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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1908

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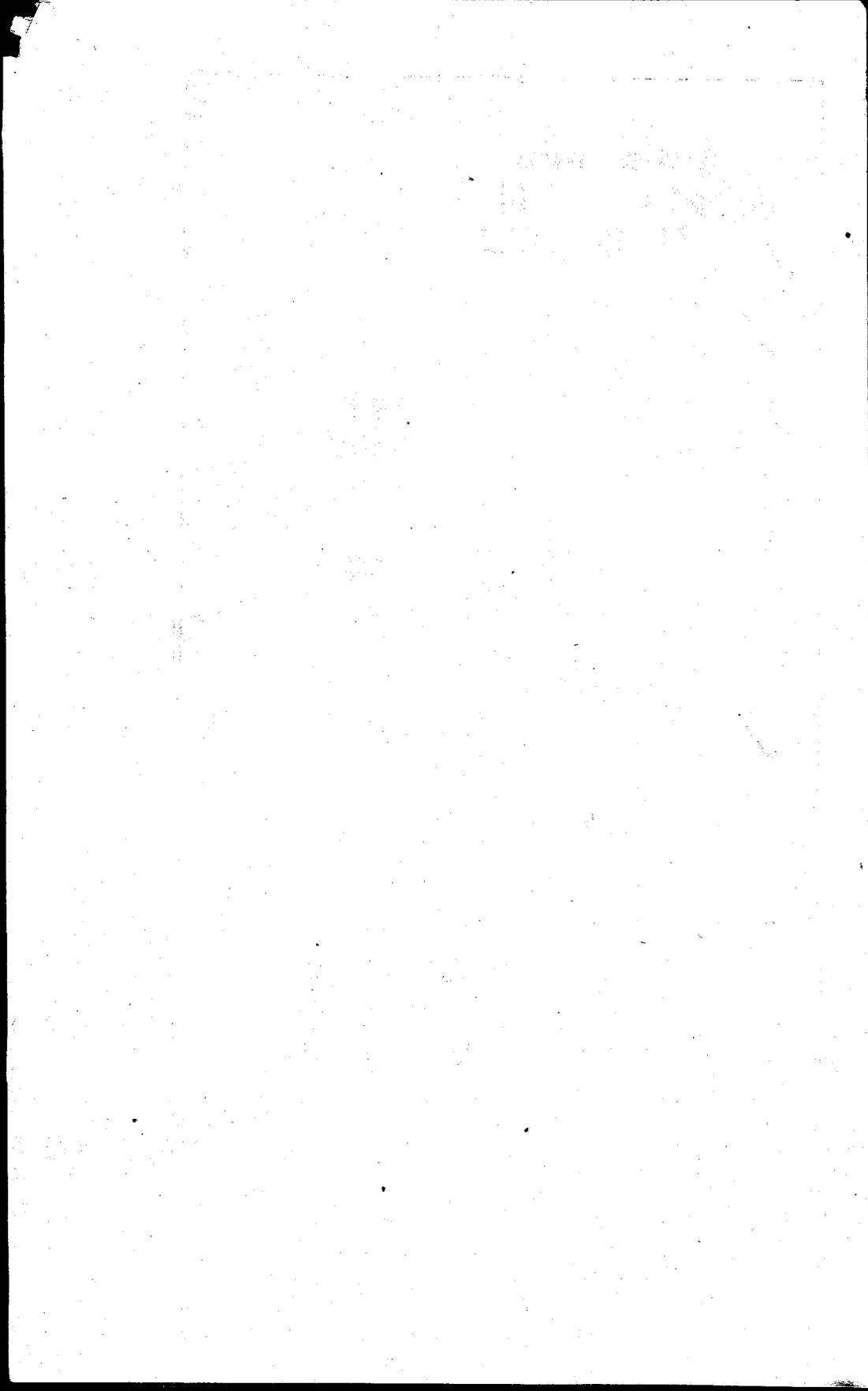


OTTAWA

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

1908

[No. 27—1908.]



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, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, &c., &c., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion 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 March 31, 1908.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK OLIVER,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, September 2, 1908.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and transfers between accounts.

The second section focuses on the classification of assets and liabilities. It provides a detailed breakdown of how different types of assets, such as cash, accounts receivable, and inventory, should be categorized and valued. Similarly, it outlines the methods for classifying liabilities, including short-term debt and long-term obligations.

The third part of the document addresses the calculation of net worth. It explains how to determine the total assets and subtract the total liabilities to arrive at the net worth. This calculation is crucial for assessing the financial health of an individual or a business.

The final section discusses the importance of regular financial reviews. It suggests that individuals should conduct periodic audits of their financial records to identify any discrepancies or areas for improvement. This process helps in making informed decisions and ensuring that the financial goals are being met.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1908

OTTAWA, September 1, 1908.

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 year ended March 31, 1908, and for detailed information to refer you to reports of the various officials and agents, as well as to the statistical statements herewith presented.

GENERAL.

In last year's report the necessity was pointed out for remembering that in consequence of the change in the limitations of the fiscal year the comparison of achievements described with those of the preceding year was of a term of nine months with one of twelve months.

This year it has to be noticed that, as the review embraces the full fiscal year, comparison is of operations during twelve with those of the preceding nine months.

In some important directions such as agricultural operations the season being equally embraced within either period, the value of the comparison is not appreciably affected, but in others such as with regard to the earning of wages and the results from various industries, the consideration is more material.

Bearing this in mind, it will become apparent as various operations are disclosed, that while there has been much to afford ground for satisfaction and gratitude, none the less the general prosperity of the Indians whether affected by natural causes, or economic conditions, has failed to reach its full annual average for recent years.

The most satisfactory and encouraging feature of the situation is the demonstration of the possession by the Indians of a spirit of independence and of sufficient self-reliance to enable them to hold their own under comparatively difficult conditions.

Much and indeed most of the progress made in the civilization and improvement of the department's wards is necessarily so gradual that it is seldom possible to point to any considerable accomplishment in the course of any single year, and to appreciate this requires the consideration of accumulated results during more extended periods, and in no direction is this more true than with regard to the inculcation of the spirit and habits of industry.

To show what has been and is being quietly but persistently effected in this direction, it may be interesting and instructive to consider a few facts regarding the progress in the past and more particularly during the last decade.

When the Indians of Manitoba and the west came into treaty relations with the government many had in part been largely, and the remainder wholly, deprived of the natural resources upon which they had formerly subsisted, the main factor in producing which condition was the sudden and complete disappearance of the buffalo; and the task which confronted the government was that of converting helpless and ignorant savages into civilized and industrious members of the commonwealth.

The policy adopted was that of affording just sufficient help necessary to enable the Indians to help themselves.

In the earlier years the cost of doing this was necessarily very considerable, and as recently as twenty years ago the destitute vote for the year aggregated some \$372,000.

Ten years ago, i.e., by the year 1897-8, this had been reduced to \$182,700 or to something but little short of one-half.

For the past year, viz., 1907-8, a further reduction of the vote to \$143,000 had been effected notwithstanding the inclusion of the requirements of some 10,000 Indians, in their aboriginal condition, recently brought under the government's direct care by the formation of Treaty No. 8.

To extend the examination somewhat further it may be stated that upon a group of reserves, until recently within the Northwest Territories, but now in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, there has been effected within the last decade the following enormous reduction in the annual issue of flour, beef and bacon, the three main staples of food-supplies to the Indians, as a direct consequence of teaching them to provide for their own requirements, viz.:—1,952,453 pounds of the combined commodities mentioned, and the aggregate annual destitute expenditure upon these reserves during the same period has been reduced to the extent of \$82,235.

Relative to the group of reserves selected for illustration, it is worthy of notice that conditions which have prevailed have been normal, the Indians not having had any fortuitous sources for the improvement of their circumstances, independent of their own exertions.

It is true that in the natural course of events certain beneficial changes have attended increasing settlement, as for example better facilities for marketing produce

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and labour and for other industrial effort, but the fact remains that had not the spirit of independence been inculcated and every advantage taken of available means and opportunity, these Indians would with perhaps few exceptions, have remained largely dependent upon the government, and paupers, dangerous, instead of, as now, a source of benefit to the commonwealth.

Without pursuing the subject to unnecessary length it may be noticed that no proper interest has been sacrificed to an undue desire to economize, in proof of which may be cited the fact that within the district under consideration the expenditure upon furnishing medical assistance and medicines has been increased during the decade by some \$5,625.

To further illustrate the up-to-date character as well as the extent of the progress in agricultural industry a few extracts from a monthly report from the agent for the Bloods may be quoted.

It may be recalled that these Indians were among the most warlike and averse to industrial occupation, and situated in a district the inimical character of which to agriculture is only now being overcome by means of irrigation, and moreover that they obstinately refused for many years to accept cattle from the government, lest so doing might lead to their being expected to provide for their own beef-supplies.

The agent reporting for August, 1907, wrote *inter alia*:—

'On the 14th four of the Indian farmers who had finished the preparation of their land in July, began seeding their farms with fall wheat, while the rest of the farmers kept nine disc harrows busy preparing their farms for seed. As soon as one Indian finished seeding, another would take over his drill, so that our four single disc drills were kept in continuous operation during the course of the work. Running Antelope finished seeding his forty acres on the 18th, and the wheat was up in plain view on the 22nd. [Then follows a list of twelve Indians who had sown 40 acres and two who had sown 60 acres each]. The two last-named finished drilling to-day, thus completing the six hundred acres of winter wheat which represents the initial attempt to make farmers of Blood Indians. On each of these farms is a ten acre field broken for seeding oats next spring, so that each of the above forty-acre men will really have a fifty-acre crop to handle next year.'

It may be mentioned that the work just described was done absolutely without cost to the department, the Indians having purchased their own farming implements.

With regard to sociologic conditions the feature which has attracted most attention has been a certain recrudescence of the sun dance among some of the western bands.

The policy of the department in this and kindred directions has been to confine prohibitive legislation to the repression of the most conspicuously objectionable features of what was deemed objectionable and to trust as far as possible to the influence of Christian civilization to engender a public feeling on the reserves hostile to such celebrations, and thus lead to their voluntary abandonment.

To this partial and temporary revival the department does not incline to attach serious importance because it regards it as a spasmodic and expiring effort on the

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part of the older generation and particularly the surviving medicine men to keep alive superstitions and customs which are doomed to complete disappearance in the near future, but naturally are dying hard.

Mention was made last year of the fact that a new treaty, to be known as No. 10, was in course of negotiation, and its successful completion has now to be recorded.

The area affected comprises some 85,800 square miles in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, which had not been included in Treaty No. 8.

The territory lies between Treaty No. 8 and the eastern boundary of the province of Saskatchewan, and between Treaties Nos. 5 and 6 to the south and the 60th parallel of latitude to the north. The aggregate number of Indians received was 730 and the terms were the same as those which governed the negotiation of Treaty No. 8.

For the first time the department sent an officer for the purpose of studying conditions among the Indians in the north, in the MacKenzie River district.

Although the department has no direct guardianship of these Indians, humanitarian considerations had induced it to alleviate actual distress which it might hear of as existing among them, but in doing this it felt that it was acting to some extent in the dark.

The inspector visited Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Fort Wrigley, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope, the Arctic Red River, Piel's River, Fort McPherson, Fort Roy, and secured information about other points which could not conveniently be reached.

On the whole the Indians were found to be in a somewhat unenviable plight in consequence of the scarcity of game and fur, upon which they are pretty well dependent, during the preceding season, and with a good deal of sickness prevalent among them, but it is hoped that with the information acquired, it will be possible in future to more intelligently guard against unmerited and undue suffering upon their part at any time.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following tables will furnish the vital statistics for the year; the first giving the number of births and deaths by provinces with the respective gains and losses to the population, and the second showing the aggregate population throughout the Dominion at the close as compared with the beginning of the fiscal year.

Province.	Births.	Deaths.	Gain.	Loss.
Ontario.....	532	582		50
Quebec.....	318	202	116	
Nova Scotia.....	88	66	22	
New Brunswick.....	82	46	36	
Prince Edward Island.....	7	18		11
British Columbia.....	726	903		177
Manitoba.....	291	276	15	
Saskatchewan.....	266	232	34	
Alberta.....	163	188		25
	2,473	2,513	223	263
				223
Net decrease.....				40

Province.	March 31, 1907.	March 31, 1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ontario.....	23,783	23,518		265
Quebec.....	11,380	11,469	89	
Nova Scotia.....	2,114	2,129	15	
New Brunswick.....	1,764	1,861	97	
Prince Edward Island.....	288	276		12
British Columbia.....	25,092	24,964		128
Manitoba.....	8,445	8,595	150	
Saskatchewan.....	7,471	7,496	25	
Alberta.....	5,561	5,529		32
North West Territories, inside treaty limits.....	3,962	4,212	250	
North West Territories, outside treaty limits.....	17,183	16,854		329
Yukon Territory.....	3,302	3,302		
	110,345	110,205	626	766
				626
Net decrease.....				140

It will be observed that the comparison of the number of births with that of deaths leaves a net decrease of 40, which does not contrast favourably with the net increase of 169 from the same source during the preceding nine months.

This as will be noticed results more from an increased death than from a reduced birth rate.

No fault can be found under normal conditions with the fecundity of the Indians as a race, the birth rate among them being, if anything, somewhat higher than for the rest of the Dominion, but the trouble is that the death rate is not far short of being twice as heavy, a large proportion occurring among infants.

Nor will the first effects of contact with civilization by any means fully explain this heavy mortality, because the statistics upon which the conclusion is based are gathered among Indians who have largely been under the conditions of civilization sufficiently long to have overcome in great measure the early inimical influences.

There seems no way of avoiding the conclusion that the comparatively heavy mortality is directly attributable to the prevalence of tuberculosis in the race, which

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in some form or other must be held responsible, directly or indirectly, for something like forty per cent of the premature deaths, and until means can be found for effectively checking this scourge the numerical growth of the native population must necessarily be very slow.

