. J. B. McCullagh, who has been their greatest benefactor and teacher, still oversees their missionary work among them.

KITLACDAMAX BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are all situated at the head of the Nass river, the principal reserve on which the village of Kitlacdamax stands being the upper portion of the Kitlacdamax reserve. The land is of excellent quality and well adapted for mixed farming. The small reserves are located at the mouths of small streams and are used for camping grounds during the time these people are curing salmon for food purposes.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year has been very good. Sanitary conditions are improving. This is one of the reserves I expect during the ensuing year to see marked improvement in, under this head.

Occupations.—Fishing, during the seasons, is the only occupation followed by these people, and hunting interior fur-bearing animals during the winter season.

Buildings.—The buildings are all of the old style Indian houses, but warm, comfortable and healthy.

Stock.—They own a few cattle and horses.

Education.—They have no school, but lately have shown a desire to have one. A few of the children have attended the day school at Aiyansh during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people have shown considerable advancement during the last two years. They are industrious and self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have shown marked improvement during the last two years in so far as temperance is concerned. They make wine from berries and are exceedingly fond of it, but gave less trouble during the past year than ever before.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Kitlacdamax Indians are of the Neishga nation, speaking the Neishga language. They are decreasing in population. During the past year quite a few of them have removed to Aiyansh. These Indians are very industrious and have always

been disposed to reject the invasion of the missionary among them; but of late a change has come over them in this respect, and a number of them accepted the Church of England faith and became members of that body. They are self-supporting, fairly industrious and are improving. This state of affairs is very largely due to Rev. J. B. McCullagh, who has laboured at Aiyansh among their Neishga brothers and sisters, and has always shown the same friendship towards them as to his own people; transacting their business, visiting the sick and rendering them any assistance required, but not attempting to force on them religion, which they always rejected as a body. These Indians have many good qualities and are worthy of efforts being put forth for their further advancement. My opinion is that they will largely become members of the Aiyansh band, who have always extended open arms to them, and in time will become one village and one reserve.

PORT SIMPSON BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve in this agency from the standpoint of size is the Tsimpsean reserve, with a total acreage of 57,742 acres, the northern half belonging to the Port Simpson people, and the southern portion to the Metlakatlas. Besides this large reserve they have many fishing streams laid off and surveyed for them on the Skeena river and other points. The land in general is unfit for cultivation but portions of it are suitable for raising vegetables, and in such places they have small gardens.

Port Simpson, the home of these people, is one of the oldest places on this coast. Here the Hudson's Bay Company started many years ago a trading post, which it still carries on at this point. The Indian village covers Village island, and a portion of the shore line bordering on Cunningham passage of the Tsimpsean peninsula.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Port Simpson people during the year has been good, except that an epidemic of whooping-cough, which swept this agency, carried off a number of children. Dr. Kergin reports a slight increase in tubercular patients during the year, but heretofore these people occupied an enviable record owing to their freedom from this disease. Sanitary conditions are good, and compare favourably with those of white villages of the same size.

Occupations.—These Indians are good workers. During the early winter months they remain at home putting their houses in order, building and repairing their boats and nets, and doing other work of this nature. In March and April they scatter over the country; some of them can be found at the Nass river engaged in curing the oulachon, and extracting the grease for food; others hunting the bear, mink and marten, some of them logging and working in the mills. The months of June, July and August find them engaged at the Skeena river salmon fisheries; they are good fishermen and are always in great demand for this work, the women filling cans, repairing nets and doing other interior cannery work. The months of September, October, November and December in the past have not afforded the people on this coast an opportunity to earn very much, as, after the fishing is over, very little remunerative employment is to be found. However, this condition of affairs will more than likely be wiped out from this time forward, as the country opening up should furnish more employment to these people the year round.

Buildings.—These people have many fine dwellings and homes. The design and work on many of them show good judgment and workmanship.

Education.—The Crosby Girls' Home, located on ground in close proximity to the reserve, is one of the up-to-date institutions of this agency, some 45 girls from many points of this agency are domiciled here, receiving an education and training second to none. Miss Paul, the principal, and her staff of lady assistants are doing excellent work in preparing the young Indian girls under their charge to improve their condition, and, if possible, advance them along the lines of civilization. The boys' boarding school, under the direction of Mr. J. A. Butchart, B.A., has done good work

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

during the year for a school of this class. The day school at this point, in common with other places, has the great drawback of the people being away from home a great portion of the time, but improvement in attendance is noticeable during the past year, and with a new school, well furnished, and an experienced teacher, such as Mrs. Butchart, in charge, it can be safely said that the education of Port Simpson children is receiving ample and satisfactory attention.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are progressive, taken as a whole exceeding industrious and advanced.

Temperance and Morality.—They may be classed as a temperate people, very little trouble arising through drunkenness during the year. Morally their record is very good; in common with all other people, individual cases of immorality are heard of.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Port Simpson, during the last few years, is known to every Canadian school boy, as this beautiful spot on the Pacific with its magnificent harbour, has been looked upon as the only possible terminus of one of Canada's great national highways. Here we have the largest Indian town and population on the Pacific coast, over 700 natives making their home at this point. The Simpson Indians are not increasing, taking one year's statistics with another, but are holding their own.

They have modern, well built, and in many cases well furnished homes. Strangers visiting this point remark to me that they are greatly surprised at the general advancement of these people. They are of splendid physique and general appearance, dress and live well, and, as before stated, are industrious and progressive. They have many good qualities and a fairly good disposition. They guard jealously the lands allotted to them, and the more enlightened are not altogether satisfied with the existing conditions governing their lands, as they find now the white settler, who comes in and pre-empted Crown lands, has advantages they do not enjoy, regarding the sale of the same, &c., &c.

They are good mechanics, more especially in so far as wood-working is concerned, and they have more stability than most Indians in this agency. They are good musicians and have the finest Indian brass band in this province, taking first prize at the Dominion exhibition last year. The younger men should have the advantages of a thorough, practical manual training, more particularly in carpentry, boat and ship-building. The Rev. John Grenfell, of Ottawa, has been their pastor during the last two years. Mr. Grenfell's removal from this coast is a loss to these people. Although Indian work was new to him, it surprised those who came in contact with him how quickly he grasped the right methods of gaining their confidence and good will, and he enjoyed their respect and esteem almost from the first, and therefore did splendid work among them.

The Port Simpson General Hospital, under the direction of Dr. Wm. T. Kergin and a splendid staff of trained nurses, is doing the greatest work, not only among these Indians, but among all northern coast Indians, that can be done for them. Medical relief and treatment to the suffering is an angel of mercy to the Indian, to a greater extent, if such is possible, than the whites, for the Indians in many cases lack the means of comfort and assistance that the whites can command.

Adjutant Blackburn of the Salvation Army, carries on a branch of this religious body among these Indian people, and enjoys their respect and confidence.

METLAKATLA BAND.

Reserves.—The southern half of the Tsimpsean reserve—Digby, Tugwell and a part of Kaien island—covers the principal part of the reserves of these people, with a total area of something over 25,000 acres. A great portion of the land might be called worthless, but on Digby island and the land bordering the north side of Venn passage,

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

some excellent soil is found. On this portion of the reserve the historic village of Metlakatla is situated, pleasantly located on the shore line of Metlakatla harbour.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year has been only fair, whooping-cough on its visit to the coast did not neglect to pay this reserve a call. Tuberculosis has increased in this village during the past year, possibly brought about by the condition some of the children were left in from whooping-cough. Sanitary conditions are satisfactory.

Occupations.—Fishing during the salmon season and general work around the canneries is the principal source of income up to the present time on which these people depend for a living. The Grand Trunk Pacific railroad commencing work on Kaien island should give them constant employment, provided they wish to engage in the class of work that will be opened up for them during construction.

Education.—The Metlakatla industrial school, under the management of Mr. John R. Scott, has had a full complement of pupils during the year. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a competent and satisfactory trades instructor for the boys' branch of this institution. The girls' branch is under the management of Miss Forbes, with two lady assistants, and as they are all eastern ladies, and the training of Indian pupils a new problem for them to solve, they have had some trying experiences. As they are all from eastern Canadian ladies' colleges and the pupils domiciled here are Indian girls from different parts of the agency, no doubt it is a new and trying experience for them, but they are working hard to master the situation. Miss Jackson, one of the most competent and successful teachers in the agency, assisted by Miss Legaic, a native teacher, conducts the Indian day school, where the girls of the industrial school are also taught by Miss Jackson. The children under Miss Jackson's tuition have made marked progress during the year. A new school-building, much needed, has been applied for to the department.

Temperance and Morality.—Their record in this respect is second to none in the agency.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Metlakatla has always occupied a prominent place in so far as Indians are concerned. Here Mr. Duncan, the noted missionary, settled about fifty years ago, and won the loyalty and confidence of a people living in ignorance, barbarism and heathenism, to such an extent that even the most successful and experienced missionaries cannot understand. Here it was that the Church of England and Mr. Duncan disagreed over the management of religious matters among the Indian people, and as a result about 800 Indians, loyal and devoted to their great leader, followed him to a foreign country.

During these fifty years a great many changes have taken place, but the Indians who remained, while they speak in the highest terms of Mr. Duncan, and keenly felt the hardship of severing from their families at the time, have proved to be true, loyal Canadians, and to-day feel satisfied that they will be repaid for their devotion to the land of their birth, and many of them will live to see, I believe, a great many of their not only American cousins but their legal cousins return from the country of their adoption to the land of their birth.

My reason for these remarks is based on the fact that Metalakatla to-day is used as the headquarters of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway while their engineers are engaged in laying off a townsite, and making a survey of a harbour for the Pacific coast terminus of this company within two miles of the old historic spot, and that this terminus must consist more or less of Indian lands belonging to these people. The opening up of this reserve enhances the value of all of it, and brings employment and business to the very door of these people, and the Indians under Mr. Duncan are alive to this, and will seek a home where employment can be obtained.

The Metlakatla people as a whole lack the energy and push of some of the other bands in this agency, but they have many excellent qualities, are of a good disposition,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27.

truthful and honest. I may add that I was keenly disappointed quite recently when a few of them engaged with the engineers gave up work, with hardly a moment's notice, stating that they were not satisfied with the wages paid; but my belief is that the reason they gave up the work was on account of the new experience of having a master over them from 7 a.m. till 6 p.m. However, they will gradually fall into line, and when they do so will prove good faithful labourers.

Bishop Du Vernet has resided here during the absence of their pastor, Rev. J. H. Keen, who is in England on a holiday. Mr. Keen is one of the able men in this agency, and has devoted a number of years to the advancement and welfare of the Indian people, mastering two Indian languages, a task accomplished by very few. Mr. Keen has broad and sound ideas regarding the throwing down of imaginary reserve lines surrounding Indians, and other advanced ideas, not always found among missionaries, concerning their future advancement.

KITKATLA BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of these people is situated on Dolphin island, and with eighteen small fishing reserves makes a total area of 4,640 acres. The land comprising these reserves is suitable only for hunting and for camping grounds during fishing operations.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people during the year has been very good. In common with all other Indian people, tuberculosis appears to be the cause of the greater number of deaths. This is a very old village, and sanitary conditions are not as good as they should be, but improvement is noticeable.

Occupations.—The Kitkatla Indians are good 'rustlers,' and make a good living. They engage in salmon fishing on the Skeena and Lowe inlet. Their principal income outside of this is derived from hunting fur seal and other fur-bearing animals. They also engage in hand logging.

Education.—A day school, taught by Miss Flower under the direction of Rev. R. H. Gurd, is kept open during the year. They are badly in need of a new school-building at this point, and application will be made for one during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—These people give very little trouble through intemperance. Morally they are fully up to the average.

GENERAL REMARKS.

These Indians are a branch of the Tsimsean nation, speak the Tsimsean language, but a different dialect. They are exceedingly industrious, excellent workers and providers.

They are not increasing in population. Taking one year with another, they about even up.

In many ways they are a hard people to understand, inclined to be of a sulky, unpleasant nature, exceedingly haughty, and intermingle very little with other tribes. They are very superstitious, and believe in witchcraft to a greater extent than any other tribe in the agency. They never mix with whites to any extent, and they are not friendly towards them as many tribes are.

Rev. R. H. Gurd is their pastor, doctor and teacher; he having mastered their language and won their esteem and confidence, they rely on him largely for counsel and advice. Mr. Gurd and his good lady have laboured for a great many years among the Indians of this agency, and are highly esteemed and respected not only by the natives, but by the early pioneers and settlers of this coast.

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 is increas-

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

ing in value. The Kitsumkelum reserve and the Kitselas reserve, situated some 70 or 80 miles up the Skeena river, contain some good agricultural land. All these reserves will increase in value as the country opens up. In the centre of the Kitselas reserve is a ten-acre Crown grant, which has recently been townsited and placed on the market. This will tend to increase the value of the adjoining reservation.

Health and Sanitation.—Tuberculosis is very common among the Port Essington Indians; their houses being old and in many cases only shacks, the care is not always taken with patients that should be; and as this reserve for many years was in dispute as to ownership, the Indians living there did not apparently follow the trend of advancement other tribes did. Sanitary conditions are improving, a tendency to improve their reserve is very noticeable this year, and some necessary improvements have taken place.

Occupations.—These Indians depend on fishing, hunting, working at the canneries, saw-mills, &c., for a livelihood.

Buildings.—The houses on the Port Essington reserve as a whole are exceedingly poor and dilapidated, some improvement, however, is noticeable this year, some very nice comfortable dwellings are found at New Town, Kitselas reserve.

GENERAL REMARKS.

These Indians are all of the Tsimpsean nation and speak the Tsimpsean language. Those of them that reside at Port Essington are brought in daily contact with the white man and his influence. They have opportunities to obtain intoxicants the year round that no other Indians in the agency have. They obtain it at times, but are exceedingly cautious for Indians how they use it, certainly there are exceptions to this rule and they overstep the mark and are found out and punished. The Port Essington Indians as a rule are a difficult people to describe, they have many good qualities, they are friendly towards the whites, and many of them are industrious and good workers, but they lack the desire or pride of many other Tsimpseans in so far as their homes are concerned, the interior and exterior of which show an exceedingly careless condition. At this point the Rev. B. C. Freeman, formerly of Skidegate, is located, and is doing his best to advance their interests. Adjutant Gosnell, of the Salvation Army, resides just outside this reservation, and a number of the people follow this form of worship.

Miss Tranter, the teacher of the Indian day school, has been with these people a number of years. She is without a peer in the teaching of Indian children in this agency. She has mastered the language in every detail and her pupils show what can be done with a day school, provided the teachers are qualified and regular attendance can be secured.

Dr. T. A. Wilson, of Port Essington, is their physician and medical attendant, and takes a deep interest in all cases of sickness among the Indian people, giving them faithful attention and service.

HARTLEY BAY AND CHINA HAT BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these people are situated on the coast line, and in general are of a rugged nature and not adapted for agricultural purposes. They are useful principally as hunting grounds.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these two small bands during the year has been fully up to the average. Sanitary conditions are fairly satisfactory.

Buildings.—Hartley Bay people have some very nice new homes, quite modern and well built. The China Hat people are not so far advanced in this respect, but have some very good dwellings.

Occupations.—The Indians living on these reserves are constantly engaged fishing at Rivers Inlet and the Lowe Inlet canneries during the fishing season. They do considerable hand-logging in the winter season and are good hunters. From these various pursuits they make a good living.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Education.—At Hartley Bay, Rev. Geo. Read, their pastor, doctor and teacher, carries on a day school. Mr. Read is what might be called a very successful practical worker among the Indians, and he is a man highly respected by Indians and whites alike.

At China Hat the school is carried on by Miss Edgar, under the direction of Rev. George Edgar, a native clergyman. Mr. Edgar is an example of what civilization and a practical training will do among the Indians, provided the children are selected, and those worthy of a training given one. Mr. Edgar enjoys the confidence and respect of his own people to a greater degree than most native teachers do.

Temperance and Morality.—These people have a very good record, more especially does this apply to the Hartley Bay people, and while there are individual cases among the China Hat people that are not so deserving of praise, collectively they are temperate people.

KITLOPE BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this small band are situated on Gardner channel, Coast district, and are suitable only for hunting purposes.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been fair, but an exceedingly small birth-rate from year to year gradually reduces the population. Sanitary conditions are not satisfactory, but as the reserve is large and buildings scattered, no great danger arises. These people are so far removed from the regular coast line, and are so hard to reach, that conditions are not improving. With a steamboat at my disposal, I hope to visit them at least twice a year, and, if possible, improve their condition.

Buildings.—The few buildings they have are fairly comfortable, but uninviting in appearance.

Education.—They have no school, but a few girls attend the Kitimat boarding school.

Temperance and Morality.—With no clergyman to hold them in check, they are inclined to drink, and have even made a substitute with a crude still.

KITIMAT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of these people are all situated on Douglas channel, and are not adapted for agricultural purposes. They have a very nice village on the Kitimat reserve along the east side of the head of Douglas channel.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people during the year cannot be termed over fair. Tuberculosis is deeply rooted among them, and a good many deaths have occurred. Sanitary conditions have improved somewhat during the last two years.

Occupations.—Fishing during the salmon season, mostly at Rivers inlet, hunting in season, working at the canneries and logging form the principal occupations of these people.

Buildings.—They have some very good houses, which from the outside look very well, but the Kitimat Indian woman is not an ideal housekeeper, and there is great room for improvement in the homes of Kitimat people.

Education.—On this reserve is located the Kitimat Girls' Home, owned and supported by the Women's Missionary Society of Toronto. Miss Long and Miss Jackson, the ladies in charge, are doing excellent work among the Kitimat girls, giving them a good practical training in housework, cleanliness and general domestic knowledge. It is with regret I am obliged to state that this home was destroyed by fire a short time ago, but it will be immediately rebuilt. On this reserve is also the Kitimat Indian day school, taught during the past year by Miss Bower, M.D.

Temperance and Morality.—They give very little trouble through intemperance. Their record in this respect is good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Kitimat people form one of the important bands making up this agency. Their mother tongue is exceedingly hard to master, and with the exception of Rev. Geo. Raley and Mr. Robertson, of Kitimat, I know of no one having done so. They may be called a peculiar people; they take life pretty easy as a rule, but are comfortable. They are inclined to be of a troublesome nature, but have some good qualities; cannot be called indolent nor yet industrious. They show a good deal of respect to their chiefs as a rule. Their children are bright and fairly intelligent. They are well worthy of the efforts being put forth for their advancement.

Among these people we find Rev. George Raley, who has been their minister, doctor and teacher for a number of years. Mr. Raley will shortly remove to Port Simpson, and his removal from Kitimat creates a vacancy that is not easily filled. The Department of Indian Affairs, and Canadians in general, are indebted to Mr. Raley for civilizing and advancing step by step a large band of Indians, and while he has been so engaged he was obliged to isolate himself and family from all the comforts and advantages of civilization. Miss Dorothy Bower, M.D., is rendering excellent service among these people from a medical standpoint, and for the past year has carried on the day school in addition to her other work.

BELLA BELLA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this important band are situated in the Coast district, and comprise a total area of 3,372 acres. The flourishing village of Bella Bella stands on the Bella Bella reserve, and is the home of one of the largest and most important Indian peoples in the agency.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year has been fair, with the exception of an epidemic of whooping-cough; nevertheless the death-rate has been exceedingly high, tuberculosis being the principal disease, which causes this having to be stated.

Occupations.—Fishing during the salmon season at the Rivers Inlet canneries is one of the principal occupations of these people. Hunting fur seal on Goose islands during the months of April and May, logging and building boats, form the sources of labour from which these people derive a very comfortable living.

Buildings.—On this reserve are many good comfortable homes. Improvements such as painting, finishing the interior and general improvements have been taking place during the year.

Education.—On this reserve is a day school, Miss Beatty being the teacher. These people do not show much interest in the education of their children, and are exceedingly careless about sending them to school even when they are at home.

Temperance and Morality.—They compare very favourably with other Indians in so far as temperate habits are concerned. I have had some trouble with a few of the women of this reserve during the year. Morally they are not worthy of any extra bouquets being handed them through this report.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Bella Bella Indians are not increasing. They are industrious, contented, self-supporting people. They are worthy of special mention for their efforts in building up their new village, having lots of pluck and perseverance when one compares them with other Indians. They own their wharf and have a steam saw-mill on the reservation. The Bella Bella people are progressing along the lines of civilization. They have many good qualities, and there are individual cases among them of men that are worthy of special mention for their many sterling qualities.

Dr. R. W. Large is their pastor, doctor, and I may safely say, guardian. He has laboured among them with marked success. Pleasantly located in this village is a

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

well equipped hospital and a staff of trained nurses. The Indians are greatly interested in this institution, and feel a pride in it, and they have good reason to do so, for at the hands of Dr. Large not only Indian patients, but white patients from all over the coast, receive skilful surgical and medical treatment and nursing. Bella Bella hospital is one of the institutions all coast people feel an interest in and are proud of.

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 Bello Coola reserves are located on the southern and northern arms respectively of Bentie 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 the 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 partly surveyed into small farms.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people during the year has been fair. They did not escape the epidemic of whooping-cough which swept the coast during the year, and in its wake a number of children were carried off. Sanitary conditions are not satisfactory, but when I shall have my own boat I expect to spend more time with such people as these and try to improve their condition.

Buildings.—The Kemsquit people are improving their homes. I am very pleased to be able to state that during the last two years they have shown a decided tendency to improve in this respect.

Stock.—They have a few cattle and horses.

Education.—An Indian day school is kept open the greater part of the year at Bella Coola. These people take little or no interest in the education of their children, and it is with difficulty the teacher can secure enough children to carry on the school.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fond of liquor, and make a wine from dried fruits, rice, sugar and other ingredients, which intoxicates them. I have experienced great difficulty in securing reliable evidence to convict, but recently planned and made a successful raid, and severely punished the offenders. Morally their record is not good and improvement not encouraging.

GENERAL REMARKS.

These people have some qualities not always found among Indians. They are friendly towards whites, and are of a good disposition. They are decreasing in population, the birth-rate being exceedingly low among them. They are fairly good workers, and make an independent living from fishing, hunting, logging, &c. These Indians would improve if they were not so fond of feasting and making and drinking wine, but it is a difficult problem to solve. Taking their money for fines, punishing by imprisonment, and depriving their families of the father's support, has its drawbacks, but it appears the only treatment for these people, even if it works a hardship in individual cases.

Dr. J. C. Spencer is their pastor and doctor, but they take little or no interest in religion. I cannot see the slightest improvement among them, notwithstanding the doctor has worked hard among them to improve their condition and lift them to a higher level. They cannot be induced or led to take an interest in the church like many other Indians; they simply do not take any stock in such matters, and are contented as they are. Time may improve them in this respect, but the 'mills of the gods grind slow' among these people.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

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 Sanitation.—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 kept open 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.

These people are decreasing, the birth-rate is low. I am pleased to note a change in them during the last two years. This is entirely due to the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Bromwhich, their missionaries, who have gradually won their confidence. They are fond of intoxicants and feasting, but improvement is noticeable among them this year.

They are of an indolent nature and take life easy, but always have employment, logging, fishing and hunting, and, consequently are self-supporting and independent. The great drawback to these people is their physical condition, they are badly tainted with venereal diseases. During the summer months they receive treatment from Dr. Large at the hospital at Rivers Inlet.

The year just ended may be called an average one in so far as the Indians of this agency are concerned. Taking the combined earnings, from fishing, hunting, logging and from other employment, they make a fair average year's total.

The birth-rate of Indians this year is about an average one; but the death-rate, especially among the children, has been heavy; this is due to an epidemic of whooping-cough which carried off a great many of the delicate youngsters, and developed tubercular conditions in others.

The Indians of this agency have not met with any disasters, such as fire, during the year.

No epidemics or contagious diseases, except whooping-cough, visited the agency during the year.

The medical men engaged by the department have rendered valuable assistance to the Indians, and I am more convinced than ever that this is the form of relief that Indians require, and should be absolutely free to them. I believe that money expended in this way is possibly more valuable to the Indian than expensive schools. The Port Simpson General Hospital, under the direction of Dr. Kergin and a staff of trained nurses, has rendered valuable assistance to Indians from all points in the northern part of this agency.

While on this subject, I am forced to remind the department that the disease most common to our Indian people, and in my opinion the only incurable one among them, and the chief source of their decrease, is tuberculosis, and that the only means of arresting the progress of this disease among them is by isolation of the patients, not that I have the slightest belief that an Indian patient suffering from this disease can be cured, but because I believe this is the only hope of protecting and saving Indian families, in the homes where unfortunate patients are suffering, from complete extinction.

Dr. Kergin, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Spencer, Miss D. Bower, M.D., Dr. Large, Dr. Tremayne and the numerous clergymen in the agency have fought diseases among these people with all the energy and skill they possess, but one and all are forced to

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

admit that their efforts, in so far as tuberculosis is concerned among Indians, are practically hopeless. Therefore, I say that only by isolation of the suffering can the object aimed at be attained, and, if such is possible, the suffering patient cured.

My opinion is that our school system, as carried on among Indians, is doing a good work, but that the time has arrived when changes, heretofore impracticable, should be made. I have no hesitation in stating that the time has arrived when day school teachers should qualify for these positions, and that the inspector of schools should recommend changes, and have them carried out. I am satisfied that a teacher among Indians that the people are tired of, or dislike, could do good work in another school, but might continue for ever in the old without success.

The boarding school system is apparently a good one, and certainly the best from a monetary standpoint in so far as the department is concerned, but these schools are all largely supplemented by the missionary societies.

The industrial schools are not accomplishing the work expected of them, and never will until the children are graded into them from the day and boarding schools. If this system were in force, I believe day schools would do better work, and Indian boys and girls would have something to look forward to, but indiscriminately placing children in industrial schools, so long as they are of age and pass a kind of medical examination, will never give the results expected, or return for the money invested. This system up to the present time I will grant may have been necessary, but the time has arrived, in my humble opinion, for radical changes in the Indian school system, and in this I believe I shall be supported by the leading missionaries and educationists connected with Indian work. I would make the industrial school what it should be: I would place it in the same relation to Indians as the high school is to whites, and when I had children, who at least understood English, domiciled there, I would make it compulsory for these institutions to teach them trades that they are most suited for, and that are most suitable to the locality the children are from. This argument will be met by the statement that we have not sufficient funds placed at our disposal to engage trades instructors. I contend, if this is the case, that it would be better to add a small amount to the grant, and accomplish as far as is practicable with Indians what the object of the department is in making the grant.

Rev. R. Whittington, M.A., D.D., Superintendent of Methodist Indian Missions, has paid the agency in connection with his work several visits during the year. Dr. Whittington is one of the men that it gives pleasure to meet. His general knowledge gained from extensive missionary work serves him in dealing with Indian questions. I cannot speak too highly of him for his fairness in dealing with church questions or troubles arising that concern the agent.

His Lordship Bishop Du Vernet, who resides at Metlakatla, and supervises the Indian work in his diocese, takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Indian. Bishop Du Vernet's demands are always fair and reasonable, and on more than one occasion he has rendered me valuable assistance in settling Indian matters in which he was interested.

With such men as Bishop Du Vernet and Dr. Whittington supervising the missionary work among the people, the agent is encouraged in filling a position that has many unpleasant sides and exacting demands and conditions.

Meeting the duties of an Indian agency this size is no sinecure, and while many people are devoting their lives for the betterment and advancement of the Indian, I must openly state that the need of the salary paid has proved a large factor in forcing me to withhold my resignation on more than one occasion.

I have, &c.,

GEO. W. MORROW,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WEST COAST AGENCY,
ALBERNI, June 30, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Otter Point to Cape Cook, a distance of 200 miles along the west coast of Vancouver island.

Reserves.—The eighteen tribes forming this agency have 150 reserves and fishing stations, aggregating 12,390 acres, or about 5 acres per head of population. There are two large reserves in Barclay sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshah 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 varies from 2 acres to 250 acres each. The majority of these reserves are rocky, timbered or tidal lands, given for village sites and fishing stations, with only small patches of land suitable for cultivation.

TSESHAAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians have their most permanent home, 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 make their most permanent home, is named Ahahswinnis (No. 1), and is situated on the east bank of the Somas river at Alberni, and comprises 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 mainly 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.

TOQUAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians make their chief home, is named Mahcoah (No. 1), and is situated at Village passage, Barclay sound, and comprises 124 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 421 acres.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

EWLHUILHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Ittatto (No. 1), is situated on Ucluelet arm, Barclay sound, and comprises an area of 180 acres. The total area of their reserves is 649 acres.

CLAYOQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where their permanent home is, 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 their permanent home, is named Yahkis (No. 11), is situated on Flores island, Clayoquot sound, and comprises 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 223 acres.

AHOUSSAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their permanent home, 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.

HESHQUIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Heshque (No. 1), is situated at Heshquiat harbour, about 20 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 mostly reside, is named Yuquot (No. 1), is situated at Friendly cove, Nootka sound, and comprises 210 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 527 acres.

MATCHILAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians generally reside, is named Cheshish (No. 15), is situated in the rear of Bligh island, Nootka sound, and comprises an area of 29 acres. A number of these Indians live much of the time with the Moachaht band, with whom they are much intermarried. 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 their home, is named Oke (No. 10), is situated on Esperanza inlet, and comprises 32 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 123 acres.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

KYUQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band, and where the Indians make their permanent home, are named Aktese (No. 1), Village island, and Kukamukamees (No. 2), Mission island, comprising an area of 193 acres. These islands form part of the Barrier island group. The total reserves of this band comprise 611 acres.

CHAICCLESAHT 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 reserves of this band amount to an area of 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 when at home, 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. Their total reserves comprise 404 acres.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—The population of the various bands hereinbefore enumerated is as follows: Ahoussaht, 251; Clayoquot, 231; Chaiclesaht, 67; Ehattisaht, 95; Ewl-huilhlaht, 140; Heshquiat, 146; Howchukiset, 36; Kelsemaht, 72; Kyuquot, 257; Matchilaht, 62; Moachaht, 153; Nitinat, 198; Noochatlaht, 52; Ohiat, 145; Opitchesaht, 48; Pacheenaht, 54; Toquot, 25; Tseshah, 125; making a total of 2,157.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year while there has been no outbreak of a serious disease such as small-pox or fever, yet the death-rate has been a very high one. Influenza, whooping-cough and mumps were prevalent in nearly all the bands during some part of the winter or spring, and while the deaths at any one place and time were not so numerous as to attract much attention, yet when the statistics were compiled, a heavy death-rate was shown. A few cases of measles occurred, but without fatal results. In one band a number of children died from what appeared to be a type of croup. Consumption, while claiming a number of victims as always, did not carry off so many as in the previous year. The death-roll is also largely augmented by the fact that a sealing schooner having on board Indian hunters, was presumably lost at sea, with all hands, never having returned from the Behring sea. Besides the actual deaths involved, the loss of so many of the best young men of the band has a paralyzing effect upon the prosperity and population of the bands concerned for many years to come. Some attention has been paid to vaccination, a number of Indian children having been vaccinated during the year. I have endeavoured to interest the Indians in looking better after their water-supply, and the department has encouraged them by, in some instances, giving pumps for wells, and in others by providing lumber to make simple flumes to bring pure water into the reserves.

Resources and Occupations.—During the winter months the Indians do but little work and are mostly at home on their various reserves or visiting neighbouring bands. The almost incessant wet and stormy weather would prevent much outdoor work even if such were available. In one or two localities, for the last two years, they have made

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

some money during the spring months catching the large spring salmon, which can then be obtained in certain waters in the agency. The salmon are not canned but cured or salted by a special process and shipped in barrels to distant markets, much of it going to Germany. In April a number of Indians sign on sealing schooners as hunters. The schooners proceed down towards the Californian coast in search of seal, and follow the herds up the coast. The season closes at the end of May. Indians are allowed to continue to seal off shore in their own canoes only, and if the weather is good during May and June, will go out as far as 20 miles from shore in the open ocean, but take considerable risk in so doing, as the weather is at all times uncertain, and they might encounter a storm and perish before they could regain the shore. The results from this off-shore sealing are very uncertain, depending partly on the weather and also on whether the seal herds happen to come fairly well in towards shore. Two years ago the seals came very close in and the Indians in that particular district did very well, the Hesquiat band, in particular, securing a large number. This year but very few have been obtained, but the prices have ruled very high, as much as \$22 having been paid for the best skin. While engaged on the sealing schooners the Indians this season will obtain \$8 for each skin, which is the highest price yet paid by the owners of the schooners, who are at considerable expense and risk, as they provide the schooner to take the Indians to the grounds and also board the Indians. About the beginning of July the schooners start on the second cruise of the season, to Behring sea, where the season opens on August 1. The schooners leave there early in October, hoping to get home before the fall storms commence.

Those Indians who do not go sealing will leave about the end of June or early in July for canneries on the Fraser or at Rivers Inlet, where the men catch salmon for the canneries and the women work inside the canneries cleaning fish and doing other work connected with the canning industry. When the season is over, the Indians will either return home, or, if they have not done well, proceed to the hop-fields in the state of Washington, where a few weeks' remunerative work can generally be obtained. After that they will return home. Sometimes, if very destitute, a portion of a band will remain in Washington state for the winter, where they can get a limited amount of employment digging clams.

With the recent erection of new saw-mills in the agency, a small number of Indians have obtained very remunerative work in the logging camps. A very small number sometimes get a little work acting as guides or packers to sportsmen or prospectors. During the winter months the women often engage in the manufacture of baskets made out of the inner bark of the cedar-tree, which, being gaily coloured, and being a distinct novelty, are readily disposed of in the larger towns in the state of Washington to eastern tourists.

Buildings.—With the exception of the Ohiat band, which obtained the price of the lumber from a band fund in the hands of the department, but few new buildings have been erected during the past year. The price of purchased lumber and freight rates on the same have ruled high, and there have been no wrecks of lumber-laden ships on the coast, which sometimes affords the Indians an opportunity to pick up a quantity of derelict lumber.

The Indians have almost entirely ceased building the huge old-fashioned Indian houses which can still be seen on all the reserves, with beams consisting of whole trees which it is a wonder the Indians with their primitive appliances ever managed to raise into position, and large enough to accommodate a whole band. Generally speaking, an Indian will nowadays only build a house for his own accommodation and of reasonable dimensions, with proper windows, &c.

Stock and Farm Implements.—There are practically only three bands in this agency which own lands which, by much work, could partially be made available for farming. The Tseshah and Opitchesah bands at Alberni possess a few horses and collectively own a plough and a set of harrows, but do very little with them. Having to go away every summer to earn money prevents them taking much interest in put-

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

ting in any crops, even their little gardens being often spoilt in their absence. The Ohiat band own a number of cattle, which run at large in the bush and are consequently somewhat wild and difficult to control. Occasionally they will be able to shoot one, but Indians are not as a rule very fond of meat, unless venison.

Education.—There are in this agency one industrial, two boarding and seven day schools.

Industrial School.—This is situated on Meares island, near Clayoquot, and is in charge of the Roman Catholic Church. The principal is the Rev. Father Maurus, O.S.B., and the matron is Sister Placide. Other Sisters are in charge of the cooking, laundry and sewing-room. An experienced instructor, Mr. Swain, looks after the manual training of the boys.

During the year the school, aided by a grant from the department, has installed a complete system of hot water heating. Radiators are distributed wherever required throughout the whole building, and the result is a very fine heating plant, much superior to the hot-air system to be found in some schools. The school has also installed thorough lavatory accommodation throughout the whole building, being able to do so even on the third story owing to the fine water-supply and strong pressure obtained by tapping a stream about a mile and a half in rear of the school. The school is now most thoroughly equipped, and, it may be added, excellently managed. In these institutions very much of the success of the work depends on the character and ability of those at the head of it, and in this case the school is exceptionally fortunate in that respect.

The school receives a per capita grant from the department for not more than 50 pupils, but there are generally from 60 to 70 children in attendance, those beyond the number of 50 being kept entirely at the expense of the school.

Boarding Schools.—These are situated at Alberni and Ahousaht. Both are under the control of the Presbyterian Church. At Alberni the per capita grant is for 50 pupils, but the attendance has not reached that number yet; at present it is 36. At Ahousaht the grant is for 25 pupils, with an attendance of 35 to 38 pupils.

At Alberni is some three or four acres of a garden, the work of which is performed by the older pupils. The ground is well managed and gives very good results.

At Ahousaht the work has been undertaken of draining a lake of some ten or fifteen acres. When completed it is expected that that amount of good soil will be available for cultivation, which would be an excellent arrangement for the school, as nothing could be better for Indian children, with their too often impure blood, than an abundant supply of fresh fruit, vegetables and milk.

Day Schools.—There are seven day schools in this agency, located as follows: Kyuquot, taught by Rev. E. Sobry; Nootka, taught by Rev. A. S. Stern; Clayoquot, taught by Rev. C. Moser, all of the Roman Catholic faith; at Clayoquot, taught by Rev. W. J. Stone; Nitinat, taught by Mr. C. A. Dockstader, both of the Methodist Church; at Ucluelet, taught by Mrs. Swartout; Ohiat, taught by Mr. J. T. Ross, both of the Presbyterian Church. All the above teachers are doing their best to impart an education to the Indian children, but all are more or less handicapped by the irregular attendance caused by the parents taking their children away with them when they have occasion to move to some other reserve. In some cases the teacher follows the band and opens school there, but this can only be done when practically the whole band moves to the same reserve, and not when, as often happens, they scatter to different reserves.

It must, however, be remembered that in addition to their teaching duties, all the day school teachers also act as missionaries to the bands among whom they dwell, and their religious instruction on Sundays and otherwise reach the adult members of the bands as well as the children, and their constant presence and example is undoubtedly an encouragement to those Indians who are disposed to do right and a deterrent to the evil-minded.

As a whole, most of the Indians would like to see their children educated, but as regards day schools, the attendance is irregular for the reasons given above, and even

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

when in the vicinity of a school, it is too often left to the inclination of the child, it being entirely against the customs of the Indians to use pressure, far less force, to make their children do anything against their inclination. More of the Indians would sign their children into the various boarding schools, but they think the time is too long to be separated from them. They would agree to part with them for, say five years, but think that to put a child into the school at seven or eight years of age, and not get it out again until it is eighteen years old is too long.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a peaceable character and dread getting into conflict with the law. No serious crime has occurred during the past year. Drinking, gambling and abandoning their wives are their principal offences. While they do not take kindly to steady manual work on land, yet during the sealing or fishing season they work with fair industry; but as they are practically all wage-earners, their property from year to year depends largely on conditions which they cannot control. For instance, they catch salmon on the Fraser river during the season for so much a fish. If the season and the run of salmon is a poor one, they will make very poor wages, no matter how great their industry. So also in the sealing industry; they are paid a fixed price per skin, and in a season when seals are scarce will make small wages through no fault of their own. This last year shows a reduction of nearly thirty per cent on their earnings from sealing, due for the most part to the fact that they obtained but few seals off-shore from their own canoes, while the previous year they got a large number.

Temperance and Morality.—Among most of these Indians temperance is not so much a principle as a matter of environment and opportunity. Many of them who would make no great effort to obtain intoxicants would very readily make use of them if opportunity offered; and, if available, the prospect of a fine being imposed would not deter them from getting drunk, but these same men would be quite pleased to see strict precautions taken to prevent whisky being introduced on to their reserves. I think this might be said to be the position of the majority of the Indians. There are two classes of exceptions: a worthy few who would not touch liquor under any conditions, and also a few who never miss a chance of getting drunk. This latter class can not be described as habitual drunkards, as they do not succeed often enough in getting liquor for that, and there is no doubt that there is not enough drunkenness to affect materially the general health or prosperity of the population.

The morality of these Indians must be considered as fairly good considering their state of civilization. They have a bad habit of abandoning their wives and taking others. As this is a very old custom and is regarded by them as an equivalent to a white man's divorce, it can not be stopped unless by special enactment. Quite recently a test case was made of an Indian who had abandoned his wife and taken another woman. He was charged with bigamy and tried before the Supreme Court of British Columbia, but was acquitted practically on the ground that if an Indian marriage was to be recognized as binding, so also must be recognized their form of divorce.

I have, &c.,

A. W. NEILL,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,
CLINTON, July 14, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1906, together with a 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 1,978.

ALEXANDRIA BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on both sides of the Fraser river about 400 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 this reserve.