The net decrease in the aggregate population for the whole Dominion, so far as reliable statistics can be secured, is 140, but the number beyond what has just been under discussion is of no significance, being the result of an ever existing fluctuation for the most part between the Dominion and the United States.

HEALTH.

In Ontario there were some cases of small-pox at Belleville, Delaware and Walpole Island, of whooping-cough at Delaware, and of measles at Fort Frances and Kenora, and of influenza at the last mentioned place, also of influenza at Maniwaki and Bersimis in Quebec, and in New Brunswick, and in Antigonish and Victoria counties, Nova Scotia, together with measles in Shelbourne and Hants counties in the same province.

In Manitoba there was a severe outbreak of diphtheria at Norway House, and another which was promptly stamped out, at Fort Frances. Influenza was epidemic at Berens River and Manitowapah, as was measles at the Pas and Manitou Rapids in the Fort Frances district and at Manitowapah in the vicinity of Portage la Prairie.

In Alberta there was some whooping-cough prevalent during the winter in the Edmonton district, and influenza in the Hobbema vicinity.

In Saskatchewan there were outbreaks of measles in the Round Lake boarding school and in the Pelly district; whooping-cough at Kutawa, Moose Mountain and Carlton; small-pox at Onion Lake, and scarlet fever at Fishing Lake in the Kutawa agency.

In British Columbia influenza or grippe was prevalent in the Kootenay region; measles was epidemic in the West Coast, Fraser River and Kwawkewlth agencies, at the last mentioned in a virulent form.

With the foregoing exceptions the provinces were singularly free from anything in the form of epidemic, and the general health was quite equal to the average.

There was, however, and probably largely in consequence of the character of the winter season, an unusual prevalence throughout all the agencies of diseases more or less nearly allied with tuberculosis, such as pneumonia, congestion of the lungs, bronchitis and so forth, much of which supervened upon measles.

At Manitowapah alone measles was responsible for some twenty-five deaths, which means that from ignorance and carelessness other fatal maladies supervened during convalescence, which goes far to account for the increased mortality shown in connection with vital statistics.

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With regard to tuberculous disease, the efforts of the department have in the past necessarily been much confined to prophylactic measures, and have consisted in general improvement of the mode of life calculated to raise the vital powers and reduce the tendency to infection.

The greatest risk is without question from overcrowding into ill-ventilated dwellings.

While the class of dwelling is undoubtedly gradually improving in sympathy with the general amelioration of the circumstances of the Indians, there remains much room among the majority for still further betterment, and in the prairie provinces the matter is considerably affected by the comparative accessibility to building timber, while the question of procuring fire-wood and the necessity for economy in its use, have much to do with the admission of cold air for the purpose of ventilation.

A commencement has been made of more aggressive measures wherewith to attack tubercular and scrofulous ravages, by the institution of tent hospitals, the experimental introduction of which at some suitable points was noticed last year.

These have been successful beyond expectation, particularly with regard to the manner in which they seem to be growing into favour with the Indians, whose reluctance to segregation for hospital treatment seemed to threaten great difficulty in the accomplishment of anything in that direction.

AGRICULTURE.

The importance of agriculture in relation to Indians has to be considered in various aspects, of which the main are the production of fixity of abode, which is the first and essential step towards any form of civilization, then the furnishing of a means for the acquisition of habits of industry, and finally as a permanent occupation and source of maintenance.

In so far as concerns the two first mentioned, it has effectively answered its purposes, although its services may have to be called into further requisition with regard to the new treaties made within the last few years.

There has been on the whole some curtailment of the area put under cultivation, which was doubtless in sympathy with the exceptional activity in other industrial directions throughout the country during the preceding years, which offered so much employment more congenial to many.

There is a natural tendency in the prairie provinces to shrinkage in the area as the Indians learn what is a somewhat difficult lesson where such an extent of land lies ready for the plough, viz., to confine the scope of their operations and improve their methods of husbandry.

The main factors tending to increase the aggregate area are the recruiting of the ranks of the farmers from Indians who so far have preferred to prosecute their natural resources, and that is in turn chiefly affected by the gradual disappearance of game and fur before the advance of settlement.

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The importance of agriculture as an industrial pursuit and the extent to which it is pursued in the various provinces will be readily recognized by a glance at the following statement:—

Province.	Land cropped.	Population.	Grain and roots.	Hay.	Value.
	Acres.	—	Bush.	Tons.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	17,148	23,518	504,904	24,915	470,198 95
Quebec.....	4,646½	11,469	108,094½	7,306	164,091 00
Nova Scotia.....	262	2,129	9,341	933	15,433 00
New Brunswick.....	491	1,861	12,866½	276	7,295 50
Prince Edward Island.....	44½	276	1,742	56	1,312 80
British Columbia.....	9,633	24,964	391,993	13,948	324,828 00
Manitoba.....	5,294½	8,595	100,907	16,170	93,187 68
Saskatchewan.....	9,217½	7,496	150,572½	36,073	136,023 70
Alberta.....	2,193½	5,529	54,801	18,657	66,760 40
Totals, 1907.....	48,931 52,256	85,437	1,335,221½ 1,627,883	118,334 120,891	1,279,131 03 1,347,948 00
Decrease.....	3,325		292,661½	2,557	58,816 97

It will be seen that as compared with the year before there has been a decrease in the quantity of products, although fortunately that has been offset to some extent by the prevalence of good market prices.

In Ontario, with the exception of a few localities the spring was late and inclined to be cold and wet, nor was there any such improvement of conditions during the season for growth and maturing of crops as to counteract the effects of the retarding influences at the start, but in this province such good prices prevailed that despite the deficiency of products, the value realized surpassed that for the preceding year by some \$40,500.

In Quebec the spring was as a rule a good deal more favourable, but a somewhat excessive rain-fall interfered with the maturing and harvesting of the crops to an extent which so reduced the quantity of products that despite good markets, the aggregate value was reduced by some \$2,500.

In the maritime provinces the season throughout was by no means propitious, but the extent of farming is so limited as to make the matter of comparatively little consequence, and in any case with the exception of New Brunswick the prices secured more than counterbalanced the deficiency.

It was, however, in the prairie provinces that the effects of unpropitious conditions were most felt. A cold, late spring, lack of summer heat, and early frost all contributed to deprive the farmers of their usually abundant recompense for their labours, and a somewhat serious reduction of products and of revenue was experienced throughout.

In part of the farming districts of British Columbia conditions were so favourable that the aggregate value of the crops was some \$15,000 more than for the pre-

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ceding year, despite the prevalence of backward spring weather and subsequent drought in some localities.

LIVE STOCK.

There is little of unusual importance or interest to notice with regard to live stock.

In Quebec and the maritime provinces but little is kept, and that as in Ontario, where the industry is much more important, as a branch of mixed farming and largely for dairy purposes.

In the prairie provinces the use of milk and the manufacture of butter are gradually becoming more extended among the Indians, but horned stock is raised to a large extent as a distinct industry.

So regarded it may be said to be approaching the limits of its potentialities in proportion as settlement occupies the vacant lands available in the past for pasturage and hay.

The direction in which the relief to the government and benefit to the owners from this industry have so far been most apparent has been by enabling the Indians to increasingly supply their own beef requirements.

The value of beef consumed and sold during the year in the various provinces was as follows, viz.:—

Ontario.. . . .	\$48,917 05
Quebec.. . . .	46,020 00
New Brunswick.. . . .	5,400 00
Nova Scotia.. . . .	1,450 00
Prince Edward Island.. . . .	40 00
British Columbia.. . . .	29,290 00
Manitoba.. . . .	14,505 95
Saskatchewan.. . . .	72,415 13
Alberta.. . . .	29,259 57
Total, 1908.. . . .	\$247,297 70
Total, 1907.. . . .	228,130 17
Increase.. . . .	\$19,167 53

In Ontario and Quebec the winter was, generally speaking, a severe and prolonged one, and although in some places the preceding hay-crop was plentiful, the weather to some extent interfered with curing, while in others the crop was decidedly light, and the price went up so high as to prove a strong temptation to the Indians to sell more than was prudent consistently with a regard to the needs of their own animals; however, despite these drawbacks, the cattle on the whole wintered fairly well.

In the maritime provinces although the crop was abundant, the season was not a favourable one for securing hay, but the winter was so mild and short that the little live stock kept, in no way suffered.

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In the prairie provinces and in British Columbia there was as a rule an ample supply of grass, but in the former excessive moisture greatly impeded the efforts of the Indians to cure a sufficiency of hay, but as they were fortunate enough to have an unusually mild winter which permitted of the live stock grazing out much more than they can generally do, the quantity secured proved enough for the needs of the animals stabled, and the range cattle did exceptionally well.

The effort made to improve the breed of horses or ponies in the hands of the Indians, by the introduction of some good stallions to the reserve a year or two ago is proving a great success, and there are good prospects of these animals, which apparently served little purpose beyond consuming grass to the detriment of a more profitable kind of stock, eventually developing into a somewhat important source of revenue.

WAGES AND VARIOUS EARNINGS.

The Indians so generally intermingle their pursuits that nothing approaching exact classification is possible, but it is curious to notice how equally their aggregate revenue is furnished by each of the main classes of their avocations. Agriculture including live stock, produced during the year some \$1,526,428, wages brought \$1,660,211, and natural resources together with various minor manufactures closely connected therewith, realized \$1,765,121.

The aggregate amounts derived from the sources were the following, viz.:—

Agriculture.. . . .	\$1,279,131
Beef.. . . .	247,297
Wages.. . . .	1,660,211
Various industries.. . . .	666,249
Fishing.. . . .	534,342
Hunting and trapping.. . . .	564,530

The amounts respectively realized as wages and by various earnings were:—

Province.	Wages.		Various Industries.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Ontario	527,200	05	125,440	00
Quebec	432,397	87	90,713	00
New Brunswick	55,150	00	24,950	00
Nova Scotia	26,400	00	33,115	00
Prince Edward Island	120	00	14,030	00
British Columbia	413,420	00	238,784	00
Manitoba	58,350	00	20,753	00
Saskatchewan	57,357	54	57,667	30
Alberta	39,816	00	60,796	24
Total, 1908	1,660,211	46	666,249	44
Total, 1907	1,659,398	00	714,125	00
Increase	813	46		
Decrease			47,875	56

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The extent to which the Indians devote their attention to wage and miscellaneous earnings manifests a certain amount of fluctuation in sympathy with the condition of their other available industries, and increased activity in their direction becomes apparent if husbandry, or hunting, fishing or trapping for any reason decline.

Despite some increase as compared with the preceding nine months, wages have fallen somewhat short for a period of twelve months, but that need cause no surprise in view of the temporary reaction in the general activity of several preceding years.

The comparative decrease from various industries has been considerably greater, but that was a natural result of a certain scarcity of game and fur upon which many of the minor manufactures, such as of moccasins and mittens depend, and with regard to fancy articles, in which a considerable trade is done by a section of the Indians, financial conditions on both sides of the line considerably affected the movements of tourists and visitors to watering places, who provide the market for the class of wares referred to.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Of all the avocations to which the Indians devote themselves, there is none which they prosecute with so much avidity as fishing, hunting and trapping, and the extent to which they do this is only limited by their environment and opportunity.

In old settled agricultural districts from which game has disappeared before the presence of civilization, the hereditary instinct has largely disappeared through desuetude, but long before this stage is reached farming is carried on as a mere adjunct to the pursuit of natural resources, until by degrees the relative positions become reversed and the chase becomes an adjunct to husbandry, until finally circumstances compel its abandonment, but the instinct is so strong that in the course of evolution from aboriginal hunters to civilized agriculturists, it is found futile to encourage the Indians to start farming so long as any prospect remains of the other pursuits affording even a scanty and precarious subsistence.

There are still on many of the reserves, where the chase has generally speaking been abandoned, a few old Indians who continue to go to considerable distances to indulge their preference, and there are farming bands which are within range and take full advantage of fisheries, but the bulk of those who depend upon fish, game and fur for their maintenance are to be found in Quebec along the lower St. Lawrence, along the north shore of Lake Huron and westward in Ontario, in the lake districts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan outside of the prairie region, and all through British Columbia, with the exception of somewhat limited agricultural areas in Fraser River, Babine, Kootenay, Williams Lake and Kamloops agencies.

Of course a proportion of these Indians eke out their resources by the cultivation of patches of potatoes, other roots and vegetables, and very considerably by the gathering of wild berries, while others find employment with fishing companies, lumberers, transport companies, and by acting as guides to tourists and explorers, but as already stated there is no such distinct cleavage of occupation among the majority as to admit of classification.

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In Ontario the fishing season was a good one, and while game and fur were not very plentiful, prices were unusually high, and the Indians did very well.

In Quebec the fishing was not so good, nor was the quantity of game and fur up to the average supply, but the tendency to scarcity was more of game than of fur, and prices were encouraging.

In British Columbia the character of the salmon-run very much determines the question of the year's prosperity for the majority of the Indians, since they depend upon the salmon to furnish the main staple of their winter's food, and upon their earnings at the canneries for the purchase of other necessaries.

In the Fraser and Stickine rivers, and in the Kamloops-Okanagan district the runs were decidedly poor and in the Williams Lake agency a complete failure, but on the Skeena and Nass rivers and in the Kwawkewlth and Babine districts they were very much better.

Throughout the province game and fur were generally speaking far from plentiful, so that despite the prevalence of good prices the aggregate earnings from these sources, although not to the same extent as from the fisheries, fell considerably below what was expected from them.

In Manitoba the fishing was good and although game and fur were somewhat scarce, this was more than compensated for by the rates secured, but in Saskatchewan the Indians had not alone to contend with poor fishing, but so lacked success in finding game and fur that their revenue from that source was reduced by some \$50,000 and although on a much smaller scale the experience in Alberta was much the same.

The following amounts show the value to the Indians in the various fisheries, game and fur, including the quantities for their domestic consumption:—

Province.	Fishing.		Hunting and Trapping.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Ontario	78,898	25	113,733	00
Quebec	2,861	50	31,525	00
New Brunswick	10,605	00	7,025	00
Nova Scotia	5,775	00	6,790	00
Prince Edward Island	2,545	00	20	00
Manitoba	51,500	00	72,491	00
British Columbia	348,717	00	185,273	00
Saskatchewan	27,751	00	80,197	00
Alberta	5,690	00	17,471	00
Total, 1908	534,342	75	564,530	00
Total, 1907	544,487	00	630,633	00
Decrease	10,144	25	66,103	00

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MORALITY.

With regard to moral and kindred sociological conditions the Indians of the older civilization are without doubt more fully absorbing the white man's ways of thought and standards of morality as the years go on, and have reached the state when such growth is so gradual as not to be likely to attract attention unless some radical change of policy, such for example as in the direction of enfranchisement on an extended scale, were to be adopted.

Bands as well as individuals greatly differ in intelligence and they are on the whole a peaceably disposed and law-abiding people, who pursue the even tenor of their way with comparatively few wants or cares, and without ambitions reaching further than the horizon of their reserves, fairly independent and honest, but more inclined to seek shelter behind than to endeavour to escape the disabilities imposed by class legislation, which points to the fact that such protective measures while very necessary at the earlier stages of contact with a stronger race, tend if continued in operation, to narrow the lines of their development.

Where Indians, as in the younger provinces, are at comparatively early stages of evolution, the phases are more marked, and one of these affecting a large number seems worthy of notice.

The department's policy has always been, as far as possible, to avoid excessive measures, and to trust to moral suasion and education to wean from objectionable habits and customs.

Increasing contact with civilization has largely corrected the vagueness of the Indians' information as to their legal rights and the powers of the law, and as hereinbefore shown they have in no small measure become independent of the department's assistance.

As a consequence it is no longer sufficient to forbid Indians to leave their reserves on objectionable excursions, such as attendance at sun-dances, or to take part in these demoralizing gatherings for exhibition purposes to which they are invited by local agricultural societies, or to order them to desist from bigamous or polygamous marriages on threat of deprivation of rations, and as a consequence the impression is apt to be created that in some directions there has been a relaxation of the department's discipline.

As a matter of fact, however, the department is just as vigilant as ever in the use of its available means, and entertains no doubt that a sufficient impression has been made to ensure the prevalence before long of an enlightened public sentiment among the communities referred to.

The most important feature of morality is that which concerns the use of intoxicants, not only on account of the immediate results, but because intemperance is the root of so many serious evils.

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While it has to be admitted that there is in places far too much evasion of the law, it may be remarked that the consumption of liquor would probably have attracted little if any attention in communities not under prohibitive legislation and the fact remains that a large majority of the Indians entirely abstain from touching intoxicants.

To begin with, a considerable proportion are beyond the danger zone, and what is still more satisfactory is that there is a growing temperance sentiment among those to whom access is easy or worse still who have temptation thrust upon them.

Lack of public sympathy with what is regarded as class and by many as oppressive legislation greatly enhances the difficulty in strictly enforcing the provisions of the Indian Act framed with a view to keeping intoxicants out of the Indians' reach, and the large profits which accrue from the contraband traffic offer a strong incentive to unscrupulous dealers, and still more middlemen, to incur the risks involved. The greatest trouble in this regard has been with bands of hunting Indians, who while at a distance from observation and executive machinery for the enforcement of the law, are near water highways which facilitate the carriage of liquor to points convenient for rendezvous when they come in from their hunting fields, and again proximity to the boundary line affords ample opportunity for the illicit and nefarious traffic.

Of recent years the influx of settlement into the younger provinces has appreciably increased the number of bands brought within range of temptation, and in some places a good deal of mischief has resulted, but on the whole the department's efforts to prevent it have met with fair success.

During the fiscal year, in Manitoba successful prosecutions for infraction of the law resulted in the imposition of thirty-four fines, to an aggregate amount of \$1,349 and three sentences of incarceration, while in Alberta fines in seventy-four cases, amounting to \$1,919 and five imprisonments, and in Saskatchewan fifty-eight fines aggregating \$1,915 in addition to sixteen terms of incarceration, rewarded efforts at repression, which together with other unsuccessful prosecutions furnish sufficient proof that the attitude of the department has been by no means supine.

A distinctly operative factor in improving sexual morality deserves mention, viz., the improvement quietly being made by the Indians in their dwellings, which is most noticeable in the younger provinces. The character of the houses which affects health and morals is more marked in some localities than in others, but wherever circumstances permit there is noticed a growing tendency in the direction of the subdivision of their dwellings into compartments, which encourages a seemly separation of and decent privacy between the sexes.

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EDUCATION.

The number and classes of schools in operation during the year were the following:—

Province.	CLASS OF SCHOOL.			
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.	Total.
Ontario	80	4	5	89
Quebec	20			20
Nova Scotia	10			10
New Brunswick	6			6
Prince Edward Island	1			1
British Columbia	40	8	9	57
Manitoba	45	9	2	56
Saskatchewan	19	14	3	36
Alberta	8	19	3	30
Northwest Territories		3		3
Outside Treaty	7			7
Total	236	57	22	315

This, as compared with the preceding year, shows an increase of 10 day and 2 boarding schools, and the changes which occurred in the various provinces were the following:—

In Ontario a summer day school was established at Abitibi; a day school on the Lake Nipigon reserve at Grand Bay, and one for whites has been subsidized at Shannonville with a view to providing educational facilities for the children of the Tyendinaga reserve.

A day school which had been closed since 1904 was reopened at Mississagi River, on Manitoulin Island, and another which had been discontinued since 1900, at Stony Point in the Sarnia agency was reopened.

A new boarding school under the auspices of the Church of England was established at Chapleau.

In Quebec a summer day school was opened at Hunter's Point in the Timiskaming agency, and the attendance promises to justify keeping it in operation all the year round.

In British Columbia the day school at Hartley Bay on the northwest coast was discontinued and new ones established at Meanskinisht and Andimant in the Babine, at Telegraph Creek in the Cassiar, and at Lytton in the Kamloops-Okanagan agencies, respectively, and a grant was made to permit of Indian children attending the settlers' school at Penticton, in the last-mentioned agency.

In Manitoba day schools were closed at Frenchman's Head and Wabigoon, both in the Savanne agency, and a new one opened at Peguis on the St. Peter's reserve.

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In Saskatchewan the day school at Lac la Ronge was discontinued in consequence of a boarding school having been established there during the preceding year.

In Alberta the grant formerly applied to the operation of a boarding school at Smoky River, which it is intended to close, has been devoted to the opening of one at Sturgeon Lake, in Treaty No. 8.

Within the Northwest Territories, but beyond treaty limits, a day school has been reopened at Nelson House, and another brought into operation at Split Rock.

The various religious denominations in connection with which the schools are conducted, and the number by each in the several provinces are as indicated in the following table:—

Province.	Unde-nomina-tional.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Methodist	Presbyter-ian.	Salvation Army.
Ontario.....	39	28	13	9		
Quebec.....	3	13	1	3		
Nova Scotia.....		10				
New Brunswick.....		6				
Prince Edward Island.....		1				
British Columbia.....	2	16	17	16	4	2
Manitoba.....	3	11	29	8	5	
Saskatchewan.....	1	10	13		7	
Alberta.....	1	14	8	7		
Northwest Territories.....		2	1			
Outside Treaty.....			6	1		
Total.....	49	111	93	44	16	2

The total enrolment for the year was 10,308 pupils, of whom 5,220 were boys and 5,088 girls, but the increase as compared with the enrolment for the preceding year is to be accounted for by the fact that the June quarter, which shows the greatest enrolment, was omitted from computation in 1907 on account of the change in the fiscal year.

The percentage of the average of total attendance was 62.58, a little lower than for the preceding year, during which it was 62.92.

The average of attendance ranged in the provinces all the way from 40.23 in Nova Scotia, to 90.19 in the Northwest Territories, and of course is highest in boarding and industrial schools, where the pupils are in residence with very little interruption.

The attitude of Indian parents towards education or perhaps more properly speaking, instruction for their children, continues to be very much regulated by the advantage they can perceive as being likely to accrue to them in contact with the dominant race, and those superstitious objections, based upon the fear of separation hereafter, as a consequence of education in different creeds, are fast disappearing.

The boarding and industrial schools of course continue to afford the two great advantages over the day schools, of preventing the retrogressive home influences which

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pupils who are only at school for a few hours each day are exposed to, and of securing regularity of attendance, but these considerations are of importance in proportion to the extent of civilization, including the abandonment of nomadic habits acquired by the communities concerned.

LANDS.

The large influx of settlement of recent years into the younger provinces has dictated a certain modification of the department's policy with relation to the sale of Indians' lands.

So long as no particular harm nor inconvenience accrued from the Indians' holding vacant lands out of proportion to their requirements, and no profitable disposition thereof was possible, the department firmly opposed any attempt to induce them to divest themselves of any part of their reserves.

Conditions, however, have changed and it is now recognized that where Indians are holding tracts of farming or timber lands beyond their possible requirements and by so doing seriously impeding the growth of settlement, and there is such demand as to ensure profitable sale, the product of which can be invested for the benefit of the Indians and relieve *pro tanto* the country of the burden of their maintenance, it is in the best interests of all concerned to encourage such sales.

The law renders it impossible to dispossess Indians of their lands without their full consent and surrender, and the department exercises all possible care to only allow such sales as are clearly for the benefit of the owners and then under conditions to ensure to them the greatest obtainable advantage.

The sales made of surrendered, surveyed lands during the past year aggregated 40,163.33 acres and realized the sum of \$167,776.88. During the year 330 Crown grants were issued and recorded under authority of the provisions of the Indian Act.

The 500 acres of land on the Pas reserve on the Saskatchewan river, which were surrendered in August last, to be disposed of for the benefit of the Indians as a townplot, were subdivided into town lots, and the portion of the Cote reserve situate at Kamsack, which was surrendered by the Indians to be sold for their benefit, was subdivided into sections and quarter-sections, and it is proposed to hold auction sales thereof at an early date.

The Indians of the Little Bone band surrendered portions of their reserves, Nos. 73A and 74, in the province of Saskatchewan, situate at Leach lake, near Crescent City, containing an area of 6,976 acres, and a subdivision survey is being made in order to dispose of the same in accordance with the wishes of the Indians.

The Chippewa, Saulteaux and Cree Indians residing on the St. Peter's reserve in the province of Manitoba, surrendered their reserve, containing 48,000 acres, to the Crown on specified conditions, which included the patenting back to them of about one-half of the area, and giving them another tract on Lake Winnipeg, and all necessary action has been taken to give effect to the terms of the surrender.

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The Indians of the Fishing Lake band, in the province of Saskatchewan, surrendered 13,170 acres of their reserve, No. 89, to be sold for their benefit, and action is being taken to have the land subdivided in order to give effect to the wishes of the Indians.

The Swan Lake band of Indians surrendered two parcels of land, comprising respectively 2,880 acres of their reserve No. 7 at Swan lake, in the province of Manitoba, and the whole of their reserve No. 7A, containing 2,403 acres, near the town of Battleford, in the province of Saskatchewan, with a view to the same being sold for their benefit, and the department is taking steps to have the lands subdivided by survey for that purpose.

A re-examination and revaluation of unsold islands in the Georgian bay having been deemed advisable, they were withdrawn from the market, while this was being done. In February last, the department placed the undisposed of islands again in the market.

The unsold lands on the Manitoulin Island and at Garden River and Batchawana Bay were withdrawn from the market pending a re-examination and revaluation thereof, as it was considered, in view of the increased value of the lands, that it was desirable to have this done in order to obtain the best prices possible in the interests of the Indians. A special examiner and valuator has been authorized to do this work, and is now engaged thereat.

The Metlakatla band of Tsimpsian Indians having surrendered 13,519 acres of their reserve on Kaien island, Digby island and a part of the mainland, to be disposed of for their benefit, the same was duly surveyed and sale thereof made to the Grand Trunk Pacific Town and Development Company, Limited, in June last, for the sum of \$107,650.

MINERALS.

During the past year a few applications have been received for permission to explore for minerals, and a few mining permits in the Garden River, and Batchawna Bay districts have been issued.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets, granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual Indians for their lands on their reserves, were issued during the past year to the number of 47, and on March 31, last, there were current 1,500 location tickets.

LEASES.

Under the provisions of section 11 of the Regulations, leases were issued to white men, at the request of Indian locatees, to the number of 74.

On March 31, last, there were 1,136 leases current.

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TIMBER LICENSES.

Licenses renewed and in force.	28
Licenses not renewed.	3
Berths vacant.	8

The pine timber on the Dokis reserve, French river, has been surrendered for sale.

SURVEYS.

The following surveys were made during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

Nova Scotia.

The resurvey of the boundaries of the Cariboo Marsh reserve near Sydney, C.B., of the Sydney reserve.

New Brunswick.

The survey of a proposed addition to the Eel River reserve, Restigouche county.

Quebec.

The survey of the Caughnawaga village and common, county of Laprairie, has been completed.

The survey of the southwest half of the Doncaster reserve, county of Montcalm, into lots for Indian occupation.

The survey into lots of an additional portion (Concession VIII.) of the Maniwaki reserve, county of Ottawa, for Indian occupation.

Ontario.

A part of the northern limits of the shoals and marshes adjacent to the south end of Walpole island, Lake St. Clair, and the division between two of the leases were defined and surveyed.

The unsold islands in Georgian bay, south of Moose Deer Point, were revalued and a number of the larger islands were subdivided into convenient lots for pleasure purposes, to be sold.

The surrendered portion of the Nipissing reserve has been divided into lots for sale.

The Stangecoming reserve, No. 16D, Rainy lake, has been surveyed and the limit which was not surveyed in the original survey, finally defined.

A survey has been made in Stony and Clear lakes in the county of Peterborough, to ascertain what portions of land have been made into islands artificially by the raising of the level of the water in the said lakes.

The boundaries of the agency reserve at Fort Frances and the land assigned for the use of the Indian boarding school have been surveyed.

Two small reserves at Chapleau have been surveyed for Indians of Treaty No. 9.