Population.—This band has a population of 52.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. They have comfortable houses, which are kept in good condition.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are hunting fur-bearing animals, farming, 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.—A number of children from this band have attended the Williams Lake industrial school, and have made good progress, the parents taking great interest in their education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, and making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral, and are not much given to intemperance.

ALKALI LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on a bench a few miles east of the Fraser river, 320 miles from its mouth. It contains 8,347½ acres. There is good farming land on this reserve, but water for irrigation is not available, and in consequence only a small portion is cultivated. It is nearly all under fence and used for pasture. There are excellent hay meadows on the 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 172.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. No epidemic has visited them. The Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitation is good. Their houses are clean and well ventilated.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, and working as farm-hands, cattle drovers, and packers with white settlers are their chief occupations.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables; good horses, quite a number of cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—Quite a number of children of this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding, and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and temperate.

ANAHAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in a valley near the Chilcoten river, about 50 miles from its mouth. It has an area of 9,922 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands, excellent hay meadows and fair timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 219.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them, the general health has been good and sanitation good.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, freighting and working as farm-hands, cowboys, and packers with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings, good horse-stables, good horses, cattle and pigs. They are well supplied with farm implements of all kinds, including freight and spring wagons, mowers and self-binders.

Education.—There are a few children from this band attending school at the Williams Lake industrial school, and lately the parents seem to be much interested in 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 the 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. Their dwellings and surroundings are in good condition. The Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm a little, have good vegetable and fruit gardens, gold mine some, work in salmon factories and hatcheries. 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, a number of horses and cattle, 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 make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

BRIDGE RIVER BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of 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 very good grazing lands on the mountain sides.

Population.—The population is 104.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. No epidemic has visited them. They have been vaccinated and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm considerably, working as labourers with white settlers, act as guides to hunters and tourists, and also gold mine a little.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, good horses, a few cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, and making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

CANOE CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on a small stream which empties into the Fraser river 300 miles from its mouth. They have good agricultural lands, but water for irrigation is scarce, and only a very small portion is cultivated. They have an area of 16,129 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands, good grazing and fair timber lands, good hay meadows from which they cut considerable hay.

Population.—The population of this band is 163.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. Sanitary conditions are good and no epidemic has appeared amongst them.

Occupations.—Farming, working with white settlers as labourers at various occupations, and hunting and fishing are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings and horse-stables, a large number of horses, a few cattle and pigs, and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—A number of children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral. In the matter of abstaining from intoxicants there is a decided improvement.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and making fair progress.

CAYOOSH CREEK BAND NO. 1.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Cayoosh creek where it joins the Fraser river, 220 miles from its mouth. It contains 367 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 30.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. They have all been vaccinated, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing, hunting, gold mining and working as labourers with white settlers are their principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings, good horse-stables. They have a few horses and cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few of the children of this band have attended the public school near Lillooet.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and temperate.

CAYOOSH CREEK BAND NO. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 4 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.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Population.—The population is 12.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good. No epidemic of any kind visited them.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting and fishing are the principal occupations of these people.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings, good horse-stables, a few horses, cattle and pigs, and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few children from this band have attended the public school near Lillooet.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

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 50.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. They have been vaccinated. Their houses are comfortable and well ventilated.

Occupations.—Farming, working as labourers with white settlers, hunting, fishing, and in winter cutting and hauling fire-wood to the Clinton village, are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, a fair class of horses, a few cattle, and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—Some children from this band attended the public school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and make a comfortable 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 3 miles from the village. It contains 1,371½ acres. The natural features are open bench-lands, which require irrigation, and good grazing lands on the hills and mountain slopes.

Population.—The population of this band is 20.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. The sanitation conditions are good.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting and fishing are the chief occupations.

Education.—A few children from this band have attended the Williams Lake industrial school; pupils made good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their record in this respect is much improved during the year. There have been no complaints.

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. No epidemic diseases visited them. Vaccination has been attended to, and sanitation is good.

Population.—The population of this band is 209.

Occupations.—These Indians farm considerably, and are employed by white settlers as labourers at various occupations. They also hunt and fish, and when the conditions of the Fraser river are favourable take out considerable quantities of gold dust.

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.—A few children from this band received some education at St. Mary's Mission.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

HIGH BAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east and west banks of the Fraser river, and contains an area of 2,924 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. The sanitary conditions are good.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a good class of dwellings and horse-stables, a number of horses, a few head of cattle, and a fair supply of farm implements.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening, fishing and hunting are their chief occupations, and quite a number find employment with white men as farm-hands. They also gold mine in the Fraser river during low water.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and making a fair living.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

KANIM LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Bridge Creek valley, 20 miles east of the Cariboo wagon road, and contains 4,560 acres. The natural features are bench and meadow-lands along the creek bottoms, good grazing-lands and excellent hay meadows. The remainder of the reserve is covered with good timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 77.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic diseases visited them. They have been vaccinated. Sanitary conditions are good.

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, where they made good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making good 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 under cultivation. There is good grazing and fair timber lands.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Population.—The population of this band is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good; no epidemic diseases amongst them. Sanitary conditions are good, and the Indians are regularly vaccinated.

Occupations.—The occupations are farming, gold mining, hunting, fishing, working as labourers with white settlers, freighting, cutting fire-wood and acting as guides to 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 from this band have attended the public school at Lillooet.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and the majority of them earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are moral and temperate, but I regret to say that during the year there have been quite a number brought before the justices for drunkenness, but I am pleased to say that the persons furnishing the intoxicant were severely punished.

LILLOOET BAND NO. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west bank of the Fraser river, about 12 miles from the village of Lillooet, and contains 544 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 8.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary conditions are favourable, and dwellings extra clean.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening and occasionally gold mining are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, a few horses and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few children from this band attend 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.

Population.—The population of this band is 68.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. The Indians have been vaccinated. Sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing, hunting and working as farm-hands with white settlers are their chief occupations.

Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have a great number of horses, quite a number of cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with 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 making fair 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, 3 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 58.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic disease at this reserve. On

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

account of so many deaths for the last few years the Indians on the portion of the reserve where they lived feared the place was unhealthy, and a majority of them have removed farther east on the reserve, about 2 miles from the old village.

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 fair class of dwellings and horse-stables, a few horses and sufficient farm implements for their wants.

Education.—A few children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, but the majority do not take kindly to the cultivation of their lands, preferring to hunt, fish and trap for a living.

Temperance and Morality.—There is not much to complain of in this respect.

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 73.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. No epidemic visited them. Sanitary precautions 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 from this band have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. Owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation they are unable to cultivate much land.

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, depending chiefly on fishing and government support; being badly crippled, he is unable to work.

SETON LAKE, OR SLOSH BAND, NO. 5.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the head of Seton 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 general health has been good; there has been no epidemic amongst them. All have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening, boating, hunting, fishing and packing are principally their occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a fair class of dwellings and horse-stables, good horses and a fair herd of cattle, and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

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 50.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. No epidemics visited them. They have been vaccinated, and their dwellings are in good order.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening, freighting on boats and canoes, hunting, fishing, trapping and working as labourers at various occupations.

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 make a comfortable living.

Education.—None of the children from 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 the Fraser river, and the remainder along the Cariboo wagon-road about 14 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 meadow-land. There is good grazing at both places and good timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 81.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these Indians. They have been vaccinated, and their dwellings are clean and well ventilated.

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 very industrious, and are making good progress.

Education.—Some of the children from this band have been educated at the Williams Lake industrial school, where they made good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral, but a couple are inclined to the use of intoxicants.

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 99.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. Dwellings and surroundings are kept in good order, and sanitation good.

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.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing, trapping and working as labourers at various occupations with white settlers.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not particularly fond of cultivating their lands, and pay more attention to hunting, fishing and trapping. 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.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Population.—The population of this band is 62.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good; dwellings and surroundings in good order.

Occupations.—Farming, trapping, fishing, hunting, and working as farm-hands and cowboys with white settlers are their principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, good horses and cattle, and 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 making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and temperate.

WILLIAMS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the Williams Lake valley. It contains 4,613 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. Its natural features are good bottom-lands and excellent hay meadows, surrounded by good grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 155.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health was good. No epidemic diseases visited them; they have been vaccinated; their dwellings are clean and well ventilated.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening, teaming, hunting and fishing are their principal occupations. Some of the young men find employment as farm-hands with white settlers.

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 benefit of education at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers; very industrious and law-abiding and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are moral and temperate, but I regret to report that one or two have been sentenced for drunkenness lately.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I regret to report that the year just closed has not been a very prosperous one for the Indians of this agency. Owing to the very dry season and the absence of water for irrigation at most of the reserves, the grain and root crops were almost a complete failure, many not getting the quantities sowed and planted.

The run of salmon in the rivers and streams was enormous, and the Indians took advantage of this by securing large quantities, which in a measure partly made up for the loss of their crops.

The catch in fur-bearing animals was better than for many years, and good prices obtained for pelts.

The industrial school at Williams Lake has fully kept up its reputation as a successful institution, being kept well supplied with pupils, in fact quite a number over what is required.

The principal and teachers in charge of this school deserve the highest praise for their patience and perseverance in the discharge of their duties.

I have, &c.,

E. BELL,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

VICTORIA, July 19, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

The different reports, together with the statistical statements received from the respective Indian agents, as well as the returns, &c., from the industrial and boarding schools established in this superintendency have been, as they arrived, forwarded without delay, for the information of the department, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that notwithstanding the unusually early date upon which these reports and returns were required this year, the agents and the principals have promptly responded to the instructions given them to that effect.

The particulars following the various classifications adopted by the department will, I hope, prove acceptable as illustrating to a certain extent the satisfactory progress being made by the Indians towards attaining that status in the ranks of civilized communities which it is the desire of all working in their interest should result from the care and attention bestowed upon them.

Population.—There has been a slight decrease during the past year. Particulars will be found in the statistical returns forwarded.

Health and Sanitation.—The returns from some of the agencies show an increase in the number of deaths over last year, although on the whole no very serious or extended epidemics prevailed. Whooping-cough and tuberculosis carried off several children in the Northwest Coast agency, and whooping-cough, mumps, grippé and a type of croup proved fatal in many cases on the west coast. There was also a slight epidemic of whooping-cough at the Sechelt village in the Fraser agency, which caused the death of some of the young people. In other agencies the general health of the Indians has been on the whole satisfactory.

In the interests of improved sanitation everything possible is being done, and owing to the increasing intelligence of the Indians regarding such matters, the general spread of such useful knowledge as may help them in that direction is becoming more extensive each year.

Vaccination has been attended to, it is hoped, with good results, and although some of the natives strongly object to the operation, the majority, realizing the benefits to be derived, &c., make no serious objection.

Resources and Occupations.—Under this head may be enumerated the following occupations and pursuits, &c.: canning salmon, clams and other fish-products on a limited scale; as fishermen and at other employments in connection with 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 in different cities and towns; building fishing-boats and other craft, 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 cannning 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.—There is a steady increase in the number of improved dwelling-houses being occupied by the Indians each year, many of which are large and commodious two-story buildings, well painted and comfortably furnished. A great improvement is also noticeable in the class of farm buildings, outhouses, barns, &c., of recent construction. Residences of the cottage style are numerous, many of which are painted, and made attractive by little flower gardens with ornamental fencing, while others less pretentious go in for potted plants in the windows or on the verandahs, all of which as an indication of a certain refinement unknown to them in their earlier and less enlightened state, is most gratifying and encouraging to those who devote their best efforts to the upraising of these people.

Stock.—The breed of cattle and horses, where the land within the reserves is suitable for stock-raising purposes, is being each year improved, the fact having been realized that fairly well-bred animals can be readily sold and fetch good prices, whereas the poor animal is comparatively worthless and more or less destroys the range, which they are now realizing could be much more profitably utilized. Many of the more settled and advanced of the Indians have now sheep and pigs, which they find easy to keep and profitable, the raising of poultry is also general amongst many of the bands.

Farm Implements.—Owing to the influx of whites and many people of other nationalities who compete with the Indians in all branches of labour, each year it becomes more apparent that money is not so readily earned as formerly when naturally they were in greater demand; under these changed conditions they are becoming much more keen in the development of such resources as are within their reach upon their reserves, the result being that they give far more attention to gardening, farming and stock-raising, which ultimately must lead to a more extended and permanent prosperity. The good effects of such a knowledge have produced in many instances increased activity in the pursuits of the occupations last named, and in the course of a few years from now a marked advance will have taken place beneficially affecting all classes interested in this comparatively undeveloped country.

Education.—Under this head most satisfactory progress is being made in such localities as are provided with schools. The desire on the part of the parents of Indian children for the education of their offspring continues to increase each year, and in some places where Indian schools are not available the native children are allowed to attend the provincial public schools, where, by their good behaviour, neat appearance, cleanliness and attention to their studies, they give general satisfaction and cause no

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

little surprise. A perusal of the full and interesting reports received from the school inspector and the principals of the industrial and boarding schools throughout this superintendency will fully repay all who are at all interested in such good works. During my visitation amongst the agencies I have been pleased to observe evidence of the many lasting benefits springing from the education and training received at one or other of these establishments.

Many of the Indian boys who have been so instructed are now engaged in teaching at their native villages and elsewhere, for the most part giving good satisfaction, and proving themselves capable of doing good work.

Stores are in operation at many of the reserves, the clerks being young men who have been educated at one or other of the Indian schools. Young native women trained at these institutions go out to service, and are much sought after, as nurse maids and general servants, &c., and give great satisfaction to their employers. In their own homes it is noticeable that those who have had the advantage of such training seem much more comfortably off, approaching closely the standard regulating the domestic arrangements observable in the houses of respectable white people of the labouring class. In the management of their farms, gardens, and in other industrial occupations, a method and thrift unknown to the older Indians prevails; the superstitious beliefs as well as many of the old-fashioned customs are, happily, dying out, and in the no distant future I feel assured that the barbarous and degrading customs referred to will have become, to a great extent at all events, but memories of the past. At the present time English is freely spoken by the rising generation, among the aborigines, whose most cherished aspiration is to become 'all the same as a white man.'

The day schools, as has been stated in other reports, are not as successful as it is desired they should be. To any one acquainted with the conditions governing the lives of many of the Indians this is not surprising. In their efforts to obtain the necessary means of support for themselves and families they are forced at certain seasons of the year to move from place to place, when it is necessary that they take all their belongings with them; in some of these migratory expeditions may be seen in the canoe, men, women, children, dogs, cats, chickens and ducks, &c., all stowed away somewhere. Under these circumstances regular attendance at school is impossible, and, to a great extent, the advantages derived from a few months' teaching are neutralized by a prolonged absence, when all that has been taught is forgotten. Where the Indians are so situated as to be able to remain at their reserves, and the children have the advantage of regular attendance, &c., the results are fairly good.

Religion.—It is most pleasing to be able to report that under this head the most satisfactory conditions exist. Religious observances and services are continually practised with praiseworthy devotion by the members of the different denominations to which they have become converts. Many of these who but a short time since were pagans are now among the most zealous in their worship according to the Christian belief; indeed, the simple childlike faith exhibited by very many of this primitive people is most amazing, and oftentimes bordering on the pathetic, affording an example that might profitably be followed by many of their civilized fellow Christians.

Chapels and churches are numerous throughout the different agencies, and even in the most remote places I find, when engaged in my periodical visitations, the village church, which from its situation can generally be seen from a long way off; its appearance together with the faint echoes of the sometimes tolling bell having a tendency to produce humane and reverential emotions in the breasts alike of the white man or the red, no matter how rough or wild may be the surroundings. Owing to the good and effective work of the missionaries, at the present time there are but few pagans among the Indians, over nine-tenths of the whole native population being now registered as members of one or other of the different religious denominations, the missionaries belonging to which, respectively, are doing such good work in British Columbia.

Character and Progress.—The native people continue to give evidence of considerable self-reliance and industry. As loggers, farm labourers, stockmen on cattle

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

ranches, packers, sectionmen on railways, guides to hunting parties and others, and as boatmen, &c., &c., they are equal and in some respects superior to men of other races in many of these pursuits, invariably giving good satisfaction to their employers. In some places they turn out with teams and wagons, picks and shovels, and do considerable work on roads in the vicinity of their reserves.

As a rule they are all good handicraftsmen, and have in different localities constructed substantial bridges across rivers of considerable magnitude, performing such work in a manner worthy of skilled workmen. Incited by their increasing knowledge touching the value of the land upon their reserves, they have been, and are, erecting miles of good fencing, and realizing to a great extent that their future support will depend upon the land, are devoting year by year more attention to the working of the ground at their disposal. Where conditions are at all favourable, good crops are raised, carefully harvested and stored; their agricultural machinery and tools are well looked after, their stock provided for and kept in good condition as a rule.

Striking instances are not uncommon illustrating the capabilities of the natives as farmers and stock-raisers. In some cases individual Indians own large herds of fine cattle and horses as can be seen on the majority of ranches worked and owned by white men; others, though not so well off, are striving in that direction, and the demand for more land is increasing as they advance. Many are willing to lease tracts of land for grazing purposes from the provincial government, but find it most difficult to do so. There are a few Indians who, possessed of a more progressive and independent spirit than others, have branched out for themselves, leaving their reserves, and the Indians, and settling upon pre-emptions which, through the favourable consideration of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, they have been allowed to take up under the British Columbia Land Act. As a rule these Indians do very well, and by their thrift and energy, &c., afford a wholesome object lesson to their less energetic and ambitious tribesmen. In many settlements to which reserves are closely situated the Indians are quickly getting into the ways of the white man, and take a lively interest in all such matters as affect the welfare of the community generally.

As is only natural, there are of course many whose temperament and environments being less favourable to such advancement, are slow in their approach towards civilization and independence. It is, however, only a matter of time with these people when eventually they will have settled down and taken to one or other of the many industrial occupations followed by their more enlightened white neighbours in their improved efforts to obtain the means of supporting a comfortable existence.

Temperance and Morality.—Under this head, considering the superintendency generally during the year reported upon, the indulgence in intoxicants by the Indians has been less than in former years; at Steveston, and along the Fraser during the canning season, a marked change for the better was noticeable, and this notwithstanding that it was a fairly profitable year, fish being plentiful. Indeed, I have heard that many people in that vicinity mentioned, as a complaint, that the natives were far too quiet and sober, &c. Except among some few of the bands it may safely be stated regarding their morality that they are deserving of all praise and free from any cause for censure, and were it not for the evil effects of intercourse with disreputable white men who often introduce, and cause the consumption of, intoxicants, the standard of morality among many of the bands would be higher than that of the civilized people who have taken possession of their country and who are held up to them as an example of all the virtues, &c.

The improved condition of the Indians as regards sobriety is certainly in a measure to be attributed to the good work done by the detective constables employed by the department. These officers have been most effective in prosecuting and bringing to justice many of the unscrupulous characters who follow the degraded occupation of selling intoxicants to the natives, and no doubt their vicinity had a deterrent effect upon many who otherwise would have participated in that nefarious traffic.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

General Remarks.—It is most satisfactory to be able to state that in nearly all the agencies except one, the West Coast, there has been a substantial increase in the earnings of the Indians during the past year. With some exceptions the crops were good and successfully harvested. Stock was well wintered and thriving; trappers, although not finding fur-bearing animals as plentiful as in other years in some districts, yet, on the whole did well, a very good price having been obtained for pelts. The run of salmon was exceptional, in some of the agencies described as enormous, the Indians putting up an abundance for their winter's food-supply.

Medicine and drugs, &c., have as usual been supplied to the agents and missionaries stationed in out-of-the-way places throughout the superintendency for dispensation among such of the Indians as were in need of that provision and unable otherwise to obtain such aid. Where it has been practicable, medical attendance has also been provided. The appointment, under salary, of professional medical gentlemen has been resultant of much good not only amongst the natives, but to people of other nationalities coming within the range of any of these medical officers. Such of the Indians as absolutely required assistance in that direction, have had food and clothing in reasonable quantities supplied to meet their needs.

The conduct of the Indians, with very few exceptions, and these caused by the maddening effects of intoxicants, has been worthy of commendation; they are law-abiding and peaceably disposed; living in harmony, as a rule, with their own people and the whites; they are remarkable in their respect for the laws governing the country, and ever ready to assist the authorities in maintaining law and order, and in the protection of life and property.

I have, &c.,
A. W. VOWELL,
Indian Superintendent for British Columbia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
REPORT OF INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER,
VICTORIA, February 6, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report in connection with the work performed by the Indian Reserve Commission and by the surveyors acting under my instructions during the year ended December 31, 1905.

On March 15, Surveyor Green was despatched to Bella Coola, there to superintend the construction of works for the protection of the banks of the river at that place, and he also, while on the ground, subdivided into 20-acre lots a portion of the Bella Coola reserve, completing the work named on April 11, after which he was employed to survey a townsite for the Indians resident at the head of Kitimat Arm, which occupied him until May 8, when he returned to Victoria on the first available steamer.

In August, under instructions, Surveyor Green proceeded to Eagle river, and there completed the survey of Cokqueneets reserve, No. 23, for the Sechelt Indians.

On March 7, I visited Hope for the purpose of defining some Indian fishing stations in that vicinity. Surveyor Green and the local Indian agent, Mr. McDonald, accompanied me, when, after an inspection of the ground, two reserves of small extent, but sufficient for the purpose intended, were allotted for the use of the Indians interested.

On June 12, Surveyor Green and I started for Cassiar to provide reserves for the Tahltan Indians, who had for a long time been solicitous that such protection against

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

the always likely inroads of the thoughtless white man should be afforded them. Their principal village is situated about 11 miles from Telegraph creek, on the Stikine river, and about 1½ miles from the fishery, at the mouth of the Tahltan river, where from time immemorial the natives have been in the habit of taking salmon, &c.

The country round about is sterile, consisting mostly of lava beds and precipitous rocks, sand hills and gravel, with here and there an insignificant patch of poor soil.

Two reserves were laid off, which include their village and fishery, and also a winter hunting camp some little distance off in the hills. While on the ground the surveys were completed so that it might not be necessary to send a party of surveyors such a distance (about 900 miles) from Victoria later.

In November, Surveyor Ritchie was employed to survey the Indian reserve at Pemberton Meadows, defined by me on June 15, 1904. He was occupied at the above work for about six weeks. Detailed reports relating to all the work mentioned have from time to time been furnished the department.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,

Indian Reserve Commissioner, B.C.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, September 19, 1906.

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

SIR,—I beg to present my report as Chief Medical Officer, for the fiscal year 1905-6.

The correspondence of the department, as well as the monthly reports from the medical officers, indicate that the general health conditions amongst the different bands throughout Canada have been much the same as last year. There have been, however, several outbreaks of contagious disease calling for special action, and causing in one instance a very serious mortality. The extent over which the health supervision, like that of the general supervision, of the 109,000 Indians in the Dominion has been maintained may be roughly judged from the following table:—

Total Indian population (in treaty)	88,680
" " (outside treaty)	20,714
Total Indian agents	93
Total medical officers	186

	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and N.W.T.	British Columbia.
Population	23,728	11,307	2,148	1,732	284	24,484	24,997
Total bands	57	17	18	14	2	109	158
Total agents	23	14	17	2	3	26	10
Total medical officers	28	14	29	22	9	49	35
Area in square miles	228,000	347,350	20,600	28,200	2,000	550,956	383,300

When it is understood that these 375 bands are spread over the enormous area indicated, and that their numbers average only 287 of a population per band, it will be

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

seen that from the very principle which underlay the distribution of the bands in the more remote and unsettled parts of this immense area, the distance of the tribes from the centres where physicians locate makes the problem of regular and frequent medical attendance a difficult one. The tendency which long ago was shown for these children of nature to imitate the vices rather than the virtues of the white man, has proved the wisdom of placing the reserves distant from settlement, even from the standpoint of health, and evidence is at hand that those bands which have remained roving bands of hunters and trappers have been, generally speaking, more free from disease than have been those who have adopted the settled manner of life on reservations, especially during the earlier years after they have begun to live in permanent habitations.

The explanation is natural and obvious from the medical standpoint. As armies remain relatively immune from disease while frequently moving camp, and have almost invariably suffered from cholera, enteric or other filth diseases, when in permanent camps where the water-supplies become polluted and organic filth accumulates, so has it been with the nomadic Indian to whom sanitation has hitherto been wholly unknown. When, however, to the dangers which ordinary organic filth creates in the shape of the acute contagious diseases already indicated, we have instituted conditions such as must necessarily result from the small houses which the Indians have been supplied with, and then allow some contagious disease to be introduced, whose progress like that of tuberculosis is slow, yet whose germ has a vitality and persistency unequalled by any other, it must be apparent that the infection will soon become generally disseminated and, like any acute disease, will tend to spread through a band until all have become infected or have developed an immunity or have died. The history of the most recent British and United States wars, in which enteric fever in the permanent camps of Bloomfontein and Chatanooga had 20,000 cases each in armies of some 60,000 men, illustrated the old story of what had been looked upon as inevitable; but scarcely had the memory of these plagues begun to fade, when the Russo-Japanese war occurred, and the world saw more than 1,000,000 Japanese soldiers eighteen months in the field without a single epidemic of enteric being chronicled. It is apparent then, from what is observed in war and yet more, what is daily and increasingly being observed in the cities and towns of Canada with their systems of water-supply and sewers, that sanitation can practically remove enteric from the causes of mortality, while it is daily becoming apparent everywhere that tuberculosis, the bane of bad house sanitation, can be largely eliminated by correct methods from the homes of our Indian population. It has decreased notably in dense populations, as in England from 2·5 to 1·5 deaths per 1,000 through improved sanitation, while the Tenement House Commission of New York has by its active work lowered the deaths in large areas from tubercular disease, the death-rate falling from 21·0 to 18·0 per 1,000 from all causes.

With these facts to guide us, it becomes necessary to examine the situation as we find it with regard to the health of the Indian bands. In the partial returns received during the past year from some 99 medical officers, representing a population of some 70,000, we find that out of a total of 23,109 reported, there were 3,167 cases of disease registered as tubercular.

A close examination of the table will show that, as last year, the Indian is in a remarkable degree free from many of the diseases especially affecting modern society, such, for instance, as kidney and nervous diseases. Rheumatism and diseases of the digestive system are alone those which prevail largely, in addition to pulmonary diseases, and these are the cause of but a small proportion of deaths anywhere.

And yet, when we turn to the total deaths, which so far as the morality rates are obtainable, the totals as a whole are so great and in some bands so enormous that nothing less than the epidemic prevalence of some disease will account for such mortality. The following table giving the total deaths for the different provinces at once shows that the greatest mortality is in the hands of the Northwest and British Columbia, excepting, perhaps, those in the maritime provinces.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

TABLE showing Population, Births and Deaths, with Death-rates per 1,000, by Provinces.

Province.	Agencies.	Popula-tion.	Births.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.
Ontario.....	32	23,728	603	539	22·7
Quebec	16	11,807	304	240	21·2
Nova Scotia	18	2,148	94	66	30·2
New Brunswick.....	14	1,732	81	68	39·2
Prince Edward Island.....	2	284	8	12	42·2
Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Territories.....	21	24,484	869	810	33·0
British Columbia	7	24,997	552	594	23·7
Total.....	110	88,680	2,511	2,329	26·2

What so greatly surprises one when the location of these bands, distant from other influences which tend toward demoralization and degeneration, and in a district famous, and properly so, as a health resort for the white consumptive, is considered, is that the presence of tuberculosis can be even possible. And what one wonders even more at is that the greatest mortality should be in several bands where seemingly they are located so that the medical service is more available than at other less favoured points.

Thus the rate per 1,000 in the two Blackfoot bands, located on the Alberta plains, 3,000 feet above the sea, is 81·8 per 1,000, while in a note it is stated that 17 out of a total of 29 deaths in Running Rabbit band were due to tuberculosis.

Similarly in the splendid Edmonton country 86·4 per 1,000, or 60 deaths occurred in 5 bands with a total poulation of 694. To show that it is peculiar to the band, in other words localized infection in both cases, we have only to go west of the Rockies to the bands of the Kootenay agency, where in a population of 611, included in 6 bands, the death-rate is but 14·7 per 1,000. This too is foot-hill country, with an elevation approximating 3,000 feet. Again, one can come to the plains of Manitoba and find the same marked differences. The Portage la Prairie agency has a death-rate of 60·8 in 4 bands of 411 population, and the Sioux band of 121 members has a mortality of 82·6 in the 1,000.

As if, however, to offset the Kootenay agency, the agencies in British Columbia at the coast, and even in the famed dry bench-lands of the Okanagan, have a high mortality. The Kamloops band has 38·6 per 1,000, the Fraser River agency bands, numbering 2,817, a death-rate of 39·4 per 1,000, and the Kwawkewlth agency of 15 bands, with a population of 1,267, shows a rate of 77·6 in 1,000.

Coming eastward to Ontario, the same enormous differences in the death-rates of different bands are seen. The same law would seem to tend to prevail as in the west, viz.: that bands which, once hunters and trappers, have within recent years settled on reservations, show the highest death-rates, they being the least learned in the methods of housekeeping required under such conditions. Thus the Ojibeways of the Kenora agency (984) have a death-rate of 46·3, and those of the Port Arthur agency, of 1,521 souls, a rate of 55·2, 5 bands each showing a decrease, and but one an increase. On the other hand, the Indians of the Georgian Bay agency, 864 in all, have a death-rate of 21·9 per 1,000, and only one band shows a decrease of 1. The Chippewas of the Lake Huron and St. Clair district still show the same high mortality, changing, however, in the different bands.

Bands.	Death rate per 1,000.	
	1904-5.	1905-6.
Thus,—Chippewas of Walpole Island, numbering 596.....	38·6	26·9
" Sarnia, numbering 471.....	52·0	33·7
" Saugeen " 396.....	15·1	27·7
" Nawash " 289.....	28·5	10·2

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Other bands now well established as agriculturists, with houses fairly well constructed and kept, show that they have advanced to such a status as regards health matters that they employ largely their own physicians and exercise their preferences as do the people of neighbouring communities.

Bands.	Popula- tion.	Death rate per 1,000.		Popula- tion.	Death rate per 1,000.
		1904-5.	1905-6.		
Mohawks of Bay of Quinte.....	1,297	6·9	1,320	8·3	
Six Nation Indians.....	4,267	18·9	4,315	24·1	
Mississaugas of Alnwick.....	233	10·9	240	12·5	

Other bands, as the Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, and the Oneidas and Munsees of the Thames, seem to hold a midway position in the matter of mortality rates, and continue to suffer abnormally from tuberculosis, as do other bands.

Extending the survey to Quebec, the pleasing fact noted in last year's report can be repeated, that the mortality rate of the bands of this province is the lowest of all, being 21·2 as compared with 22·2 per 1,000 last year. As in Ontario and the west, there are, however, bands with abnormally high death-rates. Thus:—

Bands.	Population.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Micmacs of Restigouche.....	490	46·9
Abenakis of St. Francis.....	336	35·7
St. Regis Indians.....	1,431	34·8
Montagnais of Lake St. John.....	551	34·4
Timiskaming Band.....	229	34·9

The bands of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are in most cases too small in number to give an accurate idea from a single year's statistics; but a total mortality of 39·2 per 1,000 in a population of 1,637 in New Brunswick, and of 37·2 in Nova Scotia with Prince Edward Island, sufficiently indicate how high the general mortality is. Nevertheless, there are bands which show a notably less number of deaths than the average.

But it is unnecessary further to illustrate several facts which stand out with great clearness when the tables are studied carefully. These may be summed up as follows:—

1. That the Indian population of Canada has a mortality rate of more than double that of the whole population, and in some provinces more than three times.
2. That this mortality is notably increased by unfavourable climatic conditions, as seen in the high death-rates in the bands located on the sea shores of the maritime provinces and of British Columbia, while certain tribes seem in some degree more subject to the disease than are others.
3. That, allowing for climate, the broad fact stands clearly forth, other things being equal, that those bands which, as in the Northwest, have most recently given up the old nomadic life and now live in small houses on reservations, even in most favoured climates, and have learned least of the arts of domestic life, have the highest mortality.
4. That the one dominating cause of the excessive mortality everywhere is this lack of sanitary knowledge or of how to live in houses, and that the death-rate is due to the same cause, tuberculosis, which has operated with the same fatal effect amongst all people living in the same stage of civilization when once introduced among them.

5. That the prevalence of tuberculosis amongst the bands is not due to insufficient food, though doubtless poorly preserved and badly cooked food may tend to lessen individual resistance; but it is due directly to infection introduced by one member of a family into a small, often crowded, house, and there, as dried sputum collects on filthy floors and walls, is spread from one to another so certainly and at times so rapidly that one consumptive has in a single winter infected all the members of a household as certainly and rapidly as if he had had small-pox.

6. That from such houses infected children have been received into schools, notably the boarding and industrial schools, and in the school-room, but especially in the dormitories, frequently over-crowded and ill-ventilated, have been the agents of direct infection.

7. That children infected in the schools have been sent home when too ill to remain at school, or because of being a danger to the other scholars, and have conveyed the disease to houses previously free.

8. That owing to the simple habits of the Indian, common to all people at their stage, visiting from house to house is a chief feature of the day's occupation, and the sick are visited or go avisiting, and through their expectorations serve to steadily spread the infection.

9. That bands that have shown a relative freedom from consumption continue year after year to have a low death-rate, and are invariably found either (a) not to have been permanently located so that they have been so exposed to infection, or (b) they are bands which have gone through the experiences attached to passing from nomadic to settled habits of life and through an advance in general intelligence of how to live, through the invaluable admixture of white blood, with its inherited qualities and with the further ability, owing to the band's being located in old-settled districts, to utilize a physician's services and follow his precepts.

Accepting these conclusions as correct statements of facts, one would naturally be inclined to examine first the treatment of infected Indians in their houses, as is the case with the general population of the community.

(a) 'Home' treatment of the consumptive has till recent years been almost general, while its general failure has been the despair of every physician. But under the home conditions in the ordinary Indian house as already illustrated, treatment, from the standpoint of curing the patient is in practice impossible, while the likelihood of preventing the spread of infection is almost equally remote. But even if the home treatment could be made under the ordinary situation of the medical officer, either as regards the terms of his appointment or the possibility of frequent visits to his patients, the distance would prevent its being followed with advantage without some important nursing adjunct.

(b) If then the home treatment, so generally found useless, whether with the white or the Indian population, is not advisable, we turn naturally to treatment away from home in some hospital or sanitorium. Clearly this method, assuming such institutions existed, would do two things: 1st, remove an infective danger from the household, and 2nd, place it where it would have the same good chance of recovery in the early stages of tuberculosis as other cases have.

(c) Comprehending, however, that anything like a general introduction of sanatoria would demand a very large expenditure of funds since, if we assume that even 1 in 4 of the total deaths is due to tuberculosis, it means at least 3 or 4 times as many more sick at the same time, we naturally turn to the third possibility, that of the construction at the most central points for several bands of a simple 'Home,'—in many cases large double-walled tents, strengthened with a frame when necessary, with proper floors, stoves, and such other requisites, so that several patients could be housed there comfortably and yet supplied with food from the band's funds or rations.

(d) But, however practical and economical this suggestion may be as supplying a way of dealing with tubercular cases locally, it raises the yet more crucial problem of how the supervision of such is to be effected. From what has already been said, it is

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

manifest that we cannot at present take an ordinary housekeeper from the band as a nurse, and expect that intelligent control and careful attention essential to success would follow. But nurses from such, it is trusted, would be gradually educated; and the instruction in house sanitation obtained while under training will be, as has been shown to be the case in all similar institutions, the first step towards home education.

Under whose charge then must such 'Homes' be placed? At present there exists an organization, 'The Victorian Order of Nurses,' especially designated for taking up nursing work, whether in the slums of cities or in the out-of-the-way places on the prairies or in the forests. Further, they have centres in every province from which to draw; but whether from this order or not, our aim must be to make such 'Homes' sanatoria schools for training young Indian women as nurses and housekeepers.

(e) Should such a scheme be inaugurated, it must manifestly be but a complement to the equally, and still more important work, of district visiting. If in all the great cities of England, where the people have had a thousand years of Christianity to teach them how to live, district lady sanitary officers are a part of the necessary equipment of every executive health office, it scarcely needs any argument to prove that such an officer is absolutely essential to the good health of every Indian band as such exist to-day. It is hardly necessary to add that, if such be appointed, the work, its direction and control would necessarily be under the close supervision of the Chief Medical Officer. It would mean that reports as frequent as once a month, stating the exact health conditions of the band would be required, and that monthly accounts of the 'Home,' which would be the residence of the 'Nurse,' would be required to be sent to the department for strict supervision and control. It need hardly be said that self-denial would be the lot of any nurse who might undertake such work. She would be isolated from her friends, her companions would be consumptive sick, her recreation and exercise would be the visiting of often unsanitary houses, and teaching a taciturn and unresponsive, even if often honest and affectionate, people. Our churches call, and not in vain, for young women to go to India, China and the remote islands of the sea, to become evangelists for Heaven. Surely for our own people, whose lands we occupy, who are our 'wards' and whom we have solemnly engaged to protect, we can find workers to go into this field, where surely there is a harvest to be reaped, *pro amore patriae*, as well as with that older motto *ad majorem Dei gloriam*, of the earlier apostles.

((f)) But having ventured on the outline of the above scheme as being in the light of the scientific method, as well as of our experience in the past, one which is an attempt to deal with disease in the individual in his very home, that is, to deal at once with the effect and the cause, we must endeavour to examine what, if any, machinery is already in existence which may help us. For many years there have been Indian agents, in some cases living on the reserve, in most cases at distances often great therefrom, since there are often several bands in an agency. Again, there are in a very considerable number of reserves, boarding schools with teachers residing there. There is further, in some instances, a farm instructor residing on the reserve. Some of these schools have a resident staff appointed and paid by the government, while others have a staff appointed by some church organization. In addition, there are some 189 medical officers, in a very few instances residing on the reserve and devoting all their time to the several bands of the agency. Besides these there are several hospitals, in one or two instances managed by a government physician, and which in a few instances have been erected near some industrial or boarding school.

In addition to these, there are, notably in the wide areas of sparse settlements of British Columbia, hospitals established by the provincial government for the people generally, where there is a physician permanently in charge. In the Babine agency, the Port Simpson agency, &c., these hospitals receive regular grants from the department for treatment therein of Indians. The same is true of a very few in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; but for the most part any hospital aid is merely for the payment given in special cases to the hospital nearest the reserve.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

To locate the 'Home' near some school, whether industrial or boarding school, would, so far as location goes, be likely to be found advantageous, since the boarding school is commonly near some reserve of an agency. Indeed, the germ of the nursing idea has already existed for several years in the Brandon district, where two nurses have been attached to the schools of the agency.

Wherever, then, there is a hospital on a reserve, would seem to be the centre from which the 'Nurse' or sanitary worker would radiate, provided that there be supplied the 'Home' of some sort in which the nurse will receive the tubercularized sick. It is further natural to inquire whether the very work which such a 'Nurse' or 'Sanitary Worker' would do, has not already been done or is not being done in many places now. If one were to judge from the mortality as a whole, he would say 'No.' But there are known individual instances, where in a school under religious auspices 'Sisters' or teachers do visit the houses of the band, and where the results of such self-sacrificing work are proportionately evident.

MEDICAL WORK DONE.

The medical officers, numbering in all some 189, 132 being paid a salary and 57 fees, have their duties defined in the terms of their appointment, whether as giving all their time to the service, as making monthly or quarterly round visit to the reserves of an agency, with special visits in emergencies, going when called upon by the agent, or as accompanying an inspector on his half-yearly visits to the treaty Indians of the far north. Of these, 49 sent complete monthly or quarterly reports, 47 sent occasional reports and 87 have forwarded none. The number of the population reported upon is as follows:—

Complete reports on some.....	27,000	Indians.
Partial reports on some	40,000	"
Not reported on	41,000	"

TABLE OF DISEASES, 1905-6.