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Manitoba.

The boundaries of the Long Plain reserve, No. 6, and the Rolling River reserve, No. 67, were retraced.

The boundaries of the Waywayseecappo reserve, No. 62, were retraced and about one-half of the reserve subdivided into quarter-sections for Indian occupation.

Nearly the whole of the Riding Mountain reserve, No. 61, has been subdivided into Indian holdings corresponding as nearly as possible with the regular sectional system.

The hay-lands for the Elkhorn industrial school were surveyed, also a line of levels run to ascertain the practicability of draining a proposed septic tank at the institution.

The boundaries were defined on the ground of the Clear Lake reserve, No. 61A.

Saskatchewan.

A survey to exclude the land occupied by the Roman Catholic mission from the Cold Lake reserve, No. 149, was made and a small addition to the said reserve was surveyed.

The surrendered portions of the Kakewistahaw and Cowessess reserves, Nos. 72 and 73 (near Broadview) were subdivided for sale.

A number of lots were laid out for Indian occupation in the Mistawasis reserve, No. 103.

A small reserve numbered 121A was surveyed at Frog lake for the Indians of reserve No. 121 in exchange for a portion of equal area cut off the said reserve No. 121. Similarly a small addition was surveyed for the Big River Indians (reserve No. 118) and an equal area cut off their reserve.

The boundaries of the Meadow Lake reserve, No. 105, were retraced.

The boundaries of the land assigned to the use of the Battleford Indian industrial school were defined.

Northwest Territories.

A block of 500 acres at the north end of block A, Pas reserve, which had been surrendered has been subdivided into town lots, for sale.

British Columbia.

Three small points of land in the Fraser river used from time immemorial by the Hope Indians as fishing stations, were surveyed for them.

Reserves Nos. 4A, 5, 10, 11, 11A, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Cook's Ferry group, were surveyed.

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The survey was made of the Bonaparte reserve, No. 3.

Dyking operations required at the St. Mary's reserve and at Chilliwack on the Fraser river, were conducted under the superintendence of a surveyor of the department.

Yukon.

A small plot of timbered land was laid out as an additional reserve for the Moosehide Indians.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the fiscal year the capital of the Indian trust fund, which at the beginning thereof amounted to \$5,157,566.59, had increased to \$5,181,090.41.

The balance sheet of this fund will be found on page 166, Part II.

The amount expended from the consolidated revenue fund voted by parliament for the purposes of the department, was \$1,276,963.72.

On March 31, last, the balance to the credit of the Indian savings account for the funding of the annuities and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, together with collections from Indians for purchase of cattle and for ranching expenses, was \$52,692.43. Deposits and interest during the year aggregated \$25,135.51, and withdrawals \$24,152.

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

FRANK PEDLEY,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF FIRST COMMISSIONER FOR TREATY No. 10.

OTTAWA, January 18, 1907.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the treaty which, under the commission issued to me July 20, 1906, I made with the Chipewyan Indians of English River and Clear Lake and the Crees of Canoe Lake, in the northern part of Saskatchewan.

The arrangements which I made for meeting the Indians, of which they were advised, provided that the first meeting was to be at Portage la Loche on September 3, but unfavourable weather and the action of the Indians themselves made it impossible to carry out my programme.

On reaching Isle à la Crosse on August 26, en route to Portage la Loche, I found that all the Chipewyans from English River and some ten families from Clear Lake were gathered there, waiting for the commission, which was announced to be at that point on September 13. These Indians urged strongly that they be treated with at once, on the ground that they had been gathered there for several days, that their supplies were getting low, that it was necessary that they should return to their hunting grounds without further delay, that they had come long distances, and that they would have to travel far before reaching their winter quarters.

I decided to accede to their request, and met them on August 28, 1906.

It appeared for a time as if there would be some considerable difficulty in effecting a settlement on the lines of the treaty, for it was evident from the trend of the talk of the leaders among the Indians that there had been at work an influence which tended to make them regard the treaty as a means of enslaving them. I was able to disabuse their minds of this absurd notion and to make it clear that the government's object was simply to do for them what had been done for neighbouring Indians when the progress of trade or settlement began to interfere with the untrammelled exercise of their aboriginal privileges as hunters.

By the end of the day, the treaty was signed and the annuity and gratuity moneys paid.

The number of Indians paid at this point was:—

2 chiefs at \$32.	\$ 64 00
2 headmen at \$22.	44 00
195 other Indians at \$12.	2,340 00
<hr/>	<hr/>
199	\$2,448 00

The chief of the Clear Lake band, who was empowered to speak for his people, requested that the remainder of the band be paid at Buffalo Narrows, where they would gather to meet me on the return journey from Portage la Loche.

After treating with these Indians, I left Isle à la Crosse on August 30 for Portage la Loche, at which point I was due on September 3; but for the reasons given above, I did not reach there until the 5th.

The people at this point were all half-breeds and were dealt with as such.

On the 8th of the same month, I left for la Loche mission, across la Loche lake, a distance of nine miles, where more half-breeds had to be met and dealt with. There were at this point three aged Chipewyan women who desired to be attached to the Clear Lake band, and I entered them as members and paid them treaty.

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Having completed my work at la Loche mission on the 11th, I started on my return journey to Isle à la Crosse, reaching Buffalo Narrows on the evening of the 16th. The chief of the Clear Lake band and those of his people who had not yet been paid treaty were gathered here. I met them the following day; found them satisfied with the action of their chief in becoming a party to the treaty, and paid the gratuity and annuity.

The number of Indians paid at this point, including three members of the band at Bull's House, was:—110 Indians at \$12, \$1,320.

At the request of the chief, the appointment of headmen was deferred until next treaty payments, as the Indians were not then prepared to make their selections.

After completing the work at Buffalo Narrows, I pushed on to Isle à la Crosse, a distance of fifty-five miles, arriving there the same night. I met the Cree Indians of Canoe Lake the next day and explained to them all the stipulations contained in the treaty. I secured their adhesion on September 19.

The number of this band is eighty-two, consisting of one chief, two headmen and seventy-nine other Indians; the amount paid was \$1,024.

The next point of destination was Stanley, where I was scheduled to meet the Indians on October 8; but between my leaving and returning to Isle à la Crosse a report came to the Hudson's Bay Company to the effect that the streams were very shallow and that travel would, therefore, be so very difficult and slow that in all probability our party would be frozen in and would have to remain at Stanley until dog trains could be procured. This report was quite confirmed by the information which Messrs. Revillon Freres had from that part of the country, and of which their manager, Monsieur Benard, very kindly apprised me. From the report it also appeared that, even if we made the trip, it would be impossible for the Indians from the northeastern portion of the country to be gathered there, and that there were at Stanley and in its immediate vicinity only a few half-breed families who had had their claims settled before they migrated to that region. I therefore decided to cancel the appointment, and sent notice to that effect to the people, assuring them at the same time that they would be visited at a future date, of which they would be duly notified.

As the discussions which took place with the bands treated with were much on the same lines, I shall confine myself to a general statement of their import.

There was a marked absence of the old Indian style of oratory, the Indians confining themselves to asking questions and making brief arguments. They all demanded even more liberal terms than were granted to Indians treated with in past years, the chief of the English River band going so far as to claim payment of 'arrears' from the year when the first treaty was made; some expected to be entirely fed by the government, after the making of the treaty; all asked for assistance in seasons of distress; and it was strongly urged that the old and indigent who were no longer able to hunt and trap and were consequently often in destitute circumstances, should be cared for by the government.

There was a general expression of fear that the making of the treaty would be followed by the curtailment of their hunting and fishing privileges, and the necessity of not allowing the lakes and the rivers to be monopolized or depleted by commercial fishing was emphasized.

There was evidenced a marked desire to secure educational privileges for their children. In this connection and speaking for the Indians generally, the chief of the English River band insisted that in the carrying out of the government's Indian educational policy among them there should be no interference with the system of religious schools now conducted by the mission, but that public aid should be given for improvement and extension along the lines already followed.

The chief of the Canoe Lake band stated that there were about twenty-five children of school age in his band, and asked that a day school be established at Canoe Lake for their benefit and that it be put under the management of a woman teacher.

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There was also a demand made for a few head of cattle to be given to those of the Indians who wished to go into the industry of stock-raising.

The Indians all agreed to have one place of payment in the future; but made it a condition that the payments should be held about the middle of June of each year, as that is the only time at which the gathering for annuity payments would not interfere with their avocations to an extent that the payment would be no adequate compensation for. They selected Isle à la Crosse as the place of payment.

They further requested that medicines be furnished, and made an earnest appeal for the appointment of a resident medical man.

In my reply I convinced them that such a claim as they put forward for what they called 'arrears' had never before been heard of, and that I could not for a moment recognize any obligation on the government's part except such as would be put upon it in virtue of the execution of the treaty. I pointed out to them that the government could not undertake to maintain Indians in idleness; that the same means of earning a livelihood would continue after the treaty was made as existed before it; and that Indians would be expected to make as good use of them in the future as in the past. I stated that the government was always ready to assist Indians in actual destitution; that in times of distress they would, without any special stipulation in the treaty, receive such assistance as it was usual to give in order to prevent starvation among them, and that the attention of the government would be called to the necessity of some special provision being made for assisting the old and indigent who were unable to work and dependent on charity for subsistence.

I guaranteed that the treaty would not lead to any forced interference with their mode of life. I explained to them that, whether treaty was made or not, they were subject to the law, bound to obey it and liable to punishment for any infringement thereof; that it was designed for the protection of all and must be respected by all the inhabitants of the country, irrespective of colour or origin; and that, in requiring them to abide by it, they were only being required to do the duty imposed upon all the people throughout the Dominion of Canada. I dwelt upon the importance, in their own interest, of the observance of the laws respecting the protection of fish and game.

As to education, the Indians were assured that there was no need for special stipulation over and above the general provision in the treaty, as it was the policy of the government to provide in every part of the country as far as circumstances would permit, for the education of the Indian children, and that the law provided for schools for Indians maintained and assisted by the government being conducted as to religious auspices in accordance with the wishes of the Indians.

It was explained that the assistance in farming and ranching mentioned in the treaty, is only to be given when the Indians are actually prepared to go into those industries. It is not likely that for many years to come, there will be a call for any but a small expenditure under these heads. It is not probable that the Indians will, while present conditions continue, engage in farming further than the raising of roots in a small way. As to cattle, I stated that the agent who will be sent to make the next treaty payments, would be asked to discuss the matter with them, but that those only who are considered able and willing to take good care of cattle would receive assistance in that form.

I promised that medicines would be placed at different points in the charge of persons to be selected by the government, and would be distributed to those of the Indians who might require them. I showed them that it would be practically impossible for the government to arrange for a resident doctor owing to the Indians being so widely scattered over such an extensive territory; but I assured them that the government would always be ready to avail itself of any opportunity of affording medical service just as it provided that the physician attached to the commission should give free attendance to all Indians whom he might find in need of treatment.

In the main, the demand will be for ammunition and twine, as the great majority of the Indians will continue to hunt and fish for a livelihood. It does not

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appear likely that the conditions of that part of Saskatchewan covered by the treaty will be for many years so changed as to affect hunting and trapping, and it is expected, therefore, that the great majority of the Indians will continue in these pursuits as a means of subsistence.

The Indians were given the option of taking reserves or land in severalty, when they felt the need of having land set apart for them. I made it clear that the government had no desire to interfere with their mode of life or to restrict them to reserves and that it undertook to have land in the proportions stated in the treaty set apart for them, when conditions interfered with their mode of living and it became necessary to secure them possession of land.

The Indians dealt with are in character, habit, manner of dress and mode of living similar to the Chipewyans and Crees of the Athabaska country. It is difficult to draw a line of demarcation between those who classed themselves as Indians and those who elected to be treated with as half-breeds. Both dress alike and follow the same mode of life. It struck me that the one group was, on the whole, -as well able to provide for self-support as the other.

After leaving Green Lake, our route was by rivers and lakes and afforded not much opportunity of forming an opinion of the country ceded and of its resources. From our point of view, the country appeared flat. There were extensive stretches of hay-lands along the rivers and wooded heights about the lakes. The waters abound in fish, which form the chief article of food.

The Isle à la Crosse mission was founded about sixty-two years ago by Father Lafleche, who afterwards was a prominent figure in the Quebec hierarchy, and Brother Taché, who afterwards filled the See of St. Boniface. The church built by them was destroyed by fire and has been replaced by another. The building next in importance is the school conducted by the sisters. It shows marked evidence of age externally, but is cosy within, and the children whom I had the pleasure of meeting there, evidenced the kindly care and careful training of the devoted women who have gone out from the comforts of civilization to work for the betterment of the natives of the north. The priest's house is a small one. Its only door opens into a large room which occupies the greater part of the building and which is the common gathering place of the Indians and half-breeds, who sit and smoke with an ease that seemed born of long habit of free intercourse with those who have undertaken the cure of their souls.

The mission is about opposite the company's post. It is close to the shore. The site is rather flat and for miles on three sides stretches a bald prairie, though we were told that the mission when founded was on the fringe of the forest. Whatever it may have been, it is no longer a desirable situation for a boarding school, and a new one has been erected at Rivière la Plonge, some thirty miles south of the mission. The building is one hundred feet by sixty-two feet, and is two and a half storeys high. It was finished when I visited it. The site is a delightful one on a rising ground from the river, which here breaks into a cataract that the Oblate brothers have harnessed for power purposes. They cut the logs, and, with the harnessed river, sawed them into lumber, with which they built the school, a splendid monument to their mechanical skill, industry and devotion. When I was leaving Isle à la Crosse, the moving of the children from the old to the new institution had begun.

Our trip was rather a difficult one. Our transport had to be organized on short notice. The water in the rivers was pretty low, and we encountered storms on the lakes; but there was no ground for the report of shipwreck and loss which unfortunately obtained currency.

I had the pleasure of the company, on most of the inward trip, of His Lordship Bishop Pascal; and I desire to repeat here the acknowledgment I made and the gratitude I expressed to his lordship personally for the assistance of his influence on my first meeting the natives of the country, which is filled with reverence for his name because of his devoted labours.