GENERAL DISEASES.	MONTHS.												Total.	
	1905.						1906.							
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.		
I.—Communicable (epidemic) diseases—														
1. Typhoid fever.....	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	
2. Small-pox.....	0	13	7	3	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	0	36	
3. Measles.....	10	8	13	6	9	12	14	13	14	11	0	0	110	
4. Scarlet fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	4	0	2	0	1	17	
5. Whooping-cough.....	0	15	11	3	0	7	6	10	12	10	8	6	89	
6. Diphtheria and croup.....	0	3	5	3	1	4	13	11	13	15	9	8	85	
7. Influenza.....	9	17	21	25	4	7	14	15	20	24	15	15	186	
8. Other epidemic diseases.....	3	0	20	3	1	6	19	20	14	14	21	17	120	
II.—Other general diseases—														
1. Pyaemia and septicemia.....	11	6	7	3	16	16	15	17	10	12	24	15	152	
2. Malarial fever.....	28	46	66	34	15	14	0	0	0	0	24	18	243	
3. Tuberculosis and scrofula.....	T {	122	139	134	175	148	150	182	165	180	176	181	181, 1,933	
4. Syphilis.....	S {	79	81	84	116	90	104	111	107	117	118	114	113, 1,234	
5. Cancer.....	14	18	30	18	22	22	29	24	25	29	28	24	283	
6. Rheumatism and gout.....	1	4	6	2	1	4	4	2	3	3	0	2	32	
7. Diabetes.....	183	150	115	173	167	163	151	142	168	186	185	143	1,926	
8. Other general diseases.....	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	5	5	0	16	
9. Alcoholism, acute and chronic.....	80	97	95	64	71	86	70	64	63	77	69	55	888	
	1	4	3	4	3	5	9	3	6	5	5	4	52	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

TABLE OF DISEASES, 1905-6—*Continued.*

GENERAL DISEASES.	MONTHS.											
	1905.					1906.						
	July.	August.	September	October.	November	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
LOCAL DISEASES.												
III.—Diseases of nervous system and organs of sense—												
1. Encephalitis.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2. Simple meningitis.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	4	4	3	15
3. Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Congestion and hemorrhage of the brain.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
5. Softening of the brain.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	5
6. Paralysis without specified cause.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	9	0	8
7. Insanity.....	1	0	4	3	1	4	4	2	4	4	3	33
8. Epilepsy.....	6	7	3	2	3	5	3	4	1	4	10	52
9. Convulsions (not puerperal).....	1	3	2	3	4	5	5	5	8	5	2	49
10. Toothache.....	63	79	92	101	111	104	110	105	106	101	87	86
11. Other nervous diseases.....	10	5	4	9	8	3	4	2	0	0	17	14
IV.—Diseases of circulatory system—												
1. Pericarditis.....	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	4	5	7	6
2. Endocarditis.....	0	0	10	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	2	21
3. Organic heart diseases.....	113	90	105	106	115	120	106	91	87	80	76	80
4. Angina pectoris.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3
5. Diseases of the arteries, atheroma aneurism, &c.....	1	5	0	0	1	0	6	1	6	11	5	2
6. Other diseases of the circulatory system.....	5	12	7	8	22	19	7	11	6	5	10	0
V.—Diseases of the respiratory system—												
1. Acute bronchitis.....	65	81	83	75	97	92	119	102	96	105	85	80
2. Chronic bronchitis.....	46	49	54	55	70	69	84	76	71	74	55	55
3. Broncho-pneumonia.....	13	4	2	5	19	25	36	24	31	18	22	11
4. Pneumonia.....	14	7	10	5	23	23	24	18	44	62	44	33
5. Pleurisy.....	16	3	11	10	36	35	31	25	20	16	17	31
6. Congestion of the lungs (including pulmonary apoplexy).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1
7. Asthma and emphysema.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
8. Other diseases of the respiratory system.....	11	4	8	3	8	7	6	5	11	11	8	3
VI.—Diseases of the digestive system—												
1. Ulcer of the stomach.....	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	1	2	1	4	0
2. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted).....	148	140	150	128	140	136	129	113	113	99	93	100
3. Infantile diarrhoea and gastroenteritis (cholera infantum).....	18	52	48	15	27	23	28	8	6	12	27	10
4. Diarrhea and enteritis (not infantile).....	93	33	43	43	44	36	25	19	13	12	23	20
5. Dysentery.....	7	20	26	24	15	15	6	0	4	4	21	17
6. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.....	1	5	4	6	9	11	9	11	9	9	6	5
7. *Other diseases of the intestines.....	196	190	196	155	133	88	91	93	95	117	125	126
8. Diseases of the liver.....	7	5	10	2	7	4	7	2	4	7	5	0
9. Peritonitis (not puerperal).....	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	2	1	3	8	8
10. Iliac abscess (typhlitis, perityphlitis, appendicitis).....	0	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	14

*Mainly constipation.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

TABLE OF DISEASES, 1005-6—Continued.

GENERAL DISEASES.	MONTHS.												Total.	
	1905.						1906.							
	July.	August.	September	October.	November	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.		
VII.—Diseases of the genito-urinary system—														
1. Acute nephritis.....	0	2	5	0	1	3	0	4	2	0	1	3	21	
2. Bright's disease.....	5	6	21	15	12	11	6	6	4	6	8	7	107	
3. Other diseases of the kidneys and adnexa.....	7	3	6	4	5	4	2	0	1	3	4	0	39	
4. Vesical calculi.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5. Diseases of the bladder.....	11	5	15	11	6	9	9	7	4	5	4	4	90	
6. Diseases of the male genital organs.....	20	12	36	20	5	25	25	23	28	21	26	22	263	
7. Metritis	10	8	42	26	31	28	23	25	23	20	22	22	280	
8. Other diseases of the uterus.....	3	5	10	4	12	17	13	12	15	6	12	13	122	
9. Ovarian cysts and other ovarian tumours.....	8	11	34	19	14	13	23	29	30	32	30	27	270	
10. Other diseases of the female genital organs.....	11	18	26	18	28	28	18	19	27	28	21	21	263	
VIII.—Puerperal diseases—														
1. Puerperal septicemia.....	0	8	18	22	21	20	21	25	17	17	17	16	202	
2. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	3	1	1	11	
3. Other accidents of pregnancy sudden death.....	0	2	0	1	2	4	3	1	3	2	2	3	23	
4. Puerperal diseases of the breast.....	1	0	0	6	8	0	0	0	6	6	10	9	46	
5. Other puerperal.....	47	34	43	52	63	56	56	56	55	51	44	37	594	
IX.—Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue—														
1. Erysipelas.....	9	6	6	11	4	4	3	2	4	7	16	28	100	
2. Other diseases of the skin and its adnexa (cancer excepted).....	0	17	9	21	15	12	18	17	17	15	12	8	156	
3. Eczema.....	56	47	48	54	61	47	49	53	50	69	55	67	656	
XI.—Malformations, diseases of infancy, diseases of old age—														
1. Still-births.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	5	6	2	19	
2. Congenital debility and malformations.....	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	15	
3. Other diseases of infancy.....	10	12	34	36	19	24	16	17	28	22	16	15	249	
4. Senile decay.....	2	1	4	4	4	5	2	5	5	3	3	0	38	
†Injury	65	49	58	74	78	61	68	57	72	71	66	68	787	
XIII.—Accident—														
1. Fractures and dislocations.....	1	1	2	0	3	11	22	13	13	12	9	8	94	
2. Gunshot.....	5	3	7	18	20	21	21	20	24	16	12	14	181	
3. Lightning.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
4. Drowning.....	3	3	1	11	5	5	11	7	4	4	9	4	72	
5. Burns and scalds.....	6	7	5	17	4	4	13	10	10	8	13	12	109	
6. Other accidents.....	4	2	3	9	10	3	7	15	13	10	5	9	90	
XIV.—Ill-defined causes—														
1. Dropsy.....	4	0	1	7	4	1	3	1	2	3	6	9	41	
2. Tumours.....	5	2	4	4	9	3	5	4	7	5	3	4	55	
3. Other ill-defined causes.....	59	15	31	30	20	20	17	23	35	26	31	20	327	
XV.—Eyes—														
1. Corneal ulcer.....	9	21	32	17	18	21	24	24	22	18	16	10	242	
2. Conjunctivitis.....	37	53	50	46	44	39	42	37	34	37	30	37	486	
3. Pterygium.....	30	49	53	40	35	32	30	27	21	19	14	8	358	
Total.....													23,409	

† Included in 'Injury' class.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

In class I are given the acute epidemic disease, from which it appears small-pox of a mild character appeared in several bands in different provinces; in all, 36 cases occurred. Measles likewise prevailed in 110 cases reported; but a special report on an outbreak in the Clandeboye agency, Lake Winnipeg, indicates that 150 cases of measles, either alone or combined with scarlet fever, occurred. Diphtheria and whooping-cough are reported in small numbers, while influenza or grippe, as usual, has quite a number of cases placed under it. There does not seem to have been any great mortality attached to any of these diseases, except in outbreaks on the Lake Winnipeg reserves. The result, some 25 deaths in a band of 484, illustrates a difficulty which exists, but which might have been met more effectively had the outbreak been promptly reported by the agent and action as promptly taken by the medical officer.

Of the general diseases under class II, but two show a high prevalence, viz., rheumatism and gout, and tuberculosis, which includes scrofula. In all 3,167 cases of the latter are reported, but doubtless a good number are repeated from month to month. The mortality due to this disease has not been given, but its extent as the main cause of excessive mortality in the several bands has already been referred to. Cancer and alcoholism are noted as present only to a small extent. Indeed the immunity of the Indians from cancer is seemingly worthy of remark.

Of the nervous diseases in class III, excepting toothache, with 1,145 cases, there are 52 of epilepsy and 49 of convulsions, but insanity is not frequent, there being but 33 cases reported.

Class IV has a notable number of cases of organic heart disease; such cases are liable, however, to be reported in successive monthly returns.

Class V, giving diseases of the respiratory system, has the principal included under bronchitis, acute or chronic. The relatively few cases of pneumonia, remembering the prevalence of tuberculosis, is quite remarkable, and would seem to indicate a tendency on the part of the physicians to place pneumonia, so commonly associated with tuberculosis, under that heading. Class VI shows under the general headings, diseases of the stomach and of the intestines, the greatest number of cases. Dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, constipation and the several other terms generally applied to disturbances of the digestive organs, are included under this heading.

The large number who at treaty payment, on the medical officer's monthly or quarterly visit, demand attention for some minor ailment, real or imaginary, swells this number notably. The practice, as illustrated by different medical officers, is dependent on the free medicine given, and indicates the need for teaching the Indian as others, that medicine is much more effective when paid for.

Class VII.—The diseases of this class are found to be relatively few in number, there being but few kidney or bladder diseases, while diseases of the genital organs, male or female, are not numerous. The same remark may be made regarding diseases under class VIII, although puerperal septicemia is not uncommon. Class IX, with the succeeding classes, shows no prevalence of any particular disease; but an interesting fact may be noted in the relatively large number of drowning accidents. It is worthy of remark that among Indians, as amongst river-drivers and sailors, there should be so many persons constantly engaged in occupations on water who have never learned to swim. A special class XV, has been added, giving diseases of the eyes. These diseases, as in boarding schools everywhere, tend to spread rapidly as epidemic ophthalmia, notably conjunctivitis. Use of the same towel, basin and personal contact are the usual cases, while with the Indians in their teepees the smoke sets up all irritation frequently resulting in inflammatory troubles. The severity of these as they become chronic trachoma, is seen in the number, 242, of corneal ulcers reported. Ptergium is frequent, while special hospital reports indicate that cataracts occur from time to time and are there operated upon.

Reference has already been incidentally made to the utilizing of a few hospitals subsidized by the government, erected either in or near some reserve and maintained by some church organization or, as in British Columbia, established by the provincial

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

government. These are, in a number of instances, practically devoted to Indian patients. In addition, a very considerable number of the more severe and especially of surgical cases are sent to some general hospital near a reserve, and in this way some of the best work is done. On the other hand, examination of the record cases shows an abuse, as where charges are made for cases going to hospital for some minor ailment.

There has been, in addition, to the use of existing hospitals, a start made during the year in the direction of temporary cheap tent-hospitals. There has been a small tent-hospital erected at the industrial school at Calgary in which affected pupils may be placed, as when suffering from tubercular glands requiring treatment.

Two hospital tents have been in operation during the past summer at the Touchwood agency; where tuberculosis of a scrofulous type especially prevailed, and a number of radical operations were performed. Similarly in the Birtle agency a tent-hospital has been arranged for, with a view to the isolation and radical treatment of the numerous tubercular cases, especially in the Waywayseecappo band. The hospital at Morley, on the Stony reserve, has been put in operation during the year, while some advance has been made in the matter of utilizing buildings now in the hands of the department at the Calgary industrial school as a sanatorium for tubercular pupils from the surrounding reserves, while continuing them at partial school work, when possible.

Thus we have a beginning made along the line of action indicated in the earlier part of the report as being apparently the best practical means of both dealing with contagious tubercular disease where it exists, and of preventing its further increase. Experience everywhere has shown how effective such a simple system of dealing with tubercular patients may be made, while the maximum results have been everywhere associated with the minimum of cost.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The monthly reports of the physicians attending upon the school children very frequently refer to the presence of cases of tubercular disease in its infectious stage, and do not fail equally often to refer to the unsanitary condition of the school buildings, erected, in many instances, years ago by some devoted missionary, from the stand-point more often of proximity to the band than of regard for a sanitary location, with inadequate ideas as to the necessity for sunlight, ventilation and fresh air, and often with the crudest ideas of maintaining the water-supply and disposing properly of sewage. Such buildings are demanding, in view of their having been contaminated with the germ of tuberculosis, resulting in an unusual number of cases of scrofula in the pupils, a systematic and thorough overhauling, in order that they may be brought into keeping with modern ideas. This done, the department may then discuss at what points expenditures are most urgently needed, and where they will be most productive of results.

VACCINATION OF THE BANDS.

During the year a circular letter has been sent out by the department, with a view of finding out how thoroughly the routine vaccination of the bands is being carried out. The following table gives a summarized statement of the replies received to date :—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PRESENT STATE OF INDIANS AS REGARDS VACCINATION.

Bands.	Number Vaccinated.	Remarks.
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Oneida Band	75 (in 1899)	All vaccinated in 1897.
Munsee Band	"	1899.
Chippewa Band	"	1899.
Alnwick Band		None vaccinated recently.
Mississaugas of Scugog	35 (in 1901)	All vaccinated five years ago.
Moravians of the Thames		All over three years available vaccinated.
Chippewas of Sarnia		All vaccinated but a few infants.
Rama Band		" in 1901 ; some twenty-eight children not.
Six Nations		House to house vaccination made last autumn and spring
Walpole Island Bands		All vaccinated in 1903 during an epidemic then.
Georgina Island Band		Vaccinated in 1901 ; some children, born since, not.
Kenora Band		All vaccinated as met with.
Sturgeon Falls Agency	10	Only ten vaccinated in agency.
Golden Lake Band	60	Only sixty vaccinated in band.
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Seven Islands & Mingan Bands	56	Others not.
St. Regis Band	1,181	Balance of 250 not.
Maniwaki Band	258	" not.
Hurons of Lorette	193	" of 268 not.
<i>Maritime Provinces.</i>		
Shelburne River Band	7	Vaccinated fifteen years ago.
Clyde Band	7	" "
Bannington Band	2	" "
Sable River Band	13	" "
Micmacs of Shubenacadie		None vaccinated.
Micmacs of King's County		" for several years.
Eel River Band		" vaccinated.
Bathurst Band		" within six years.
Burnt Church Band		" "
Red Bank Band		" "
Big Cove Band		" vaccinated.
Indian Island Band		" "
Buctouche Band		" "
Ft. Folly Band		" "
N. B. (Western Division)	17 (in '05-'06)	Some 210 others during the past twenty years.
N. B. (Northern ")	14 (in 1903)	" "
N. B. (Northeastern Division)		None vaccinated recently.
P. E. I. Micmacs		Not known when any were vaccinated of the 284 on island.
<i>Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.</i>		
Muscowequan Band	110 (in 1901)	Remainder not.
Gordon's Band	156 (")	"
Day Star's Band	56 (")	"
Poorman's Band	71 (")	"
Blackfoot Agency		Any born since 1904 have not yet been vaccinated.
Edmonton Agency	509	A general vaccination is stated to have occurred in 1905-6.
Blood Agency	641	Vaccinated part in 1903 and rest in 1904-5, others not.
Portage la Prairie and Manitowahapah Agencies	1,720	All vaccinated within past two years.
Hobbeina Agency	200	Vaccinated five years ago ; none since.
Moose Mountain Agency	110	Balance (80) not.
Pelly Agency		None since 1905 ; vaccinated at annuity payments.
St. Frances Agency		No particulars. Vaccination every six or seven years.
Assiniboine Agency	203	Vaccinated two years ago ; none since.
Stony Reserve	350	In 1903 at treaty and again others in April, 1906.
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Kwawkewlth Agency		No particulars obtainable yet.
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency		None within four years ; probably some 300 adults and young children unvaccinated.
Kootenay Agency	830	Thirty-four of these during 1906 ; others since 1899.
Cassiar District		None have ever yet been vaccinated ; recent appointment of medical officer here.
Fraser River Agency		Indians are opposed to vaccination. Practically none are vaccinated.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

From the above table it will be seen that the vaccination of the Indian bands during the small-pox years of 1899, 1900 and 1901 was fairly complete, but there is evidence that with the passing away of the epidemic no general vaccination has been done since save in a very few instances, while it is only in a few of the bands that the systematic vaccination of the children is carried out. The difficulty with regard to vaccination is similar to that often found in municipalities where no cases of small-pox exist. It is, however, here, as elsewhere, observed that the medical officer who gives most careful attention to his work is usually the one who sees that the Indian children are vaccinated from year to year. Thus in the Six Nations, the statement is made: 'House to house vaccination of all children was made last autumn and spring.' Of the Stony reserve, the medical officer stated: 'All were vaccinated at time of treaty payments in 1903, and 350 were again vaccinated this spring; the whole reserve is now thoroughly vaccinated.' It will thus appear that there really is no serious difficulty where vaccination has once been instituted, in maintaining thorough vaccination through the vaccination of infants born each year. It is natural that there should be an objection among adults, after neglect to vaccinate for several years has occurred, should the medical officer propose, in the absence of an epidemic wholesale vaccination; but it is quite easy to educate the band to have the children vaccinated, there being but few in any year. The medical officers have been urged everywhere to complete the work of general vaccination, which is becoming all the more necessary, especially in New Ontario and the newer provinces of the Northwest, where many thousands of men are being aggregated along the extensive railway works now under construction. The immunity of the Indian bands from small-pox for many years has been directly due to the attention paid this universal duty.

Respectfully submitted,

P. H. BRYCE,
Chief Medical Officer.

JAMES BAY TREATY—TREATY No. 9.

OTTAWA, November 6, 1905.

The Honourable

The Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—Since the treaties known as the Robinson Treaties were signed in the autumn of the year 1850, no cession of the Indian title to lands lying within the defined limits of the province of Ontario had been obtained. By these treaties the Ojibeway Indians gave up their right and title to a large tract of country lying between the height of land and Lakes Huron and Superior. In 1873, by the Northwest Angle Treaty (Treaty No. 3) the Saulteaux Indians ceded a large tract east of Manitoba, part of which now falls within the boundaries of the province of Ontario. The first-mentioned treaty was made by the old province of Canada, the second by the Dominion.

Increasing settlement, activity in mining and railway construction in that large section of the province of Ontario north of the height of land and south of the Albany river, rendered it advisable to extinguish the Indian title. The undersigned were, therefore, appointed by Order of His Excellency in Council on June 29, 1905, as commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Indians inhabiting the unceded tract. This comprised about 90,000 square miles of the provincial lands drained by the Albany and Moose river systems.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

When the question first came to be discussed, it was seen that it would be difficult to separate the Indians who came from their hunting grounds on both sides of the Albany river to trade at the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, and to treat only with that portion which came from the southern or Ontario side. As the cession of the Indian title in that portion of the Northwest Territories which lies to the north of the Albany river would have to be consummated at no very distant date, it was thought advisable to make the negotiations with Indians whose hunting grounds were in Ontario serve as the occasion for dealing upon the same terms with all the Indians trading at Albany river posts, and to add to the community of interest which for trade purposes exists amongst these Indians a like responsibility for treaty obligations. We were, therefore, given power by Order of His Excellency in Council of July 6, 1905, to admit to treaty any Indian whose hunting grounds cover portions of the Northwest Territories lying between the Albany river, the district of Keewatin and Hudson bay, and to set aside reserves in that territory.

In one essential particular the constitution of the commission to negotiate this treaty differed from that of others which undertook similar service in the past. One member* was nominated by the province of Ontario under the provisions of clause 6 of the Statutes of Canada, 54-55 Vic., chap. V., which reads: 'That any future treaties with the Indians in respect to territory in Ontario to which they have not before the passing of the said Statutes surrendered their claim aforesaid shall be deemed to require the concurrence of the government of Ontario.' The concurrence of the government of Ontario carried with it the stipulation that one member of the commission should be nominated by and represent Ontario.

It is important also to note that under the provisions of clause 6 just quoted, the terms of the treaty were fixed by the governments of the Dominion and Ontario; the commissioners were empowered to offer certain conditions, but were not allowed to alter or add to them in the event of their not being acceptable to the Indians.

After the preliminary arrangements were completed, the commissioners left Ottawa for Dinorwic, the point of departure for Osnaburg, on June 30, and arrived there on July 2.

The party consisted of the undersigned, A. G. Meindl, Esq., M.D., who had been appointed to carry out the necessary work of medical relief and supervision, and James Parkinson and J. L. Vanasse, constables of the Dominion police force. At Dinorwic, the party was met by T. C. Rae, Esq., chief trader of the Hudson's Bay Company, who had been detailed by the commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company to travel with the party and make arrangements for transportation and maintenance en route. Mr. Rae had obtained a competent crew at Dinorwic to take the party to Osnaburg. The head man was James Swain, an old Albany river guide and mail-carrier, who is thoroughly familiar with the many difficult rapids of this river.

The party left Dinorwic on the morning of July 3, and after crossing a long portage of nine miles, first put the canoes into the water at Big Sandy lake. On July 5, we passed Frenchman's Head reservation, and James Bunting, councillor in charge of the band, volunteered the assistance of a dozen of his stalwart men to help us over the difficult Ishkaqua portage, which was of great assistance, as we were then carrying a great weight of supplies and baggage. On the evening of the 5th, the waters of Lac Seul were reached, and on the morning of the 6th the party arrived at Lac Seul post of the Hudson's Bay Company. Here the commission met with marked hospitality from Mr. J. D. McKenzie, in charge of the post, who rendered every assistance in his power. He interpreted whenever necessary, for which task he was eminently fitted by reason of his perfect knowledge of the Ojibeway language.

The hunting grounds of the Indians who traded at this post had long ago been surrendered by Treaty No. 3, but it was thought advisable to call at this point to ascertain whether any non-treaty Indians had assembled there from points beyond

* Mr. D. G. MacMartin.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Treaty No. 3, but adjacent to it. Only one family, from Albany river, was met with. The case was fully investigated and the family was afterwards attached to the new treaty.

The afternoon of the 6th was spent in a visit to the Lac Seul reserve in an attempt to discourage the dances and medicine feasts which were being held upon the reserve. The Indians of this band were well dressed, and for the most part seemed to live in a state of reasonable comfort. Their hunting grounds are productive.

The party left Lac Seul on the morning of July 7, en route for Osnaburg, passing through Lac Seul, and reached the height of land, via Root river, on July 10. Thence by the waters of Lake St. Joseph, Osnaburg was reached on the 11th.

This was the first point at which treaty was to be made, and we found the Indians assembled in force, very few being absent of all those who traded at the post. Those who were absent had been to the post for their usual supplies earlier in the summer, and had gone back to their own territory in the vicinity of Cat lake.

Owing to the water connection with Lac Seul, these Indians were familiar with the provisions of Treaty No. 3, and it was feared that more difficulty might be met with at that point than almost any other, on account of the terms which the commissioners were empowered to offer not being quite so favourable as those of the older treaty.

The annuity in Treaty No. 3 is \$5 per head, and only \$4 was to be offered in the present instance. The proposed treaty did not provide for an issue of implements, cattle, ammunition or seed-grain.

As there was, therefore, some uncertainty as to the result, the commissioners requested the Indians to select from their number a group of representative men to whom the treaty might be explained. Shortly after, those nominated presented themselves and the terms of the treaty were interpreted. They were then told that it was the desire of the commissioners that any point on which they required further explanations should be freely discussed, and any questions asked which they desired to have answered.

Missabay, the recognized chief of the band, then spoke, expressing the fears of the Indians that, if they signed the treaty, they would be compelled to reside upon the reserve to be set apart for them, and would be deprived of the fishing and hunting privileges which they now enjoy.

On being informed that their fears in regard to both those matters were groundless, as their present manner of making their livelihood would in no way be interfered with, the Indians talked the matter over among themselves, and then asked to be given till the following day to prepare their reply. This request was at once acceded to and the meeting adjourned.

The next morning the Indians signified their readiness to give their reply to the commissioners, and the meeting being again convened, the chief spoke, stating that full consideration had been given to the request made to them to enter into treaty with His Majesty, and they were prepared to sign, as they believed that nothing but good was intended. The money they would receive would be of great benefit to them, and the Indians were all very thankful for the advantages they would receive from the treaty.

The other representatives having signified that they were of the same mind as Missabay, the treaty was then signed and witnessed with all due formality, and payment of the gratuity was at once proceeded with.

The election of chiefs also took place, the band being entitled to one chief and two councillors. The following were elected: Missabay, John Skunk and George Waashkung.

After this the feast which usually accompanies such formalities was given the Indians. Then followed the presentation of a flag, one of the provisions of the treaty; this was to be held by the chief for the time being as an emblem of his authority. Before the feast began, the flag was presented to Missabay, the newly elected chief, with words of advice suitable for the occasion. Missabay received it and made an

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

eloquent speech in which he extolled the manner in which the Indians had been treated by the government; advised the young men to listen well to what the white men had to say, and to follow their advice and not to exalt their own opinions above those of men who knew the world and had brought them such benefits. Missabay, who is blind, has great control over the band, and he is disposed to use his influence in the best interests of the Indians.

At Osnaburg the civilizing work of the Church Missionary Society was noticeable. A commodious church was one of the most conspicuous buildings at the post and the Indians held service in it every evening. This post was in charge of Mr. Jabez Williams, who rendered great service to the party by interpreting whenever necessary. He also gave up his residence for the use of the party.

On the morning of July 13, the question of the location of the reserves was gone fully into, and the Indians showed great acuteness in describing the location of the land they desired to have reserved for them. Their final choice is shown in the schedule of reserves which is annexed to this report.

We left Osnaburg on the morning of July 13, and entered Albany river, which drains Lake St. Joseph, and after passing many rapids and magnificent lake stretches of this fine river, we reached Fort Hope at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th. This important post of the Hudson's Bay Company is situated on the shore of Lake Eabamet, and is the meeting point of a large number of Indians, certainly 700, who have their hunting grounds on both sides of the Albany, and as far as the head-waters of the Winish river. The post was in charge of Mr. C. H. M. Gordon.

The same course of procedure was followed as at Osnaburg. The Indians were requested to select representatives to whom the business of the commission might be explained, and on the morning of the 19th the commissioners met a number of representative Indians in the Hudson's Bay Company's house. Here the commissioners had the benefit of the assistance of Rev. Father F. X. Fafard, of the Roman Catholic Mission at Albany, whose thorough knowledge of the Cree and Ojibeway tongues was of great assistance during the discussion.

A more general conversation in explanation of the terms of the treaty followed than had occurred at Osnaburg. Moonais, one of the most influential chiefs, asked a number of questions. He said that ever since he was able to earn anything, and that was from the time he was very young, he had never been given something for nothing; that he always had to pay for everything that he got, even if it was only a paper of pins. 'Now,' he said, 'you gentlemen come to us from the King offering to give us benefits for which we can make no return. How is this?' Father Fafard thereupon explained to him the nature of the treaty, and that by it the Indians were giving their faith and allegiance to the King, and for giving up their title to a large area of land of which they could not make use, they received benefits that served to balance anything that they were giving.

'Yesno,' who received his name from his imperfect knowledge of the English language, which consisted altogether in the use of the words 'yes' and 'no,' made an excited speech, in which he told the Indians that they were to receive cattle and implements, seed-grain and tools. Yesno had evidently travelled, and had gathered an erroneous and exaggerated idea of what the government was doing for Indians in other parts of the country, but, as the undersigned wished to guard carefully against any misconception or against making any promises which were not written in the treaty itself, it was explained that none of these issues were to be made, as the band could not hope to depend upon agriculture as a means of subsistence; that hunting and fishing, in which occupations they were not to be interfered with, should for very many years prove lucrative sources of revenue. The Indians were informed that by signing the treaty they pledged themselves not to interfere with white men who might come into the country surveying, prospecting, hunting, or in other occupations; that they must respect the laws of the land in every particular, and that their reserves were set apart for them in order that they might have a tract of land in which they could not be

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

molested, and where no white man would have any claims without the consent of their tribe and of the government.

After this very full discussion, the treaty was signed, and payment was commenced. The payment was finished on the next day, and the Indian feast took place, at which the chiefs elected were Katchang, Yesno, Joe Goodwin, Benj. Ooskinegisk, and George Quisees. The newly elected chiefs made short speeches, expressing their gladness at the conclusion of the treaty and their determination to be true to its terms and stipulations.

It is considered worthy of record to remark on the vigorous and manly qualities displayed by these Indians throughout the negotiations. Although undoubtedly at times they suffer from lack of food, owing to the circumstances under which they live, yet they appeared contented, and enjoy a certain degree of comfort. Two active missions are established at Fort Hope, the Anglican, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Richards, who is resident, and the Roman Catholic, under the charge of Rev. Father Fafard, who visits from the mission at Albany.

Fort Hope was left on the morning of July 21, and after passing through Lake Eabamet the Albany was reached again, and after three days' travel we arrived at Marten Falls at 7.35 on the morning of Tuesday, July 25.

This is an unimportant post of the Hudson's Bay Company, in charge of Mr. Samuel Iserhoff. A number of Indians were awaiting the arrival of the commission. The first glance at the Indians served to convince that they were not equal in physical development to those at Osnaburg or Fort Hope, and the comparative poverty of their hunting grounds may account for this fact.

The necessary business at this post was transacted on the 25th. The treaty, after due explanation, was signed and the payment made immediately. Shortly before the feast the Indians elected their chief, Wm. Whitehead, and two councillors, Wm. Coaster and Long Tom Ostomas.

At the feast Chief Whitehead made an excellent speech, in which he described the benefits that would follow the treaty and his gratitude to the King and the government in extending a helping and protecting hand to the Indians.

The reserve was fixed at a point opposite the post and is described fully in the schedule of reserves.

The commodious Roman Catholic church situated on the high bank of the river overlooking the Hudson's Bay Company's buildings was the most conspicuous object at this post.

Marten Falls was left on the morning of Wednesday, July 26. Below this point the Albany flows toward James bay without any impediment of rapids or falls, but with a swift current, which is a considerable aid to canoe travel.

The mouth of Kenogami river was reached at 2.45 on the afternoon of July 27. This river flows in with a large volume of water and a strong current. It took two days of heavy paddling and difficult tracing to reach the English river post, which is situated about 60 miles from the mouth of the river and near the Forks. We found many of the Indians encamped along the river, and they followed us in their canoes to the post, where we arrived on the afternoon of July 29.

This is a desolate post of the Hudson's Bay Company, in charge of Mr. G. B. Cooper. There are very few Indians in attendance at any time; about half of them were assembled, the rest having gone to 'The Line,' as the Canadian Pacific Railway is called, to trade.

Compared with the number at Fort Hope or Osnaburg, there was a mere handful at English river, and it did not take long to explain to the Indians the reason why the commission was visiting them. As these people cannot be considered a separate band, but a branch of the Albany band, it was not thought necessary to have them sign the treaty, and they were merely admitted as an offshoot of the larger and more important band.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The terms of the treaty having been fully explained, the Indians stated that they were willing to come under its provisions, and they were informed that by the acceptance of the gratuity they would be held to have entered treaty, a statement which they fully realized. As the morrow was Sunday, and as it was important to proceed without delay, they were paid at once.

We left the English River post early on Monday morning, and reached the mouth of the river at 6 p.m. Coming again into the Albany, we met a number of Marten Falls Indians who had not been paid, and who had been camped at the mouth of the river, expecting the commission. After being paid, they camped on the shore near us, and next morning proceeded on their way to Marten Falls, with their York boats laden with goods from Fort Albany. The next day a party of Albany Indians were paid at the mouth of Cheepey river, and the post itself was reached on the morning of August 3, at 9.30. Here the commissioners had the advantage of receiving much assistance from Mr. G. W. Cockram, who was just leaving the post on his way to England, and Mr. A. W. Patterson, who had just taken charge in his stead.

In the afternoon the chief men selected by the Indians were convened in a large room in the Hudson's Bay Company's store, and an interesting and satisfactory conversation followed. The explanations that had been given at the other points were repeated here, and two of the Indians, Arthur Wesley and Wm. Goodwin, spoke at some length, expressing on their own behalf and on behalf of their comrades the pleasure they felt upon being brought into treaty and the satisfaction they experienced on receiving such generous treatment from the Crown. Some of the Indians were away at their hunting grounds at Attawapiskat river, and it was thought advisable to postpone the election of chiefs until next year. The Indians were paid on August 4 and 5.

During the afternoon the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Innenew* arrived, with the Right Rev. George Holmes, the Anglican Bishop of Moosonee, on board.

On Saturday the Indians feasted and presented the commissioners with an address written in Cree syllabic, of which the following is a translation:—

'From our hearts we thank thee, O Great Chief, as thou hast pitied us and given us temporal help. We are very poor and weak. He (the Great Chief) has taken us over, here in our own country, through you (his servants).

'Therefore from our hearts we thank thee, very much, and pray for thee to Our Father in heaven. Thou hast helped us in our poverty.

'Every day we pray, trusting that we may be saved through a righteous life; and for thee we shall ever pray that thou mayest be strong in God's strength and by His assistance.

'And we trust that it may ever be with us as it is now; we and our children will in the church of God now and ever thank Jesus.

'Again we thank you (commissioners) from our hearts.'

Fort Albany is an important post of the Hudson's Bay Company, and here there are two flourishing missions, one of the Roman Catholic and one of the Church of England. Father Fafard has established a large boarding school, which accommodates 20 Indian pupils in charge of the Grey Nuns from the parent house at Ottawa. Here assistance is given to sick Indians in the hospital ward, and a certain number of aged people who cannot travel with their relatives are supported each winter. The church and presbytery are commodious and well built, and the whole mission has an air of prosperity and comfort. The celebration of mass was well attended on Sunday. The Church of England mission is also in a flourishing condition. The large church was well filled for all Sunday services conducted by Bishop Holmes, and the Indians took an intelligent part in the services.

We left Albany on the morning of Monday, August 17, in a sail-boat chartered from the Hudson's Bay Company, and, the wind being strong and fair, we anchored off the mouth of Moose river at 7 o'clock the same evening. Weighing anchor at daylight on Tuesday morning, we drifted with the tide and a light, fitful wind and reached Moose Factory at 10.30. We had been accompanied on the journey by Bishop Holmes,

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

who immediately upon landing interested himself with Mr. J. G. Mowat, in charge of this important post of the Hudson's Bay Company, to secure a meeting of representative Indians on the morrow.

On the morning of the 9th a meeting was held in a large room placed at our disposal by the Hudson's Bay Company. The Indians who had been chosen to confer with us seemed remarkably intelligent and deeply interested in the subject to be discussed. When the points of the treaty were explained to them, they expressed their perfect willingness to accede to the terms and conditions. Frederick Mark, who in the afternoon was elected chief, said that the Indians were all delighted that a treaty was about to be made with them; they had been looking forward to it for a long time, and were glad that they were to have their hopes realized and that there was now a prospect of law and order being established among them. John Dick remarked that one great advantage the Indians hoped to derive from the treaty was the establishment of schools wherein their children might receive an education. George Teppaise said they were thankful that the King had remembered them, and that the Indians were to receive money, which was very much needed by many who were poor and sick. Suitable responses were made to these gratifying speeches by ourselves and Bishop Holmes, and the treaty was immediately signed. Payment commenced next day and was rapidly completed.

It was a matter of general comment that the Moose Factory Indians were the most comfortably dressed and best nourished of the Indians we had so far met with.

On the evening of Thursday the Indians announced that they had elected the following chief and councillors: Frederick Mark, James Job, Simon Quatchequan and Simon Cheena. As they were to have their feast in the evening, it was decided to present the flag to the chief on that occasion. The feast was held in a large workshop placed at the disposal of the Indians by the company; and before this hall, just as night was coming on, the flag was presented to Chief Mark. In many respects it was a unique occasion. The gathering was addressed by Bishop Holmes, who began with a prayer in Cree, the Indians making their responses and singing their hymns in the same language. Bishop Holmes kindly interpreted the address of the commissioners, which was suitably replied to by Chief Mark. It may be recorded that during our stay at this point a commodious church was crowded every evening by interested Indians, and that the good effect of the ministrations for many years of the Church Missionary Society were plain, not only at Moose Factory but after the immediate influence of the post and the missionaries had been left. The crew from Moose Factory which accompanied the commissioners as far as Abitibi held service every night in camp, recited a short litany, sang a hymn and engaged in prayer, a fact we think worthy of remark, as in the solitude through which we passed this Christian service made a link with civilization and the best influences at work in the world which had penetrated even to these remote regions. On Friday, August 11, the question of a reserve was gone into, and settled to the satisfaction of ourselves and the Indians. A description of the location is given in the schedule of reserves.

During our stay we had the opportunity of inspecting Bishop's Court, at one time the residence of the Bishop of Moosonee, but which the present bishop intends to convert into a boarding school for Indian children. The hospital under the supervision of Miss Johnson was also inspected. A report upon the work performed there and the manner of its performance will be found in Dr. Meindl's report, which is attached hereto.

On Saturday, August 12, we left Moose Factory at 12.30. For one week we were engaged with the strong rapids of the Moose and Abitibi rivers, and did not reach New Post, our next point of call, until 12.30 on Saturday, the 19th. New Post is a small and comparatively unimportant post of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is situated on a beautiful bend of the Abitibi river, and commands an excellent hunting country. The post is in charge of Mr. S. B. Barrett, and nowhere was the commission received

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

with greater consideration and hospitality than at this place. The New Post Indians, although few in number, are of excellent character and disposition. They met us with great friendliness. The treaty was concluded on Monday, the 21st, and the Indians were at once paid. The reserve question was also discussed, and the location finally fixed as shown by the schedule of reserves. One of the leading Indians, Esau Omakess, was absent from the reserve during the negotiations. He, however, arrived during the time the payments were being made, and signified his approval of the action taken by his fellow Indians. He was subsequently chosen unanimously as chief of the band.

We started for Abitibi on Tuesday morning, August 22. On the previous evening the chief had announced to the commissioners his intention of accompanying the party, with five companions, to assist in passing the difficult series of portages which lie immediately above New Post. One unacquainted with the methods of travel in these regions will not perhaps realize the great assistance this was to the party. At a moderate estimate, it saved one day's travel; and this great assistance was to be rendered, the chief said, without any desire for reward or even for maintenance on the route (they were to bring their own supplies with them), but simply to show their good-will to the commissioners and their thankfulness to the King and the government for the treatment which had been accorded them. They remained with us until the most difficult portages were passed, and left on the evening of August 24, with mutual expressions of good-will. As we ascended the Abitibi evidences of approaching civilization and of the activity in railway construction and surveying, which had rendered the making of the treaty necessary, were constantly met with. Surveying parties of the Transcontinental railway, the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway and Ontario township surveyors were constantly met with.

On the morning of August 29 we reached Lake Abitibi, camped at the Hudson's Bay Company's winter post at the Narrows on the same evening, and arrived at Abitibi post the next night at dusk. We did not expect to find many Indians in attendance, as they usually leave for their hunting grounds about the first week in July. There were, however, a few Indians who were waiting at the post in expectation of the arrival of the commission. There were assembled at 2.30 on the afternoon of August 31, and the purpose of the commission was carefully explained to them. Until we can report the successful making of the treaty, which we hope to accomplish next year, we do not think it necessary to make any further comment on the situation at this post. A full list of the Indians was obtained from the officer in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's post, Mr. George Drever. Mr. Drever has thorough command of the Cree and Ojibeway languages, which was of great assistance to the commissioners at Abitibi, where, owing to the fact of the Indians belonging to the two provinces, Ontario and Quebec, it was necessary to draw a fine distinction, and where the explanations had to be most carefully made in order to avoid future misunderstanding and dissatisfaction. Mr. Drever cheerfully undertook this difficult office and performed it to our great satisfaction.

We left Abitibi on the morning of September 1, with an excellent crew and made Klock's depot without misadventure on Monday, September 4. We reached Haileybury on the 6th and arrived at Ottawa on September 9.

In conclusion we beg to give a short résumé of the work done this season. Cession was taken of the tract described in the treaty, comprising about 90,000 square miles, and, in addition, by the adhesion of certain Indians whose hunting grounds lie in a northerly direction from the Albany river, which may be roughly described as territory lying between that river and a line drawn from the northeast angle of Treaty No. 3, along the height of land separating the waters which flow into Hudson bay by the Severn and Winisk from those which flow into James bay by the Albany and Attawapiskat, comprising about 40,000 square miles. Gratuity was paid altogether to 1,617 Indians, representing a total population, when all the absentees are paid and allowance made for names not on the list, of 2,500 approximately. Throughout all the negotiations we carefully guarded against making any promises over and above those

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

written in the treaty which might afterwards cause embarrassment to the governments concerned. No outside promises were made, and the Indians cannot, and we confidently believe do not, expect any other concessions than those set forth in the documents to which they gave their adherence. It was gratifying throughout to be met by these Indians with such a show of cordiality and trust, and to be able fully to satisfy what they believed to be their claims upon the governments of this country. The treatment of the reserve question, which in this treaty was most important, will, it is hoped, meet with approval. For the most part the reserves were selected by the commissioners after conference with the Indians. They have been selected in situations which are especially advantageous to their owners, and where they will not in any way interfere with railway development or the future commercial interests of the country. While it is doubtful whether the Indians will ever engage in agriculture, these reserves, being of a reasonable size, will give a secure and permanent interest in the land which the indeterminate possession of a large tract could never carry. No valuable water-powers are included within the allotments. The area set apart is, approximately, 374 square miles in the Northwest Territories and 150 square miles in the province of Ontario. When the vast quantity of waste and, at present, unproductive land, surrendered is considered, these allotments must, we think, be pronounced most reasonable.

We beg to transmit herewith copy of the original of the treaty signed in duplicate, schedule of reserves, and the report of Dr. A. G. Meindl upon the health and physical characteristics of the Indians.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

SAMUEL STEWART,

DANIEL G. MACMARTIN,

Treaty Commissioners.

SCHEDULE OF RESERVES—TREATY No. 9.

OSNABURG.

In the province of Ontario, beginning at the western entrance of the Albany river running westward a distance estimated at four miles as far as the point known as 'Sand Point' at the eastern entrance of Pedlar's Path bay, following the shore of this point southwards and around it and across the narrow entrance of the bay to a point on the eastern shore of the outlet of Paukumjeesenane-seepee, thence due south; to comprise an area of twenty square miles.

In the Northwest Territories, beginning at a point in the centre of the foot of the first small bay west of the Hudson's Bay Company's post, thence west a frontage of ten miles and north a sufficient distance to give a total area of fifty-three square miles.

FORT HOPE.

In the Northwest Territories, beginning at Kitchensagi on the north shore of Lake Eabamet extending eastward along the shore of the lake ten miles, lines to be run at right angles from these points to contain sufficient land to provide one square mile for each family of five, upon the ascertained population of the band.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

MARTEN FALLS.

In the Northwest Territories, on the Albany river, beginning at a point one-quarter of a mile below the foot of the rapid known as Marten Falls down stream a distance of six miles and of sufficient depth to give an area of thirty square miles.

ENGLISH RIVER.

In the province of Ontario, beginning at a point on the Kenogami or English river, three miles below the Hudson's Bay Company's post, known as English River post, on the east side of the river, thence down stream two miles and with sufficient depth to give an area of twelve square miles.

PORT ALBANY.

In the Northwest Territories, beginning at the point where the North river flows out of the main stream of the Albany, thence north on the west side of the North river a distance of ten miles and of sufficient depth to give an area of one hundred and forty square miles.

MOOSE FACTORY.

In the province of Ontario, beginning at a point on the east shore of Moose river at South Bluff creek, thence south six miles on the east shore of French river, and of sufficient depth to give an area of sixty-six square miles.

NEW POST.

In the province of Ontario, beginning at a point one mile south of the northeast end of the eastern arm of the lake known as Taquahtagama, or Big lake, situated about eight miles inland south from New Post on the Abitibi river, thence in a northerly direction about four miles, and of sufficient depth in an easterly direction to give an area of eight square miles.

The reserves are granted with the understanding that connections may be made for settlers' roads wherever required.

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,
SAMUEL STEWART,
DANIEL G. MACMARTIN,
Treaty Commissioners.

OTTAWA, September 2, 1905.

The Honourable

The Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—As medical attendant to the Indians with commission of Treaty 9, I beg to submit this report.

Having obtained a supply of medicines and instruments necessary for emergencies and general surgical purposes, I visited the following bands of Indians:—

1. Osnaburg.
2. Fort Hope.
3. Marten Falls.
4. Albany.
5. Moose Factory.
6. New Post.
7. Abitibi.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

On arrival at an encampment with my interpreter, inquiry was made and attention immediately given to those who were so ill as to be confined to tents. Afterwards a 'surgery' was equipped, where the Indians came with their families for medical examination, treatment and vaccination.

In this region the adult Indian is far below the average size and weight of the white man. He is of a spare type, about 5 feet 7 inches, and weighs 125 pounds. Muscles and bones undeveloped; stature stooping, with a long, narrow, thin chest. The appearance of the face is expressive of a lack of energy and sluggishness. The forehead is broad and prominent, the eyes sunken, the nose large, lips full, and the lower jaw heavy and thick. The hair is black and of strong growth. Intelligence and reasoning powers of a low state. However, a few exceptional, sturdy specimens of man were met with.

The children to six years of age show an abundance of subcutaneous fat, are well developed and very healthy. This condition no doubt is due to their extra natural food supply, the mothers nursing every child to six.

From 6 to 15 lack of development is noticed; the death-rate is high, tuberculosis and infectious diseases acting acutely. From 15 to 25 same conditions exist, except diseases are better resisted and become more chronic. Of the large number in families (average about 13) only one-third reach adult life.

Throughout the journey tuberculosis and dyspeptic derangements are found to be prevalent. Overlooking intermarriage and heredity, the chief causes are due to aborigines being vulnerable to contagious diseases, and to their mode and means of living. Although apparently remaining in pure, fresh air, they are very lacking in cleanliness, overcrowded in wigwams or tents, poorly clothed and exposed to wet and cold. Excepting the small amount of provisions obtained from the fur-traders, they are wholly dependent on fish and game as a food-supply. In a territory where both these are so variable, it is almost a constant state of semi-starvation or overfeeding. These irregularities lead to malnutrition, hence there is very little resisting power, which leaves them an open prey to all the contagious diseases. These conditions in the very worst aspect occur among the inland Indians, of the Albany waters, where they have very little chance to come in contact or imitate the white man, and the missionaries have practically just commenced their valuable work among these bands. Besides spiritual teachings, hygienic principles are energetically taught and readily put into practice; the result is obvious among those on James bay coast and on the Abitibi waters, where years of missionary labour and schools show a much better developed, both intellectual and physical, man. For the welfare of the Indians everything should be done to aid and encourage these good men in their noble efforts.

Including several minor symptomatic and nervous ailments, the following is a 'list of conditions' present, and the cases in which medicine and treatment were given at:

1. Osnaburg—

Ojibeways.—Never had any medical help, the whole band in very unhealthy condition. Tuberculosis actively present in 65 per cent.

Acute ulcerative endocarditis..	1
Cholera infantum..	17
Meningitis, T.B.C..	1
Chlorosis..	12
Otitis media..	2
Cataract..	4
1. Scabies	} The whole band.
2. Pediculi	
Impetigo contagiosa..	30
Teeth extracted..	12
Vaccinated..	107
Lacerated wound of hand.	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

2. Fort Hope—

Tuberculosis.	35 per cent.
Scurvy.	1
Hernia.	1
Chlorosis.	5
Peritonitis acute.	1
Cholera infantum.	5
Taenia.	28
Ulcerative stomatitis.	1
Erysipelas.	1
Herpes zoster.	2
Teeth extracted.	17
Vaccinated.	201
Removed a dermoid cyst from face.	

3. Marten Falls—

Tuberculosis.	45 per cent.
Peritonitis acute.	1
Otitis media.	1
Taenia.	3
Epilepsy.	1
Dysentery.	5
Prolapsus ani.	2
Vaccinated.	47
Teeth extracted.	3
Aspirated a pleurisy.	

4. Albany—

Here the sick are attended to by four Grey Nuns, graduate nurses of Ottawa General Hospital. There are two large airy wards for patients in the convent. A supply of drugs on hand, which are liberally dispensed, not only to the coast Indians, but to the inlanders from Fort Hope and Marten Falls, who come down the river for Hudson's Bay Company's supplies.

Tuberculosis.	20 per cent.
Ascites.	1
Pneumonia.	1
Otitis media.	2
Iritis.	1
Gonorrhea.	3
Taenia.	13
Synovitis elbow.	1
Teeth extracted.	20
Vaccinated.	268
Removed one finger on account of septic infection.	
Removed tuberculous fluid from abdomen, 2.	

5. Moose Factory—

Previously to five years ago several physicians had practised here, I found about 40 per cent of all the children vaccinated. The English Church mission has a neatly equipped hospital, with Miss Johnston, a very competent nurse in charge. There is ample room for 7 patients. Both this hospital and the one at Albany deserve great credit as to the state of health among the Indians. During the recent epidemics of grippe and measles, the death-rate was practically reduced to nil as a result of the splendid assistance rendered by these institutions.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Tuberculosis.	20 per cent.
Stomatitis.	1
Taenia.	11
Meningitis.	1
Epilepsy.	1
Scurvy.	1
Circumcision.	1
Infected hand.	1
Ecthyma.	1
Herpes.	1
Proplapsus Ani.	3
Teeth extracted.	17
Vaccinated.	146

6. New Post—

Small band well developed and comparatively healthy.	
Tuberculosis.	10 per cent.
Synovitis.	1
Impetigo.	5
Vaccinated.	23
Teeth extracted.	3

7. Abitibi—

Tuberculosis.	10 per cent.
Epilepsy.	1
Hernia.	1
Synovitis.	1
Infected arm.	1
Vaccinated.	98
Teeth extracted.	9

Tuberculosis was found in various tissues, especially in the lungs, serous membranes, lymphatic glands, bones and skin. The chronic ulcerative and fibroid types of infection in the lungs were the most common forms.

After a very close inquiry and observation I am glad to report an almost total absence of venereal disease in any form. Another very striking feature was the variety of rheumatism or its consequences.

In conclusion as to the future good health of these Indians may I add a few suggestions. There must be an improvement in their ways of living. Hygienic principles (cooking, regularity in food, clothing, ventilation, &c., &c.) shown and taught will necessarily show marvellous results. This can best be accomplished by the opening of schools or through the missionaries.

Finally, to alleviate the present sufferers, considerable medical assistance can be rendered by keeping a good supply of medicines with the nurses at Albany and Moose Factory.

Yours obediently,

A. G. MEINDL.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

JAMES' BAY TREATY—TREATY No. 9.

OTTAWA, October 5, 1906.

The Honourable

The Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The operations of the Treaty 9 commission during last season ceased at Abitibi, as owing to the absence of the most influential Indians interested in the proposed negotiations it was found impossible to complete the business at that point. In addition to the Abitibi Indians there also remained a number comprising probably a third of the whole population of the treaty situated at various Hudson's Bay Company's posts, north of the height of land, and scattered along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway as far west as Heron Bay.

Accordingly, to meet and conclude negotiations with these Indians, the commissioners left Ottawa on May 22. Some changes in the party had of necessity to be made. Mr. T. C. Rae, who last year had charge of transportation, was unable to accompany the commission. In his place Mr. Pelham Edgar, of Toronto, who acted as secretary, was added to the party. The services of Mr. J. L. Vanasse, Dominion police constable, were alone retained, as, owing to promotion, Mr. Parkinson could not be detailed for the work. With these exceptions the personnel of the party was the same as last year.

The route to Fort Abitibi from Mattawa, which latter place was left on the morning of May 23, was by the Canadian Pacific railway to Timiskaming, thence by boat to New Liskeard and North Timiskaming. A portage of 17 miles had next to be encountered before reaching Quinze lake, the starting point by canoe for Fort Abitibi.

Arrangements were completed on the morning of May 29 for departure, but a violent wind-storm prevented our starting. Through the kindness of Mr. McCaig, foreman for Mr. R. H. Klock, we were able to leave at one o'clock in the afternoon by 'alligator' boat *Trudel*, for The Barrier, 10 miles distant, the first portage north of our starting point. Here we were obliged to camp, as the river was blocked for a considerable distance by a 'drive' of logs.

At half-past nine on the morning of the 30th the 'drive' was all through, and we were able to leave for the post, which was reached at three in the afternoon of June 4.

A majority of the Indians had arrived, but there were a number reported to be on the way who were expected within a day or two. It was thought advisable to wait for them, the interval being utilized by the commissioners in preparing the pay-lists, and by the doctor in giving medical advice to those requiring it.

On June 7, the looked-for Indians having arrived, a meeting was called for the afternoon of that day. Some difficulty was anticipated in negotiating the treaty at Abitibi owing to the peculiar position of the Indians who trade at that post. The post is situated a few miles within the province of Quebec, and the majority of the Indians who trade there belong to that province. It was natural for the Indians to conclude that, as it was the Dominion government and not the provincial government that was negotiating the treaty, no distinction would be made between those hunting in Ontario and those hunting in Quebec. The commissioners had, however, to state that they had no authority to treat with the Quebec Indians, and that the conference in regard to the treaty could only be held with those whose hunting grounds are in the province of Ontario. The Quebec Indians were, however, given to understand that a conference would be held with them later, and that upon their signifying where they

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

desired to have a reserve set apart for them, the government would undertake to secure, if possible, the land required by them at the place designated.

The policy of the province of Ontario has differed very widely from that of Quebec in the matter of the lands occupied by the Indians.

In Ontario, formerly Upper Canada, the rule laid down by the British government from the earliest occupancy of the country has been followed, which recognizes the title of the Indians to the lands occupied by them as their hunting grounds, and their right to compensation for such portions as have from time to time been surrendered by them. In addition to an annual payment in perpetuity, care has also been taken to set apart reservations for the exclusive use of the Indians, of sufficient extent to meet their present and future requirements.

Quebec, formerly Lower Canada, on the other hand, has followed the French policy, which did not admit the claims of the Indians to the lands in the province, but they were held to be the property of the Crown by right of discovery and conquest. Surrenders have not, therefore, been taken from the Indians by the Crown of the lands occupied by them.

The reserves occupied by the Indians within the province of Quebec are those granted by private individuals, or lands granted to religious corporations in trust for certain bands. In addition, land to the extent of 230,000 acres was set apart and appropriated in different parts of Lower Canada under 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 106, for the benefit of different tribes.

Several reserves have also been purchased by the Federal government for certain bands desiring to locate in the districts where the purchases were made.

The conference with the Ontario Indians proved to be highly satisfactory. When the terms of the treaty were fully explained to them through Mr. George Drever, who has a mastery of several Indian dialects, Louis McDougall, jr., one of the principal men of the band, stated that they were satisfied with the conditions offered and were willing to faithfully carry out the provisions of the treaty. They would also rely upon the government keeping its promises to them. The band hoped that the reserve to be set apart for them would include as great an extent of lake frontage as possible. The other Indians being asked whether they were all of like mind with the spokesman in regard to the treaty, replied that they were, and that they were willing that representatives of the band should sign for them at once. The treaty was accordingly signed by the commissioners and representative Indians, as well as by several witnesses who were present at the conference.

In the forenoon of June 8, payments of annuities were made with great care, in order that only those Indians whose hunting grounds are in Ontario should have their names placed on the list. The commissioners are satisfied that in the performance of this duty they were successful.

In the afternoon an election of a chief and councillors was held, which resulted in Louis McDougall, jr., being chosen as chief and Michel Penatouche and Andrew McDougall as councillors.

A conference was also held with representative Indians regarding the reserves desired by the band. The conclusion arrived at will be seen by reference to the schedule of reserves attached. After due deliberation the Quebec Indians decided upon the location of their reserve.

The usual feast was held, at which the presentation of a flag and a copy of the treaty took place.

The commissioners and the medical officer having concluded their duties, we left on the morning of June 19 for Quinze lake, which place was reached on the evening of the 12th.

On the morning of the 13th the long and difficult portage between Quinze lake and North Timiskaming was crossed, and at the latter place the boat was taken for Haileybury. Latchford was reached by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway on the afternoon of the 14th. The crew, consisting of five men from Temagami and a

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

number of Indians from Matachewan post, including Michel Baptiste, who was afterwards elected chief, assembled late in the afternoon, and on the morning of the 15th we left by way of Montreal river for Matachewan. The post at Matachewan was reached on the afternoon of June 19, after a difficult journey owing to the numerous rapids in the river and the height of the water. Matachewan is beautifully situated at a point on the Montreal river upon high ground; the lofty shores of the stream are thickly wooded.

A conference was held with the Indians on the afternoon of the 20th. As usual, the terms of the treaty were fully explained, and an opportunity given the Indians to ask any questions regarding any matter on which further information was desired. Michel Baptiste, on behalf of the Indians, said that the terms of the treaty were very satisfactory to them, and that they were ready to have representatives of the band sign at once. The treaty was therefore signed and witnessed with all due formality.

Payments were made on the 21st to the 79 Indians. The election for a chief resulted in Michel Baptiste being chosen for that position, and at the feast in the evening he was presented with a flag and a copy of the treaty.

The location of the reserve desired by the Indians received careful consideration, and no objection can, it is thought, be taken to the site finally decided upon.

Arrangements had been made for leaving Matachewan early in the morning of the 23rd, but a heavy rain-storm prevented our doing so before half-past four in the afternoon.

The return trip was made by way of Montreal river, Lady Evelyn lake and Lake Temagami to Temagami station. From the latter place we proceeded by train to Biscotasing, our point of departure both for Fort Mattagami and Flying Post. At Biscotasing we also expected to meet a number of Indians belonging to Treaty 9, who reside in the vicinity of that place during the summer months.

Biscotasing was reached at twenty minutes past four on the afternoon of Saturday, June 30, and the commissioners were obliged to remain there awaiting the men from Mattagami who were to bring them by canoe to that place, and who did not arrive until the evening of July 3.

We left for Mattagami on the morning of July 4. The Fort was reached about ten on the morning of July 7, when a cordial welcome was given us by Mr. Joseph Miller, who is in charge of that post. We also met at the post Dr. W. Goldie and his brother, of Toronto, who were spending their holidays at that place. Dr. W. Goldie had been giving the Indians free medical attendance as far as the medicine he had with him permitted, and he also offered his services in association with Dr. Meindl during our stay at the post. Here we also met Mr. Kenneth G. Ross, chief forest ranger for the district, and several of his assistants, who had come to the post owing to the Indians employed by them desiring to be present at the treaty.

The Indians treated with at Mattagami were well dressed, and appeared to be living comfortably. A degree of unusual cleanliness was to be observed in their surroundings and habits. They gave a cheerful hearing to the terms of the proposed treaty, which was fully explained to them through Mr. Miller, who acted as interpreter. They, like the other Indians visited, were given an opportunity to ask any questions or to make any remarks they might desire with reference to the propositions made to them.

The Indians held a short conversation among themselves, and then announced through Joseph Shemaket, one of their number, that they were fully satisfied with the terms of the treaty, and were prepared to have it signed by representatives of the band. The treaty was, therefore, at once signed and witnessed. Payments were begun and concluded in the afternoon, and preparations made for the feast. An election for chief was also held, resulting in Andrew Luke being chosen for that position, to whom a flag and a copy of the treaty were presented in the presence of the band.

It is considered by the commissioners that the reserve selected, as shown by the schedule of reserves, should meet with approval.

Mattagami was left on the morning of July 9, and Biscotasing reached on the evening of the 11th. The party left on the afternoon of the 12th for Flying Post and arrived there about eleven on the morning of the 15th (Sunday). The Indians at Flying Post, although small of stature, are lively and energetic, and the journey from Biscotasing to Flying Post and return was rendered enjoyable by the cheerfulness with which they undertook all tasks, and the quickness with which they accomplished the journey. The Indians were assembled on the morning of the 16th, and the terms of the treaty were fully explained through Mr. A. J. McLeod, Hudson's Bay officer, who acted as interpreter. Isaac, one of the leading Indians, speaking for the band, said that they thankfully accepted the benefits offered by the treaty and were willing to observe its provisions. The treaty was, therefore, duly signed and witnessed. The Indians also signified their desire regarding the position of the reserve to be allotted to them, and their choice, as indicated in the schedule, is recommended for approval. Albert Black Ice was unanimously elected as chief of the band, and at the feast which was held in the evening, the usual presentation of a flag and a copy of the treaty was made. The return journey to Biscotasing was begun on the morning of July 17, and that place was reached on the afternoon of the 19th. On the morning of the 20th payments were made to the Indians of Flying Post and Mattagami residing at Biscotasing.

The work of the commission was facilitated by the assistance of Mr. J. E. T. Armstrong, who is in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's store at that place, and who is thoroughly familiar with the Indians. The considerable Indian population at this point is made up of stragglers from the Spanish River band of the Robinson treaty, and from Flying Post and Mattagami. They make their living by acting as guides and canoeists for sportsmen, and occasionally work in the mills. Their children have the advantage of attendance at a day school to which the department has been able to give some financial assistance, and also the benefit of mingling on terms of educational equality with white children.

We left for Chapleau about a quarter-past four in the afternoon, and arrived about seven in the evening. Here we were met by the Right Rev. Geo. Holmes, Bishop of Moosonee, and Rev. C. Banting, who aided us in every way possible in the discharge of our duties at Chapleau. Mr. J. M. Austin, who has had long experience with the Indians of that place, also gave us valuable assistance.

It was not necessary to make treaty with the Indians of Chapleau, as they belong to bands residing at Moose Factory, English River, and other points where treaty had already been made. They were, however, recognized as members of the bands to which they belong, and were paid the gratuity due them, after being informed as to what the acceptance of the money by them involved.

Reference to the schedule of reserves will show that small areas are recommended for the Ojibeways and Crees at this point. Large reserves having been set apart for the bands to which they belong at other points in the province, it is only thought advisable and necessary to give them a sufficient area upon which to build their small houses and cultivate garden plots. The Ojibeway reserve is contiguous to the land purchased by the Robinson treaty Indians, which has already been considerably improved.

Payments having been completed at Chapleau, the party left on the evening of the 22nd for Missinaibi and arrived at that station at eight in the evening. This place is of considerable local importance as being the point of departure of one of the main routes to Moose Factory and James bay by way of Missinaibi river. There is also direct water communication with Michipicoten on Lake Superior.

Bishop Holmes, with Rev. Mr. Ovens and his wife and two lady missionaries, who had expected to accompany us as far as New Brunswick House, on their way to

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Moose Factory, arrived at Missinaibi on the morning of July 23. Their crew had, however, been awaiting them for several days and they were, therefore, able to leave at once for their destinations. Our crew, with a canoe from New Brunswick House, did not reach Missinaibi until the evening of the 23rd, and our departure was thus delayed until the morning of the 24th.

New Brunswick House was reached on the afternoon of the 25th, where we found the bishop and his party, who had only arrived a few hours before us. This post is situated at the northern end of the beautiful Missinaibi lake, and the outlook from the post is delightful.

The Indians were assembled in the evening, and the terms of the treaty explained to them. On being asked whether they had any questions to ask or any remarks to make, they replied, through Mr. J. G. Christie, Hudson's Bay Company's officer, that they were perfectly satisfied with what they were to receive under the treaty, and were willing to sign at once. The signatures of the commissioners and of five of the leading men were, therefore, affixed to the treaty, as well as that of six witnesses. Payments were made on the 25th to about 100 Indians. Alex. Peeketay was chosen by the Indians for the position of chief, and he was presented with a flag and a copy of the treaty at the feast held on the evening of the 26th. A conference regarding the reserve to be set apart was also held. The decision arrived at in regard to this matter will be seen by reference to the schedule attached.

Our duties, as well as those of the doctor, being concluded, we left on the morning of the 28th for Missinaibi, and arrived at that place on the afternoon of the 29th.

Payments were made on the 30th to 98 Moose Factory Indians who live at Missinaibi.

We left on the 31st for Heron Bay, our point of departure for Long Lake, and arrived at the former place at half-past twelve in the afternoon. Arrangements for canoes were not completed until the afternoon of the following day, so that it was not until a quarter to five that we were able to leave for the last post to be visited by us.

The route to Long Lake is at all times a rather difficult one, but was more than ordinarily so this season owing to the water in the Pic river being unusually low. The post was reached on the morning of the 8th. We were accompanied on this trip by Mr. H. A. Tremayne, District Inspector, Hudson's Bay Company, and his wife and young daughter.

A conference was held with the Indians on August 9, and their adhesion to treaty obtained. Peter Taylor, speaking for the Indians, said they were perfectly satisfied with the terms of the treaty, and much pleased that they were to receive annuity like their brethren of the Robinson Treaty, and also that they were to be granted land which they could feel was their own. Payments were made to 135 Indians. The question of a reserve was carefully gone into, and the commissioners have no hesitation in recommending the confirmation of the site chosen.

The Indians of Treaty 9 stated that they desired to have Newatchkigigswabe, the Robinson Treaty chief, recognized as their chief also, as he had been recognized by them in the past. This was agreed to, and at the feast held on the evening of August 9 the usual presentation of a flag and a copy of the treaty was made. At the conclusion of the feast the chief spoke, thanking the government for what had been done for the Indians of Long Lake. He said that the Indians who had been receiving annuity money for years were glad that their brethren were now placed on an equal footing with them. He hoped that provision would be made for their sick and destitute, as even in the best seasons the Indians found it to be very difficult to do more than make a living, and were able to do very little towards assisting one another. In reply, the chief was informed that the government was always ready to assist those actually requiring help, but that the Indians must rely as much as possible upon their own exertions for their support.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

The return journey was begun on the afternoon of August 10, and Heron Bay was reached on the evening of the 14th. At this place we concluded our duties in connection with the making of the treaty by paying English River Indians, now residing at Montizambert.

The commissioners have pleasure in referring to the evident desire of the Indians at all points visited to display their loyalty to the government, by the reception given to the commissioners, and also by their recognition of the benefits conferred upon them by the treaty.

We desire also to acknowledge the kind attention paid to us and the assistance given by the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Frères.

Nine hundred and fifteen Indians were paid at the points mentioned. Inspector J. G. Ramsden, who visited the Indians who joined treaty in the summer of 1905, paid 2,047. The population of the whole treaty may, therefore, be placed at 3,000 approximately.

Attached to this report will be found a copy of the treaty with signatures as completed, schedule of reserves, and Dr. Meindl's report.

We have, &c.,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

SAMUEL STEWART,

D. G. MACMARTIN,

Treaty Commissioners.

SCHEDULE OF RESERVES—TREATY No. 9, 1906.

ABITIBI.

In the province of Ontario, beginning at a point on the south shore of Abitibi lake, at the eastern boundary of the township of Milligan projected, then east following the lake shore to the outlet of Kaquaquakechewaig (Current-running-both-ways) creek, and of sufficient depth between the said creek and the eastern boundaries of the townships of Milligan and McCool to give an area of thirty square miles.

MATACHEWAN.

In the province of Ontario, inland and north from Fort Matachewan, beginning at the creek connecting a small lagoon with the northwest shore of Turtle lake, thence south on the west shore of said lake a sufficient distance to give an area of sixteen square miles.

MATTAGAMI.

In the province of Ontario, on the west side of Mattagami lake. Three-quarters of a mile north of a point opposite the Hudson's Bay Company's post, thence north following the lake front a distance of four miles, and of sufficient depth to give an area of twenty square miles.

FLYING POST.

In the province of Ontario, commencing at a point half a mile south of Six-mile rapids, on the east side of Ground Hog river, thence south a distance of four miles, and of sufficient depth to give an area of twenty-three square miles.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

OJIBEWAYS—CHAPLEAU.

In the province of Ontario, one hundred and sixty acres abutting and south of the reserve sold to the Robinson Treaty Indians, one mile below the town of Chapleau.

MOOSE FACTORY CREEES—CHAPLEAU.

In the province of Ontario, one hundred and sixty acres fronting Kerebesquashesing river.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE.

In the province of Ontario, beginning at the entrance to an unnamed creek on the west shore of Missinaibi river, about half a mile southwest of the Hudson's Bay Company's post, thence north four miles, and of sufficient depth to give an area of twenty-seven square miles.

LONG LAKE.

In the province of Ontario, beginning at a point where the 'Suicide' or Little Albany river enters Long lake, thence in a southerly direction four miles, following the lake frontage, of a sufficient depth to give an area of twenty-seven square miles.

The reserves are granted with the understanding that connections may be made for settlers' roads wherever required.

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

S. STEWART,

D. GEO. MACMARTIN,

Treaty Commissioners.

OTTAWA, August 20, 1906.

The Honourable

The Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—This year in completing Treaty 9, I again accompanied the commission as medical attendant to the Indians. My work was done in a similar manner to last year, and I dealt with the following bands:—

1. Abitibi. 2. Matachewan. 3. Mattagami. 4. Flying Post. 5. New Brunswick House. 6. Long Lake.

Even though these Indians are near civilization, the type of man and mode of living is practically the same as we met in 1905.

The following conditions were noted:—

ABITIBI.

These Indians are comparatively well nourished and fairly healthy. Plenty of food (game and fish) is easily obtained. Tuberculosis not so very active. The sick are occasionally fortunate enough to have aid from physicians who attend the engineers at present locating the Transcontinental railway.

Tuberculosis	10 per cent.
Rickets	2 cases.
Epilepsy	1
Peritonitis (T. B. C. aspirated)	1

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Cataract	7
Impetigo	21
Anaemia (Ochlorosis)	18
Eczema	2
Hæmoptysis	1
Otitis media	5
Teeth extracted	8
Vaccinated	47
Circumcision and drained psoas abcess.	

MATACHEWAN.

In case of accident or illness necessitating urgent treatment the post is within three days' canoeing from the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway.

Tuberculosis active	10 per cent.
Hydrated cyst of liver (aspirated)	1 cases.
Eczema	2
Chlorosis	11
Metritis	1
Palmar abcess (drained)	1
Cataract	3
Rheumatism	1
Tonsils removed	1
Teeth extracted	10
Vaccinated	27

MATTAGAMI.

Personal cleanliness and care of tents well observed. Conditions undoubtedly due to valuable work of Dr. Goldie, who had been spending a few months' holiday in this section. He was very charitable during his stay, and kind enough to take a case of tuberculosis of wrist and ankle for treatment to the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto.

Tuberculosis	15 per cent.
Chlorosis	16 cases.
Cataract	6
Pelvis cellulitis	1
Selerosis	1
Otitis media	3
Dysentery	2
Rickets	1
Eczema	2
Endocarditis chronic	1
Teeth extracted	7
Vaccinated	28

FLYING POST.

These Indians and those of Mattagami are only a few days' travel from Biscotasing on the Canadian Pacific railway, where a goodly number spend the summer. Here two cases of gonorrhœa came under my notice.

Tuberculosis	15 per cent.
Gastric ulcer	1
Ascites (T. B. C. aspirated)	2
Aneurism	1

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Poliomyelitis ant.	1
Cataract.	3
Iritis.	1
Cholera infantum.	8
Otitis media.	3
Rickets.	2
Epistaxis.	1
Vaccinated.	39
Teeth extracted.	12

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE.

A few years ago a virulent form of measles was epidemic. The death-rate was high, depriving the band of nearly one-quarter of its adult men. During our stay a young adult male died from consumption.

Tuberculosis.	15 per cent.
Chlorosis.	19 cases.
Otitis media.	3
Conjunctivitis.	15
Influenza.	5
Carbunculus (transfixed, &c.).	2
Erysipelas.	1
Eczema.	3
Congenital dislocation (hip).	1
Chorea.	1
Taenia.	2
Cataract.	2
Excised phalanx.	1
Vaccinated.	35

A woman, thirty-eight years of age, laid up with a fracture of left hip for over two years, if removed to an hospital where properly treated, the limb can be rendered useful, and the patient able to get about.

LONG LAKE.

Tuberculosis.	15 per cent.
Meningitis (T.B.C.).	1 case.
Chlorosis.	28
Scurvy.	1
Cystitis and orehitis (gonorrhreal).	1
Vesical calculus.	1
Cholera infantum.	18
Otitis media.	13
Peritonitis (T.B.C. laparotomy).	1
Mammary abcess (drained).	1
Cataract.	5
Vaccinated.	67

Living near the lines of railway and owing to the recent ingress of surveyors, prospectors and fire-rangers into this region, these Indians come into frequent contact with white men, so ample preparation was made to deal with a large number of venereal cases. I made a most careful search, and can again this year report an almost total absence.

From mode of living and exposure one would expect to find a fair proportion were afflicted with rheumatic fever. A marked absence of this disease or complications was observed. Tuberculosis was generally prevalent, and I can safely state that nearly all these Indians have been or are victims. The disease attacks all tissues, and as a rule

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

is chronic. The resistance is an extremely well marked feature, for example, I examined numbers of squaws with lungs fibroid or large cavitation, denoting the existence of tuberculosis for nearly twenty years, who during that time had given birth to ten or twelve children, and now are still more or less actively engaged in their daily duties. Such powers of resistance are marvellous. To fight the disease successfully at present is a difficult problem; to stamp it out in this generation an impossibility. However, a great deal of assistance can be rendered and a lot of suffering alleviated, especially in those cases where the lymphatic glands, bones, joints and serous membranes are affected. A long step in this direction could be taken when the schools on the various reserves are opened, by introducing teachers who have had a thorough course in nursing at one of our well established schools. Hygienic principles would be taught and under such professional guidance put into good practice. This alone would inevitably lead to a total eradication. Often lesions are healed or quiescent, and as already stated, the personal resistance is good, hence, if properly fed, housed and protected, there should be a vast improvement. A nurse could administer to the sick, do surgical dressings, &c. During the short annual visit, the physician would be able to do such minor but important operations as removal of infected glands, clean out tuberculosis cavities, &c., after his departure the dressings and convalescence could be well attended to by the nurse, years of ill health and another source of infection avoided.

Yours obediently,

A. G. MEINDL.

THE JAMES BAY TREATY.

TREATY NO. 9.

ARTICLES OF A TREATY made and concluded at the several dates mentioned therein, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, between His Most Gracious Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, by His Commissioners, Duncan Campbell Scott, of Ottawa, Ontario, Esquire, and Samuel Stewart, of Ottawa, Ontario, Esquire; and Daniel George MacMartin, of Perth, Ontario, Esquire, representing the province of Ontario, of the one part; and the Ojibeway, Cree and other Indians, inhabitants of the territory within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their chiefs and headmen hereunto subscribed, of the other part:—

Whereas, the Indians inhabiting the territory hereinafter defined have been convened to meet a commission representing His Majesty's government of the Dominion of Canada at certain places in the said territory in this present year of 1905, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to His Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part, and the said Indians of the other.

And whereas, the said Indians have been notified and informed by His Majesty's said commission that it is His desire to open for settlement, immigration, trade, travel, mining, lumbering, and such other purposes as to His Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country, bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of His Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a treaty and arrange with them, so that there may be peace and good-will between them and His Majesty's other subjects, and that His Indian people may know and be assured of what allowances they are to count upon and receive from His Majesty's bounty and benevolence.

And whereas, the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in council at the respective points named hereunder, and being requested by His Majesty's commissioners to name certain chiefs and headmen who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations and sign any treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to His Majesty for the faithful performance by their respective bands of such obligations as shall be assumed by them, the said Indians have therefore

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

acknowledged for that purpose the several chiefs and headmen who have subscribed hereto.

And whereas, the said commissioners have proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the Ojibeway, Cree and other Indians, inhabiting the district hereinafter defined and described, and the same has been agreed upon, and concluded by the respective bands at the dates mentioned hereunder, the said Indians do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to the government of the Dominion of Canada, for His Majesty the King and His successors for ever, all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever, to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say: That portion or tract of land lying and being in the province of Ontario, bounded on the south by the height of land and the northern boundaries of the territory ceded by the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850, and the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850, and bounded on the east and north by the boundaries of the said province of Ontario as defined by law, and on the west by a part of the eastern boundary of the territory ceded by the Northwest Angle Treaty No. 3; the said land containing an area of ninety thousand square miles, more or less.

And also, the said Indian rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, the District of Keewatin, or in any other portion of the Dominion of Canada.

To have and to hold the same to His Majesty the King and His successors for ever.

And His Majesty the King hereby agrees with the said Indians that they shall have right to pursue their usual vocations of hunting, trapping and fishing throughout the tract surrendered as heretofore described, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by the government of the country, acting under the authority of His Majesty, and saving and excepting such tracts as may be required or taken up from time to time for settlement, mining, lumbering, trading or other purposes.

And His Majesty the King hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside reserves for each band, the same not to exceed in all one square mile for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger and smaller families; and the location of the said reserves having been arranged between His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen, as described in the schedule of reserves hereto attached, the boundaries thereof to be hereafter surveyed and defined, the said reserves when confirmed shall be held and administered by His Majesty for the benefit of the Indians free of all claims, liens, or trusts by Ontario.

Provided, however, that His Majesty reserves the right to deal with any settlers within the bounds of any lands reserved for any band as He may see fit; and also that the aforesaid reserves of land, or any interest therein, may be sold or otherwise disposed of by His Majesty's government for the use and benefit of the said Indians entitled thereto, with their consent first had and obtained; but in no wise shall the said Indians, or any of them, be entitled to sell or otherwise alienate any of the lands allotted to them as reserves.

It is further agreed between His said Majesty and His Indian subjects that such portions of the reserves and lands above indicated as may at any time be required for public works, buildings, railways, or roads of whatsoever nature may be appropriated for that purpose by His Majesty's government of the Dominion of Canada, due compensation being made to the Indians for the value of any improvements thereon, and an equivalent in land, money or other consideration for the area of the reserve so appropriated.

And with a view to show the satisfaction of His Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of His Indians, and in extinguishment of all their past claims, He hereby, through His commissioners, agrees to make each Indian a present of eight dollars in cash.

His Majesty also agrees that next year, and annually afterwards for ever, He will cause to be paid to the said Indians in cash, at suitable places and dates, of which

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

the said Indians shall be duly notified, four dollars, the same, unless there be some exceptional reason, to be paid only to the heads of families for those belonging thereto.

Further, His Majesty agrees that each chief, after signing the treaty, shall receive a suitable flag and a copy of this treaty to be for the use of his band.

Further, His Majesty agrees to pay such salaries of teachers to instruct the children of said Indians, and also to provide such school buildings and educational equipment as may seem advisable to His Majesty's government of Canada.

And the undersigned Ojibeway, Cree and other chiefs and headmen, on their own behalf and on behalf of all the Indians whom they represent, do hereby solemnly promise and engage to strictly observe this treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good and loyal subjects of His Majesty the King.

They promise and engage that they will, in all respects, obey and abide by the law; that they will maintain peace between each other and between themselves and other tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of His Majesty's subjects, whether Indians, half-breeds or whites, this year inhabiting and hereafter to inhabit any part of the said ceded territory; and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitant of such ceded tract, or of any other district or country, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tract, or any part thereof, and that they will assist the officers of His Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian offending against the stipulations of this treaty, or infringing the law in force in the country so ceded.

And it is further understood that this treaty is made and entered into subject to an agreement dated the third day of July, nineteen hundred and five, between the Dominion of Canada and Province of Ontario, which is hereto attached.

In witness whereof, His Majesty's said commissioners and the said chiefs and headmen have hereunto set their hands at the places and times set forth in the year herein first above written.

Signed at Osnaburg on the twelfth day of July, 1905, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE, C.T.,
Hudson's Bay Co.

ALEX. GEORGE MENIDL, M.D.