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I desire to express, also, my appreciation of the help ever readily rendered by Major Begin, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, who was in command of the escort; by Dr. J. J. A. Lebreque, the medical officer; by Mr. Charles Fisher, of Duck Lake, and Mr. Charles Mair, of Ottawa, secretaries to the commission, by the Hudson's Bay Company's chief factor, and by Mr. Angus McKay, the officer of the company who was especially charged with the carrying out of the transportation contract. To the men of the country on whose labour we had so much to depend I acknowledge my obligation. They worked long hours at paddling and rowing and poling, and endured great hardships in tracking and walking our canoes and flat boats over the rapids and shoals, so that I might keep my appointments. Camp was made late and broken early. Yet there was never a complaint, but always a zestful interest and cheerfulness as pleasant as the camp-fires that brightened the night.

A detailed statement of the Indians treated with and of the money paid is appended.

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

J. A. J. McKENNA,
Commissioner.

STATEMENT of Indians paid annuity and gratuity moneys in Treaty No. 10 during 1906.

Name of Band.	Chiefs.	Headmen.	Other Indians.	Cash paid each Band.	Total Cash paid.
English River Band (Chipewyans)—				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Chief at \$32.....	1			32 00	
Headmen at \$22.....		2		44 00	
Other Indians at \$12.....			150	1,800 00	1,876 00
Clear Lake Band (Chipewyans)—					
Chief at \$32.....	1			32 00	
(No headmen appointed).....					
Other Indians at \$12.....			158	1,896 00	1,928 00
Canoe Lake Band (Crees)—					
Chief at \$32.....	1			32 00	
Headmen at \$22.....		2		44 00	
Other Indians at \$12.....			79	948 00	1,024 00
Total.....	3	4	387		4,828 00

SUMMARY.

3 chiefs at \$32.....	\$ 96 00
4 headmen at \$22.....	88 00
387 other Indians at \$12.....	4,644 00
394	\$ 4,828 00

Certified correct,

J. A. J. McKENNA,
Commissioner, Treaty No. 10.

TREATY No. 10.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the several dates mentioned therein, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six between His Most Gracious Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland by His commissioner, James Andrew Joseph McKenna, of the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, Esquire, of the one part, and the Chipewyan, Cree and other Indian 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, pursuant to notice given by His Majesty's said commissioner in the year 1906, been convened to meet His Majesty's said commissioner representing His Majesty's government of the Dominion of Canada at certain places in the said territory in this present year 1906 to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to His Most Gracious Majesty on 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 commissioner that it is His Majesty's 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 said commissioner 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 acknowledged for that purpose the several chiefs and headmen who have subscribed hereto.

And whereas the said commissioner has proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the Chipewyan, Cree and other Indians inhabiting the said territory hereinafter defined and described and the same has been agreed upon and concluded by the respective bands at the dates mentioned hereunder;

Now therefore 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:—

All that territory situated partly in the province of Saskatchewan and partly in the province of Alberta, and lying to the east of Treaty Eight and to the north of Treaties Five, Six and the addition to Treaty Six, containing approximately an area of eighty-five thousand eight hundred (85,800) square miles and which may be described as follows:—

Commencing at the point where the northern boundary of Treaty Five intersects the eastern boundary of the province of Saskatchewan; thence northerly along the said eastern boundary four hundred and ten miles, more or less, to the sixtieth parallel of latitude and northern boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan; thence west along the said parallel one hundred and thirty miles, more or less, to the eastern boundary of Treaty Eight; thence southerly and westerly following the said eastern

boundary of Treaty Eight to its intersection with the northern boundary of Treaty Six; thence easterly along the said northern boundary of Treaty Six to its intersection with the western boundary of the addition to Treaty Six; thence northerly along the said western boundary to the northern boundary of the said addition; thence easterly along the said northern boundary to the eastern boundary of the said addition; thence southerly along the said eastern boundary to its intersection with the northern boundary of Treaty Six; thence easterly along the said northern boundary and the northern boundary of Treaty Five to the point of commencement.

And also all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever as Indians to all and any other lands wherever situated in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Northwest Territories or 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 the right to pursue their usual vocations of hunting, trapping and fishing throughout the territory 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 as may be taken up from time to time for settlement, mining, lumbering, trading or other purposes.

And His Majesty the King hereby agrees and undertakes to set aside reserves of land for such bands as desire the same, such reserves not to exceed in all one square mile for each family of five for such number of families as may elect to reside upon reserves or in that proportion for larger or smaller families; and for such Indian families or individual Indians as prefer to live apart from band reserves His Majesty undertakes to provide land in severalty to the extent of one hundred and sixty (160) acres for each Indian, the land not to be alienable by the Indian for whom it is set aside in severalty without the consent of the Governor General in Council of Canada, the selection of such reserves and land in severalty to be made in the manner following, namely, the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs shall depute and send a suitable person to determine and set apart such reserves and lands, after consulting with the Indians concerned as to the locality which may be found suitable and open for selection.

Provided, however, that His Majesty reserves the right to deal with any settlers within the bounds of any lands reserved for any band or bands 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 of Canada for the use and benefit of the Indians entitled thereto, with their consent first had and obtained.

It is further agreed between His Majesty and His said Indian subjects that such portions of the reserves and lands above mentioned as may at any time be required for public works, buildings, railways or roads of whatsoever nature may be appropriated for such purposes by His Majesty's government 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 so appropriated.

And with a view to showing 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 commissioner agrees to make each chief a present of thirty-two (32) dollars in cash, to each headman twenty-two (22) dollars and to every other Indian of whatever age of the families represented at the time and place of payment twelve (12) dollars.

His Majesty also agrees that next year and annually thereafter for ever He will cause to be paid to the Indians in cash, at suitable places and dates of which the said Indians shall be duly notified, to each chief twenty-five (25) dollars, each headman fifteen (15) dollars and to every other Indian of whatever age five (5) dollars.

Further His Majesty agrees that each chief, after signing the treaty, shall receive a silver medal and a suitable flag, and next year and every third year thereafter each

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chief shall receive a suitable suit of clothing, and that after signing the treaty each headman shall receive a bronze medal and next year and every third year thereafter a suitable suit of clothing.

Further His Majesty agrees to make such provision as may from time to time be deemed advisable for the education of the Indian children.

Further His Majesty agrees to furnish such assistance as may be found necessary or advisable to aid and assist the Indians in agriculture or stock-raising or other work and to make such a distribution of twine and ammunition to them annually as is usually made to Indians similarly situated.

And the undersigned Chipewyan, Cree and other Indian 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 in all and every respect and to behave and conduct 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 their tribes and other tribes of Indians and between themselves and other of His Majesty's subjects whether whites, Indians, half-breeds or others now inhabiting or who may hereafter inhabit any part of the territory hereby ceded and herein described, and that they will not molest the person or trespass upon the property or interfere with the rights 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.

In witness whereof His Majesty's said commissioner and the chiefs and headmen have hereunto set their hands at Isle à la Crose this twenty-eighth day of August in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses the same having first been explained to the Indians by Magloire Maurice, interpreter.

J. V. BEGIN,
Supt., R.N.W.M. Police.
I. RAPET, ptre, O.M.I.,
CHAS. FISHER,
CHAS. MAIR,
ANGUS MCKAY,
D. MCKENNA,
T. DAVIS.

J. A. J. MCKENNA,
Commissioner.

his

WILLIAM X APISIS,
mark

Chief of the English River Band.

his

JOSEPH X GUN,
mark

Headman.

his

JEAN BAPTISTE X ESTRAL-
SHENEN, mark

Headman.

his

RAPHAEL X BEDSHIDEKKGE,
mark

Chief of Clear Lake Band.

his

JOHN X IRON,
mark

Chief of Canoe Lake Band.

his

BAPTISTE X IRON,
mark

Headman, Canoe Lake Band.

Signed by the Chief and Headmen of the Canoe Lake band, this 19th day of September, A.D. 1906. The treaty having been read over and explained by Archie Park, interpreter, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses.

J. V. BEGIN,
Supt., R.N.W.M.P.,

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L. COCHIN, ptre, O.M.I.,
 J. E. TESTON, ptre, O.M.I.,
 F. E. SHERWOOD,
 Const., R.N.W.M. Police,
 his
 ARCHIE x PARK, Interpreter.
 mark
 CHARLES MAIR,

his
 JEROME X COUILLONEUR,
 mark
 Headman, Canoe Lake Band.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the several dates mentioned therein, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven, between His Most Gracious Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland by His Commissioner Thomas Alexander Borthwick, of Mistawasis, in the province of Saskatchewan, Esquire, of the one part, and the Chipewyan, Cree and other Indian inhabitants of the territory within the limits hereinafter defined and described by their chiefs and headmen hereunto subscribed of the other part.

* * * * *

In witness whereof His Majesty's said commissioner and the chiefs and headmen have hereunto set their hands at Lac du Brochet this 19th day of August, in the year first above written.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses the same having first been explained to the Indians by A. Turquetil.

CHARLES LA VIOLETTE,
Interpreter.

W. J. McLEAN, *Witness.*
 A. W. BELL, *Witness.*
 THOMAS BORTHWICK,
Commissioner, Treaty No. 10.

his
 PETIT X CASIMIR,
 mark
 Chief of Barren Land Band.

his
 JEAN X BAPTISTE,
 mark
 Headman of Barren Land Band.

his
 ANDRE X ANTSANEN,
 mark
 Indian of Barren Land Band.

In witness whereof His Majesty's said commissioner and the chiefs and headmen have hereunto set their hands at Lac du Brochet this 22nd day of August in the year first above written.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses the same having first been explained to the Indians by E. S. Turquetil, interpreter.

Witness A. W. BELL,
 " W. J. McLEAN.

his
 THOMAS X BENAOUNI,
 mark
 Chief of Hatchet Lake Band.

Witness A. W. BELL,
 his
 PIERRE X AZE,
 mark
 Headman of Hatchet Lake Band.

THOS. BORTHWICK,
Commissioner, Treaty 10.

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REPORT OF SECOND COMMISSIONER FOR TREATY No. 10.

MISTAWASIS, CARLTON AGENCY, October 14, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report upon the payments of their annuities to those of the Indians of Treaty No. 10 who were treated with last year, and also transmit herewith the treaty, which, under the authority that devolved upon me by the commission issued to me on the 6th day of April, 1907, I concluded with the Chipewyan Indians living in the region of Lac du Brochet and Lac la Hache, and in the part of the district of Keewatin adjoining the northeast corner of the province of Saskatchewan.

With the view of keeping appointments for the payments of their annuities to the Indians who were treated with last year at Isle à la Crosse, I proceeded from here on June 11, and after travelling over some very bad road, I arrived at Green Lake on the afternoon of the 15th, and got to Isle à la Crosse at noon of Saturday, June 22, one day behind the date that was fixed for my arrival there. Very unfavourable weather was the cause of delay. Only the Canoe Lake band of Indians had so far assembled there to meet me; and I at once had an interview with the chief and headmen of that band, and it being Saturday, they asked that the paying of their annuities be postponed until Monday, the 24th. To that request I conceded, and accordingly they were paid on that and the following day. The Indians of English River and Clear Lake bands not having then arrived, I began taking evidence in connection with claims for scrip preferred by a number of half-breeds from Souris River who did not have a chance of meeting the commissioner of last year at Isle à la Crosse. The evidence adduced by these applicants for scrip was continued up to the 29th, when the English River and Clear Lake bands having fully arrived, were paid their annuities. The 1st of July, being Dominion Day, was, at the request of the half-breeds and Indians, observed as a holiday, and they celebrated it with great enthusiasm; the members of the commission and other gentlemen present heartily joining them and making their sports pecuniarily interesting for them.

Further dealings with the Indians and half-breeds occupied the time of the commission up to July 3, when, upon being informed that a considerable number of half-breeds and Indians were assembled at the Roman Catholic mission near Portage la Loche and expecting me there, I proceeded to that place, and after a very trying trip with rains and stormy weather, I reached there late on the evening of July 9, and owing to the number of half-breeds who had to be dealt with here, and the very inclement weather prevailing, it took up to the 14th to get through with the work. In addition to the half-breeds assembled here, I found a number of families of Indians from Whitefish Lake, who asked very earnestly that I should pay them their annuities. I explained to them that I could not do that, as it was inconsistent with the rules of the department to pay Indians of a certain treaty by the agent of another treaty. They pointed out that it was a great hardship for them to be compelled to travel over a hundred miles through a difficult section of the country going to Fort McMurray, which took them five or six days to get there and the same number of days returning to their homes. Before leaving the mission, they handed me a petition praying that they be paid next year at Buffalo River on Buffalo lake, to which point they can come in less than two days from Whitefish Lake.

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On Monday morning, July 15, I left the mission on the return trip to Isle à la Crosse, and after an unusually favourable trip I arrived there on the 17th. Here I was detained for five days to procure tripmen to go on to Stanley, for which place I started on the morning of July 23 and arrived there on the evening of August 1. Here I met some fifty heads of families of the Lac la Ronge Indians, headed by their chief, Amos Charles, and two of their headmen, who asked that they be paid their annuities there, as many of them spent the summer and autumn on the Churchill river, and in compliance with their request they were paid on the 2nd and 3rd; the 5th and 6th were occupied taking evidence of applicants for scrip and procuring tripmen for the Lac du Brochet trip. On the morning of August 7 I left Stanley for the Hudson's Bay Company's post on the north end of Lac du Brochet, and after a successful trip reached that place on the 17th idem.

Owing to the amount of work which devolved upon the commission that was not anticipated, it was made impossible for me to reach this place, which was the stated point of rendezvous with the Indians, on the date that they were notified I was to be there to meet them; and consequently they were detained for ten days awaiting my arrival, and which led to their running out of provisions, they being all assembled with their families, and finding that they were reduced to such a state, I felt that it was proper for me to relieve their immediate necessities, and accordingly I supplied them with a limited quantity of provisions, for which they appeared to feel very thankful. I consider it proper that I should mention here that considerable help was afforded these Indians whilst waiting my arrival by Mr. A. McDermot, the Hudson's Bay Company's agent at this place, by giving them some light work to do and paying them for it in provisions, and likewise by the agent of the Revillon Bros.