JABEZ WILLIAMS, Clerk, H. B. Co.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.

SAMUEL STEWART.

DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.

his

MISSABAY X

mark

his

THOMAS X MISSABAY.

mark

his

GEORGE X WAHWAASHKUNG.

mark

his

KWIASH X

mark

his

NAHOKEESIC X

mark

his

OOMBASH X

mark

his

DAVID X SKUNK.

mark

his

JOHN X SKUNK.

mark

his

THOMAS X PANACHEESE.

mark

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Signed at Fort Hope on the nineteenth day of July, 1905, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

F. X. FAFARD, O.M.I.
THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE.
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.
CHAS. H. M. GORDON, H. B. Co.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
SAMUEL STEWART.
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
his
YESNO, x
mark
his
GEORGE x NAMAY.
mark
his
WENANGASIE x DRAKE.
mark
his
GEORGE x QUISEES.
mark
his
KATCHANG, x
mark
his
MOONIAS, x
mark
his
JOE x GOODWIN.
mark
his
ABRAHAM x ATLOOKAN.
mark
his
HARRY x OOSKINEEGISH.
mark
his
NOAH x NESHINAPAIS.
mark
his
JOHN A. x ASHPANAQUESHKUM.
mark
his
JACOB x RABBIT.
mark

Signed at Marten Falls on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1905, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chief and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE, C. T., H. B. Co.
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.
SAMUEL ISERHOFF.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
SAMUEL STEWART.
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
his
WILLIAM x WHITEHEAD.
mark
his
WILLIAM x COASTER.
mark
his
DAVID x KNAPAYSWET.
mark
his
OSTAMAS x LONG TOM.
mark
his
WILLIAM x WEE JACK.
mark

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

i

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Signed at Fort Albany on the third day of August, 1905, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE, C. T., H.B.Co.	DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
A. W. PATTERSON.	SAMUEL STEWART.
G. W. COCHRAM.	DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.	his
JOSEPHA PATTERSON.	CHARLIE x STEPHEN.
MINNIE COCKRAM.	mark
	his
	PATRICK x STEPHEN.
	mark
	his
	DAVID GEO. x WYNNE.
	mark
	his
	ANDREW x WESLEY.
	mark
	his
	JACOB x TAHTAIL.
	mark
	his
	JOHN x WESLEY.
	mark
	his
	XAVIER x BIRD.
	mark
	his
	PETER x SACKANEY.
	mark
	his
	W.M. x GOODWIN.
	mark
	his
	SAML. x SCOTT.
	mark

Signed at Moose Factory on the ninth day of August, 1905, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

GEORGE MOOSONEE.	DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE, C. T., H.B.Co.	SAMUEL STEWART.
JOHN GEORGE MOWAT, H. B. Co.	DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
THOMAS BIRD HOLLAND, B.A.	his
JAMES PARKINSON.	SIMON SMALLBOY, x
	mark
	his
	GEORGE TAPPASE, x
	mark
	HENRY SAILOR—Signed in Cree syllabic.
JOHN NAKOGEE	" "
JOHN DICK	" "
SIMON QUATCHEWAN	" "
JOHN JEFFRIES	" "
FRED. MARK	" "
	his
	HENRY UTAPPE, x
	mark
	his
	SIMON CHEENA, x
	mark

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Signed at Mattagami on the seventh day of July, 1906, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

JOS. MILLER.
PELHAM EDGAR.
A. M. C. BANTING.
KENNETH ROSS.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.

SAMUEL STEWART.

DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.

his

ANDREW X LUKE.

mark

JOSEPH SHEMEKET—Signed in syllabic characters.

THOMAS CHICKEN—Signed in syllabic characters.

JAMES NEVUE—Signed in syllabic characters.

Signed at Flying Post on the sixteenth day of July, 1906, by his Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

A. J. MCLEOD.
PELHAM EDGAR.
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.
JOSEPH LOUIS VANASSE.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.

SAMUEL STEWART.

DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.

ALBERT BLACK ICE—Signed in syllabic characters.

JOHN ISAAC—Signed in syllabic characters.

WILLIAM FROG " "

THOMAS FROG " "

Signed at New Brunswick House on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1906, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

GEORGE MOOSONEE.
JAMES G. CHRISTIE.
GRACE McTAVISH.
CLAUDE D. OVENS.
PELHAM EDGAR.
EDMUND MORRIS.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.

SAMUEL STEWART.

DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.

ALEX. PEEKETAY—Signed in syllabic characters.

his

Pootoosh, x

mark

his

PETER MITIGONABIE, x

mark

TOM NESHWABUN—Signed in syllabic characters.

JACOB WINDABAIE—Signed in syllabic characters.

Signed at Long Lake on the ninth day of August, 1906, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

H. A. TREMAYNE.
ISABELLA TREMAYNE.
P. GODCHERE.
PELHAM EDGAR.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.

SAMUEL STEWART.

DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.

KWAKIGIGICKWEANG—Signed in syllabic characters.

KENESWABE—Signed in syllabic characters.

MATAWAGAN " "

ODAGAMEA " "

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THIS AGREEMENT made on the third day of July, in the year of Our Lord, 1905, between

The Honourable Frank Oliver, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, on behalf of the government of Canada

Of the one part:

And

The Honourable Francis Cochrane, Minister of Lands and Mines of the province of Ontario, on behalf of the government of Ontario

On the other part.

Whereas, His Most Gracious Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland is about to negotiate a treaty with the Ojibeway and other Indians inhabitants of the territory within the limits hereinafter defined and described by their chiefs and headmen for the purpose of opening for settlement, immigration, trade, travel, mining and lumbering, and for such other purposes as to His Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and of obtaining the consent thereto of His Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and of arranging with them for the cession of the Indian rights, titles and privileges to be ceded, released, surrendered and yielded up to His Majesty the King and His successors for ever, so that there may be peace and good-will between them and His Majesty's other subjects, and that His Indian people may know and be assured of what allowances they are to count upon and receive from His Majesty's bounty and benevolence, which said territory may be described and defined as follows, that is to say, all that portion or tract of land lying and being in the province of Ontario, bounded on the south by the height of land and the northern boundaries of the territory ceded by the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850, and the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850, and bounded on the east and north by the boundaries of the said province of Ontario as defined by law, and on the west by a part of the eastern boundary of the territory ceded by the Northwest Angle Treaty No. 3; the said land containing an area of ninety thousand square miles, more or less, said treaty to release and surrender also all Indian rights and privileges whatsoever of the said Indians to all or any other lands wherever situated in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, or the district of Keewatin, or in any other portion of the Dominion of Canada.

And whereas, by the agreement made the 16th day of April, 1894, entered into between the government of the Dominion of Canada, represented by the Honourable T. Mayne Daly, and the government of the province of Ontario, represented by the Honourable John M. Gibson, in pursuance of the statute of Canada passed in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered five and intituled, 'An Act for the settlement of certain questions between the governments of Canada and Ontario respecting Indian lands,' and the statute of Ontario passed in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered three, and intituled, 'An Act for the settlement of certain questions between the governments of Canada and Ontario respecting Indian lands,' and by the sixth clause of the said agreement it is provided, 'That any future treaties with the Indians in respect of territory in Ontario to which they have not before the passing of the said statutes surrendered their claim aforesaid, shall be deemed to require the concurrence of the government of Ontario,' and by the said intended treaty it is signified and declared that His Majesty show his satisfaction with the behaviour and good conduct of His Indian subjects, and in extinguishment of all their past claims through His commissioners, will make to each Indian a present of eight dollars in cash, and will also next year and annually afterwards for ever cause to be paid to each of the said Indians in cash, at suitable places and dates, of which the said Indians shall be duly notified, the sum of four dollars, and that unless there be some exceptional reason, such sums will be paid only to heads of families for those belonging thereto.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

It is therefore agreed by and between the governments of Canada and of Ontario as aforesaid, as follows:—

That, subject to the provisions contained in the hereinbefore recited agreement of 16th April, 1894, and also the agreement made on 7th July, 1902, by counsel on behalf of the governments of the Dominion and Ontario, intervening parties, upon the appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the suit of the Ontario Mining Company v. Seybold et al. (Ont. S.P., 1904, No. 93), a copy whereof is hereto attached; and the surrender of the Indian title within Ontario to the entire territory herein defined and described, duly obtained,—

The government of the province of Ontario hereby gives consent and upon the following conditions concurs in the terms proposed to be entered into, made and agreed by the said treaty, in so far that the said government of Ontario, on and after the payment to the Indians of the above mentioned present of eight dollars, and thereafter the payment annually of four dollars to each Indian, for ever, as above specified, promises and agrees to pay the said sums to the government of Canada, upon request when and as the same are paid to the Indians, upon proof, when required, of such payments—such payments to be free from any expenses at the cost of Ontario attendant upon distribution of the said sums of money.

And the government of Ontario, subject to the conditions aforesaid, further concurs in the setting apart and location of reserves within any part of the said territory, as surrendered or intended to be surrendered, in area not greater than one square mile for each family of five, or in like proportion, at points to be chosen by the commissioners negotiating the said treaty, one of the said commissioners to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario in Council, and the selection of the said reserves to be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

And the government of Ontario stipulates no part of the expense of survey and location of the said reserves to be at any time at the cost of the government of Ontario.

And further, that no site suitable for the development of water-power exceeding 500 horse-power shall be included within the boundaries of any reserve.

It is also agreed between the parties hereto that no part of the cost of negotiating the said treaty is to be borne by the province of Ontario.

In witness whereof, these presents have been signed and sealed on behalf of the government of Canada by the Honourable Frank Oliver, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and on behalf of the government of Ontario by the Honourable Francis Cochrane, Minister of Lands and Mines.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the Honourable Frank Oliver, in presence of
 FRANK PEDLEY, and by the Honourable Francis Cochrane in the presence
 of GEO. W. YATES.

FRANK OLIVER.
 F. COCHRANE.

Agreement between counsel on behalf of the Dominion and Ontario, intervening parties upon the appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Ontario Mining Company vs. Seybold et al.

As to all treaty Indian reserves in Ontario (including those in the territory covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty, which are or shall be duly established pursuant to the statutory agreement of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four), and which have been or shall be duly surrendered by the Indians to sell or lease for their benefit, Ontario agrees to confirm the titles heretofore made by the Dominion, and that the Dominion shall have full power and authority to sell or lease and convey title in fee simple or for any less estate.

The Dominion agrees to hold the proceeds of such lands when or so far as they have been converted into money upon the extinction of the Indian interest therein, subject to such rights of Ontario thereto as may exist by law.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

As to the reserves in the territory covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty which may be duly established as aforesaid, Ontario agrees that the precious metals shall be considered to form part of the reserves and may be disposed of by the Dominion for the benefit of the Indians to the same extent and subject to the same undertaking as to the proceeds as heretofore agreed with regard to the lands in such reserves.

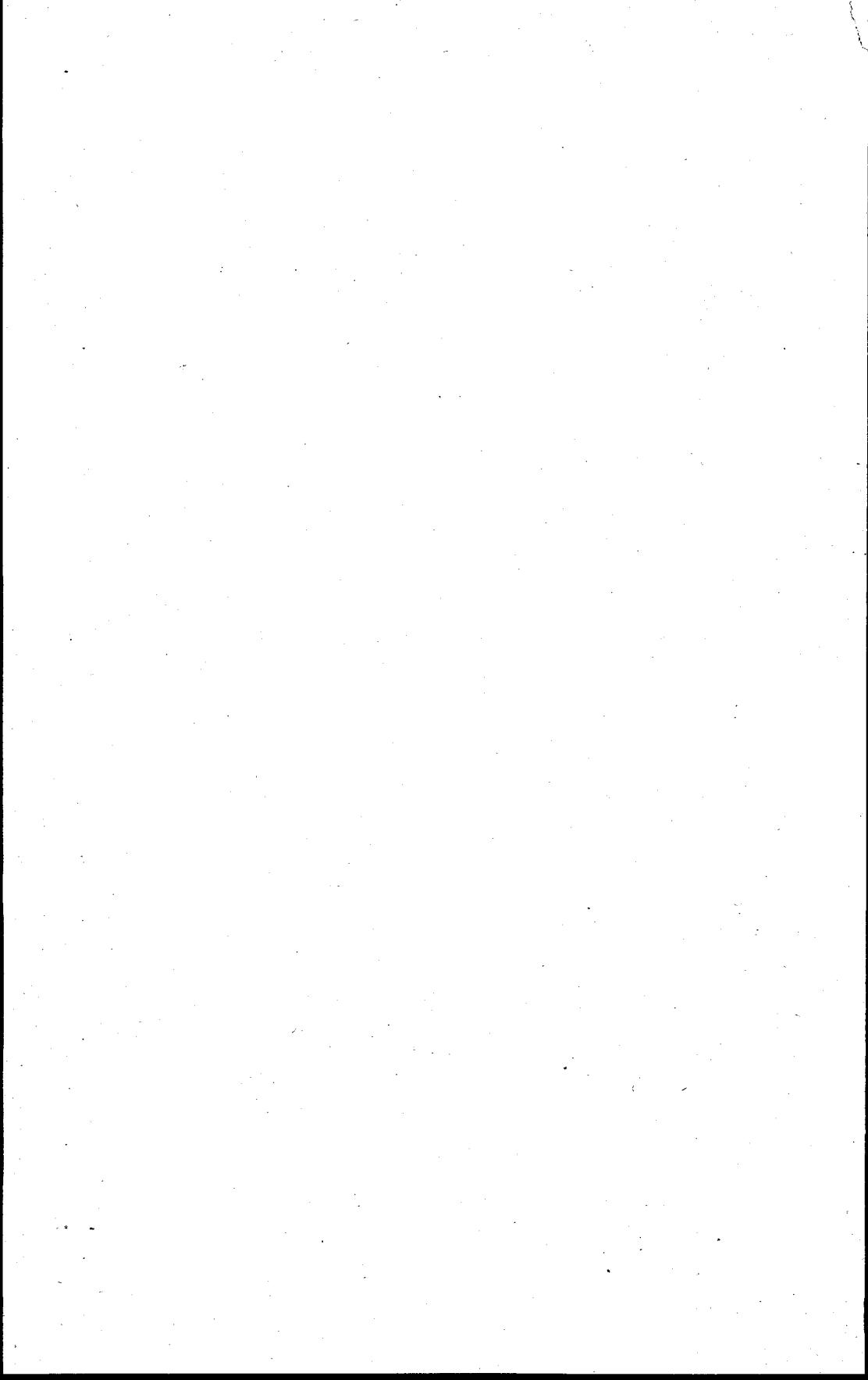
The question as to whether other reserves in Ontario include precious metals to depend upon the instruments and circumstances and law affecting each case respectively.

Nothing is hereby conceded by either party with regard to the constitutional or legal rights of the Dominion or Ontario as to the sale or title to Indian reserves or precious metals, or as to any of the contentions submitted by the cases of either government herein, but it is intended that as a matter of policy and convenience the reserves may be administered as hereinbefore agreed.

Nothing herein contained shall be considered as binding Ontario to confirm the titles heretobefore made by the Dominion to portions of Reserve 38B already granted by Ontario as appearing in the proceedings.

(Sgd.) E. L. NEWCOMBE, *for the Dominion.*
(Sgd.) EDWARD BLAKE, *for Ontario.*

Dated 7th July, 1902.



6-7 EDWARD VII.

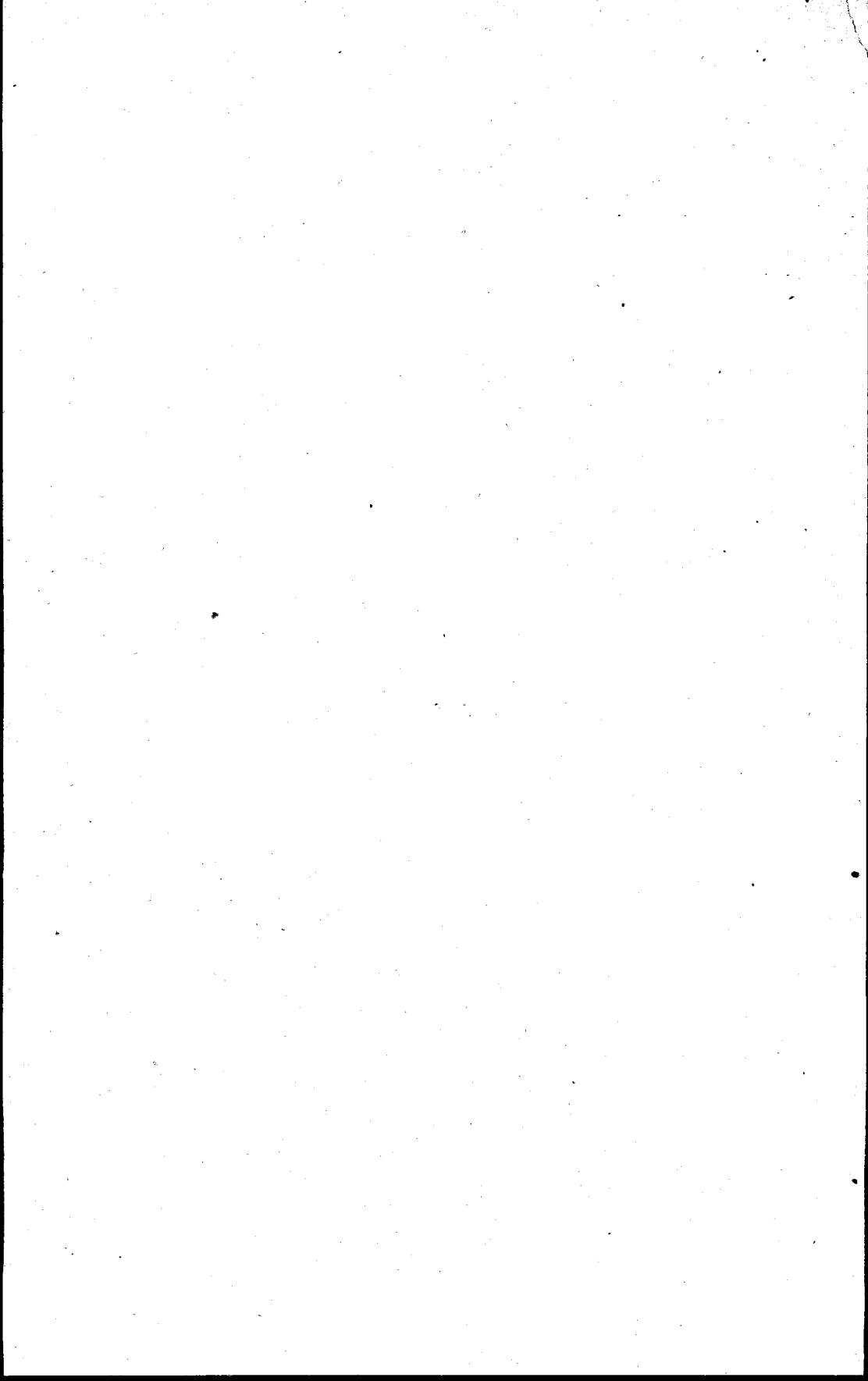
SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

A. 1907

REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS

OF

BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN HOME,
FORT WILLIAM, July 2, 1906.

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

SIR,—We have the honour to submit our annual report of the above school, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.—The school is located on the Fort William reserve, on the south bank of the Kaministiquia river, between East and West Fort William, and about 4 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 another for girls, vegetable garden and flower garden. The soil, though sandy, produces very fine vegetables. Until now the land has been the property of the school, but has been purchased by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. But another home will be erected on the new reserve at Squaw Bay to carry on the work now done here.

Buildings.—The home is of frame on a stone foundation. Its dimensions are 95 x 45 feet. Painting and decorating on the interior have made it more cheery and attractive. The school-house is not in good condition, but improvements have not been deemed advisable on account of the removal.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 75 pupils and a staff of 12.

Attendance.—There are 68 pupils registered, 20 boys and 48 girls. During the year 8 children were discharged and 4 others were admitted.

Class-room Work.—The school hours, which are from 9 to 11.45 a.m. and from 1.30 to 3.30 p.m., are faithfully observed. The progress made during the year has been satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—Although the extent of garden is limited, still the vegetables raised help to supply the home. The boys find weeding here good exercise.

Industries Taught.—Cooking, baking, sewing, darning, mending, laundry and general housework are taught the girls. The boys are trained to habits of neatness and cleanliness, to work in garden, to attend flowers and lawn, and to make proper use of time.

Moral and Religious Training.—A certain time each day is devoted to Christian doctrine; morning and evening prayers are attended in the chapel. The character of each pupil is cultivated with care.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very good. The attending physician has not been called except in one case of severe cold. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully, and everything is cleaned around the place.

Water Supply.—We have ample water-supply, conveyed to the apartments by means of pipes attached to a windmill.

Fire Protection.—Two hundred feet of hose, two fireman's axes, and three Star glass-lined fire-extinguishers are in readiness.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated entirely by three large hot-air furnaces, wood being the fuel used. The means of lighting is the oil lamp.

Recreation.—Outdoor games are very popular. Long walks in suitable weather are enjoyed. In summer picnics are given to the delight of the pupils. Skating and boating in season are the pleasures most loved by the pupils.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

General Remarks.—The children gave an entertainment during the year, to which parents and benefactors were invited. The programme consisted of songs, drills, recitations, dialogues and the national anthem.

We had the pleasure of a visit from our Bishop, the Right Rev. D. J. Scollard. He offered many words of encouragement to the children and the staff, and expressed approval of the institution in general.

We are deeply indebted to the pastor of the mission, Rev. P. E. Lamarche, for a generous supply of milk and vegetables, as well as games for the children, but we are still more indebted for his untiring interest in our work and all that concerns the children's welfare.

We have, &c.,

SISTERS OF SAINT JOSEPH.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWK INSTITUTE,

BRANTFORD, July 13, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit a report on the Mohawk Institute for the year ended June 30, 1906.

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.—The school is situated in the township of Brantford, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the market square of the city of Brantford.

Land.—The land comprises 390 acres, as follows: lot No. 5, Eagle's Nest, township of Brantford, 10 acres; Crown grant (on this are the buildings) and 194 acres, by license of occupation; Mohawk Glebe lot, city, 186 acres.

Buildings.—The building 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 $36\frac{1}{2}$ 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 mens' 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 16 horses and 16 cattle. Other buildings are: carpenter's shop, implement-house, drive-house, wagon-shed, poultry-house, two greenhouses and an ice-house.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for 110 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance.—The returns for quarter ending June 30, show 112 pupils, classified as follows:—

Standard I..	8
" II..	29
" III..	12
" IV..	19
" V..	20
" VI..	24
	112

The average attendance for the year was 109.

Class-room Work.—This covers the full course prescribed by the department, and the first year of high school work. Three pupils passed the examinations 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.—This department shows good returns for the year, supplying the institution with provisions \$1,379.25, and cash sales, \$4,662.47, besides laying 1,437 square feet of cement sidewalks.

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 occupations of the boys, and include the management of a dairy of over 30 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 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 munitresses exercise similar supervision over the girls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been excellent. The sanitation is good, the drainage being connected directly with the city sewers.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is from the city waterworks.

Fire Protection.—Fire-protection has been 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. Towards the cost of the above we are indebted to the government for a grant of \$3,000.

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 con-

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

stantly supplied with fresh aid from the outside. The kitchen, laundry and dairy use only natural gas.

All buildings, including horse and cow-stables, are lighted by electricity.

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 have a field where they play lacrosse, baseball and football; they also have a bugle band in which they are much interested. The girls are provided with swings, croquet, skipping ropes, balls, ping pong, &c. Those who prefer to read are furnished with magazines and books from the school library.

I have, &c.,

R. ASHTON,

Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,
MUNCEY, August 4, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the report on the Mount Elgin Industrial Institute for the year ended June 30, 1906. This institute was founded by the Methodist Missionary Society in the year 1847.

Land.—The farm connected with the institute contains 225 acres, situated on the west bank of the Thames river, in the township of Caradoc, county of Middlesex, province of Ontario. The Courtright branch of the Michigan Central railway connecting St. Thomas with the Sarnia river passes one mile to the north, where is situated the village of Muncey.

Buildings.—The main building has four stories of brick on a stone foundation, and was erected in 1895. The old building, now called the annex, had its foundation laid in 1847, and was re-fitted in 1897 so as to furnish dwellings for two officers, two school-rooms and a four cot hospital. The entire outer walls have been tastily plastered with cement and beaded with squares. This gives the building the appearance of solidity manifest only in stone structures. **Laundry**—A substantial two-story brick building at present undergoing repairs, which are nearing completion. **Boys' lavatory and gymnasium**—A two-story frame building standing on a brick basement; this building is also undergoing repairs, which when completed will add materially to the convenience and the comfort of the boys. The outbuildings comprise carpenter-shop, shoe-shop, implement-shed, carriage-house, horse-stable and pig-pen, together with two grain barns and a hay barn on brick and concrete basements which are used for the stabling of cattle.

Grounds.—Extensive playgrounds lie to the north and south of the main building, while in front a large lawn and driveway furnish an attractive approach to the main building. The playground to the north is for the use of the boys; that to the south for the girls.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Accommodation.—The buildings furnish ample room for from 110 to 115 pupils, and a staff of 12 officers.

Attendance.—The number of pupils authorized by the department for this institute is 100. The attendance for the year just closed averaged 105.

Class-room Work.—The work in this department for the year has proved very satisfactory. Four pupils wrote on Part II high school entrance examination with success, while two senior pupils have successfully prosecuted the public school leaving work. A room for manual training is available, and an effort will be made to equip it for use as soon as financial conditions will permit.

Farm and Garden.—The farm is composed of 200 acres of upland and river flats. The farm is one of the best and most productive in a district noted for its good farms.

Industrial Work.—The boys are instructed in the various branches of agricultural work, such as ploughing, harrowing, tile draining, planting and care of roots and corn, harvesting, &c., rearing and training of horses, cattle and management of pigs. The girls are instructed in domestic work, including baking, cooking, cutting and making of garments, knitting, darning and laundry work.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is kept constantly in mind by the teachers and officers in charge. Morning and evening service, consisting of singing of hymns, the reading of the scriptures and prayers, is held in the chapel. On the Sabbath the pupils attend divine service at the Colbourne Methodist church, an officer always being in attendance. Bible study is conducted in the chapel every Sunday from 2.45 p.m. to 3.45 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

Health.—The general health of the pupils has been good. One boy was discharged suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, also one girl suffering from a similar affection of the glands of the neck. There were three cases of erysipelas and one of diphtheria, all in a light form.

Water Supply.—I am glad to be able to report the successful operation of a hydraulic ram placed to the south of the orchard, by which the wholesome water springing from the base of the hill to the south of the buildings is forced into the main building, at a point above the first floor, from which point it can be distributed for general use. This fills a long-felt want. The supply of water from the springs above the dam placed across the ravine by the windmill some two years ago all but entirely failed during the extreme drought of the autumn of 1905. To meet the contingency, which was very urgent, a tile drain was started some 200 feet above the dam and extended westward at an average depth of about 10 feet, for a distance of upwards of 25 chains. The water to this tile comes from the overlying sand and gravel that rests upon a basin-shaped boulder of clay. During the nine months since its completion the flow has been ample, and to outer appearances uniform, giving promise of enduring even the stress of dry seasons. The task of doing the work was a heavy one, but the reward promises to be ample.

Fire Protection.—Larger tanks are being installed in the garret of the attic in the main building, and larger pipe connection extending to the different wings and flats of the main building have been placed in position. This, when completed, will greatly improve our appliances for use in case of fire. Open buckets full of water are kept in all the halls.

Heating.—The heating of the main building and annex is furnished by three coal-burning hot-water furnaces. Supplementary heat is furnished the school-rooms by stoves burning wood.

General Remarks.—The work of repairing the boys' play-house, the laundry, and the girls' lavatory is well advanced, and when completed will add very much to the comfort of the pupils. The plumbing in connection with this work promises to be most satisfactory, remedying a sanitary condition deplored for years.

I have, &c.,

T. T. GEORGE,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

THE SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES,

SAULT STE. MARIE, July 11, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.—The Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes are situated on the bank of the St. Mary's river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 93 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 60 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:—

Repairs to drill-hall, laundry, making new frame for circular saw, building shed over same, repairing boys' closets, repairs to carpenter's cottage and barn, hospital and cottage, and repairs to shafts and pulleys in factory, glazing and general minor repairs, mending furniture, &c.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 100 pupils, 60 boys and 40 girls, and 12 members of the staff.

Attendance.—The number of pupils enrolled at the beginning of the year was 59, 38 boys and 21 girls; 4 boys and 1 girl were admitted during the year; 4 boys and 3 girls were discharged; 3 boys and 2 girls died, and 1 boy and 1 girl are temporarily absent on the reserve, thus leaving in the institution at this date 34 boys and 16 girls. The average attendance for the year was 55.

Class-room Work.—The whole school is divided into senior and junior divisions under qualified teachers, in separate buildings. The subjects taught are similar to those in the public schools of Ontario. With the exception of the very little ones, each child goes to school half a day, and works at some individual trade or housework, as

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

the case may be, the other half; hence a morning school boy is an afternoon worker and vice versa. This arrangement permits of both the schools and the trades being in operation the full day, and of necessary domestic and general work of the institution being satisfactorily accomplished. A gratifying feature of the year's work is the general, rather than individual, progress made by the pupils. Not only is this particularly noticeable in school work, where promotions were made in every class, but also in the satisfactory results achieved in all branches of manual work.

Industries Taught.—In addition to receiving religious and secular instruction, the girls are taught sewing, laundry and domestic work, and the boys farming and carpentry, under the supervision of qualified instructors. They are bright and teachable generally, and take readily to such employments.

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 pupils in to work on half holidays.

Corporal punishment is administered in cases of gross disobedience only, and as a last resort.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils during the year was not as satisfactory as in past years. This was largely the result of an epidemic of typhoid in November in which eleven of our children were laid up, and which resulted in the death of one boy. Two boys and two girls also died of pulmonary consumption. Lime, phenyle and other disinfectants are used freely about the premises. A solution of phenyle or carbolic is used for scrubbing purposes, and all dormitories, floors and passages are scrubbed regularly. Every precaution possible is taken to keep contagious diseases isolated. The school is visited by an appointed medical practitioner.

Water Supply.—Water is obtained from the St. Mary's river by pumping into large tanks placed in the roofs of the main building and laundry. The motive power used for pumping is a 12 horse-power 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.

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.—Our children have shown a keener disposition than ever before to appreciate and benefit by the splendid opportunities afforded them in the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes.

No greater stimulus than this, their diligence and perseverance, is needed to push forward with increased zeal and energy the work which lies before us.

I have, &c.,

G. LEY KING,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

WIKWEMIKONG, July 5, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Wikwemikong industrial school for the year ended June 30, 1906. *

Location.—The Wikwemikong industrial school is situated on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, 10 miles north of the Manitowaning agency, in the village of Wikwemikong, on the west shore of Smith bay.

Land.—The land comprises about 200 acres, 70 of which are under cultivation, the rest being used as pasture. This land was granted by the Indians for the use of the missionaries, and is held in trust by them, for the combined purposes of the mission and the school.

Buildings.—The boys and girls are accommodated in two separate institutions about 200 yards apart, which are managed by two separate staffs, under the supervision of the principal.

The boys have their study and class-rooms, wardrobe and play-hall in a two-story frame building, 50 x 100 feet. The shoemaker-shop is also in this building.

The sick-ward, the kitchen, and the dormitory are in the missionaries' residence, a three-story stone building, 110 x 60 feet, where also the staff have their quarters. The dormitory is particularly healthy, being 108 x 40 feet, with a ceiling 17 feet high, and is well lighted and ventilated. There are in connection with it, baths and water-closets fitted up according to the most approved methods.

The refectory and bakery are located in an old mission stone building, connected with the main building by a passage-way.

The girls and their staff are housed in two three-story frame buildings connected by a passage-way, which are 108 x 50 feet, respectively, and situated further up the hill. Their class-rooms, recreation-hall, and dormitories are spacious and airy.

A few yards to the south stands a two-story frame structure, 40 x 50 feet, used for a wash-room and its various appurtenances, also for a store-room, bakery, &c.

Towards the shore of the bay are located the blacksmith and paint-shops, combined in one building.

Closer to the shore is a little saw and planing-mill, and the carpenter-shop.

There are yet to be mentioned in connection with the farm, three barns, one 80 x 40 feet, another 110 x 40 feet, and a third one, 75 x 35. Each barn has a spacious stable in its basement. Mention should also be made of piggeries, henneries, sheds for agricultural implements and various vehicles, wood-sheds, and ice-house.

Accommodation.—There is ample room to accommodate 80 boys and as many girls, with their respective staffs.

Attendance.—The boys were 77 in number, with 2 teachers and 9 different officers; the girls were 65, with 2 teachers and 7 officers. The day-pupils are not comprised in these figures.

Class-room Work.—This is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed for it is from 9 to 11.45 a.m., and 1.30 p.m. to 4, with a short recess in the middle of each session. Besides, the boys have one hour and a half study every day; but, on Sundays and Saturdays they devote three hours to study. There is also a library attached to the institution; and supplementary reading and letter-writing are insisted upon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The pupils are divided into four sections, two for the boys and two for the girls, and are under the tuition of four different teachers; pupils of the lower grades being taught in the same room in connection with the day-pupils.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	54
“ II.	34
“ III.	23
“ IV.	18
“ V.	13

Farm and Garden.—Farming being eventually the most common occupation of our children when they return home, the boys of the institution are habitually spending some time at this work, even the smallest, every one, of course, according to his capacity.

Industries Taught.—The most common industry of the larger boys is farming, some others are taught carpentering. There was no demand for blacksmithing last year; and, for a few years past, there has been no demand for shoemaking; health interfered with the prosecuting of that branch.

Besides this special training, all the pupils are employed about two hours daily each, according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour, such as sweeping, scrubbing, sawing and splitting fire-wood, dairying, gardening, feeding stock, helping in the kitchen and on the farm. The laundrying is done at the girls' school, with the help of Indian women. The more advanced girls receive special training in sewing by hand and machine, dressmaking, knitting and cooking. The pupils generally take well to these kinds of labour. The girls in particular show that they appreciate the zeal of their teachers; for, after they have left school they still come regularly once a week to receive lessons in fancy sewing, crocheting, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—The main object of this institution being the forming of religious men fit for the everlasting ends of our existence, the pupils are taught never to dissociate their studies and their manual labours from religious views. Every day, therefore, there is the memorizing of some lesson of catechism or of Bible history; and several times a week explanations are given, adapted to the capacity of the different classes. The pupils attend all the religious services of the parish church. On Sunday evenings the senior boys and girls are called upon to write a report of either of the two sermons they have heard during the day.

No corporal chastisement is administered, save in cases of gross insubordination or misbehaviour.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the school is all that can be desired. The health of the children has been exceptionally good throughout the year. The boys have their daily bath in the bay, from May till the end of September. The dormitory is moreover supplied with up-to-date baths.

Water Supply.—A windmill, and a tank holding 15,000 gallons, supply excellent water from the Georgian bay for all purposes, galvanized iron pipes conducting it to all parts of the institution.

Fire Protection.—Hydrants in connection with the tank and supplied with two-inch hose on every floor of the main buildings, constitute our principal protection against fire, besides some fire-extinguishers, fireman's axes and buckets. An excellent fire-escape has been added this year to the other appliances of the boys' school; they have a fire-drill every week; the descent of all these pupils can be effected in three minutes. Next year the girls' school will be supplied with a similar apparatus.

Heating and Lighting.—Both schools are heated by box-stoves, and are kept comfortable. The boys' dormitory, however, and the staff's quarters are heated by hot water in connection with the missionaries' residence. Light is furnished by acetylene plants.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Recreation.—Two hours daily, besides Saturday afternoons, are given exclusively to recreation. The first Tuesday of each month is a free day for every pupil who has given satisfaction throughout the month. Both schools have playgrounds furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances, and play-halls for bad weather and evening recreations in winter. The boys' playground has been considerably enlarged this year, and more gymnastic appliances have been added to the former ones.

General Remarks.—I may say confidently that the school is contributing largely to the elevation of the moral tone, the development of habits of thrift and industry, the enlightenment of mind generally, and the improvement of physique among our Indians. Our present pupils appreciate more their training, and rise to a higher level than our former ones. They take more interest in reading, and develop to a certain extent an intellectual life. Their spirit is what we could desire. Their progress is very remarkable, when we consider the huge obstacles they and we have to overcome; for, with very few exceptions, their starting point, for English, is zero; and, for other matters (instruction, manners, education) they are not always what could be desired when these children are first admitted to the school. Notwithstanding these great drawbacks, at the end of their first year all can speak English fairly well, and can follow the explanations of their teachers in little problems requiring the three first rules of arithmetic; and most of those in the fourth and fifth standards could in point of moral and intellectual improvement advantageously compare with the pupils of the same standards in any public school of this province.

Among the improvements of this last fiscal year, not yet mentioned in the present report, are a new and up-to-date linen-room and wardrobe in the boys' school, the organization of the boys as a company of cadets, and their new military uniform. In the girls' school the senior class-room has been furnished with new automatic desks, and a large and excellent blackboard, which permits all the pupils of a section to work simultaneously at the board.

I have, &c.,

TH. COUTURE, S.J.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

BIRTLÉ BOARDING SCHOOL,

BIRTLÉ, June 30, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

Location.—The school is situated on the north bank of the Birdtail river, within the limits of the town of Birtle, and 15 miles from the nearest reserve.

Land.—There are 30 acres owned by the school; and 30 acres of rented land, all situated in the municipality of Birtle in 6, 17, 26. The most of the land is ravine and wood, making it unfit for cultivation but fair for pasturage. Eleven and one-quarter acres are in crop.

Buildings.—The school is of stone, two and one-half stories in height, with a good basement. The barn is a frame structure with a stone stable and root-house beneath, and a frame machine-shed on the west side. We have also a frame poultry-pen, a log ice-house, and a frame gasoline store-room.

Accommodation.—The building as now arranged accommodates 60 pupils and a staff of 6. Contemplated changes will provide room for 10 more pupils.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Attendance.—We began the year with 50 pupils, and now have 47. Eight were received and 11 were discharged. Grant is received for 45 pupils.

Class-room Work.—The pupils are progressing steadily in courses prescribed by the department.

Farm and Garden.—We now cultivate $11\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres are freshly broken. Two acres are broken ready for seeding in 1907. We have now enough land to supply all our vegetables and fodder, and to provide training in the growing of all grains. Twenty acres will be sown in 1907.

Industries.—The girls receive instruction in all house duties, including sewing, knitting, darning, cooking, laundrying, painting and kalsomining. They also are taught gardening and dairying, which includes milking, separating and churning. For themselves they do bead-work in winter and garden in summer. The boys learn milking, care of stock, including horses, cattle and swine, farming, gardening, rough carpenter-work, fencing and the running of a gasoline engine and circular saw. They also have their own garden plots.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the pupils attend the regular Sabbath services, and the older ones the mid-week gatherings of the Birtle Presbyterian church. Each Sabbath evening Miss McLaren conducts a Bible class for those remaining at home. Fortnightly a mission band meets under the supervision of Miss Macgregor. The principal conducts morning and evening prayers, while daily ethical and Biblical instruction is given in the class-room.

Health and Sanitation.—The altitude of the school makes drainage easy. Dry-earth closets have been installed, the chief drain relaid and the plumbing repaired. Save for a severe epidemic of influenza, very little sickness has visited the school.

Water Supply.—Water is procured from the civic spring, the Birdtail river, rains and a well some 900 feet west of the school. From the last, water is conveyed by gravitation and suction to a forty-barrel tank in the basement. A gasoline engine and force pump elevates the water to a similar tank in the attic, when it is conveyed to the kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms. Soft water is stored in a forty-barrel tank in the basement, and from it into two overflow wells outside.

Fire Protection.—On each floor connected with the stand pipe emptying the attic tank, is a two-inch canvas hose, long enough to reach any part of the flat. The hose is kept folded in swinging racks ready for instant use. Fire-axes and pails are distributed over the building, while an iron fire-escape and a good extension-ladder make exit easy.

Heating and Lighting.—Three wood furnaces heat the building. Two are to be replaced. Acetylene gas, obtained from the civic plant, gives a clear and safe light.