On the morning of August 19 I held council with the combined Indians of the Barren Land and the Indians of Lac la Hache, the Rev. Father Turquetil acting as interpreter, which he did on all subsequent occasions during my transactions with the Indians here, the Chipewyan language being spoken. I explained to them why I was sent to meet them, and after various thoughtful questions put by the Indians bearing upon the treaty and answered by me to their satisfaction, they asked for a short recess to discuss the terms of the treaty more fully among themselves; which was granted them. At 2 p.m. they reassembled and the Barren Land band announced that they had elected their chief and two headmen, and were prepared to accept the terms of the treaty. The Lac la Hache band intimated that some of their people were away, but would be back in a day or so, and that they would like to have their concurrence in the matter of selecting their chief and councillors; I consented to their waiting a day or so, if necessary, in order to obtain the full consent of their band to their transactions. The chief and headmen of the Barren Land band then formally signed the treaty, and without further undue delay the payments of their gratuities and annuities were begun to them, and were got through with at noon on the 21st. The number of Indians treated with in this band was 232, including:—

1 chief	\$ 32 00
2 headmen at \$22	44 00
229 other Indians at \$12	2,748 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,824 00

The Lac la Hache band assembled on the 22nd, and after the terms of the treaty were read over to them for the second time and thoroughly explained in their own language, they presented their elected chief and two headmen, who then in due form signed the treaty, and the members of the band were paid in accordance with the terms of the treaty. The number of Indians paid in this band was 97, including:—

1 chief	\$ 32 00
2 headmen at \$22	44 00
94 other Indians at \$12	1,128 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,204 00

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This practically finished the Indian work at this point, and after a number of half-breeds' applications for scrip were received, I left this place on August 24 for Lac la Ronge, via Stanley, and on September 3, after a very unusually expeditious trip, I arrived at the paying ground at Lac la Ronge; and on the 4th and 5th paid the rest of the James Roberts band—some 60 odd heads of families who were not paid at Stanley.

After taking the evidence of a number of half-breed applicants for scrip at this place, and holding council meetings with the Indians in connection with the surrender of their reserve, No. 106A, &c., I left on the 11th for Montreal Lake, and arrived there on the 16th, and the following day paid their annuities to the Indians of this place, the William Charles' band.

On the 18th I held meetings with the chief and headmen of the James Roberts' band, who accompanied me to this place, and with that of the Wm. Charles' band combined, bearing upon the surrender of their reserve, No. 106A, when, after due deliberation, they unanimously agreed to relinquish the reserve to the government upon the terms set forth in an agreement signed by them on the 18th day of September, 1907; which agreement was transmitted to the Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs on the 8th instant.

On the afternoon of the 18th of September, the commission party left Montreal lake with canoes for the landing on Red Deer lake, where they arrived on the 21st, after being detained one day en route with stress of weather. At the landing teams were taken to this place (Mistawasis) where we arrived on the evening of September 24, ultimo; this completing an arduous trip of over 2,000 miles by water, in canoes, and 300 miles by land, which I have pleasure to say was performed successfully and without accident.

Concerning my staff, I am pleased to state that I was excellently equipped, and that, in general, a fine spirit existed amongst its members; of some of them I cannot speak too highly. Dr. H. A. Stewart proved himself ideally fitted for his post. Full of the kindest sympathy for the sick, he was untiring in his labours on their behalf; a skillful physician, he was most successful in his efforts to relieve their suffering, and won golden opinions from all who required his services. W. J. McLean, the senior secretary, displayed special ability in the performance of the onerous duties of his position, his previous experience in treaty payments standing him in good stead; while his knowledge of the French language, his long residence as a chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, in the part of the country traversed, and his personal acquaintance with many of the applicants, materially contributed to the success of my commission.

Of the rest it would be invidious to make personal mention, suffice to say that each performed his duties with energy and intelligence, sacrificing rest and comfort, and facing danger in the effort to cover distances with the least possible loss of time.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. A. BORTHWICK,

Commissioner, Treaty No. 10.

REPORTS

OF

SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
DISTRICT OF ALGOMA, CHAPLEAU AGENCY,
CHAPLEAU, March 31, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

This agency comprises seven reserves.

OJIBEWAYS, ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, AT CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

This reserve is situated on the east side of the Nebsquashing river, south of the village of Chapleau, and contains 220 acres. The country is sandy and rocks and not adapted for cultivation.

Population.—The population of this band is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no serious disease among the Indians of this band, and they are fairly clean.

Occupations.—The members of this band rely entirely upon fishing, hunting and trapping for their livelihood.

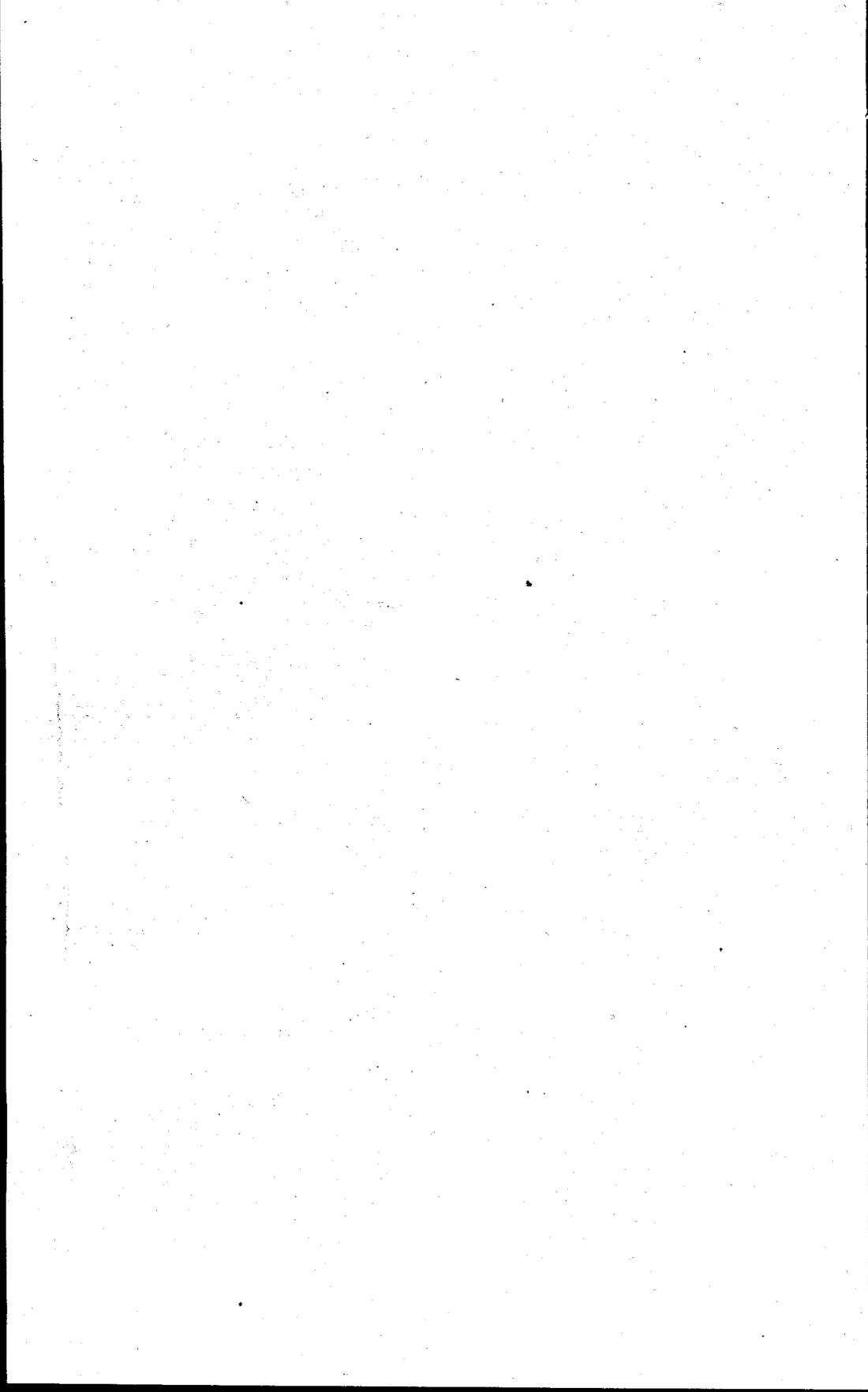
Buildings and Stock.—Though tents and teepees are used by these Indians, the majority of them have fairly good dwellings.

Education and Religion.—These Indians can speak only their native tongue, and do not appear to be sufficiently enlightened to send their children to school when a vacancy occurs. Their religion is Anglican.

Temperance and Morality.—I have had no complaints of any intemperance among this band, and in fact have not heard a single rumour to that effect. I might say they are as religiously inclined as any band I have been among, and with reference to morality I can say that their behaviour is extremely good, and, moreover they appear to have a much more settled temperament than most of the tribes.

OJIBEWAYS, ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, AT MISSINAIBI RESERVE.

This reserve comprises 216 acres as well as two small islets, one containing 4 acres and the other containing half an acre adjoining the reserve, and is situated near the village of Missinaibi on Dog lake.



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Population.—The population of this band is 65.

Health and Sanitation.—The general condition of these Indians is good, and no serious disease has visited them lately.

Occupations.—These Indians live mostly by hunting, trapping, fishing, and acting as guides; while a few are engaged with the Hudson's Bay Company.

Buildings and Stock.—The majority of these Indians are living in fairly good dwelling-houses; while some of them use the teepee.

Education and Religion.—They have no opportunity of schooling their children without either sending them to the Sault or to the school here at Chapleau, and as our school is overcrowded, their education is sadly neglected. Their religion is Anglican.

Temperance and Morality.—At this point they were leading a life of intemperance and immorality, but in the course of the past year there has been a marked improvement, and I might say that their habits are very good at present.

MOOSE FACTORY CREES, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

This reserve contains 160 acres fronting on the Kerebesquashesing river.

Population.—The population of this band is 72, and they practically all live in the village of Chapleau.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been extremely good during the past year.

Buildings and Stock.—All these Indians are living in houses, and some of them have very substantial buildings.

Occupations.—The majority of them work by the day, while a few do a little fishing, hunting and trapping.

Education and Religion.—All these Indians understand English, and the majority of them can read and write. They have the opportunity of sending their children to school in Chapleau.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate in spite of the opportunity they have of procuring liquor, and no complaints have come in regarding their morality during the past year.

OJIBEWAYS, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

This reserve comprises 160 acres, directly south of the reserve owned by the Robinson Treaty Indians.

Population.—The population of this band is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had extremely good health during the past year.

Occupations.—These Indians all fish, hunt, trap, and act as guides for their means of livelihood.

Buildings and Stock.—They have lately erected houses in connection with the Robinson Treaty Indians at Chapleau, whose neighbours they are.

Education and Religion.—These Indians speak only their own language, and have not had the advantage of a school education.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate, and I hear no rumours of any immorality among them.

MATTAGAMI INDIANS, TREATY 9, OJIBEWAYS: MATTAGAMI RESERVE.

This reserve is situated on the west side of the Mattagami lake, three-quarters of a mile north of a point opposite the Hudson's Bay Company's post, and has an area of 20 square miles.

Population.—The population of this band is 94.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is extremely good, and no sickness was reported.

Occupations.—They live altogether by hunting and trapping, and have more of an opportunity of livelihood on account of being near the Transcontinental railway, where they are steadily employed as guides.

Buildings and Stock.—They live entirely in teepees, and have no substantial buildings or dwellings whatever.

Education and Religion.—These Indians all speak their native tongue, and have no opportunity of educating their children. They have a small church, visited possibly once a year by some missionary, and are of the Anglican denomination.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate in their habits, and we hear no reports whatever of any immorality.

OJIBEWAYS, TREATY 9, FLYING POST RESERVE.

This reserve is situated on Six Mile rapids, on the east side of Ground Hog river, and has an area of 23 square miles.

Population.—The population of this band is 106.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is not so good, as the Indians are old and apparently not able to take very good care of themselves.

Occupations.—They earn their livelihood by means of hunting, fishing, trapping and as guides.

Buildings and Stock.—They have no buildings whatever, and all the band live in tents and teepees.

Education and Religion.—They have no means of education whatever, and all speak their native tongue. They have a small church, but do not see a minister once in a year. They are Anglicans.

Temperance and Morality.—They are all very temperate, but have a very limited idea of what morality means.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE INDIANS, TREATY 9, OJIBEWAYS.

This reserve has an area of 27 square miles, and is situated on the west shore of the Missinaibi river, about half a mile southwest of the Hudson's Bay Company's post.

Population.—The population of this band is 136.

Health and Sanitation.—The health and sanitation of this band are exceptionally good, and I might say that it is the most industrious and healthy band in the district.

Occupations.—These Indians earn their livelihood by hunting, fishing, trapping and as guides.

Buildings and Stock.—Most of the Indians in this band own their houses, and very few live in teepees.

Education.—They have no school, and consequently no chance of education; but in regard to religion, they have had a missionary visiting them nearly all last summer, which gave them a great advantage over the other bands. They are Anglicans.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are temperate, and morality is a redeeming feature among them.

I have, &c.,

H. A. WEST,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
DELAWARE, April 30, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

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 782.

Health and Sanitation.—The small-pox epidemic which broke out in January, 1907, was finally stamped out in July, 1907. No deaths resulted from the disease. A serious outbreak of whooping-cough occurred among the children during last winter, and several deaths followed. Consumption is the most prevalent disease, otherwise the health of the band has been very good during the year.

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 with canning factories. A good deal of money is also realized from basket and mat making. Receipts from all these sources of income are somewhat less this year, as the Indians were unable to obtain work in the early part of last summer during the small-pox epidemic.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwelling-houses are principally small frame buildings. During the year many of these have been repaired, cement foundations being put in under many of them. There are several brick and cement block houses. 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 and farm buildings.