Recreation.—Football, baseball, croquet and tennis in summer and skating, hockey and coasting in winter are the chief outdoor sports. The usual children's games are indulged indoors.

Improvements.—Within the school, the basement has been sheeted, and the heating and plumbing plants overhauled. Outside all the fields save one have been cleared and broken up to the fences, increasing our acreage and improving the appearance of the farm. Over a hundred maple-trees were planted along the driveway leading to the school and around the front lawns. About the latter hedges were sowed also. All the bluffs within a hundred yards of the school have been under-brushed and raked, providing fine, shady playgrounds in summer. A lawn, 50 x 100 feet, has been prepared for croquet, basketball and tennis. Sloping paths, a rustic bridge and stiles were built to provide an easier walk to the town. Stone has been taken off our fields and piled ready for the erection of new calf, swine and poultry pens. The breaking and fencing of several more acres of land provides a respectable acreage for grain as well as vegetable cultivation.

I have, &c.,

W. W. McLAREN,

Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL,

KENORA, July 7, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

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, near the boundary of Manitoba, and just east of Shoal Lake reserve, No. 40, and about 45 miles, by water, southwest of Kenora. There is a winter road to Ingolf station on the Canadian Pacific railway, which is 18 miles north of the school.

Land.—A peninsula containing 210 acres, and registered as D. 492, was secured by the Presbyterian Foreign Mission committee from the Ontario government. The soil is excellent, but much of it is broken by rocky ridges. It was heavily timbered, but is being cleared.

Buildings.—The main building is 38 x 66 feet, two stories are of frame and the basement of stone. A new dwelling has been erected for the missionary-principal. It has twelve rooms, and is 36 x 24 feet, with two wings which are 10 x 14 feet and 18 x 12 feet. It has two stories of frame, with stone basement, built by the Presbyterian Foreign Mission committee.

There is a good frame stable building, 24 x 36 feet, with hay-loft, and an ice-house, 8 x 12 feet.

Accommodation.—There are five staff bed-rooms and room for 42 scholars, in the school building.

Attendance.—There are 40 children on the roll, 23 boys and 17 girls. In addition to these there are five non-treaty half-breed children in attendance.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, drawing, vocal music, calisthenics and general knowledge. The scholars are anxious to learn, and are making good progress under their faithful teacher.

Farm and Garden.—The large kitchen-garden had an excellent yield of all kinds of vegetables. Four small fields of potatoes gave a good crop. Some other cleared land is seeded down with clover and timothy.

The live stock consists of two horses, three cows and three calves.

Industries Taught.—There is no lack of employment. The boys have been building the new residence, clearing new land, cultivating farm and garden, hauling wood and hay, cutting fire-wood, milking, feeding cattle, &c. Some boys are trained as pilots or engineers on our steam launch *Daystar*. The girls get a thorough training in housework, washing, ironing, sewing, mending, cooking and baking. The larger scholars all work half a day and attend school the other half day, changing every month.

Moral and Religious Training.—Church services and Sabbath school are held every Sabbath.

There is also worship every morning and evening, consisting of singing, scripture-reading and prayer. Bible training and personal religious work is earnestly done, and seemingly with good results. The children are also taught to sing and read the Bible in their own language, Ojibeway.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of all has been very good. The situation is airy, and the building is well ventilated, with high ceilings, and is well lighted by large

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

windows. The sanitary arrangements are good, the sewer empties on the opposite side of the peninsula from the water intake; the plumbing is well done. But the storage of vegetables in the basement is unsanitary, and more room is needed for them.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is plentiful and excellent, a windmill and two tanks supply all parts of the building with both hot and cold water, both lake and rain water.

Fire Protection.—The above water-supply furnishes excellent fire-protection; hydrants, hose and fire-pails are on every floor. Ladders and axes are kept in readiness. Five new small chemical extinguishers have been added this year, but they seem to be of little use, and we depend more on the water system. The scholars are drilled in getting out quickly and orderly.

Heating and Lighting.—The school building is well heated by two hot-air furnaces, cook-stove and laundry stove; there is plenty of good fire-wood on our own land. Light is furnished by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Football, basketball, boating, swimming, coasting, skating and other games furnish healthful recreation.

General Remarks.—The school is growing steadily in attendance and influence. The Indians are now more in favour of education than ever before. We are not able to make room for all the children who are offered to us. The staff have all done good, earnest work, and the Presbyterian Women's Foreign Missionary Society deserve special thanks for their continuous help in clothing and money, without which the school could not be maintained.

I have, &c.,

AUSTIN G. McKITRICK,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

FORT ALEXANDER BOARDING SCHOOL,

FORT ALEXANDER, June 30, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Fort Alexander Roman Catholic boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.—The school is finely situated on the west bank of the Winnipeg river, about a mile from its mouth, where it empties into Lake Winnipeg. The river, where the school stands, is about half a mile wide.

Land.—The lot on which the school is situated is lot No. 60, according to the survey made by J. Lestock Reid, D.L.S., on the west side of Mission property. It has 8 chains frontage, and runs back of the survey road 9 chains. Some of this land was purchased from the Indians.

Buildings and Accommodation.—The school building is 70 x 40 feet, with fine basement and three stories above. In the basement are situated the kitchen, laundry, two dining-rooms, pantries, store-room for vegetables, and furnace-room. On the first floor is the chapel, parlour, two school-rooms and a recreation-room for the boys. On the second floor are two infirmaries, one for boys and the other for girls. The girls' play-room is also on this floor, as are also the sewing-room and appartments for the reverend Sisters. The third floor is taken up with dormitories and rooms for the necessary guardians. Over the third floor are placed three tanks, each of which contains 600 gallons of water, which is pumped from the river with a gasoline engine; this

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

water is used throughout the house, and I am glad to say there is no better water in the country.

The building that had been used as a day school before the boarding school was built has been repaired, and an addition of 15 feet built to it, and it is now used as a storehouse; a stone foundation was built, and a good cellar for potatoes and other vegetables added; a small lean-to is occupied by the gasoline engine, which is used for sawing wood, pumping water, and for use of carpenters. This building will also be occupied by the gas plant, which is at present in the school building and cost \$600. I forgot to mention that in the school building a door opens from every floor to a fire-escape on the outside of the building.

Attendance.—The average attendance was 45 pupils.

Class-room Work.—The course prescribed by the department is followed. The children are making good progress. School hours are from 9 to 12 forenoon, and from 2 to 4 afternoon. The grading of the pupils is as follows:—

Standard I.....	19
" II.....	4
" III.....	17
" IV.....	3
" V.....	2
Total.....	45

Industries Taught.—The larger girls are taught washing, ironing, sewing, knitting and other household work. The boys are made to work in the garden, and other light work outside such as carrying wood and cleaning up premises.

Moral Training.—Great care is given this part of the children's education. Religious instruction is given daily by the principal.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good. An epidemic of measles broke out on the reserve in the spring, and we had our share of it.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is steam-heated throughout, which system is giving good satisfaction. Our gas plant is satisfactory.

Recreation.—Recreation-rooms for the boys and girls are badly needed. A frame building added to each side of the main building, 50 x 25 feet, would answer the purpose. It is hard on the pupils to be shut up in cold or rainy weather. This addition would not cost much, and is a necessity.

I have, &c.,

PH. VALES, O.M.I.,

Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
FORT FRANCES BOARDING SCHOOL,
FORT FRANCES, ONT., July 1, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first report on the Fort Frances boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.—The Fort Frances boarding school is situated on the southwest end of the Rainy lake, on Couchiching reserve, close to the boundary between Canada and the United States.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Land.—The area of land belonging to the school, and immediately surrounding it, comprises about 45 acres. We have already expended \$1,500 in cutting and removing the timber off the land. It will take about \$1,800 more to clear away the stumps and prepare the property for cultivation. Owing to the sandy nature of the soil it will be necessary, in the near future, to build an embankment 20 chains long in front of the school in order to protect the property against the waves coming from the lake.

Buildings.—The buildings at present in use are as follows:—A house for general workshop, which is a one-story building on a stone foundation, 18 x 30 feet. One part of this building is used for carpenter-work and one room is used for gasoline engine and pump of 50 gallons capacity per minute, and for the gas plant. An ice-house temporarily built is used for this summer. The main edifice, or the institute proper, is a three-story building. Its dimensions are 40 x 70 feet, and the height from the ground to the top roof is 49 feet, with all modern improvements. The basement contains a dining-room for the children and the principal, and a dining-room for the Sisters, a kitchen, a pantry, a dairy-room, a lavatory, and a root-house, the boiler-room for the heating plant, and water-closets at both ends. On the first floor are the entrance, the parlours, the chapel, the school-room, 16 x 36 feet, and the boys' play-room, 16 x 36 feet, provided with two water-closets and a wash-basin, and one other room temporarily used by the principal of the school. On the second floor is situated the girls' play-room, 16 x 36 feet, provided with three water-closets, self-flushers, and a wash-basin, a sewing-room, and three rooms for the staff—the nuns' quarters; two sick-rooms, one for boys and another for girls, provided with water-closets (self-flushers), and wash-basins, cold and hot water, and a bath-room with water-closet, for the use of the Sisters. On the third floor are situated two large dormitories, 38 x 34 feet, provided with four closets and two bath-rooms, one for boys and the other for girls.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangement there is accommodation for 70 pupils and a staff of 10 Sisters.

Attendance.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is perfect and regular, and I am happy to state that there has been a marked improvement in general application and proficiency during this first quarter. We have the authorized number of 41 pupils.

Class-room.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible under the circumstances; the difficulties have been already explained to the department in a letter from the inspector. The subjects taught are: religious instruction, grammar, parsing, 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.

Farm and Garden.—There are about 2 acres under cultivation. We have also a garden in which is raised a part of the supply of potatoes and other vegetables required for the use of school.

Industrial Work.—Our children have special hours every day for manual work. The boys are kept working according to their age. They help in caring for horses and do outside work.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is given to this important branch of education. A short talk is given daily on some subject such as order, cleanliness, politeness, and obedience; after which hymns are sung. The moral 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 drain from the lake and the abundance of light, is very good, and the healthy appearance of the pupils is a surprise to all the visitors. Frequent baths are taken, and the premises are always kept in perfect order.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is taken from the lake at 1,500 feet distance from the shore; and we have all the water necessary for all purposes, and an unlimited supply at hand in case of fire. The water is first quality.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Fire Protection.—Fire-protection is abundantly provided for by means of ten fire-extinguishers distributed throughout the building as follows: 3 in the basement, 1 in the kitchen, 1 in the passage and 1 in the boiler-room; 2 on the second floor, 1 at each end of the passage; 2 on the third floor, 1 in each dormitory, and 1 in the attic. Besides that, we have a gasoline engine, and a powerful pump of 50 gallons capacity per minute connected by a two-inch stand-pipe with three tanks in the attic holding 2,100 gallons of water, which tanks can be shut off partially by one valve each or all together by one valve on the two-inch stand-pipe, and the water is then pumped directly into the stand-pipe, which gives a pressure of 100 pounds on 1½-inch hose with ½-inch nozzle. These connections are placed: one hose in the attic able to spread the water all over the roof, one hose in each dormitory and one in each floor; also one in the basement and one outside of the building. We have in both ends of the building a fire-escape running from five feet from the ground to the dormitories, with a platform at each floor and a door opening outside on each floor.

The pump and engine are used to elevate the water required to supply the tanks in the attic; from thence it flows through a stand-pipe to the plumbing system, and consequently is always ready for use. The pump can work against 400 feet head water.

The engine is set in motion by an electric spark, and a full stream of water can be had in a few seconds. The engine is also provided with a dynamo, 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, which is a pressure of 17½ pounds.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated entirely by steam at low pressure; which system gives great satisfaction. The school is lighted throughout with acetylene gas; the Siche machine is in a proper room outside of the school. No lighted lamp is allowed inside, and matches are placed under the control of the attendants.

Recreation.—During the summer baseball is the amusement of the pupils.

General Remarks.—With the co-operation and zealous aid of our good Sisters, we notice a rapid progress being made in the development of intellectual activity amongst the pupils.

I have, &c.,

H. M. BRASSARD, Priest, O.M.I.,

Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
KENORA BOARDING SCHOOL,
KENORA, ONT., July 1, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.—This school is situated about 2 miles south of Kenora.

Land.—There are 50 acres of land in connection with this school, much of this land is rock, but there is sufficient soil for gardening purposes.

Buildings.—The school buildings are of frame construction, with brick veneer. 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; workshop, 22 x 16 feet; stable and carriage-shed, 46 x 18 feet; hen-house, 18 x 14 feet; laundry and storehouse, 48 x 18 feet.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

New buildings: boat-house, 30 x 20 feet; bath-house, 16 x 12 feet; hen-house, 43 x 24 feet.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 40 children.

Attendance.—The attendance is satisfactory; 40 children attended the school during the whole year.

Class-room Work.—The authorized programme of studies is followed. Excellent progress was made by all the children.

Farm and Garden.—There are 7 acres under cultivation.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught cooking, sewing and general housework. The boys are taught the art of preparing the soil, of planting, and several other useful trades.

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.

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.

I have, &c.,

MATHIAS KALMES, O.M.I.,

Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—KEEWATIN DISTRICT,

NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL,

NORWAY HOUSE, VIA SELKIRK, MAN., August 23, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting the sixth annual report of the Norway House boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.—The school is situated on the Norway House reserve, at Rossville village. It commands a good view of Little Playgreen lake. It is about 25 miles down the east branch of the Nelson river from the foot of Lake Winnipeg, in the district of Keewatin.

Land.—The school does not own any land at present, but the Indian council proposes setting apart one section for school purposes. We are at present using about 2 acres for vegetables, the bulk of the contemplated grant is useless for agricultural purposes, being very rocky in places and boggy in others. It is all, at present, excepting a few acres, under timber or bush.

Buildings.—There are ten buildings in connection with the school. (a) The main building is a frame structure, built on stone foundation, and consists of two parts, the main part and an annex. The main part has, on the ground floor, a sitting-room, office, girls' play-room, dining-room, and boys' play-room. Upstairs it has girls' dormitory, sewing-room, clothes store-room, matron's bed-room and boys' dormitory. The annex has on ground floor, three bed-rooms, kitchen and groceries store-room. Upstairs there are three isolated rooms for sickness, and four bed-rooms. (b) School-house. A separate building used for class-room only. (c) One log storehouse, sheeted outside

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

with ship-lap. (d) One large and one small closet. (e) One root-house, which is being rebuilt this year, not having been frost-proof in the past. (f) Stable, consisting of two parts. Main part, 28 x 30 feet, has room for ten head of cattle, and a mow and loft for hay. Annex has large stall for calves and poultry and a loft for hay. The latter is about 20 feet square and has been completed since last report. (g) A wood-shed, 16 x 48 feet. (h) A boat-house, 18 x 28 feet, rebuilt and completed this year. (i) An ice-house, with milk-house inside. The whole building is built as one log house inside another, with a foot and a half space between. This is also the style of rebuilding of the root-house, only that the space between the walls is about 4 feet. A substantial addition has been made to the wharf this year.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 60 children and a staff of 6.

Attendance.—The attendance during the past year has been excellent. The year opened with 58 pupils enrolled, and with the exception of a few weeks, remained about the same figure, always being well over the 50 mark. A pleasing feature of this year has been the voluntary offering of children for the school. Truancy has been greatly decreased, and a more contented feeling has apparently prevailed.

Class-room Work.—The regular course prescribed by the department has been faithfully followed, and with satisfactory results.

Farm and Garden.—Farming, in this country, is out of the question, as not more than five or ten per cent of the country is arable land, the remainder being rivers, lakes, rocks and muskegs. About 2 acres are in garden.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught all branches of ordinary housekeeping, and some fancy-work. The boys have a little training in gardening, carpentering and care of cattle.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is supplied by all the staff in personal talks at suitable opportunities, and also in regular meetings for the purpose. We have morning and evening prayers, when scripture is read and explained, and the children exhorted to obedience thereto. We have a week evening Bible class for young women and girls; also one for the boys. Then all children are taken to church twice each Sabbath, and Sabbath-school is held in the boarding school building.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the children have been exceptionally well. We have not had one death during the year, and only one serious case of sickness, and very few cases of any description. As to sanitation, nothing has, as yet, been done about the drainage. It is in bad condition, and a very difficult thing to remedy. During the year we have had two holes opened into the chimneys for ventilation, and one large chimney built with a large double flue, one for smoke and one for ventilation. This latter has openings into the sewing and dining-rooms, and also into the rooms set apart for cases of sickness.

We have three rooms, isolated from the rest of the apartments, for sickness. Two of these are large, 16 x 18 feet, and one small, 12 x 16 feet; the latter for the use of the nurse in attendance on the sick ones. These three rooms are reached by a stairway leading up from the kitchen door, outside. These rooms are certainly of great value to the school.

Water Supply.—We have an abundance of good water in Little Playgreen lake, about 100 yards from the school building.

Fire Protection.—We have several chemical engines on hand, which have not been installed on account of lack of materials for charging them. We have also four large tubes of Eclipse fire-extinguishing powder arranged in suitable places. One barrel is kept full of water in each dormitory and three in the kitchen, and pails near each one, also two axes in convenient places.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done by means of two wood furnaces, placed in holes dug for their reception, and by means of numerous stoves, as the furnaces are very inadequate to the needs of the place. The lighting is done entirely by means of coal-oil lamps.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Recreation.—The chores of the place are performed by the children. They also have regular recess, both a.m. and p.m., and noon hour, and usually from five to six, and for an hour and a half after supper for play each day. The girls are often taken for a walk by some member of the staff, while the boys play at games of football, baseball, quoits, or rove in nearby bush at pleasure.

General Remarks.—The school has certainly grown in favour with the people, as shown by the fact that we have no difficulty in keeping it full of children, and that many are coming asking for the admission of their children.

I have, &c.,

J. A. LOUSLEY,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,

CAMPERVILLE, July 1, 1906.

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

SIR,—I beg to make my annual report as follows:—

Location.—The Pine Creek boarding school is situated on the west side of Lake Winnipegosis, near the mouth of the Pine creek, on the limits of the Pine Creek reserve. Camperville is the post office.

Land.—Three-quarters of a section of land is connected with the school. The first quarter, viz., No. 1 of township 35, range 19, west of 1st meridian, has been homesteaded. The south half of section 34, township 34, range 20, west of 1st meridian has been bought by the school from the government.

Buildings.—The main building is 115 x 45 feet. There is a basement, two stories and the attic. There are besides one carpenter-shop, one blacksmith-shop, one ice-house and a hen-house. We have built a large stable, 120 x 50 feet.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for 100 children and the required staff.

Attendance.—The attendance is very good.

Farm and Garden.—There are about 10 acres under crop. Potatoes, beets and turnips are the principal products.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the care of cattle and horses, farming and carpentering. The girls learn sewing, knitting, cooking, dairying and the care of poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every day half an hour is given for moral and religious training.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been good generally. In the spring some of them had the measles. They were isolated. The disease did not spread, and it disappeared altogether.

Water Supply.—A windmill draws the water from the river to the house.

Fire Protection.—There are three fire-extinguishers, four hose, twelve pails and seven axes. There are also three fire-escapes, one iron stairs at the back of the house, and wooden stairs at each end of the house.

Heating and Lighting.—The house is heated by steam and lighted by kerosene.

I have, &c.,

A. CHAUMONT,

Principal.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, July 1, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.—This school, which is not situated on a reserve, is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile east of the town of Portage la Prairie.

Land.—There are 2 acres of land in connection with the school. This land is within the corporation of the town, 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 floors and walls of the entire school were painted and oiled.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate 30 pupils, with a staff of 3.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very satisfactory in every way. We had an average of 26 pupils during the year.

Class-room Work.—The majority of the children being under twelve years, they are not in advanced standards, but they have made good progress. The children speak English entirely at school. They express themselves better in English than in Sioux.

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 house-work. 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.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children, on the whole, has been good. 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.

Fire Protection.—There are a number of exits should fire occur. 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, and lighted by electricity.

Recreation.—The girls have many games in summer and skating in winter. The boys have baseball, football, tennis, skating and other athletic sports.

I have, &c.,

W. A. HENDRY,

Principal.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

SANDY BAY BOARDING SCHOOL,

SANDY BAY, July 2, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my first annual report for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.—The Sandy Bay boarding school is situated in the centre of the Sandy Bay reserve, on the west shore of Lake Manitoba.

Land.—One hundred acres, heavily timbered, section 16, township 18, range 9, have been given up by the Sandy Bay band. About 40 acres have been cleared, and of this, 14 are under cultivation. The land belongs to the school.

Buildings.—The school, a frame building on a solid stone foundation, 40 x 70 feet, comprises basement, three stories and attic. The basement contains bakery, pantry, kitchen, dining-rooms and laundry. On the ground floor are boys' play-room, chapel, sitting-room, class-rooms and a stock-room. On the first floor are infirmaries, nuns' quarters, sewing-room and the girls' play-room. On the second floor are dormitories. The attic contains two large water tanks for fire-protection and general purposes in connection with the plumbing system. In an annex to the basement is the acetylene gas plant and the gasoline engine used for pumping water and cutting wood. This annex is also used as a general workshop for mending shoes, carpenter-work and forging. Besides these buildings, there are two stables, a storehouse and a shed.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 50 boarding pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good enough. At the start, the enrolment was 31 pupils. During the year 4 were discharged and 12 admitted.

Class-room Work.—The pupils attend school twice daily, with the exception of the girls who assist in the sewing-room and kitchen, by turns. Besides the regular school hours they have study from five to six p.m. The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	28
“ II	5
“ III	2
“ IV	3
“ V	1
Total	39

Farm and Garden.—About 14 acres are under cultivation, 8 in oats, 4 in potatoes and 2 in gardening.

Industries Taught.—The principal occupations of the boys are: farming, gardening, sawing and splitting wood, milking and care of cattle. The girls receive instruction and practice in all lines of housework. This includes baking, cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, mending, knitting, milking and butter-making.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to this important branch of education. Every day half an hour is devoted to Christian doctrine. Morning and evening prayers are attended in the chapel.

Health and Sanitation.—All the pupils have enjoyed good health throughout the year. The building is well ventilated, cleaned and no refuse is allowed to lie about the ground.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Water Supply.—The water-supply is ample. It is taken from a well 53 feet deep. It is clear, pure and wholesome. There is also a large cistern for rain-water for the use of the laundry.

Fire Protection.—The department, through our inspector, Mr. Marlatt, has provided the school with ten 'Star' chemical fire-extinguishers. They are placed in convenient positions throughout the building. There is also hose connection on each floor with the tank in the attic. The means of entrance and exit are well planned and ample. We also have two fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by steam, and lighted by acetylene gas.

Recreation.—Football, baseball, croquet and shooting with bows and arrows are the favourite pastimes of the boys. The girls also play football, and have different little games.

General Remarks.—It seems to me that the results of the year's work, with our pupils, are most encouraging. At the start, as the children were accustomed to follow their parents, constantly moving from place to place for hunting, trapping, digging senega-root, or getting work, it was hard to make many of them attend regularly. But with the effective assistance of our good agent, Mr. Logan, the attendance now is quite fair. I am pleased to thank Mr. Logan for the interest shown in our school.

I have, &c.,

G. LEONARD,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BRANDON, July 2, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the Brandon industrial school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.—The school is very conveniently situated about 3 miles northwest of the city of Brandon, on a natural terrace about half-way up the hill on the north side of the valley of the Assiniboine river. It commands a fine view of the valley, the Experimental Farm, and of the city and country to the south. The school is not situated on or near any reserve.

Land.—The land connected with the school contains 320 acres, being east half of section 28, township 10, range 19. It belongs to the school, and is well adapted for agriculture, garden and grazing purposes. That part of the half section lying in the valley, about 220 acres, is mostly of excellent soil, while the portion along the hillside is of somewhat lighter quality.

Buildings.—The main building, 102 feet frontage, brick veneered, originally T-shaped, is three stories high, with a two-story addition extending to the west across the rear. It contains officers' rooms, dormitories, school-rooms, dining-room, sewing-room, kitchen, laundry, sick-room, play-rooms, offices, &c. The other buildings are residences for the principal, farmer and gardener, barn and stables, piggeries, carpenter-shop, henry, ice-house and two root-houses. In addition to keeping all the buildings in a thorough state of repair, considerable painting and papering has been done to all the residences, and a new henry 65 feet long has been built with a commodious yard attached. The house formerly occupied by the gardener has been moved to the west

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

of the main building and partially remodelled for a carpenter-shop. In the main building maple floors have been put down in the girls' play-room and hall, the pupils' dining-room, the kitchen and pantries. A new furnace has been put in, and the heating system considerably remodelled with hot-air registers in the walls instead of the floors, which is certainly more sanitary. The fire-protection has been made more efficient, and new blackboards put in the two school-rooms—in all 65 feet x 4 feet of hyloplate.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 125 pupils and the staff.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year has been a little over 98.

Class-room Work.—The half-time system is followed except in the case of some of the smaller boys, who usually attend all day, especially during the winter. Under the two thoroughly qualified teachers who have had charge of the school work throughout the year most excellent results have been accomplished both in the amount and character of the work done. The authorized programme of studies is closely followed. The following is the grading of pupils at the close of the year:—

Standard I.	45
" II.	17
" III.	10
" IV.	13
" V.	8
Total.	93

Farm and Garden.—Particular attention, under competent instructors, is given to these two departments, as the great hope of uplifting the Indian is to induce him to get his living from the soil; and so one object of the school is to familiarize the pupils with all the important operations in farming and gardening, and to show them the bountiful results obtained from labour expended along these lines. We have 166 acres under cultivation as follows: wheat, 48 acres; oats, $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres; barley, $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres; corn, 5 acres; potatoes, 10 acres; turnips, 3 acres; mangolds and beets, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres; white carrots, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre; fruit bushes, $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres; garden, 3 acres; brome and rye grass, 20 acres; native grass, 9 acres, and summer fallow, $22\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Last year all the crops were considerably over the average, and the prospects were never more promising than they are this year.

Industries Taught.—Besides farming and gardening, the boys are taught the care of stock, carpenter work and general repairs. The girls are taught general housework, cooking, sewing, washing and ironing, and dairying. In all the departments quality is looked after more carefully than quantity.

Moral and Religious Training.—Nearly all the boys and a considerable number of girls attend the Sunday morning service in the city of Brandon. In the afternoon they assemble in the Sabbath school, the pupils being organized into classes with different officers as teachers; and a short service is held in the evening. These Sunday services with daily Bible reading and prayer, and the good example of Christian officers have been productive of moral and religious elevation. Saturday afternoon is devoted to preparation for the Sabbath.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good. Two boys and four girls died during the year. There were two mild cases of measles. The duties of the medical attendant have been faithfully performed, and the sanitary condition and ventilation of the buildings carefully looked after.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied throughout the main building and to the principal's residence by a windmill from a never-failing well, and hot water from reservoirs connected with a heater in the basement and with the cooking range is supplied to the kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms.

Fire Protection.—In the main building stand pipes from the chemical engine and storage tanks reach all the flats, with which are connected hose of sufficient length to

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

protect any part of the flat. Extinguishers, pails full of water, and axes are kept in convenient places, and fire-escapes from all the dormitories reach nearly to the ground.

Heating and Lighting.—Three large wood furnaces and two coal furnaces keep the main building quite comfortable even during the severest weather. All these furnaces are so installed that a large volume of pure fresh air from the outside is constantly flowing into the building; and three large shafts provide for the exit of the foul air. This gives an excellent system of ventilation. The main building, principal's residence and barn are lighted by electricity derived from Brandon.

Recreation.—In the winter football, skating and sleigh-riding are the principal outdoor amusements. In an intercollegiate competition the football team won a fine trophy, a silver cup, and the members were presented with medals by one of the leading merchants of Brandon. In the summer the games are more varied, including cricket, croquet, &c. The girls have a large play-room in which to amuse themselves in cold or stormy weather. During the winter months the pupils are given an evening each week for parlour and other games.

General Remarks.—During the year 11 pupils have been discharged, and 13 admitted. The work in all the departments has been very satisfactory. Many improvements have been made in the farm, garden, buildings and grounds; and two teams of young horses and new machinery have been purchased.

The most kindly feeling exists between officers and pupils. The pupils are contented, quite cleanly in their habits, and an air of cheerfulness pervades the whole institution. All the members of the staff are specially fitted for the work of their departments, and no effort is spared to make the institution home-like, to make the stay of the pupils enjoyable, and to help them to build up an all-round Christian character.

In closing this report, I wish to convey my thanks to the inspector, for his thorough and efficient inspection and audit; and to the officials of the Methodist Missionary Society, and the officials of the Indian Department for their uniform courtesy and kindly interest in the work of the school.

I have, &c.,

T. FERRIER,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ELKHORN, July 1, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.—The new home, which we have now occupied since September 7, 1899, is situated about $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 42 acres in extent, bounded on 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 about 300 acres, being the southwest quarter of section 4, and the southeast quarter of section 5, township 12, range 28, which contains excellent pasturage and wheat-land, in addition to which the department purchased 20 acres of good hay-land adjacent to the 'Gore,' all of which is owned by the Dominion government.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—These comprise the main building, the principal's residence, the laundry, the gymnasium, the latter containing 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 for 100 pupils and 15 of a staff in the school.

Attendance.—There has been a considerable increase in the number of pupils in the school, the present attendance being 49 boys and 48 girls, total 97.

Class-room Work.—In spite of drawbacks owing to epidemic sickness and the inability of so many of the new pupils to understand English properly, the all-round progress in this department has been beyond expectation. The returns to date are:—

Standard I.	18
" II.	11
" III.	22
" IV.	27
" V.	6
" VI.	13

The annual June examinations constitute a very fair test of the work for the year. The subjects taken are writing, reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, composition, drawing, geography, literature and Canadian history. A very creditable showing was made by those who have attended during the whole year. In standard V, pupil No. 0-107, Julia Bear, was first, while the silver medal annually awarded to the highest pupil in standard VI was this year won by pupil No. 192, David Pruden.

In this connection I must express my appreciation of the painstaking efforts of the teacher, Miss Marks, the merit of whose work is best indicated by the results.

Farm and Garden.—The pupils in this department, the most important to the Indians, are instructed in the proper methods of cultivation of the soil, the use of implements and the care and handling of stock, &c. The annual returns show 1,200 bushels of wheat, 643 bushels of oats, 212 bushels of barley, 350 bushels of potatoes, 85 bushels of carrots, 40 bushels of beets, 175 bushels of mangolds, 600 bushels of turnips, besides onions, parsnips, cabbage, celery, &c., sufficient for the winter's use. Realizing the importance of a knowledge of gardening, further ground has been broken adjacent to the main building, so as to ensure more thorough instruction in this connection. This branch of the work is under the charge of the supervisor, together with the work in the flower gardens and grounds.

The five thousand trees set out in the past two years are doing excellently. Practically none of the maples have died, but in the very lightest soil a few of the ash did not survive the past winter, while the remainder appeared to have suffered from a late frost, but have now recovered. The elm and cottonwood have done equally well with the maples. A few trees were killed by fire which was set on adjacent lots for the purpose of burning off the weeds, but these were mostly replaced. This year about 2,000 more have been set out, and ground has been broken on both sides of the avenue for about 3,000 more next spring.

The general result in conjunction with the increased area of lawn and flower beds has been to enhance greatly the general appearance of the environs of the school.

Industries Taught.—For the boys, farming is of course the industry to which greatest importance is attached, but they are also instructed in carpentry, painting, plumbing, &c., and the care and use of tools, all the construction and repair work of the institution being accomplished by this department, including the running of the engine. Instruction is also given in harness-making, milling, blacksmithing and shoemaking. One blacksmith pupil discharged last fall was at once hired by the blacksmith in the town. Those of the boys too small to work at a trade do the necessary chores in

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

and around the school, besides looking after the lawns, drives, flower beds, gardens and all the trees set out the past year or two.

The girls perform all the usual household duties and are instructed in sewing, knitting, cooking, washing, &c. All their uniforms and working clothes are made in the sewing department under the efficient instruction of Miss Cameron.

Religious and Moral Training.—Realizing as I do, that this is the most important feature of the system, the general effort is to maintain the high moral standard which at present obtains among the pupils of this school and to encourage a straightforward and high-minded disposition among the children entrusted to my charge. The very satisfactory behaviour throughout the school during the past twelve months is only a natural consequence of these endeavours, there having been scarcely any punishment.

Prayers are held daily, both morning and evening, when addresses are frequently given by visiting clergy and others, while on Sundays services are held twice daily at Saint Mark's church. Owing, however, to inadequate seating capacity in the church, only sixty per cent of the pupils have been able to attend, but now an extension is being built on, so that there will be accommodation for all.

Sunday school classes are held in the institution for the juniors, while the seniors attend at Saint Mark's for the purpose.

Health and Sanitation.—Apart from those cases of illness mentioned below, our standard is high. Only one death occurred during the year, when on January 22, we lost one of our brightest boys, No. 202, David Tatizoyhema, from heart disease. He had recovered from a very severe attack of pneumonia and was about among the boys when stricken, dying in a few hours.

On March 4, measles broke out, and we had 45 cases before the quarantine was finally raised. All recovered, though the outbreak was of a very virulent type, but traces were left in the shape of scrofula and tubercular swellings, &c. One case of chicken-pox also developed, but owing to rigid isolation, went no further. The characteristic pustule was so extensive and of such malignant exhibition that for a day or two it presented the appearance of small-pox, and precautions were taken accordingly. Several severe cases of pneumonia were also successfully treated. Beyond this there has been no serious illness during the year.

Drainage.—The drainage from bath-rooms, kitchen and laundry is conducted to a large tank at a considerable distance from the main building, whence it is pumped to a point well out on the open prairie.

The outhouses for males and females are erected at such distance from the main building as to obviate any danger of defective sanitation.

Water Supply.—The water throughout this district is of the best, but owing to a dry autumn and a deficient snowfall most of the wells around here went dry, and we had to dig a new well outside the building, of sufficient capacity, however, to put us beyond any possibility of similar shortage in the future. From this well the water is pumped to a tank at the top of the building by means of a Rider Ericsson hot air engine, each floor having service therefrom, while on the basement floor is a further attachment whereby the drains can be flushed from the tank or pump at will.

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 machines, the latter conveniently placed throughout the building, while each dormitory has a fire-axe handy. The system was recently inspected and was found to be in good order.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done with hot water, and last summer was installed a new heating plant with a 12-foot tubular boiler transmitting the water to radiators instead of coils.

The lighting is done at present with ordinary coal-oil lamps, but we are still hoping for the early installation of an acetylene gas plant so as to obviate the inconvenience, anxiety and extreme danger of the present system.

Recreation.—Football always has been and still is our principal game, together with baseball and the other usual school boy games, which are all encouraged as much

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

as possible in the proper hours, and a good ground has been set aside for this purpose. For the boys in winter there is a gymnasium fitted up, which is warmed by a wood stove; 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 swings, football and other amusements. After work in the summer the girls are frequently taken for walks by one or other of the lady members of the staff.

Band.—There is no regular band instructor at present, but the band maintains its efficiency under the leadership of one of the senior boys. It has already filled several engagements out of town, and has arranged to visit other towns during the coming month. At the request of the mayor and council they also play two evenings weekly in the town, where a band-stand has been specially erected for them.

General Remarks.—On July 22, the assistant commissioner paid us a short visit, leaving for Winnipeg the same day.

I accompanied him as far as Portage la Prairie on my way to Fairford, the Pas and the neighbouring reserves, whence I returned on September 22, with 25 pupils, after a very successful trip.

I regret to say that during my absence it pleased God to take to Himself our only little boy, to the very great grief of Mrs. Wilson and myself.

On September 24 we had the pleasure of a visit from our commissioner, the Honourable David Laird, who spent a day with us.

He made a brief inspection of the school, and after speaking a few words of encouragement and advice to the children he presented the silver medal won by her in July last to No. O.110, Sarah Cook, whose father, Chief Cook, of the Pas, was also present.

On October 30, we were visited by His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, who held a confirmation at Saint Mark's church, when 10 of our pupils were candidates.

He subsequently visited the school and gave a short address to the children after prayers. Before leaving he wrote as follows:—

'It has been a very great pleasure to me to visit the school and to address the pupils. I feel that a good work is being done.'

On January 9, Principal Thompson, of the Middle Church industrial school, arrived here with one teacher and 44 pupils from that school, which had just previously been destroyed by fire.

We also had a visit on May 17 from His Lordship the Bishop of Selkirk and Yukon, who went through the school and subsequently held a short service for us. He was much pleased and wrote in the visitors' register:—

'For many years I have been interested in work among the Indians, and it is with no small pleasure that I am able to say, after visiting the Elkhorn industrial school, that I have not seen anything so near the ideal in management, discipline and general efficiency. It has been a great pleasure to meet the staff and the pupils and to note the feeling of hope and ambition that seems common among the latter. Through such institutions generously supported much may be done for the uplifting of the natives of our land. May this school prosper more and more.'

On May 28, Mr. W. F. Bredin, M.P.P. for Athabasca, went all through the institution and subsequently remarked as follows:—

'After fifteen years' experience in a business way with Indians, I am pleased to say that the Elkhorn industrial school meets my views as to what an educational institution should be for Indian children.'

We were also visited by a committee from the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, the Ven. Archdeacon Phair, the superintendent of Indian missions, Mr. J. E. Brown, M.P., Mr. T. C. Norris, M.P.P., and many others, who expressed their extreme satisfaction with all they saw.

I should like to express my appreciation of the manner in which those members of my staff who have been with me during the past year have worked so diligently and

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

faithfully in seconding my efforts for the welfare of the school and the pupils under my charge.

I would add, in conclusion, that I feel greatly encouraged by the success of so many of my late pupils in their respective callings, and I cannot but feel that the education of the Indian along the lines followed out here is productive of good results.

That is should be so in every case is beyond expectation, but judging from reports and correspondence the issues are most gratifying to myself and every one interested. I feel that God's blessing is on our work, and as time goes on I hope and believe that still greater progress will be made.

I have, &c.,

A. E. WILSON,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

MIDDLE CHURCH, July 2, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my fourth annual report on the affairs of the Rupert's Land industrial school for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.—The school, or what at the present time remains of it, is situated on the bank of the Red river, 7 miles north on the main road from Winnipeg to Selkirk. It is also on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway and the Winnipeg-Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Electric railway.

Land.—The farm consists of lot 18, in the parish of St. Paul, in which there is over 375 acres, part of which is nicely situated.

Buildings.—They consist at present of the principal's residence, laundry, carpenter-shop, granary, horse-stable, coal-shed, blacksmith-shop and ice-house, sewing-room and tailor-shop, engine-house, farmer's residence, cattle-stable, root-house and granary and implement-shed and piggery.

On January 4, last, we had the misfortune to have a fire, which started in the recreation-hall, under the class-rooms, the building being 60 x 30 feet, of frame construction, and at one end only 20 feet from the main building; both buildings, along with the printing office, were burned down, nothing being left but the walls of the main building, most of the contents of which were saved. When the fire took place, there were 32 boys and 29 girls in the school, the rest being absent on holidays. No lives were lost and no person injured.

Accommodation.—The school had accommodation for 60 boys and 50 girls, besides 10 of a staff.

Attendance.—At the time of the fire there were 39 boys and 33 girls on the roll, with 32 boys and 29 girls in attendance; 22 boys and 22 girls were taken to the Elk-horn school, 4 boys and 2 girls sent to their homes in St. Peters, 2 boys sent to the hospital in St. Boniface and 1 girl sent to the hospital in Dynevor; 2 boys were discharged and places provided for them with farmers in the parish, and 3 girls were found places as domestics in Winnipeg, 2 boys and 2 girls remaining at the school to assist with the farm work. The latter 4 are still at the school at this date.

Class-room Work.—This work has been in charge of two teachers; a male teacher holding a first-class certificate in charge of the senior pupils, and the governess in

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

charge of the junior. The pupils attended the class-room half a day and worked the other half. The grading of the pupils at the end of the year was as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	6	6
“ II.	15	9
“ III.	9	13
“ IV.	7	3
“ V.	2	2

Farm and Garden.—There is about 30 acres in oats, 30 acres in barley, over 6 acres in potatoes and about 2 acres in garden and field vegetables, and about 14 acres seeded to grass, timothy and clover. Last year, owing to the rain, we were not able to get in as much crop as we wished, having only about half a crop, threshing about 1,100 bushels of oats and barley. We had about 1,300 bushels of potatoes and roots, besides cabbage and other vegetables.