Education.—There are two day schools on the 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 not as well observed as it ought to be.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

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

Population.—The population of the band is 475.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed. Consumption is the most prevalent disease. A serious outbreak of whooping-cough among the children occurred during the winter.

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Occupations.—The occupations of the band are principally day labour and farming. A good deal of money is earned by these Indians from pulling flax and cutting wood 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. Not much stock was carried over the winter of 1907-8, owing to high prices of feed. Their horses are of a fairly good quality.

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

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 112.

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 labour 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. Not much stock is raised, but what they have is of a fair quality. 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 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.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND,

PENETANGUISHENE, April 15, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

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.

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Population.—The population of this band is 228, a decrease of 7 since last year.

Health.—The general health of the band has been good. No contagious diseases have been prevalent. All sanitary regulations have been observed.

Stock.—The Indians have excellent cattle of Polled Angus breed, and they are always in fine condition.

Occupations.—Most of the Indians work on their farms during the summer months. The younger men work at the mills and act as guides to tourists. In winter they take out wood, so that they are occupied during the year, which enables them to be fairly comfortable. In the fall large quantities of fish are caught close to the island.

Education.—The school is still under the guidance of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, B.A., who is very popular with the children, and their advancement has been very satisfactory.

Temperance.—The Indians are temperate and well behaved, and are good citizens. Only total abstainers are elected to office.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. MCGIBBON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND,

SUTTON WEST, April 1, 1908.

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 twelve months ended March 31, 1908.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Chippewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is located in the southern waters of Lake Simcoe, Georgina island, being two miles from the main shore, three miles east of Jackson's Point, a popular summer resort, the terminus of the Stouffville branch of the Grand Trunk railway, also the terminus of the Metropolitan electric railway. 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 grains of all kinds and roots, and is especially adapted for raising stock.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 107.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been pretty good for the past year, notwithstanding the large death-rate. One woman died from consumption, one from cancer, most of the rest that died were children or very old persons; there have been no epidemics prevalent during the year. There was a general vaccination last winter, when over 70 were vaccinated. All the ordinary precautions, such as avoiding bad water, wearing warm clothing, keeping the premises and dwellings clean, are well observed.

Occupations.—Some of the Indians farm, and most of the rest raise some vegetables. The young men work out for farmers in the summer, and in the lumber camps in the winter. The old men take campers out fishing, make paddles and axe handles, peel bark, and dig roots for sale for medical purposes; some sell a little wood,

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a few get good pay as guides for hunters in the fall. The women make baskets and fancy-work, and get good prices. Burning lime is an industry that I have been trying to induce the Indians to take up, as there is plenty of limestone and wood, and ready sale for all they could burn.

Buildings.—The buildings are pretty good as a rule; quite a number of the dwelling houses are frame, also a few frame barns.

Stock.—The stock is very good, but there is not enough, especially of horses.

Farm Implements.—There are plenty of farm implements of a very good quality for the use of the Indians.

Education.—There is one day school on the reserve, taught by J. H. Prosser, and the children attend pretty well and are making good progress and the parents seem desirous that their children should be educated.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are fairly industrious and making some progress; others are indolent and do not make any progress. On the whole I cannot say that there is much change. The Indians are quite law-abiding; they hardly ever violate the criminal law.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians, with six or seven exceptions, are very temperate; but there are a few, mostly young men, that drink if they get an opportunity; none of the women drink liquor; there are a few that seem to be immoral in other ways, but most of them are well behaved.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this reserve that have teams and farms get along much better than those that have no teams. The Indians are too apt to sell their colts, and, when the old horses are of no more use, they are out of a team. The women look farther ahead than the men, for they usually have large quantities of their wares made in the winter that they do not expect to sell till the campers come to the lake in the summer, when they get ready sale and good prices, and in this way do a deal toward supporting the family.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YATES,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,
CAPE CROKER, April 16, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

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 60 per cent of which is good for cultivation and pasture.

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers 380 on the pay-list, and about 25 non-treaty Indians, who reside on the reserve. On the pay-lists are 108 men, 120 women, 89 boys and 63 girls. There were 4 births and 16 deaths; 2 went out by marriage and 3 came in by marriage, making a decrease of 11 as compared with the census of last year. The deaths were caused by a drowning accident and some of the older ones dropping off through old age.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been very good, except a few cases of consumption of the lungs. 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. They are rapidly making their homes more comfortable, and building them on sanitary principles.

Occupations.—In agricultural pursuits, the past season has been a poor one in this section of the country, scarcely reaching 50 per cent of the average year's crop. They have had to depend on taking out timber for making a living this winter, and the season was short and severe. There was a decrease in their cattle and horses. Through scarcity of feed, they had to sell a number of them. Their fishing operations were fairly successful during the year; salmon trout and herring are the principal fish caught. The Indian women are industrious. They 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 kept in good order and well equipped, being supplied with industrious teachers.

Temperance and Morality.—A large number of the band are strictly temperate, and belong to 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, except for the poor crop this season, and their progress on the whole is fair. For generations past, they were used to making a living by hunting and fishing, and it will take generations to make good farmers of them; but they make good timbermen.

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve. The Methodist church is a large stone structure. It is looked after by Rev. Robert Rogers, and has over 200 adherents. A new Roman Catholic church, built of stone, has been erected during the past year, at a cost of \$6,000. It is a model of beauty. There are about 150 adherents. Their spiritual welfare is zealously attended to by Rev. Father Cadott. Nearly all the Indians take a deep interest in religious matters, and have over \$10,000 invested in two churches.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McIVER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,

ORILLIA, June 8, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of Rama belong to the Chippewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated in the northern and western part of the county of Ontario, bordering on the eastern shore of Lake Couchiching, and has an area of 2,000 acres. The southern section is for the most part cleared and suitable for agriculture. The northern part approaches the formation of Muskoka regions and is fairly well timbered.

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Population.—The population of the Rama reserve is 234.

Health and Sanitation.—In general the health of the Indians has been good. In spite of the severity of last winter and the general hard times, no epidemic prevailed among them. Sanitary precautions are well attended to; each spring all refuse is collected and burned. Vaccination has been carefully looked after by Dr. McLean.

Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve have excellent opportunities for earning a livelihood. Well connected by railway and close to the town of Orillia, farm produce can be easily disposed of at a good price. Another and a very lucrative employment for the younger men during the summer months is acting as guides to tourists visiting this part of Ontario.

From the same source an excellent market for basket and bead-work is produced. This may be seen by the fact that one dealer, the R. O. Smith Company, of Orillia, purchased last year some \$800 worth of Indian fancy-work.

To the north are the lumber camps, paying good wages; here the Indians find work for the winter as bushmen and during the spring as rivermen. I might say that, owing to the general financial depression of the past year, many who relied on this for the winter were out of work. A limited number engage in trapping. Some even go as far north as New Ontario. Their fur can be disposed of at a good price in Orillia or any of the neighbouring towns. During last season Mr. C. Goffatt, a fur dealer of this town, alone purchased \$300 worth of fur. A few still engage in fishing. This is principally for home use, and is only to a limited extent.

Buildings.—The greater percentage of the buildings are frame and in general are kept neat and clean.

Stock.—Stock-raising for export is not carried on to any extent on this reserve, and that which is raised for home use is not of a high standard.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements on the whole are not up to the modern standard.

Education.—The school, large, airy and well lighted, comes well up to the standard of the country school of to-day. A growing interest is being shown by the parents, and under the instruction of Miss McBain, the pupils are making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The older Indian usages are gradually disappearing, and the band is slowly becoming more like the whites in manners and customs. Generally speaking, they are peaceable and law-abiding.

The unusual hard times have had their effect on the Indians, who were wholly unprepared, and some were in very straightened circumstances during the winter.

Temperance.—The general sentiment of the band is against the use of intoxicating liquor. Still we have always the minority who indulge freely whenever an opportunity is afforded.

I have, &c.,

D. J. McPHEE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPWEAS OF SARNIA,

SARNIA, May 18, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report on matters connected with the Indians on the different reserves under my supervision for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians on the reserves which are placed in the care of this agency are one band, though living on three different reserves, and are descended

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from the three united tribes, Ottawas, Ojibbewas and Pottawattamies, with a small admixture of Shawnee blood, which is confined to the Kettle Point reserve, where relatives of the famous Chief Tecumseh are residing. All these Indians speak the Ojibbewa language.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in this agency, namely, the Sarnia reserve, the Kettle Point reserve, and the Stony Point or Aux Sables reserve. The Sarnia reserve is adjoining the town of Sarnia, a large part of which is built on land which has at one time formed part of the reserve and lies along the St. Clair river southward from Sarnia to the northern boundary of the township of Moore, a distance of nearly 4 miles, and varies in width, the eastern boundary being a line running due north and south, and the western boundary, which is the river, running in a southwesterly direction, thus making the reserve wider at the south end, where it is about 4 miles across from east to west.

This reserve contains 6,259 acres, which is all fenced in and available for pasture. A considerable portion is cleared and could be farmed, although there is still some land covered with second growth and small timber. The Père Marquette railway runs through this reserve from north to south. It is all good agricultural land. The other two reserves are situated on the south shore of Lake Huron in the township of Bosanquet. The nearest part of Kettle Point reserve is about 26 miles distant from Sarnia, and there is a distance of 2½ miles between the Kettle Point and Stony reserves, which, however, practically form one reserve. The area of the two combined is 4,676 acres. They are more than half covered with timber. They have been subdivided into 80 acre lots, about half of which are occupied. Most of the unoccupied lots are of inferior value for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The present population on the Sarnia reserve is 287, and the united number of inhabitants on the Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves is 134, making a total for the whole band of 421.

Health and Sanitation.—During most of the year the health of the Indians has been fairly good. There has, however, been a considerable amount of illness in all the reserves during the cold weather, chiefly rheumatism and colds, in some cases ending in pneumonia, which in three cases proved fatal. The number of deaths on the Sarnia reserve has been large considering the number of its inhabitants. Consumption has again proved itself to be the most deadly disease that the Sarnia Indians have to contend with. There have been a few cases of typhoid, but except in one case, which was complicated with pneumonia, none have proved fatal. Efforts are being made to induce the Indians to adopt active measures to prevent the spread of tuberculous disease, and steps are being taken to provide for the isolation of consumptive patients in future. The ordinary sanitary precautions have been well observed in the keeping of premises clean and otherwise looking after the general health. At the Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves there have been no deaths and there are no cases of tuberculosis on either of them.

Occupations.—None of the Indians on any of the reserves in this agency are very extensive farmers, although there are some who are showing commendable enterprise in this direction. During the summer at Sarnia large numbers work on the docks, unloading vessels and loading cars; others work in the railroad yards; others at the saw-mills and at the oil refinery. In the winter time wood-cutting is their principal occupation; but this occupation is not now open to many, as the woods have nearly disappeared in this section of the country. At Kettle Point the main industry carried on is acting as boatmen for sportsmen in the bay, who come there to catch fish; also gathering and packing fruit in the fall, and cutting wood in the winter. The Sarnia reserve is especially well adapted for dairying, which would be very much more profitable than the present system of renting pasture at very low rentals to white men in the vicinity. There is also an excellent opening for market gardening and small fruit culture. Something might be done in these directions without the investment of much capital. Poultry-raising might also be greatly extended without much expense.

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Buildings.—Generally speaking, the houses are fairly comfortable. There are a few good barns, but there is room for many more. If the cultivation of the soil were increased and extended and larger stocks of cattle kept, more buildings would be required; but in the meantime there are enough to meet the requirements.

Stock.—Those who follow farming to any extent have teams. The herds of cattle are small, many of the Indians having no cattle at all. Hogs and sheep are in most instances conspicuous by their absence. A limited number of fowls are kept at most of the places on all the reserves.

Farm Implements.—All the Indians in this agency who work at farming are fairly well provided with farm implements and wagons.

Education.—There are three schools in this agency. The first of these is the St. Clair school, which was first established as a mission school by the Wesleyan Methodist Church, but which is now maintained out of the interest moneys of the band. This is a large and commodious brick school-house in good spacious grounds, and is fairly well equipped. About forty children attend and are making good progress. Quite a number of the children from this reserve are attending the Shingwauk Home at Sault St. Marie, and the Mount Elgin Institute at Muncey. The result is that nearly all the younger Indians can read and write and have a knowledge of arithmetic sufficient to enable them to transact ordinary business, and most of the adult Indians and all the children who attend school have a fair knowledge of the English language, although it will be some time yet before an interpreter can be dispensed with. The other two schools are the Kettle Point and Stony Point reserve schools. The Kettle Point school has recently been moved to a better site and has been extensively repaired, and, although small, is in the meantime sufficient in size. The usual attendance is about ten. The progress during the past year has been very marked. The Stony Point school had been closed for some years, but last year, as there were a few Indian children on the reserve who were growing up without any education, it was judged best to re-open the school. A teacher was engaged and the building repaired, and the school was opened after the summer holidays. The attendance is small, from six to ten usually attending; but the progress is satisfactory considering the conditions. In most instances the parents take a keen interest in the progress of their children, and with some exceptions they send them fairly regularly to school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are, generally speaking, a good law-abiding people, and are above suspicion as far as stealing is concerned, and are never quarrelsome or ill-disposed. While they are good workers when hired, being willing and active, they do not as a rule work steadily for themselves, and always like to get returns from their labour without delay. This results in their working out for wages and renting their locations (getting the rent in advance) instead of energetically working their land themselves, which would ultimately pay them better, besides causing improvements on their farms to appear which would give perceptible evidence of progress and advancement. The progress at present is slow and gradual, but there is always some improvement and with the broadening of view which is always the result of education combined with the influence exerted on their minds by the success which attends the efforts of their progressive neighbours, there is every reason to hope that the Indians of the Sarnia, Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves will yet acquire for themselves a position in the community and in the esteem of their fellow citizens fully as high as that of any other body of people in the section of country in which they live.