Live Stock.—At the present time we have 15 head of stock, most of it young, and 5 horses.

Industries.—The boys were taught farming, gardening and the care of stock, also the use of all kinds of tools. The girls were taught housework in all its branches, cooking, baking, butter-making, sewing, knitting and fancy-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers were held night and morning, services in the parish church attended twice every Sunday and mid-week service in the school every Wednesday evening conducted by the pastor of the parish, and Sabbath school in the institution every Sunday afternoon.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils previously to the fire was good.

Water Supply.—The water for the use of the institution was supplied from two wells in the main yard.

Fire Protection.—Since the fire there is none.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building up to the middle of November was heated by hot-air, when a new steam-heating apparatus was completed, which was giving most excellent satisfaction and which was making a saving of at least 50 per cent in the cost of heating the main building. The principal's residence is heated by hot water and the other buildings with stoves. The buildings were, previously to the fire, all lighted by electricity, with a ten horse-power gasoline engine and a hundred-light dynamo.

Recreation.—All kinds of outdoor games were indulged in during the summer, with basket-ball, military drill and calisthenics during the winter months.

General Remarks.—In conclusion, I would say that at the time of the fire everything was in good order and running smoothly. The sanitary and heating arrangements had been put in splendid condition. The children were doing well; the parents were pleased with the progress their children were making, and applications were being received nearly every week for admission, and we were looking forward to the school having its full complement of pupils by the coming fall; but Providence ruled otherwise and we must submit to His ruling.

I have, &c.,

J. THOMPSON,

Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE WINNIPEG AND RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
STONEWALL, MAN., June 30, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit a report showing the state of the schools which I have visited and examined during the year.

Owing to the illness and subsequent resignation of Neil Gilmour, Indian agent at Norway House, a good deal of the work of that agency, and particularly the payment of annuities, has devolved upon me, so that I have not been able to spend the time necessary in visiting all the schools of the inspectorate.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

FORT FRANCES BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was visited June 20. The inspector was accompanied by Agent Wright. I found 16 boys and 14 girls present at the time of my visit. Pupils were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	20
" II.	10
Total.	30

This school is called the Fort Frances boarding school, but it is in reality a distance of 3 miles from the town. It is 1 mile from Pither's Point, on the Rainy river, and immediately adjacent to the Couchiching reserve.

I found the scholars were not able to speak English to any extent, yet the advanced class did very well in reading and spelling. They were certainly orderly, and anxious to do their best. The school is so new that organization is not yet complete; but the work done was very creditable, alike to teachers and pupils.

The meals served were of the best quality, and the cooking was excellent. The children were very tidily dressed, and everything was both new and clean.

Nothing that I have ever seen is more effective or more economical than the heating plant which has been installed here.

The water-supply is drawn from the Rainy lake by a gasoline engine. The pressure is about 17 pounds to the square inch. The quality of the water can hardly be surpassed. There are 2,000 gallons stored for emergencies.

The school is well supplied with hose; and other arrangements for fighting fire are most complete.

There are two most perfect fire-escapes, one at each end of the school.

The light used is produced from carbide of calcium. The generator is in a separate building, and pipes are laid to every room in the house.

The main building is three stories high, with stone basement. The superstructure is of frame, painted white. The size of the building is 70 x 40 feet. The excellence of the stonework reflects great credit on the workmen employed.

Very little can be said of work actually done. The school is too new for that. Yet I found everything in most excellent condition for work. I am convinced that a good record will be made during the coming year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

MANITOU DAY SCHOOL.

This school has been closed for some time owing to the lack of a teacher. I visited it on June 22, and held a council with the Indian chief in regard to this work. He claimed that while they were anxious as a band to have their children educated, they were not willing that the children should receive religious instruction. This seems to have been the point in dispute between the parents and the last teacher, and will always be a source of irritation with these pagan people.

LONG SAULT RAPIDS DAY SCHOOL.

This school was visited on June 23. The inspector was accompanied by Mr. John Lyons, of Fort Frances.

The teacher in charge of this school is Miss Beatrice Johnson, daughter of the resident missionary, who appears to be doing very excellent work. The average attendance is 9. Most of the children are in standard I, but a number of them can both read and write well. The work that is being done here appears to be quite satisfactory to the Indian parents, but no special effort is being made by them to encourage regular attendance.

KENORA AGENCY.

CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected twice during the year, first on October 12, 1905, and again on June 13, 1906.

I found 40 treaty children on the roll, and 5 non-treaty children, making a total of 45. These children were classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	18	13
" II.	3	4
" III.	4	2
" IV.	0	1

This school has been named the Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school in honour of a distinguished patron now deceased. It is situated on the western side of Shoal lake, Ontario. This lake is an arm of the Lake of the Woods, situate at the northwest corner.

I was greatly pleased with the reading and writing done at the school. The enunciation of English words was very clear. They pay attention to punctuation, and are able to convey the sense to one who is listening. The spelling of the older scholars was also good, and some of the copy-books would have done credit to a school for white children.

Pupils of this school have won a name for good behaviour and politeness, both at home and abroad.

There have been no sick children in the school for a long time; there is no scrofula, and they have no epidemics.

Food and clothing are of excellent quality, and the heating and water-supply are well arranged. Fire appliances are good, but the accommodation is limited. Drainage and ventilation are excellent, and the buildings are in good repair.

Persistent effort is made to impress upon the minds of the children ideals of truth, honour, obedience and honesty. The effect of this upon the subsequent lives of the children cannot be over-estimated.

The school is very popular with the Indian people, and the teachers are very highly respected.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

i

KENORA BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school has been visited twice during the year; first on October 18, 1905, and again on June 14, 1906.

- The school is in charge of Father Kalmes, who, with an able staff of assistants, is doing a good work. I found 30 pupils in attendance, graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	3	6
“ II.	6	2
“ III.	3	5
“ IV.	3	2

The school is situated about 2 miles south of Kenora, on the Lake of the Woods. The grounds consist of about 20 acres, 11 of which are in a high state of cultivation.

The scholars of this school pleased me greatly. The copy-books were marvels of neatness. The drawing exercises were very good indeed. The reading and spelling were excellent. The demeanour of the whole school was beyond criticism. English is spoken by every scholar. Discipline was very good.

The people of the neighbourhood speak in the most complimentary manner of the general behaviour of the pupils of this school. They are polite, honest and well-behaved.

Water-supply is very inadequate and the fire-appliances are poor. Fire-escapes are being constructed and will be of very great advantage.

Drainage is very excellent, but ventilation is rather inadequate. The need of more room is very much felt.

All the buildings inspected were in a fair state of repair, and several important additions have been made during the year.

Great credit must be given for the amount of land reclaimed during the past season. Much hard work has been done and the gardens, fields and crops are a credit to the school.

ASSABASCA DAY SCHOOL.

This school was visited on June 9, and was found to be closed. Indeed it had been closed for the greater part of a year, since the retirement of the late teacher, Joseph Dargue.

I consulted the chief in regard to the continuance of the school, and he spoke in a very indifferent manner with regard to it. His statement in effect was, that if we wished to send a teacher, he would be quite agreed, and would do what he could to induce the parents to send their children, but he had no special request to make in that direction.

ISLINGTON DAY SCHOOL.

This school was also closed at the time of my visit. The Rev. Mr. Wood, who had been in charge thereof, having failed to give satisfaction to the parents of the children, had moved away, and no new appointment seemed to be in prospect. The Indians here were also very indifferent as to whether they had a teacher or not.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

BLACK RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

This school was visited August 17, and was closed for holidays, so that no inspection could take place.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

HOLLOWWATER RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

Inspection was made at this school July 18. The inspector was accompanied by Mr. P. H. Sutherland. The number of children found present were 13; boys, 9, and girls, 4. The average attendance for three months was 5.34. The children were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	5
" II.	4
" III.	4

Punctuality was very poor. Class organization was good. Furniture was well taken care of. The school-house was neat and clean. But general interest in the school was at very low ebb. John Sinclair, the native teacher, seemed to be very faithful in his work.

BLOODVEIN RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

School visited August 20. Owing to lack of interest on the part of the parents and lack of thoroughness on the part of the teacher, it was deemed advisable to close this school last winter, and it remained closed up to the time of our visit. I do not see at present any reason for re-opening.

FISHER RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

This school was visited on July 23. Number in attendance, 26—16 boys and 10 girls.

There was no record of standing in the teacher's register.

The present teacher, Isaiah B. Jones, had just arrived at the time of my visit, and had not been able to classify the scholars.

Punctuality was reported to be very poor, and all other conditions of school life seemed to me to be very indifferent. We shall hope for better success when the present teacher has really commenced his work.

JACKHEAD RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

This school was visited July 26. School has not been opened since March. The attendance has been irregular and unsatisfactory. School closed at the time of visit.

BERENS RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

This school was also closed at the time when I was prepared to make an inspection, and I had no access to the books and records.

Miss Showler, the teacher, is well spoken of both by the Indians and the church authorities, and every satisfaction was expressed by the chief and councillors of the band.

POPLAR RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

No school has been held here since May 16, and the teacher is absent on holiday, so that no inspection could be made.

ROSSVILLE DAY SCHOOL.

Inspection was made August 10. There were 12 present—4 boys and 8 girls.

The school was in charge of Elizabeth Ann Armstrong, who holds a second-class Nova Scotia certificate.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

The examination of the scholars reflected credit both upon them and upon their teacher. Class organization was good; care of material was good, and the conduct of the pupils well reported of.

CROSS LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

This school has had no regular teacher for a long time, and has been allowed to run down. Miss Annie Foster has just been appointed, and appears to have started her work with great earnestness.

The children are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	19
" II.	5
" III.	4

GRAND RAPIDS DAY SCHOOL, SASKATCHEWAN.

Owing to the departure of the Rev. Mr. Brown and his wife, the latter of whom was the teacher of this school, no inspection could be made. The time of my visit was August 13. I was accompanied by Mr. P. H. Sutherland.

LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS DAY SCHOOL, MANITOBA.

This school was visited August 22. Twenty-three children were found to be present—10 boys and 13 girls.

These were all beginners, and so were classed as standard I. The Rev. Mr. Ivens is in charge of the school during the summer months, but owing to the migratory habits of the people the work ceases as soon as the cold weather begins. The pupils showed good mental work, but have not yet become accustomed to the use of books and slates.

A new school-house is being built, and I have great hopes that a good work has been begun here.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

FORT ALEXANDER BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected January 25, 1906. It was in charge of Rev. Father Vales, O.M.I., and an efficient staff of assistants. Two teachers are in charge of the school.

The number of pupils found in attendance was 45; of these, 24 were boys and 21 were girls; 19 of the boys were children of treaty Indians and 5 were non-treaty; 17 of the girls belonged to treaty and 4 were non-treaty.

The pupils were classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	20	10
" II.	2	7
" III.	0	2
" IV.	1	2
" V.	1	0

This school is beautifully situated on the bank of the Winnipeg river, on lot 60 of the Fort Alexander reserve. The building has been placed about 400 feet from the margin of the river, and commands a beautiful view thereof.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Some of the children read and spell fairly. The copy-books are neatly kept. Their progress in arithmetic was scarcely perceptible. The knowledge of English was very limited; and the very best of discipline seemed to prevail. The health of the children was extremely good. They were well fed and well clothed.

The building was heated with steam, and the water-supply is ample for all purposes. There are a few fire-extinguishers hung at different parts of the building, but I cannot set much value upon the fire-appliances available.

Ample accommodation has been provided for 56 pupils.

The drainage is perfect, but the ventilation is not good. The whole building is lighted by acetylene gas, and a very good light is obtained.

The size of the building is 70 x 40 feet. The basement is of stone surmounted by a superstructure of frame three stories in height. This is painted white, and presents a very fine appearance.

The building throughout was as clean and tidy as any school that I visited. Everything was kept in excellent order. The children appear to be very happy.

FORT ALEXANDER DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected in January, and there were present at the time of my visit 12 boys and 6 girls. The number of pupils on the roll was 28, graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	21
" II.	7

The teacher is Miss Sophia Spence, who has had twelve years of training in the Rupert's Land industrial school. She is a fine writer, a fair scholar, and is very much interested in her work.

The school-house is in good repair, size 21 x 27 feet and 10 feet high.

Punctuality has been fair; classes properly organized; material well cared for; school-house clean; pupils' faces and hands were clean, and the conduct of the pupils was well reported of both in and out of school.

The average attendance for the three months prior to my inspection was 15. There was some irregularity in the attendance, owing for the most part to the fact that the children have to cross a large river in coming to the school, which is an impossibility during rough weather.

BROKENHEAD RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

Inspection of this school was made in January. The inspector was accompanied by Mrs. R. E. Coates, wife of the resident missionary, who is at present in charge of the school.

The number of children present during inspection was 10 boys and 5 girls, making a total of 15. They were classed as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	10
" II.	5

The whole number on the roll was 23 and the average attendance for three months was 15.

The building has been repaired during the year. A new floor has been laid. A new platform has been put in for the teacher's desk. A new stairs has been built leading to the loft, and the school is much more comfortable than it was formerly.

This school has had no regular teacher for some time. The former appointee was not efficient. A duly qualified teacher has been engaged and will arrive shortly, and then we may look for a decided improvement.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Punctuality has been poor, classes indifferently organized, material well cared for, school-house clean.

Much credit is due to Mr. and Mrs. Coates, the missionary and his wife, for keeping the school going during the absence of a teacher.

General Remarks.—My experience in the four boarding schools so far inspected has convinced me that this class of institution on the reserve itself is far superior to the day school, and is better for all practical purposes than the industrial schools.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, June 30, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspection of the industrial and boarding schools in my inspectorate.

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (METHODIST).

Inspected March, 1906.

Number of pupils enrolled, 91, being 8 less than previous inspection.

Staff: principal, Rev. T. Ferrier; assistant principal, Mr. C. J. Sproule; matron, Miss M. Sutherland; assistant matron, Miss M. Hunter; farmer, Mr. J. G. Milne; gardener, Mr. H. Goodland; carpenter, Mr. J. Jones; senior teacher, Miss E. Brundridge; junior teacher, Miss M. Howard; laundress, Mrs. E. Burdette; seamstress, Miss C. Trumbell; cook, Miss E. Montgomery.

I am pleased to report a continuation of the excellent work of this institution. Mr. Ferrier, as principal, is master of every detail, and is strongly supported by a capable and loyal staff.

An improvement is noticeable in the class-room work; this branch I had occasion to notice in my last report. In the trades and labour departments the training is thorough, and so arranged that the graduating pupil is well qualified to take up successsful the battle of life.

The girls under the capable management of the matron are thoroughly drilled in all lines of domestic work that are likely to be useful to them in after life. The boys under trained instructors receive all the instruction that it is possible to give them, up to the age of discharge, in farming, care of stock, and the common trades. Special attention is given to farming and stock-raising.

The buildings are in fair repair. I have made some recommendations to the Indian commissioner with reference to some minor repairs.

The institution is out of debt, with a small balance on hand. Owing to a shortage in the number of pupils during the year, the church has had to supplement the departmental grant by several hundred dollars; with a full quota of pupils this would not have been necessary.

The general health has been good. I found two pupils suffering from the dreaded disease, tuberculosis; these I am sorry to report have since died.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (UNDENOMINATIONAL).

Inspected May, 1906. This school is operated entirely by the department. Enrolment, 111; boys, 60, girls, 51. Actual attendance at time of inspection, 103; boys, 55, girls, 48.

Staff: principal, Mr. A. E. Wilson; assistant principal, Mrs. Wilson; farmer, Mr. T. T. Smith; supervisor, Mr. L. Ingram; matron, Miss E. M. Vidal; teacher, Miss A. M. Marks; assistant teacher, Miss A. E. Cree; carpenter, Mr. James Goldie; seamstress, Miss J. Cameron; physician, R. Goodwin, M.D.

The school has now the largest enrolment of pupils since coming under departmental control. About 40 pupils were sent up from the Rupert's Land school after the destruction of that institution by fire.

Regarding the work of the school, the class-room work is of a high order, and second to none in this inspectorate. The industrial training for both boys and girls is similar to that given in other institutions of the kind.

The buildings are in a fair state of repair. Considerable trouble is caused by the sewage. I have made a report to the Indian commissioner on this subject. The heating plant recently installed did not give good satisfaction last winter. I understand that the contractor intends to remedy the defects. As the attendance is now so large it is anticipated that the per capita cost will be much reduced next year. The results from last year's farming operations were fairly satisfactory as regards the returns.

With the exception of an epidemic of measles during the winter, the general health has been good.

The school has now a large recruiting ground, and there should be but little trouble in obtaining a full quota of pupils.

BIRTL BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

Inspected January, 1906. Enrolment, 45; boys, 20, girls, 25.

Classification:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.....	14
“ II.....	8
“ III.....	10
“ IV.....	13

Staff: principal, Rev. W. W. McLaren; matron, Miss A. McLaren; assistant matron, Miss T. McLeod; second assistant matron, Miss L. Schwalm; teacher, Miss E. McGregor; farmer (temporary), Alex. Forsyth.

I am pleased to report that Mr. McLaren, as principal, appears to be exceedingly well qualified for the position. He is ably supported by a zealous and intelligent staff. The quality of the pupils turned out from this school, from a moral and intellectual standpoint, is high. After leaving school they are not lost sight of, but are advised and encouraged on all occasions, with the result that wherever I find ex-pupils of Birtle they are, with one or two exceptions, doing well, and a credit to the institution that gave them their training.

In industrial pursuits it has not the facilities of the industrial schools for the training of boys, but for girls it is equal to any. During the year ended December 31, last, the school received departmental aid to the extent of \$3,316.10, and from the Foreign Missionary Society of the church, \$2,594; of this latter amount, \$615 was in the shape of a loan. In addition to this the society donated clothing to the estimated value of \$800.

At the end of the year there was an overdraft at the bank of \$138.37, with all accounts paid. This with the loan before mentioned makes the indebtedness of the institution \$753.37. In fairness to the principal I should mention that the deficit was made by his predecessor. It is expected that the greater part of the debt will be paid

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

off this year. The building is not in very good repair, but it is the intention to improve it this summer.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

Enrolment, 26; boys, 10, girls, 16. Departmental grant for 25 pupils on a per capita basis of \$72 per annum.

The staff consists of: principal, Mr. W. A. Hendry; matron, Mrs. Hendry; assistant matron, Miss Hendry.

In addition to his duties as principal, Mr. Hendry acts as teacher. The classroom work is very satisfactory. Owing to the school being situated in the town, there is not the same chance for industrial training as at most of the other schools. The lack of land prevents anything but gardening on a small scale. As a feeder for the industrial school, it is all that can be desired. It is unfortunate that there was not more land in connection, as the staff is capable of imparting a much more extensive training.

Mr. Hendry is a master of finance, and always keeps the expenditure within the income. In this respect, as for several other important reasons, he would make an excellent head for a much more extensive institution.

The building is frame, on a stone foundation, and is in fair repair. The heating is by hot air, has electric light, and is under the town fire-protection.

General health has been only fair. There have been two or three cases of tuberculosis and several cases of measles.

The per capita grant is from the Sioux vote, as the school was originally intended only for children of that tribe. Of late years quite a number of Saulteaux have been admitted.

As I have not inspected the boarding schools at Sandy Bay and Pine Creek, nor any of the day schools, since making my report in September last, I am not in a position to report on them at present.

I have, &c.,

S. R. MARLATT,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
COWESSESS BOARDING SCHOOL,
BROADVIEW, SASK., June 30, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

Location.—The Cowessess boarding school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, south of Crooked lake, on Cowessess reserve.

Land.—There are 40 acres of land which have been surrendered by this band 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; a house, 20 x 20, exclusively reserved for the Indians; an ice-house, 12 x 14 feet; a stable, 65 x 20; and a general workshop, 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.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The basement contains two dining-rooms, a kitchen, a pantry, a dairy-room, a bake-room, a laundry with large boiler and power washing-machine, and rain-water tank.

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 are situated the sewing-room, the nuns' quarters, and two sick-rooms, one for the boys and one for the girls.

On the third floor are two large dormitories, 35 x 23 feet, their height being 12 feet 6 inches. The garret contains a large water-tank.

The workshop is a two-story building on a stone foundation.

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.

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 65 pupils, and a staff of 8.

Attendance.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is very regular.

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, arithmetic, history and geography, but especial attention is given to reading and writing. The progress is encouraging. English is generally spoken, and is now quite familiar to all the pupils.

Farm and Garden.—There are about 100 acres under cultivation this year. We have also a garden in which is raised a full supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the use of the school. The farm and the garden give the children a healthy occupation.

Industrial Work.—Our pupils have special hours each day for manual work. The boys are kept working according to their age; they help in all kinds of farm and garden work, care of stock, cutting and sawing of wood. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, baking, butter-making; in fact, general housework, without neglecting to keep in order their recreation-room and dormitory.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is given to this important branch of education. Religious instruction for a short time 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, our drains, and the abundance of light, is very good, and the general health of the pupils is a surprise to 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 fair quality.

Fire Protection.—Fire-protection is abundantly provided for by means of a gaso-line engine and force-pump of 100 gallons capacity per minute, connected by a 2-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 ½-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

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

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 23 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 replace the foul air that leaves by the ventilators which are placed in the dormitories and halls.

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 and checkers are the favourite pastimes of our boys. The girls amuse themselves with drawing-slates, the dressing of dolls, singing, skipping and croquet.

General Remarks.—I wish to express my gratitude to the department for making arrangements in order to have two of our pupils, who are affected with scrofula, treated at the Indian Head hospital.

Our agent, Mr. Millar, deserves special thanks also for his courtesy towards the staff of the school and his kindness to the pupils. He has sent them several presents during the year, and on each of his monthly visits he expresses his satisfaction in such a way as to make them long to see him again.

I have, &c.,

S. PERRAULT, O.M.I.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,
KAMSACK, SASK., July 3, 1906.

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

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the Crowstand boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.—The school is situated on Cote's reserve, on the main line of the Canadian Northern railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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 1st principal meridian, and a fraction of the southeast quarter, section 24, township 29, range 32. In all there is about 379 acres. This land is the property of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and was acquired part by free grant and part was purchased. It is well suited for mixed farming.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the main school, a frame building, 94 x 38 feet, and two stories high, besides the basement. To this is attached a wing, 46 x 16 feet, also two stories high. The other buildings are the principal's residence, stone

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

milk-house and ice-house, a frame shop, frame stables and implement-shed, and two small log stables. During the year a frame granary, 30 x 20 feet, was built.

Accommodation.—There is ample room for a staff of 6 or 7 persons and 55 pupils.

Attendance.—At the beginning of the year there were 48 names on the roll. During the year there were 3 deaths and 2 discharges. During the same time there were 5 admissions, leaving the number still 48.

Class-room.—With but a few exceptions the pupils have shown a growing interest in their class-room work. Quarterly examinations are held, and considerable effort is shown to secure a good standing in this test.

Farm and Garden.—The cut-worms did much harm last year to our garden, but the plants left untouched gave a good return. Our wheat yielded 35 bushels or over per acre. Oats were not quite so good, being only 35 bushels per acre. Barley, potatoes and turnips were an excellent crop, as well as some feed corn. The boys according to their age took part in all the farm operations this crop involved, under the direction of our farm instructor, Mr. Brigham. Each boy had a small plot in the garden as his own special care. In connection with the farm there are at present 6 horses, 10 cows, a number of young stock, besides pigs and poultry.

Industries Taught.—The boys get a thorough insight into and practical training in all lines of mixed farming. They also learn the use of carpenter tools in simple work such as would be required on a farm. The girls receive a thorough training in all lines of housework,—washing, ironing, baking, dairying, sewing and knitting.

Moral and Religious Training.—On account of our proximity to reserve life and influence, we have not only to educate and elevate the children, but behind them the people on the reserve. This makes our school work harder and more discouraging at times, but in the end more permanent results are secured. Our efforts have been directed toward securing self-government rather than government from outside force. Rules and regulations are relegated as much into the background as possible. Training in Bible truths and attendance upon the public worship of God are made the foundation of all morals.

Health and Sanitation.—I am sorry to have to report a considerable amount of sickness during the year. In the autumn we had several cases of typhoid, although none of them were very severe. The infection in most of the cases was obtained while the pupils were home on vacation, as it was upon their return that the outbreak occurred. In the winter and spring we had nine cases of pneumonia. By good nursing and the splendid service of Dr. Wallace only one case was fatal, although another one will never be strong on account of resulting heart trouble. All cases of infectious diseases have been isolated at once. The other two deaths that occurred were due to tuberculosis, and were pupils who had been home several months on sick leave. The drainage and ventilation continue good. Our chief danger of epidemics is from defective water-supply.

Water Supply.—Our only source of supply besides rain-water is the Assiniboine river. In addition to the labour of drawing it this water is not at all good, and is bound to become worse as towns grow up and settlement progresses. The want of a good water-supply retards improvement in many lines.

Fire Protection.—In frame buildings fires are always very dangerous. They are doubly so when there is no adequate fire-fighting appliances. We have a few hand-grenades, a dozen fire-pails filled with water and some Patton fire-extinguishers. Should a fire occur night or day and get a start, nothing could be done. By great care and watchfulness we have fortunately escaped thus far.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by two wood furnaces and two or three stoves in outlying parts. Light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—In winter there is coasting, skating and occasional drives. In summer they indulge in football, skipping and various other games. In wet and stormy weather games are provided for them inside.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

General Remarks.—With but a few exceptions the parents have perfect confidence in the school and its care of the children. They seem to appreciate our aim to make their boys and girls industrious, and have them good farmers and good housekeepers. One of our pupils now has the most land broken and in crop of any Indian in this agency. Hence they do not wish their children to go elsewhere to school.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

W. McWHINNEY,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
DUCK LAKE, SASK., July 25, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.—The school is located about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town of Duck Lake, and 3 miles from Duck Lake reserve.

Land.—The land in connection with the school comprises 100 acres, belonging to the government. Adjoining the school land there is one half-section northeast of section 33, township 43, range 2, west of the 3rd meridian, which belongs to 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 office, and sleeping apartments and dining-room. The girls' quarters are commodious and comfortable. An old building which had served as a storehouse has been transported to a more convenient location and repaired for a sewing-room; this supplies for the moment a long-felt want. The boys' apartments are over-crowded. Application was made to the government for aid to enlarge the buildings, but it being too late for consideration the necessary steps cannot be taken this year.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 60 girls, but the number has ranged around 50 during the year. The boys are still in much too small quarters, especially in dormitory and recreation-room.

Attendance.—The authorized number, 100, has been maintained throughout the year. In general there are 10 or 12 more boys than girls.

Class-room Work.—The application of the pupils has been very satisfactory this year. Much prominence has been given to correspondence, both general and commercial. The literary attempts of several have found place in the editorial pages, and have called forth very favourable comments. Book-keeping and practical business transactions have been taught with very good success in the senior division. A system of money-dealing has become very popular among the pupils. They receive weekly payment for their different offices, and with purses full of a currency which is only legal within the limits of the institution the children purchase their clothing, and pay their current expenses, and buy playthings and sweets for their holiday amusements.

At the beginning of each season a regular sale of all things required for the season's outfit is held, and the children enjoy this immensely. We find that it teaches them to be provident. What is particularly gratifying is to see some even in spring

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

buy winter garments to be kept in reserve for them. Those whose outlay has exceeded their income are obliged to be satisfied with what remains after the rich have had their choice. They are seldom caught twice with empty purses. This system of encouragement has been pronounced by onlookers the best and most practical ever witnessed. It wears well also, having already existed for two years without flagging.

Farm and Garden.—The garden products were above the average. Both vegetable and floral productions were of the first class.

The farm and garden products for 1905 were as follows: wheat, 900 bushels; oats, 926 bushels; barley, 231 bushels; potatoes, 520 bushels; rye, 14 bushels; pease, 13 bushels; flax, 4 bushels; turnips for table use, 20 bushels; beets for animals, 68 bushels, for table use, 20 bushels; cabbages, 800 heads; tomatoes, 15 bushels; carrots, 25 bushels. Besides this we gathered a large quantity of currants, radishes, celery, asparagus, lettuce, squash and sweet corn.

At the annual agricultural exhibition 16 first and 4 second prizes were awarded to the school on farm and garden products.

Industries Taught.—The boys are all trained in practical gardening and farming. The girls are systematically trained in tailoring, dressmaking, plain sewing, knitting, mending and cooking. At the annual exhibition five first prizes in the culinary department and eight in manual work were awarded to our school girls.

The girls have acquired great facility in the art of butter-making, braiding and dyeing straw for hats, and soap-making. Also several have added to their outfit, in awaiting their discharge, a number of patch-work quilts, made from the best pieces cut from castaway clothing, thus learning to utilize to the last inch everything that passes through their hands.

Paper-cutting and picture-framing, with coloured straw and other costless material, have inspired a taste for decoration which it is hoped will encourage them to make their home more attractive in the future.

Moral and Religious Training.—I can say that in the matter of morality and religious training the progress is most gratifying. Lessons are daily taught 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.—As usual every precaution is taken to prevent disease, and no contagion appeared during the year. In March a boy broke his arm by falling on the ice, but it is completely cured. We had three serious cases of pneumonia in the spring, but all recovered nicely. Last August a little girl, while spending a few days with her parents, received some kind of an internal injury from which she never recovered; she died in April. Two boys succumbed to consumption, which seems to be hereditary in many Indian families.

Fire Protection.—Our appliances in case of fire are four 'Stempel' one 'Victor' and three 'Patton' fire-extinguishers, sixteen buckets, six axes and barrels of water.

In addition to the above the government has furnished us with a force-pump, which is not yet in working order.

Heating and Lighting.—Three furnaces kept going night and day during cold weather kept the house at a healthy and comfortable temperature. The lighting in house, barn and stables is by acetylene gas, the machine being in an isolated apartment, to which none except the one in charge is admitted.

Admissions and Discharges.—Two honourable discharges were granted during the year and six admissions.

Recreation.—Outdoor games for both boys and girls are many and varied. The grounds are so large that all have space to follow their inclinations. No games are compulsory, therefore romping, skipping, ball-playing and swinging never flag; while

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

indoors we enforce gymnastic exercises to a certain extent, followed by checkers, marbles, and not infrequently singing and music make up a part of the recreation.

The older girls amuse themselves very frequently in a garden placed exclusively under their management, and so successfully have they combined work and pleasure that the first new vegetables found their way to the tables from the girls' garden. The boys have added to their usual sporting equipments a turnstile and a trapeze, which furnish them with good muscular exercise.

General Remarks.—Inspector Chisholm made his annual inspection in January, and his visit as usual gave both staff and children the greatest pleasure. He commended highly the family spirit that pervades the institution.

The pupils gave a musical and dramatical entertainment to the public in the month of February. They executed roles in a drama of two hours' time with perfect facility, showing as much ease and grace as might be expected only from those born and bred in the heart of civilization.

On June 30, Agent Macarthur presided at the honourable discharge of Rosalie Arcan and Mary Jane Ookeemookaykake. Each girl made her farewell address to all present, and in turn the children expressed their regrets at the departure of those whom they had learned to love with sisterly affection.

Rosalie has gone to reside with her parents at Muskeg Lake. Mary Jane was immediately given in marriage to a man from Battleford, who it appears has a comfortable home and fair income. Both girls having always given great satisfaction by their excellent moral and religious conduct, they promise to raise the standard of womanhood in their respective localities.

I embrace this opportunity to return my thanks to the government officials, who have so materially seconded my efforts to improve the work done in this institution. To Mr. Macarthur, Indian agent, and Inspector Chisholm is due my sincere appreciation of their kind and courteous efforts to assist me in discharging my duties of principal.

The staff, I am most pleased to say, continue to employ every means to bring the departments under their supervision to a high standard of perfection.

I have, &c.,

O. CHARLEBOIS, O.M.I.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL,
BALCARRES, July 25, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

Location.—The school buildings are situated on section 33, township 22, range 11, west of the 2nd meridian. They are not on the reserve but adjoining it.

Land.—The northeast quarter of section 32, township 22, range 11, west of the 2nd meridian, and also all that part of section 33 which is outside the boundaries of the Okanees reserve belong to the school. During the past year this land was purchased from the department by the Presbyterian Church; in all 253 acres.

Buildings.—The buildings are: the home, the school-house, the laundry, a stable, granary, carriage-shed, hen-house and two root-houses.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 25 children and a staff of 4.

Attendance.—The attendance was regular until towards spring, when it was again found necessary to send several of the children to the Indian Head hospital to undergo operations.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work was rather broken in upon owing to there being no regular teacher appointed during the year. Now that this is remedied, we look for better results. During the three months that the school was under the instruction of Miss Gordon good work was done, and for the last quarter of the fiscal year it has been very fair. An ex-pupil had charge until Miss Cunningham, the regularly appointed teacher, should be freed from her teaching duties in Winnipeg and take up her work at the school.

Farm and Garden.—Last fall after feeding considerable grain in the sheaf, we threshed 614 bushels of first-class oats from a 15-acre field. Hay sufficient was put up by the school to last until spring.

The garden gave a plenteous return, providing the table with a variety of vegetables during the whole year, as well as adding about \$80 to our income by the sale of garden produce.

The green wood cut on the school property by the farm instructor and the boys would be worth about \$300. As was the case last year, we have our next winter's wood all ready in the wood-yard.

Estimating the different farm produce, including hay, wood and butter, we have benefited by our farm to the extent of \$109. Most of this was consumed at home.

At the close of the present year we have under cultivation 57 acres: 5 acres in lawns and vegetable gardens, 10 acres under wheat, 15 acres under oats, and the remaining 27 acres in a small summer-fallow, and breaking that is being prepared for crop next year. We have 18 head of cattle, 4 horses, the property of the church authorities, and 3 private ones, 15 pigs and some hens.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught to be clean, neat, economical housekeepers and home-makers, with all that this includes. 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 she looks after the milk, cream and butter. She does all her own sewing and mending. The idea is to train the girl to meet and plan for all the various daily duties of a home.

The boys are trained to be practical farmers and gardeners. They are taught the proper care of stock, and to do general chores both outside and in. The system is still being carried out of allowing the boys one or two years before leaving school to labour for part of each summer on their own farms in the colony. Two boys who will be discharged next spring will harvest this fall a twenty or twenty-three acre crop of wheat, and also have about fifty acres ready for crop next spring. It places a boy in a position where he neither needs to beg or go into debt the first year he leaves school and goes to settle on his farm.

Moral and Religious Training.—These subjects receive special attention. The Bible is carefully studied and memorized, and the child is taught to base his ideas of right and wrong on its teachings. There is religious instruction daily.

Health and Sanitation.—During the winter and spring we had three cases of sickness which were serious. One was fatal: cause, scrofula in the bone. The other two had severe attacks of pleurisy, but both are quite recovered. A fourth child had to have her remaining hand amputated. She now appears to be perfectly free from disease and is in very good health. When the artificial hand with which she has been so generously provided by the government arrives, she will not be so helpless as she is at present. At the time of writing all the children are in excellent health. The sanitary conditions of the school are good.

Water Supply.—We have a good well. The water is drawn from it into the kitchen by means of a pump.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Fire Protection.—We have ladders, two fire-extinguishers, four fire-axes, eleven fire-pails, and water always convenient. There are two ways of escape from every bed-room.

Heating and Lighting.—One furnace and five 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 house are introduced during the long winter evenings.

Ex-pupils.—The ex-pupils are all doing very well.

I have, &c.,

KATE GILLESPIE,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ISLE À LA CROSSE BOARDING SCHOOL,
GREEN LAKE P.O., July 7, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report on the Isle à la Crosse boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.—The school is located on the south end of a foreland of Isle à la Crosse lake, 5 miles west from the mouth of Beaver river. It is built on free land, the country being unsurveyed, and no treaty existing between the Dominion government and the Indians.

Land.—The land, about 40 acres or more in area, occupied by the establishment, is bounded on the northwest by the property of Revillon Brothers, fur traders, and is surrounded on the three other sides by the lake. The whole is, by right of occupancy, the property of the Roman Catholic mission, which built the school-house and surroundings at their own expense and handed them over for the use of the school. Half of the land is but quicksand and not fit for cultivation; the other half is partially under cultivation, partly in pasture, and on it alongside the shore stand the buildings. But this last part is very low, exposed to flood, and does not answer the conditions required for a first-class institution. The Roman Catholic mission having been founded and sustained at the missionaries' own expense for so many years, is the reason why another site was not chosen.

Buildings.—The school-house is divided as follows: two class-rooms and the refectory on the ground floor, the dormitory and the sewing-rooms upstairs. A few yards from this school-house stands another house of two stories, the first being used as a laundry and the second as a store.

Accommodation.—There is room for about 40 pupils and a staff of 10 persons, but these houses are very old and have been so deteriorated by time and flood that the building of new ones becomes an absolute necessity.

Attendance.—The attendance has been perfect, as shown by the quarterly returns.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are those prescribed by the school programme: reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, history and general knowledge. In this last branch the pupils show very much interest, and they find ample matter for the development of their very limited circle of practical knowledge. Vocal music also is especially welcomed by the pupils.

Farm and Garden.—We have a field of barley of about 10 acres, a field of potatoes and about 6 acres of turnips, and a garden where every kind of berry and vegetable is cultivated.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Industries.—The girls are taught the different kinds of household work, as cooking, knitting, sewing, mending, washing, ironing, &c.

The boys help in the farm and garden, and in feeding the cattle.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every day after school there is half an hour of religious instruction, and every effort is made to inculcate in the children's minds moral and religious principles. They attend divine service regularly.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been excellent during the whole year; only a few attacks of grippe, but no serious case.

The best attention is given the pupils in order to make them adopt the most hygienic ways, especially in cleanliness.

Water Supply.—The water of the lake is the only good water that can be had here for drinking purposes.

Fire Protection.—The school is well provided with outside doors and stairs, by which escape is made very easy in case of fire. For more safety two ladders have been added to these. A great number of buckets and axes are at hand, and the lake is at a very short distance from the house.

Heating and Lighting.—The house is heated with common stoves, and lighted with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Games are very lively; there are large playgrounds; the pupils indulge in many kinds of games; ball, croquet, skipping, &c., and sometimes canoeing, &c.

During the winter on cold days they have rooms spacious enough to amuse themselves in, and on warmer days the boys, especially, are fond of sleighing and skating on the lake.

Staff.—The staff of the Isle à la Crosse boarding school is as follows:—Rev. Father Aensel, principal; Brother Pouliquen, farmer; Brother Balweg, fisherman; Mother Marie Bénédicte, superior; Sister Anne Madeleine, dressmaker; Sister Anne Bénédicte, cook; Sister Marie Auguste, nurse; Sister Marie Joseph, mentor for the boys, and Sister Marie Théophile, teacher.

I have, &c.,

FRANÇOIS AENSEL,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
EMMANUEL COLLEGE,

PRINCE ALBERT, September 12, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Location and Land.—The school is situated about 2 miles west of the city of Prince Albert. The land in connection therewith is a river lot, having a frontage of 12 chains, and extending back 2 miles. The lot contains 200 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 girls. The bed-rooms, 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

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

and apartments for the principal. In the third building are dormitories, lavatory, bath-room 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 afford 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 hours they 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 provinces.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	10	9	19
" II.	7	12	19
" III.	8	1	9
" IV.	2	1	3
" V.	2	1	3
 Total.	29	24	53

The reserves from which the attendance is drawn are as follows:—

Bazil Starblanket's reserve.	19
John Smith's reserve.	14
James Smith's reserve.	4
William Charles' reserve.	5
William Twatt's reserve.	5
Mistawasis' reserve.	2
Non-treaty.	4
 Total.	53

Farm and Garden.—Our crop last fall was as follows: wheat, 382 bushels; oats, 600 bushels; barley, 182 bushels; potatoes, 317 bushels; carrots, 60 bushels; hay, 38 tons.

The products of other industries connected with the farm were: pork, 725 pounds; chickens, 162 pounds; turkeys, 270 pounds; butter, 364 pounds; eggs, 400 dozen.

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 80 loaves of two pounds' weight.

The boys are taught the various kinds of farm work, such as ploughing, harrowing, harvesting, haymaking, 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 by 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

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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.—This is not as good as it should be. We are reduced to one well and we require another.

Fire Protection.—We have 8 fire-extinguishers, which were supplied by the department, 18 hand-grenades, 12 fire-buckets and 2 axes. We carry an insurance of \$5,000.

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 three pupils have been honourably discharged, while four 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.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
KUTAWA P.O., September 19, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. 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, 1906.

Location.—This school is built on the George Gordon's reserve, in the Touchwood agency, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of the western boundary line, and from 12 to 15 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 to this, there are large gardens, playgrounds, and a pasture.

Buildings.—The main building is of stone, and comprises: school, lavatories, dormitories, dining-room, kitchen, dairy, pantry and rooms for staff. The other buildings are all log, viz., stabling for 9 horses, 18 cattle, 10 calves, poultry-house, ice-house, storehouse, laundry, and carriage-shed.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be arranged for 30 scholars and a staff of 4 or 5.

Attendance.—As this is a boarding school, the attendance is under control and is always good.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Class-room Work.—This has consisted of the subjects laid down in the programme prescribed by the department, and has been carried on as thoroughly as possible.

Farm and Garden.—The farm and garden work has been very successful. Over a ton of onions was stored, and most thoroughly appreciated during the winter. Over 400 weight of green tomatoes were pickled and preserved, and proved a most acceptable addition to the food-list of both staff and scholars during the winter. Roots were harvested in proportionate quantities, and the value of such stores was abundantly demonstrated by the excellent condition of our cattle and horses in the spring.

Our oat crop was very satisfactory, over 300 bushels being threshed, the first time in the history of the school.

During the summer 5 acres of the school land was broken, and during the season worked up and sown with oats, yielding a splendid crop. This is also an entirely new departure, and should be the precursor of a regular and complete system of farming in connection with the school.

Industries Taught.—The industries taught are entirely agricultural and domestic. The care of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry; milking, farming, gardening, &c., 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 made a matter of prime consideration, and we have no reason to think the efforts made to ground the pupils thoroughly in these matters are made in vain.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children during the twelve months while generally good has suffered in individual cases. During the summer vacation one of our best boys, Walter Poorman, caught a cold, which settled on his chest, and developed consumption. He was discharged by order of the commissioner in the fall of 1905, and died in February of the present year. In November an outbreak of scarlet fever occurred, and the school was under quarantine till March. Eight cases, in each instance of a mild type, made perfect recoveries, but in one, Charles Fisher, consumption afterwards developed, and the boy, discharged in January, died in April. These are the only serious illnesses, and with these exceptions the state of the school has been most satisfactory. The sanitary conditions have been fully maintained.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is still very defective.

Fire Protection.—This continues as in former years, viz., 2 Babcocks, 10 hand-grenades, 11 fire-buckets, 4 axes, 1 force-pump and 2 coils of hose.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating and lighting are still by stoves and coal-oil lamps respectively.

Recreation.—This consists of football for both boys and girls, and other outdoor games. The usual indoor games, music, &c., enliven the winter.

General Remarks.—The loss of Mr. and Mrs. Bosomworth in August, and the subsequent changes, made the work more difficult, and the strain on the staff during the long weeks of quarantine was very heavy. The staff struggled on bravely to the end, however, and deserve much commendation for their untiring efforts for the well-being of the children during that period.

In April we passed two of our best boys on to Elkhorn, and are glad to know they are doing us much credit there.

The children have maintained their high character for good temper and industry gained in former years, are a joy to work amongst, and should as men and women do much to raise the character of their people in future years.

All of the above is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

J. W. HARRISON,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
KEESEEKOOSE (ST. PHILIPS) BOARDING SCHOOL,
COTÉ P.O., July 15, 1906.

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

SIR.—I have the honour to forward my annual report on the Keeseekoose (St. Philips) boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.—The school is located on the southwest quarter-section 2, township 32, range 32, west of 1st meridian. It is outside the reserve.

Land.—The land consists of a homestead (160 acres) originally covered with poplar scrub, which has since been partly cleared. It is suitable for cereals and garden produce.

Buildings.—The main building contains chapel, school-room, sitting-room, dining-room, sewing-room, kitchen, dormitories for girls, sisters and teacher.

A second building comprises dormitories for the priests, boys and hired man. This building is a short distance from the other, to the north.

In addition there are stables for horses and cattle, a poultry-house; also wash-house and ice-house lately added.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 30 children, but we can find room for more; also for the principal, assistant, sisters, teacher and hired man.

Attendance.—There are 25 children in attendance; 16 girls, 9 boys.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are: reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and music.

Farm and Garden.—We have put in a few acres of wheat, oats, barley; also potatoes and vegetables.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught general farm work, ploughing, field work, milking; the girls are taught needle-work, sewing, washing, house-cleaning, kitchen work and cooking.

Moral and Religious Training.—Service is held in the chapel every morning, at which all attend. Catechism is taught, sacred scriptures expounded, and habits of uprightness inculcated.

Health and Sanitation.—The pupils are generally in good health. Some time ago when two of the girls were sick one was sent home and the other was isolated. The rooms are well ventilated.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is obtained ordinarily from a creek. A well somewhere about 30 feet deep was dug, but did not prove satisfactory, and last winter we had much trouble in keeping up the supply. We have lately found a well which we hope will give satisfaction.

Fire Protection.—We have in our possession 8 fire-extinguishers, 12 fire-buckets and 2 ladders.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated with stoves and lighted with lamps.

Recreation.—There is a fifteen-minute interval between lessons both morning and afternoon; also before and after breakfast. After dinner there is one hour, and the evenings, when the pupils are not engaged in work, are devoted to recreation.

I have, &c.,

J. DECORBY, O.M.I.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS, September 6, 1906.

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

SIR,—I beg to submit the following annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.—The Muscwequan's boarding school is on the northwest quarter of 14-27-15, 12 miles from the Kutawa agency and 3 miles from the Touchwood post office.

Land.—The land connected with the school is a homestead of 160 acres, and belongs to the Oblate Fathers, to whom nothing is paid for the use and benefit given to the school. There is a large garden, nicely laid, in front of the school and surrounded with trees. On the other side is a nice parterre also surrounded by trees.

Buildings.—Besides the school, which is of stone, there is the boys' play-room.

Accommodation.—There is ample room for 40 children and a staff of 7.

Attendance.—Thirty-four Indian children attended school during the past year.

Class-room Work.—Classes are 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, writing, reading, arithmetic, spelling, drawing, geography, grammar and vocal music. As the reports testify, good 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, sewing, knitting, dressmaking, rug-making and darning. All the children's clothing is made in the school.

Farm.—Last spring 100 acres was cropped: 50 in wheat and 50 in oats, barley, flax-seed and spelt. We expect to have at least 4,000 bushels. As our crop was completely destroyed by hail last year, we had no crop at all. We raise more potatoes and vegetables than we need, and have hundreds of pounds of butter to sell. We sold our butter from 25 to 35 cents per pound. Every pound of it is made by the girls. Besides three colts, the school has six teams to work on the farm, and wintered 75 head of cattle. All the crop was put in last spring by the boys, who give great satisfaction in every way.

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. The conduct and general behaviour gives great satisfaction, and it is a matter of pleasure to us and of surprise to visitors to find how willingly they practise the lessons taught them. Time and again we are told by visitors, who are numerous, that the children are cheerful, polite, and agree well together.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of three cases of pneumonia, the health of the children has been remarkably good.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied by a windmill.

Heating.—The school is heated by ten stoves with fire-wood.

Recreation.—Girls as well as boys are supplied with different games, music, singing, outdoor exercises and drives.

General Remarks.—In conclusion, I gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the department in supplying us with school material, the devotedness of our esteemed agent, Mr. W. Murison, who is always looked for with pleasure in his monthly visit, as well as the annual inspection of our inspector, Mr. Graham, whose great work for

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

the welfare of the Indians and his great success in his field are so well known, even abroad.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MAGNAN,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE C.E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, SASK., July 30, 1906.

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

SIR,—I beg to submit the annual report of the Church of England boarding school under my charge for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.—The school is situated on the northeast corner of Makao's reserve and about 300 yards southwest of the agency headquarter buildings.

Land.—There are perhaps 30 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 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, and is reached by an outside stair, 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 ventilation and light, and the whole building has been painted during the year. The three-story log building, 24 x 28 feet, previously used as laundry and boys' dormitories, will be entirely given up for laundry and hospital purposes.

Between these two buildings stands a smaller log building, 20 x 22 feet, and two stories high. The lower floor is divided into two rooms, one of which is used as a store-room for clothing; 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.

Nearby is a store-room, 15 x 20 feet, with an upper and lower floor, all used for storing provisions, such as flour, beef, pork, &c.

The building which forms the quarters for 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 access to the whole building, which is about 60 feet square. On the lower floor are the principal's office, Indian waiting-room, two dining-rooms, two bed-rooms, dispensary, bakery, kitchen and pantry. The upper floors are used as bed-rooms for the staff and girls' dormitories. These last are two large rooms 24 x 36 feet and 20 x 24 feet without partitions, and one outer door leading on to a balcony with an outside stair, so that a fire-escape and good, free ventilation are both provided.

There is a cellar 20 x 30 x 7 feet.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for 70 pupils and a staff of 8.

Attendance.—All the children being boarders, the attendance is regular, except in cases of sickness, which are very few.

Class-room Work.—The children have done good work, and made marked progress during the year.

Farm and Garden.—Our farm land covers about five acres. We raised this year vegetables to supply our whole household. The work was done entirely by staff and pupils.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Industries.—The boys are taught carpentering and building principally. They also have the care of the horses, cows, pigs and poultry. The girls are taught general housework, i.e., cooking, baking, butter and cheese making, sewing and mending, washing and ironing.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is paid to this part of their education, and each one of the staff realizes that without careful religious and moral training all other work is wasted. We do not aim so much to teach the tenets of any particular church as to teach them the simple gospel. The aim is to lead them to Christ.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been good throughout the year. No epidemics have occurred, but in such cases we would use the hospital for isolation purposes.

Water Supply.—This is ample, three wells being used and each containing a supply of good water.

Fire Protection.—Two small chemical fire-extinguishers, pails, axes and constant watchfulness and care as to stoves, stovepipes and chimneys are all the protection we have, with wells and plenty of water in two of the large buildings.

Heating.—All our buildings are heated with wood stoves. Where there is danger of the children playing with fire we use top-draught stoves, so that it is almost impossible for them to get at the fire.

Recreation.—The principal recreations are: football, cricket, swings and athletics, including cross-cut saw and wood-pile.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

J. R. MATHESON,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, July 20, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Onion Lake Roman Catholic boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.—The school is situated on Seekaskootch reserve, on the north side of the Saskatchewan river, about 12 miles from Fort Pitt.

Land.—About 7 or 8 acres of land are fenced in and set apart for school purposes: buildings, garden, playground, &c. The land belongs to the Indians of the reserve.

Buildings.—The school is a frame building, 45 x 35 feet, three stories high. On the first floor are junior class-room, which also serves as boys' recreation-room, and pupils' dining-room; on the second floor are senior pupils' class-room, girls' sewing-room and an infirmary for sick pupils. The third floor is one large room: girls' dormitory. Another building, 25 x 30 feet, two stories high, is the sisters' house. Up to last summer these two buildings were fourteen yards apart, and this was very inconvenient, the kitchen being in one building and the dining-rooms in another. During this past year a frame building, 30 x 26 feet, 33 feet high, has been put up between the two first buildings and joined to them by a winding staircase from top to bottom. In this new building are the kitchen and dining-rooms for staff, on the first floor;

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

storehouse, ice-house and pantry are attached to this. The second floor is the chapel and the third is the boys' dormitory.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 70 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance.—The average attendance during the year was 43. There were 9 discharges and 10 admissions during the year.

Class-room Work.—Two teachers are charged with the standards in different rooms. The class hours are from 9 to 11.45 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., with an intermission of fifteen minutes in each session. The class work is done neatly, with application and emulation. The pupils show love for study. Twenty minutes each day is given to singing. The pupils form the church choir, which is considered very good; they sing Latin, English, French and Cree.

Farm and Garden.—About three acres of land are cultivated for gardening. All kinds of vegetables are raised with pretty good success. Both boys and girls take an active part in the garden work.

Industries Taught.—The boys have the care of horses and cattle, the preparing of fuel, baking, cobbling, help with the washing and have the sweeping and dusting of their own rooms. During this year, when the carpenters have been in the house most of the year, the bigger boys have helped considerably with ceilings and wainscoting. A great pleasure and reward is to let them go out to the hay camp for a few weeks during haying. The girls are taught and carefully trained in all branches of domestic work: cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, darning. All the pupils' clothes, both boy's and girl's, are made in the house.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention are given to this most important part of education. Religious instruction is imparted twice a week to the children by the priest, morning and evening devotions are attended in the chapel. Respect and obedience for all authority are continually inculcated and insisted upon.

Health and Sanitation.—The pupils' health has been remarkably good during the year; nevertheless we had two deaths. One girl died quite suddenly after a first hemorrhage. The other girl was weak; her mother took her home for a while in May, a few days after they moved into their tent, as all Indians do for summer, where we suppose the ground was too damp and cold. The girl took a bad cold, and grew visibly worse. They then brought her back to the school, but too late. In spite of the best of care and nursing she died June 9.

Dr. Amos, of Lloyminster, visited and examined the children that had not yet passed a medical examination. He was quite surprised to find such healthy Indian children and so free from tubercular glands. There is nothing neglected in the attention paid to the sanitary condition of the school; good and daily ventilation, disinfectants, frequent scrubbing and washing.

Water Supply.—Plenty of good water is supplied from a well a few yards from the house.

Fire Protection.—One well, pails, axes and in summer barrels of water are kept in readiness. From both boys' and girls' dormitories are outlets on each side: outside stairs leading from the top down to the ground. The stairway is wide and well lighted. The greatest of care is taken of lamps and stoves; pupils are never allowed to light either.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated with wood stoves and lighted with coal-oil lamps suspended from the ceiling in pupils' apartments.

Recreation.—Three hours of recreation are given to the pupils daily; in summer four. All recreations are taken in the open air as much as possible, even in winter. Swings, football, racing, jumping poles, croquet, lawn tennis, reading, coasting and skating are the chief amusements. During the summer holidays a couple of weeks' camping out on the side of a nice lake is greatly enjoyed, and seems to do much good to the pupils' health.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

General Remarks.—Before closing class for the summer holidays the pupils gave a public entertainment to friends of the institute and to their parents. The programme consisted of national songs, drills, comic drama, dialogues and recitations. Prizes were then distributed to the pupils who had gained the greatest number of good marks during the term. One prize in each standard for class work, prize for good conduct, for religious training, singing and industry. The prizes were distributed to the pupils by the gentlemen and ladies present. The distribution seemed to interest all present, and the recipients appeared proud and satisfied and well rewarded for their constant efforts during the year.

I have, &c.,

E. J. CUNNINGHAM,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
WHITEWOOD P.O., June 30, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following as my annual report on this institution.

Location.—The school is situated at the east end of Round lake, in the Qu'Appelle valley, not on a reserve.

Land.—The following lands belong to the school: 22 acres of northeast quarter of section 14, in township 18, range 3, west of the 2nd meridian; also south half of section 23 in the same range and township, in all, 283 acres, about 50 acres being in the hills and not fit for cultivation.

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-rooms, parlour, kitchen, laundry, bath-rooms, store-rooms and dormitories. The school building includes class-rooms, teachers' and farmers' rooms and boys' dormitory.

Accommodation.—The buildings are capable of accommodating 80 pupils.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been good.

Class-room work.—The work in the school-room has been good. The programme of lessons prescribed for Indian schools has been followed. Vocal and instrumental music has been taught.

Farm and Garden.—We have about 100 acres of land under cultivation, and about 50 more has been broken during the past month. Our garden yielded enough vegetables to supply the school during the year with potatoes, turnips, cabbage, carrots, beets, corn, tomatoes, onions, melons, &c. The farm has given us a good profit after paying the salary of the farm instructor and all other farm expenses.

Industries Taught.—Farm work, care of cattle and dairy work are taught the boys; and general housework, cooking, baking, laundry, dressmaking and plain and fancy needle-work the girls.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction is given at our morning and evening devotions; also in the Sabbath school and at the regular Sabbath service.

Health.—On the whole the health of the children has been good during the year. We have to report one case of typhoid fever.

Water Supply.—There is an abundant supply of water from a well; also from a cistern and the river for washing purposes.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Sanitation.—The buildings are well drained and the buildings and premises kept clean. Good ventilation, regular bathing and changing of garments account in some measure for the good health in the school.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers, a good supply of water and water-buckets are kept in convenient places. There are fire-escapes from the bed-rooms.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated with a hot-air furnace and stoves, and lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—In summer we have football, croquet, bathing, boating, and in winter tobogganning, skating and indoor games.

General Remarks.—Each pupil at the school is expected to do two hours' work each day, and for any extra work he receives payment. In this way a boy may earn as much as \$3 a week. One of our boys, who is 16 years of age, has now 1 yoke of oxen, 3 cows, 3 calves, 2 yearlings and 3 ponies—all earned at the school, and by the time he reaches 18 years he will be prepared to move on his own farm. Another boy is now breaking in the afternoons on his own farm with oxen earned at the school.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

H. McKAY,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
THUNDERCHILD'S (ST. HENRY) BOARDING SCHOOL,
THUNDERCHILD, SASK., June 30, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of Thunderchild's (St. Henry's) boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.—The Thunderchild's (St. Henry's) boarding school is adjacent to Thunderchild's reserve, on the Roman Catholic mission.

Land.—The land in connection with the school consists of the southeast quarter-section 6, township 46, range 18, west of the 3rd meridian, patented.

Buildings.—Our main building is of wood, with plastered walls. The ceilings are of wood. There is an abundance of air and light. I regret to say, however, that the walls of the refectory and class-room being nearly all down, contribute little to our comfort during the cold season. In fact the building, situated as it is on a plateau, is much at the mercy of the sharp winter blasts that rush through from the Saskatchewan river. A repairing of these might easily remedy this inconvenience, but our present financial condition renders the undertaking impossible.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 20 pupils, with the necessary staff.

Attendance.—Admissions during the year, 1; deaths, 1; number on roll in June quarter, 20. The attendance during the year has been most satisfactory.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies given by the department is followed as closely as possible under the circumstances. The progress is generally good and encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—We have about 15 acres of potatoes and other vegetables and grain under cultivation. The garden, well stocked with various kinds of vegetables, is in the boys' care. The milch cows, horses and poultry are kept by them also.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, the care of cattle and poultry, baking, laundry work, sewing, knitting, cooking and general housework comprise the industries the children are taught.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Moral and Religious Training.—As is proper, the moral and religious training of the children receives special care. Respect for authority and obedience is continually inculcated and insisted upon. Discipline is maintained without employing severe measures.

Health and Sanitation.—One death occurred in January last from consumption. This is the first child that died since the school was opened. He died at his home. With this exception, there has been but little illness. The health of the pupils is now good.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied to the house from a well near by. The water is pumped up daily by the boys. A new force-pump, which was set in place in September last, makes this part of the boys' work much lighter and easier. As the water is not in great abundance, a few barrels are kept under eave-troughs to receive the rain-water for the laundry.

Fire Protection.—The protection against fire is rather inadequate, there being but one ladder on the house that could be used in case of fire; and of our two 'Star' glass-lined chemical fire-extinguishers one only is in order. Barrels of water and axes are placed in convenient positions.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done by means of wood stoves. Light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken three times a day after each meal; during this time the pupils indulge in outdoor games.

General Remarks.—The Honourable David Laird visited the school last August. He was a welcome visitor for both staff and pupils. Everything inspected met with a courteous approval by his honour. His visit was entirely unexpected, he arriving during dinner-time with Mr. J. P. G. Day, our esteemed agent. Everything was unprepared; if news had been received, preparations would have been made. The children were much encouraged by his wise counsels.

In conclusion, I beg to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Day, our local agent, who has always been ready to lend a helping hand when the situation required it.

I have, &c.,

H. DELMAS, O.M.I.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BATTLEFORD, June 30, 1906.

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

SIR,—In accordance with your circular of May 8, the following report in connection with this school for the year just ended is respectfully submitted.

Location.—The school is located on the high south bank of the Battle river, about 2 miles west of where this river falls into the north branch of the Saskatchewan, and about 2 miles south of the town of Battleford, which is our post office. The place is beautiful for situation, overlooking towards the north the two towns of Battleford and North Battleford (the latter a divisional point on the Canadian Northern railway), and the two rivers already mentioned, with their picturesque valleys; to the south the Eagle Hill range, and a vast extent of country in all directions. The school buildings are erected on land specially reserved by the Dominion government for the use of this school. The main building, with certain changes and additions rendered

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

necessary for the work of the school, is the same that was used as the official residence of the Hon. David Laird, the present Indian commissioner, when he was the first lieutenant-governor of the then Northwest Territories; it was also used as the council chamber for the meetings of the Northwest Council of those days.

Land.—In the immediate vicinity of the buildings we have a reserve of 566 acres, and one of 376 acres, 3 miles east of the school. The former is where all our farming land is; the latter is mainly a hay swamp, where we get our supply of hay each year. The land is in township 43, range 16, west of the 3rd meridian, and embraces portions of sections 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Buildings.—These consist of the main building, in which the pupils and most of the members of the staff reside, the principal's residence, two cottages, carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop, store-room, stable, well-house, pig-pen, hen-house, warehouse, root-house, laundry, granary, and the usual small outbuildings, besides carriage and implement sheds. We have a good new laundry building, well adapted to its purpose; this takes the place of the old one which was destroyed by fire some years ago. Some new floors had to take the place of old worn-out parts, new bath-tubs put in, and some resoling had to be done and sundry minor repairs made.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for 150 pupils, if we could get that number, and for the staff that would be required to instruct and care for them.

Attendance.—I regret to say that the number has decreased considerably during the year. Only 1 has been enrolled, while 5 boys and 8 girls have been regularly discharged. One boy and 1 girl have died. Seven of the girls who received their dimitis have been married. We commence the incoming year with an enrolment of 75: 40 girls and 35 boys. A few of these are not on the grant-earning or per capita roll, but are provided for by friends.

Class-room Work.—This is carried on by two teachers in separate rooms—the old council chamber—divided into two by folding doors. The course of studies required by the department is followed, and the pupils are graded from the alphabet up to standard VI. Several of our ex-pupils are engaged in the work of teaching in connection with the Indian schools in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Athabasca.

Farm and Garden.—We have about 60 acres under cultivation, about 6 of this being worked as a garden and potato patch. At the time of writing everything is growing well, and points to a good yield.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, the care of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, carpentering, kalsomining, painting, glazing, &c., baking, dairy work, laundry work, sewing, knitting, making and mending clothes, cooking and general house-work are taught the pupils.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this we give careful attention as being the true and only foundation on which to build up worthy characters and true citizenship. We have the regular Sunday services of the church, and Sunday school, shortened form of morning and evening prayer, with the reading of holy scripture each day, and a mid-week service each Wednesday evening. A circle of 'The King's Daughters' amongst the girls, and 'King's Sons' amongst the boys, and a branch of the 'Daily Scripture Reading Union,' to which both boys and girls belong, have been carried on for several years, with manifestly good results. These organizations are officered by the pupils, and are carried on under staff supervision.

Health and Sanitation.—We have been blessed with good health throughout the year. The ventilation of the building is good, and the sanitary arrangements are attended to carefully.

Water Supply.—We have plenty of water of the best quality in our wells.

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 kept always. Iron pipes connect with the upper two tanks and lead down to the lower floors, where rubber hose connect with

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

them. A McRobie fire-apparatus is also located in the centre of the main building, having pipes and hose extending from it to each story. 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 only fuel used.

Lighting.—Ordinary lamps with coal oil are all we have for this purpose.

Recreation.—Swings, football and other games, with plenty of outdoor exercise, are provided.

Ex-pupils.—Of those who have returned to their reserves some have not done as well as one would wish; in many cases their environment is very much against them. But these are not all; there are others of them who have their own portion of land cultivated, their own houses, animals and other property, and are doing very well. Others again there are who have not returned to reserve life, but have struck out to work amongst the settlers, some at general work, some at carpentering. In this way they gain a knowledge of the settled life of the country, which is a very valuable possession whether they afterwards use it on the reserve or keep on at work amongst the settlers, or become homesteaders eventually, as it is to be hoped many of them will. Some of our ex-pupils are engaged in various places as teachers or helpers in connection with the Indian schools; one is at present attending college taking a university course with a view to entering the ministry; another has completed his college course and been ordained to the sacred ministry of the church—he is married to an English lady, and they are both doing a remarkably good work in charge of one of our missions. Nearly all of the girls that have been discharged are married—most of them on the reserves to ex-pupils or others, but several of them are married to white settlers and are keeping their homes in a very creditable condition. While the results may not be in all cases what some might desire, yet we must not expect too much when we take all things into consideration. Improvement is very evident; the schools are doing a good work, and the leaven of their teaching is seen in the surroundings of their ex-pupils. The schools properly and systematically worked are the true way to solve the Indian problem.

General Remarks.—During the year we had the great pleasure, and consequent cheer and encouragement, of a visit from the Hon. David Laird, Indian Commissioner. I beg to thank him and all the other officials of the department for the consideration, courtesy and kindness shown by them in all their dealings with us.

I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the good work done by the members of the staff, all of which tends to help in accomplishing the great work of teaching and uplifting the Indian.

I have, &c.,

E. MATHESON,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
LEBRET P.O., July 1, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.—This school is situated in the picturesque Qu'Appelle valley, 18 miles north of the Canadian Pacific railway main line, and 7 miles south of a Canadian

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Pacific railway branch line. It is not situated on a reserve, but is centrally located 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 509 acres, all in township 21, range 13, west of the 2nd 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 14 acres on the northwest corner of section 2, on which the school buildings and garden are situated, about 145 acres on the west side of section 2. 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 290 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 5 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 2nd 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 2nd meridian. All the above parcels of land are fenced with barb-wire.

Buildings.—The new school comprises three separate buildings, viz.: main building, size 120 x 50 feet, will be used for kitchen and dining-room in basement, offices and store on first floor, chapel and private rooms on second floor and hospital on third floor. The girls' building, 80 x 50 feet, is now occupied and used for play-room, dormitories and class-rooms. The boys' building is the same size as the girls' and used for the same purposes.

Accommodation.—The new school will accommodate 225 pupils and staff of 15.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has been satisfactory. There were 203 pupils enrolled at the end of June: 88 boys and 115 girls.

Class-room Work.—The work here has been satisfactory. The grading under the schedule of studies prescribed by the department was as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	15	32	47
“ II.	36	16	52
“ III.	12	36	48
“ IV.	25	19	44
“ V. . . . .	..	12	12

The first and second standards attend class regularly for six hours each day, and are learning English rapidly. The higher standards attend class one-half day and work at the different trades the other half. Sometimes in busy seasons on the farm or in the garden all the boys are engaged at outside work under the supervision of the teachers.

Farm and Garden.—The area of land under cultivation is about 324 acres, divided as follows: 125 acres under wheat, 125 under oats and 20 under barley; 20 acres under hay and 14 under potatoes, corn, turnips, carrots, mangels and rape. About 20 boys are attached to the farm and worked as required; the 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 35 head of cattle, 32 head of horses, 91 pigs and about 125 poultry.

Blacksmith-shop.—Two boys worked at this trade, and a fair amount of custom-work was done besides the work required for the school.

Shoe-shop.—Six 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.

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Carpenter-shop.—Six 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.—Two 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 morning and evening on Sundays.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils during the year has not been as good as previous years owing to the unsanitary conditions of the sleeping quarters since the fire. The physician in charge inspects regularly, and the health of the pupils is given the best attention that the present conditions will permit. The new building, with its improved sanitary arrangements, will greatly assist in keeping the children in good health.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is excellent. Pure water is obtained from four wells.

Fire Protection.—No system of fire-protection has yet been installed, but provision has been made for a first-class system. The girls' building (which is the only one of the new buildings occupied) is fitted up with Star chemical fire-extinguishers.

Heating and Lighting.—Stoves were used for heating the shops and temporary buildings. Gurney's one-pipe steam system will furnish heat for the new building. Coal-oil supplied light. A Siche gas system will furnish light for the new building.

Recreation.—Football and baseball are the principal sports for the boys in summer, and in winter skating and hockey. The girls play football also, which is considered a healthy exercise.

General Remarks.—Last September this school had the honour of a visit from Earl and Countess Grey, who expressed themselves as being highly pleased with its location and the general appearance of the surrounding country. Many strangers from all parts visit the school each summer.

I have, &c.,

J. HUGONARD,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
REGINA, June 30, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.—The school is situated on the banks of the Wascana creek, 4 miles northwest of the city of Regina. It is not on an Indian reserve.

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.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The soil is a stiff clay, which can only be worked by heavy teams. Wheat, oats, barley, vegetables and small fruits yield well. The land in its natural state was treeless prairie, and was evidently the feeding ground of great herds of buffalo. From time to time in the past maple, poplar and ash trees have been planted by the walks, roads and fences; also in belts as windbreaks about buildings and gardens. These trees are now large enough to make the school grounds much more attractive.

Buildings.—The main building is of brick, two stories high. The central part contains the office, dispensary, reception-room, dining-rooms, kitchen, store-room, sewing-room and scullery on the first floor. On the second floor are the bed-rooms for the staff, and a small dormitory for the little boys. Boys' quarters and the assembly-room are in the south wing. 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 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 150 pupils, and a staff of 12.

Attendance.—During the past year the attendance was about 60.

Class-room Work.—The class-room is graded as follows:—

Standard VI.....	6
" V.....	9
" IV.....	10
" III.....	15
" II.....	5
" I.....	15

The course of study outlined by the department for the use of Indian schools is followed.

Farm and Garden.—This is made the most important part of the industrial training for the boys.

The farm last year produced 2,300 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of barley and 1,000 bushels of potatoes. In addition to this \$480.51 worth of hogs was raised.

The garden produced all the vegetables used on the school tables.

This year about 285 acres are under cultivation: 75 in wheat, 45 in oats, 10 acres of barley, 4 of potatoes and 6 acres of garden. A 60-acre field of brome grass supplies most of the hay. We find it an advantage to have a large summer-fallow each year.

All the threshing for the school, and the threshing for many of the neighbours, has been done for the past three years by the pupils and ex-pupils with the steam thresher owned by the school.

INDUSTRIES TAUGHT.

Farming.—All the boys are taught the care and feeding of horses, cattle and hogs, and are given practical instruction in the use of implements and garden tools.

Carpenter-shop.—Eight boys received instruction in this shop.

Printing Office.—A number of the boys have become expert typesetters. The work is useful in connection with class-room work, as it gives training in spelling and English composition.

Engine-room.—Five boys have received instruction in the care and running of the engine. One boy passed his examination before a government inspector last fall,

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

and ran the school engine during threshing season. A number of the other boys are as expert. Several of the ex-pupils were running engines during last threshing season.

Bake-shop.—Boys do the baking for pupils, the bread for the staff is made by the girls; all under the direction of the cooking instructress.

Girls' Department.—All the girls learn cooking, baking and sewing, how to set and wait on tables; also laundry work. 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 ex-pupils have gone out to service, earning best wages and giving good satisfaction.

Moral and Religious Training.—In the summer the pupils attend the Sunday morning service in the Presbyterian church, Regina. Sunday school is held in the school-room in the afternoon, and service in the evening. Every morning and evening the pupils assemble for prayers in the school-room.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of staff and pupils has been good. Miss Dorrance, who was seamstress for a time, died at the school in January. A number of the pupils have scrofulous lumps. One boy is at present suffering from consumption. One of the pupils, Alfred Ermine, went home to the Sandy Lake reserve, Carlton agency, for holidays last summer, and while at home took sick. He never recovered, but died about Christmas. There have been no deaths of pupils at the school during the past year.

Water Supply.—The well which supplies the school has water of a very superior quality, but there was not enough of it. During the winter the department ordered a new well to be sunk; this has just been completed. The well was partly dug and partly bored; water was struck at 95 feet, and rose 45 feet in the well. As the pump has not been put in place, it is impossible to say how the supply will last, but the indications are that it will be abundant.

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 number of hand-grenades.

Heating and Lighting.—The main buildings are heated by steam from a thirty horse-power boiler in the basement. The laundry, carpenter-shop, printing office and bake-shop have to be heated by stoves.

The light used is acetylene gas made in a 'Siche' gas machine. The cost of lighting is more than with oil. The carbide for the manufacture of the gas is rather expensive in the west, partly due to the fact that we are required to pay double first-class freight on it.

Recreation.—During the summer the boys play football and baseball, and the girls play basket-ball. In the winter skating, hockey and coasting are the principal outdoor sports. The boys often play friendly matches of football or hockey with teams from the Royal Northwest Mounted Police barracks, which are 2 miles from the school; and also with teams from the High school and Normal school in Regina. In these games our boys have usually come out successful.

General Remarks.—The school has many visitors during the summer months. People from the eastern provinces and also from Europe who chance to be stopping over in Regina take advantage of the nearness of the school to get a glimpse of Indians and of the educational work being done among them. Many of them show surprise that all our children speak English so well; and that many of them are so apt in their studies and work.

The farm and garden contributed very much to the maintenance of the school; and also gave the boys a practical training of the kind they will need in after years.

The traction-engine has been made to do good work both in running the shop machinery and in the threshing season. It is also of great value in interesting some of the bright boys in the school work. Those who are studying steam engineering will, we are sure, be able to put their knowledge to good use when they go back to their homes.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Two different Indian agents have written this spring asking that some of the boys from their reserves be taught engineering, as they had bought steam threshing outfits for their reserves, but thus far they had to hire outsiders to run their engines.

Some of our ex-pupils who learned printing at the school have been working on both the *Standard* and the *Leader*—Regina newspapers.

I have, &c.,

B. B. HERON,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, August 30, 1906.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report for the year ended June 30 last on the inspection of such of the schools within my inspectorate as I have been able to visit during this period.

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

Though nominally a boarding school, yet in the character of the work done this institution ranks almost as an industrial school. Indeed, between these two classes of schools there is no very rigid distinction, as all the well-managed boarding schools engage as a matter of economy in the most important industries, especially those of an agricultural nature, and instruct their pupils in them.

The staff had undergone some slight changes, and at the date of inspection included Rev. O. Charlebois, as principal; Rev. A. G. Demers, assistant to principal; J. Varin, boys' guardian; Paul Grezaud, carpenter and general mechanic; Claude Pollard, baker; and 13 reverend sisters, including Sister St. Basil, directress and secretary; Sister St. Augustine, teacher of senior division; Sister Mary of the Cross, teacher of junior division; Sister St. Hyacinthe, nurse; Sister St. Emerencie, care of dormitories; Sister Solange, girls' seamstress; Sister Isidore, boys' seamstress; Sister Martha and Veronica, cooking; Sisters Honore and Telesphore, general housework, and Sisters Valerie and Bernardine, laundry work, dairying and care of poultry.

With a staff so complete, its members well skilled in their several duties, and with thorough organization throughout all departments, a high state of efficiency and economy prevails.

The authorized attendance for the school is 100 pupils, and the register shows as follows:—

Enrolled January 1, 1905..	101
Admitted since..	6
Total..	107
Discharged, course completed..	1
" account of ill health	2
" " incapacity..	1
Died..	1
Deduct..	5
Enrolled January 1, 1906..	102

This attendance is derived from the following sources:—

From Beardy's and Okemahsis' bands.....	27
" Petaquakey's band.....	23
" One Arrow's band.....	22
" six other bands.....	15
" non-treaty.....	15

Accordingly, the three bands which this school was primarily intended to serve contribute over 80 per cent of the treaty pupils, or about 70 per cent of the entire attendance.

In their class work the pupils are graded as follows:—

Standard I.....	26
" II.....	23
" III.....	27
" IV.....	9
" V.....	12
" VI.....	5

Sister Mary of the Trinity, formerly teacher of the senior division, having qualified according to the public school regulations, has taken a position in the public school at Duck Lake. Normal trained teachers are needed quite as much in our Indian schools as in the schools for white children; but fortunately the vacancy has in this instance been filled by a sister of very marked ability who has recently arrived from the United States. Sister St. Augustine has no duties other than those of teaching, and the opportunity thus afforded for preparation for each day's work is turned to the best account. A uniform and satisfactory progress has been made. In the primary division the methods are well adapted to the character of the work, and the pupils are kept as well employed as children of their age can be, by means of slate exercises and other busy-work of much variety.

The discipline in both divisions, as throughout all the work of the institution, is very good. Corporal punishment is rarely resorted to, and by careful and constant supervision the necessity for it is avoided. The children are evidently contented and pleased with their surroundings, and on suitable occasions a special effort has been made to relieve the monotony of school life and to render it interesting and attractive.

The class-rooms are spacious, well lighted, and furnished with everything essential to successful work, including a complete outfit of patent desks, stationery cupboard, extensive blackboard, all necessary maps, a globe of the world, and a moulding board for illustrating the earth's surface to beginners. The walls, which are finished with lumber, dressed and painted, are appropriately decorated with maps, cards, pictures and paper-work, this last the hand-work of the junior pupils, as well as with numerous flower-pots arranged on brackets around the windows.

The dormitories are properly furnished, well arranged and clean. The larger, occupied by the girls, affords six hundred cubic feet of air space per pupil, and is in a sanitary condition in every respect. The boys' dormitory affords only half this space proportionately, and is quite overcrowded.

In connection with the training of the girls in the household industries, the most remarkable results are found in the sewing-room, where pupils from six years up are taught sewing and knitting suited to their age. The work of the seniors in the making of new garments and the repairing of old ones is something surprising, and for about a year before leaving school they are instructed in the cutting of both men's and women's garments, in which also they show fair skill.

The cooking, under the direction of two sisters of experience, is managed with skill and economy. The children's tables are supervised by the sisters personally, and are well provided with food of wholesome quality.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The farming, gardening and dairying industries contribute increasingly toward the maintenance of the school. The following food products, which is an incomplete list, may serve to illustrate the benefits derived from these sources: beef, 3,215 pounds; pork, 3,118 pounds; chickens, dressed, 160 pounds; turkeys, dressed, 75 pounds; ducks, dressed, 50 pounds; butter, 1,090 pounds, and eggs, 550 dozen.

At the agricultural exhibition held at Duck Lake in September last the school obtained twenty-eight first prizes and seven second for the products of various industries.

During the past year a soft-water cistern of a capacity of about 3,000 gallons has been constructed, the material used being brick and cement. It will be supplied from the spacious roof of the main building, with which it is connected by a large pipe.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

Besides performing to a limited extent the functions of an industrial school, Emmanuel college has from its foundation been designed for the training of teachers for Indian schools, and in a certain measure its duties in this regard have been successfully fulfilled.

At frequent intervals I have made brief visits to the school, but the regular inspection was made on February 21 to 23.

The staff comprised Rev. James Taylor, as principal; J. Corrigall, supervisor of boys' work; Alex. Ahenakew, substitute teacher; Miss C. Sutherland, matron; Miss E. J. Jones, cook, and Mrs. Corrigall, housekeeper and laundress.

The authorized attendance of the school is 52 pupils, and is fully maintained, as is shown by the following statement:—

Pupils enrolled at December 31, 1904.....	51
Admitted during year.....	7
Total.....	— 58
Discharged, course completed.....	3
Died.....	1
Deduct.....	— 4
Enrolled at December 31, 1905.....	54

In class work the pupils are graded thus:—

Standard I.....	17
" II.....	18
" III.....	14
" IV.....	4
" V.....	6

The teacher who was in charge of the classes as substitute, pending the appointment of a duly qualified teacher, is a graduate of the school, holding a second-class non-professional certificate, but without experience or special training for the work. As might be expected, the condition of the work was not as satisfactory as it had been for some time previously under Mr. Elliott, who accomplished excellent results throughout all the standards.

The class-room was of suitable dimensions and properly furnished. The stationery was sufficient and was kept in good order.

The health of the pupils has been remarkably good during the year, so far as diseases in an acute form are concerned. There are, however, the usual cases of swollen glands, which are always most noticeable in the latter part of winter, indicating the effect of the winter's confinement upon the development of this prevalent disease, and the absolute necessity for the most perfect ventilation possible.