Temperance and Morality.—Over seventy years ago Sir John Colborne, then Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, sought to remove the Indians from what was then called the Upper St. Clair reserve, on the ground that the reserve was too convenient to the American side and that this fact placed them so much under the control of the traders there that he considered that they should be removed from the evil influence which their position subjected them to. The comparative ease with which intoxicat-

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ing liquors could be obtained on the American side has always been an obstacle in the way of the authorities here in their endeavours to prevent the Indians from being injured by their fondness for liquor. This still remains true. However, the laws recently enacted on the American side are very strict against supplying liquor to Indians, and this, by increasing the difficulty they experience in getting intoxicants, has contributed to a greater sobriety than formerly. There are still too many instances of drunkenness among the Indians, but these instances are mostly confined to a few well known characters, the great majority being sober and temperate in their habits.

With regard to morality, while there are exceptions, there are many on these reserves whose morals are beyond question. The Christian instruction given during the last seventy or eighty years has had its effect, and when one reflects on the short space of time that has elapsed since the influences of religion and civilization were brought to bear on this people, all feelings of disappointment are removed and replaced by feelings of encouragement and hope.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM NISBET,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
KILLALOE STATION, April 1, 1908

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1908.

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

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Algonquin tribe.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there was an increase of 2 in the band under my care, making the population 107.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on the Golden Lake reserve is very good. There was no disease of any kind since last return, only one man had typhoid fever last fall and he is all right again. Their houses are pretty clean and most of the Indians on this reserve are just as clean as any other people.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is working in the lumber camps in winter, and on the river in summer; as they are all pretty good drivers, they get good pay. These young Indians will not farm much if they can get money by working out.

Education.—The children are doing very well and I think we have a very good teacher. There was a good attendance last quarter for a cold winter.

Religion.—The Indians of this reserve are Roman Catholics.

Temperance.—There is not much liquor used on the reserve now. There are some young men who will drink as long as they get liquor, and there is a chance of getting it any way they go on the train.

The last two seasons were very dry around this country and the Indians had very little crop, and some of the little they did sow scarcely grew at all.

I have, &c.,
MARTIN MULLIN,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GORE BAY AGENCY,
GORE BAY, April 1, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest 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 have raged 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 woods, making ties and posts in 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 modern and of a good quality.

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

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

Temperance and Morality.—The absence of liquor on the island has a good effect, and the isolation of the Indians has kept them in their primitive state of morality, 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 including more and 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 clay loam and clay, producing good crops; it is timbered with hardwoods with patches of cedar and other soft woods.

Population.—This band numbers 329.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary measures are fairly well carried out. The houses are neat and clean and whitewashed outside and in. The deaths that have occurred were mostly due to the white plague and grippe; no fevers or other contagious diseases made an appearance.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Indians is farming, in which they make good progress. Some thirty families reside permanently on their

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farms and are doing well. They also work in the lumber camps in winter, and load vessels and peel ties and posts in summer. During this winter the resident members of the band cut about 415,000 feet of elm and ash into saw-logs, which would net them nearly \$4,565. Sugar-making, berry-picking and fancy wares are also sources of revenue.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are mostly of log, hewed, and 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 in number and quality. The implements purchased are modern, and are being well cared for.

Education.—A fine school-house has been erected in West Bay village. Many of the pupils read and write well, both in Indian and in English. In addition to the regular courses, sewing and the making of all kinds of clothing is taught, some material being supplied by the department to facilitate the work.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding as a rule. They are copying the white settlers in many respects, improving the roads and spending considerable in addition to the usual statute labour on repairs, and are doing away with the old Indian ways of living.

Temperance and Morality.—Along these lines there are few complaints excepting for intemperance.

General Remarks.—This band is progressive. A store and post office is kept by a member of the band; and following the lead of the white settler and agriculturist, they are improving their lands and repairing the roads. The past season was not favourable for grain and hay, but the root crops were good. The winter has been long and mild; all kinds of stock have wintered fairly well. The Indians are well dressed, and drive good horses and vehicles.

OBIDGEWONG.

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

SHESHGAWANING BAND.

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

Population.—This band numbers 166.

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 for their work.

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

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

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Education.—The school is well attended. Good work is being done, not only in teaching the usual courses, but in practical housework. The cutting out and manufacture 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. The insufficiency of water has always been a drawback heretofore to those living on the farms, but the department having drilled four wells on the farms, a good supply has been secured. The farmers' 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 members of this band are good farmers. The Sampsons and Negonnewenahs have erected good houses, where they reside permanently. The past year was not good for hay and grain, but the root crop was good and all stock has wintered well. By thrift and industry these Indians keep themselves well provided with money.

I have, &c.,

R. THORBURN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MANITOWANING AGENCY,
MANITOWANING, March 31, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

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 goodly portion of the land is suitable for agriculture, the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The population of this band is 92.

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

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

Buildings.—Their buildings are of log and frame construction, and present a clean and tidy appearance.

Stock.—They have very little stock.

Farm Implements.—They have not many farm implements, but what they have are ample for their requirements.

Education.—There is not any school on this reserve at present, it being impossible to secure the services of a competent teacher.

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

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

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located east of Collin's inlet, on the north shore of Georgian bay. It contains an area of 10,100 acres. A large portion of this reserve is suitable for agriculture, the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The population of this band is 47.

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

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

Buildings.—They have very comfortable log dwellings.

Stock.—They have scarcely any stock.

Farm Implements.—They have very few farm implements.

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

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

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

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

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. It has an area of 43,755 acres. A large portion of the reserve is suitable for agriculture.

Population.—The Indians of this band number 168.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. There have been no epidemics, and all the resident members of the reserve have been successfully vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in gardening and hunting. They also fish, act as guides, 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.—Their stock is numerically small.

Farm Implements.—They have but few farm implements.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, but the attendance is small, as the parents do not take any interest in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and of the average intelligence, but make very slow progress in the way of farming. A large number of these Indians devote their whole time to hunting and trapping.

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

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—These Indians have a reserve at Wahnipitae on the north shore of Georgian bay, but the greater portion of them live on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island. Their reserve contains an area of 2,560 acres, which is all wild land.

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Population.—The population of this band is 198.

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

Occupations.—Farming is the principal occupation of these Indians.

Buildings.—Their buildings are composed principally of logs, neatly constructed and kept in good state of repair.

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

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

Education.—Facilities for the education of those members who reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island are within easy reach of all the children of this band at Wikwemikong.

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

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

MAGANATAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside on the Manitoulin island number 41. 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 363. 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.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is principally situated in the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, Manitoulin island. The area of the reserve is 599 acres. A goodly portion of this reserve is suitable for agriculture.

Population.—This band has a population of 12.

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

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

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland, Manitoulin island. It contains an area of 1,665 acres. A fair portion of the reserve is unsurpassed as agricultural land, the remainder is timber and grazing land.

Population.—This band has a population of 93.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians for the past year has been good. Sanitary measures are very well observed.

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Occupations.—They engage in general farming and stock-raising. During the summer season some of them find steady employment at the large lumber mills at Little Current.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve stand well in comparison with those in the township.

Stock.—These Indians are improving their stock from year to year, and they find a ready market for the same from both resident and outside buyers.

Farm Implements.—They are fully equipped with modern farm implements.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, which is competently conducted, and the children are making fair progress in their studies.

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

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

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

Population.—The population of this band is 104.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians during the past year has been very good. No epidemic has appeared among them. They keep their houses and persons clean and tidy.

Occupations.—Farming is their chief avocation. Sugar-making, basket-making, and berry-picking are also engaged in at different seasons of the year, and they also find employment in loading vessels with lumber at Little Current during the season of navigation.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are very comfortable and neatly constructed. The dwellings are as well furnished as those of the average settler.

Stock.—These Indians do not keep much stock.

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

Education.—There is an excellent day school on this reserve, which is competently conducted, and the parents appear alive to the benefits to be obtained by sending their children regularly to school. The children are making very good progress in their studies.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be said to be progressing. They are intelligent, law-abiding and well behaved.

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

SOUTH BAY BAND.

These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

They occupy a portion of the unceded part of Manitoulin island. They number 63. 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.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises the eastern end of the Manitoulin island, east-erly of Haywood sound and Manitoulin gulf. It contains an area of about 105,000 acres. A goodly portion of this reserve is land of excellent quality for farming, the remainder is timber and grazing land.

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Population.—These Indians number 666.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians during the past year has been fair. There have been no epidemics, and, although the death-rate exceeds the birth-rate, this can be accounted for from natural causes, such as deaths from old age, and very young children. The majority of their dwellings are kept neat and clean and are comfortably furnished.

Occupations.—Many of these Indians are learning to follow agricultural pursuits on a more comprehensive scale. Some of them engage in fishing, lumbering, making fancy bark-work and baskets, and berry-picking.

Buildings.—Their log and frame dwellings are generally very comfortable, commodious, and neatly and tastefully constructed. Barns and other buildings are kept in a fair state of repair.

Stock.—Their stock is of the average quality, and more attention is given to the raising thereof.

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

Education.—Unsurpassed facilities for the education of the Indians are within reach of all children on this reserve. The boys' and girls' industrial institutions and boys' and girls' day schools at Wikwemikong are conducted by a competent staff of teachers, and there are also good day schools at South Bay and Wikwemikongsing.

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

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few Indians of this band who will indulge in strong drink at every opportunity, but, on the whole, they may be classed as temperate and moral.

I have, &c.,

C. L. D. SIMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,

ROSENEATH, June 10, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report in connection with the Alnwick Indians for the twelve months ended March 31, 1908.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and contains about 3,308 acres, including Sugar island, in Rice lake. There are now about 1,473 acres rented to white men, who paid over \$1,800 in rents during the past year; the remaining cleared lands are worked by the locatees.

Population.—The band numbered 251 on the first day of April last, when I took the census. We had 8 births, 6 deaths during the year, one woman married into the band and one man was struck off the list, having resided in the United States for over five years.

Health.—The members of the band, with few exceptions, are healthy; one boy, one woman and one man died during the year of consumption, and one woman is now very low with the same disease.

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Occupations.—Nine families are farming and doing very well on the whole, selling milk to cheese factories, fat hogs, eggs, making baskets, and gathering wild rice in the fall. Many of the young men work for farmers during harvest, in the lumber camps in the winter and on the rivers during the spring and summer seasons; during the past year they earned \$6,679. They do but little fishing, trapping and hunting.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings are mostly frame, and very well kept inside and out. The machinery used in general is up to date.

Education.—Mr. F. Joblin teaches the children at school, and they attend very well indeed. They and their parents like him very much.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fencing their holdings with the Wertman fences, and I am sure that there is not a better fenced reserve in Ontario on the whole.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of the young men will take liquor whenever they can get it, and often become intoxicated; but they will not give evidence against the person from whom they get it. Few of the older men will take it, and they look upon it as disgraceful to do so.

Allow me to add that I have taken very great pains to get my tabular statement as accurate as possible, having written to many of the absentees for information, and it is as nearly correct as I could possibly make it.

I have, &c.,

J. THACKERAY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,

HAGERSVILLE, March 31, 1908.

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 for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Reserve.—The reserve comprises 6,000 acres, 4,800 of which are in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, and 1,200 acres in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand. The reserve is well adapted for mixed farming, and nearly one-half is under lease to white men.

Population.—The population is the same as last year—267.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good; there were only two deaths among the adults from natural causes and one accidental death. There was no contagious disease of any kind. Vaccination of the children was attended to by Dr. McDonald, the medical attendant. This reserve consists of five blocks of 1,200 acres each, and each division is looked after by a councilman, who performs the duties of a board of health, and gives splendid satisfaction. The Indians willingly comply with all sanitary measures.

Occupations.—Farming is the principal occupation; a few of the young men with-out land hire with farmers near the reserve for the summer, quite a number of men and women spend the summer in the fruit-growing districts and return to the reserve for the winter.

Indians who stay at home and cultivate their land are the only ones making any progress.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—There has been considerable improvement during the past year on buildings, both barns and dwellings being overhauled and rebuilt. A very large proportion of the houses are very comfortable and well kept, the public buildings are a credit to the reserve.

Stock.—This band has a good assortment of stock; the quality is improving each year.

Farm Implements.—Members of the band requiring them are well equipped with all modern farm implements.

Education.—There is only one school upon this reserve, centrally located, taught by Miss L. Mitchell, a most efficient teacher. Parents are showing more interest by having their children attend more regularly than in the past. The children who attend make good progress. The band pays the teacher and caretaker and supplies all books and material needed.

Characteristics and Progress.—Those working their land are making considerable progress. Although they did not raise as much grain and hay as the previous year, the price was so much better that the total income was much greater than last year. Sufficient was retained by them to bring their stock through the winter in good condition. Those who work out during the summer get through the winter fairly well. Some few depend largely on their interest money and what little they receive in rent, and only work when necessity compels them, consequently are always hard up.

Generally speaking they are law-abiding and feel their position keenly when brought before a magistrate, or the agent, for an offence, and it is very seldom one of them is brought up a second time.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, generally speaking, temperate in their habits. A temperance society meets regularly at the council-house, and nearly one half the adult members belong to it. Only one case of immorality was brought to my notice. I at once had one of the persons, who did not belong to the band, removed from the reserve. This seems to have a good effect upon the Indians.

I have, &c.,

W. C. VAN LOON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, May 19, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

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 860 is cleared: 130 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 92.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year there has been very little sickness on the reserve.

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Occupations.—A few of the young men work in the lumber camps, while others work their locations and do exceptionally well trapping in the spring, also hunting in the fall and acting as guides for the tourists on the lake. A few gather wild rice also.

Buildings.—All the buildings are of log and frame and very well kept. The church and grounds are very neat.

Stock.—The members of this band have several good horses and milch cows, also hogs and poultry.

Farm Implements.—Those who farm have all the modern machinery.

Education.—They have a very bright, cosy little school-house, where the children attend school with the white children, and I believe are making splendid progress in their studies.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are well behaved and law-abiding; some of them will have liquor whenever it can be had, but the majority, I think, are temperate.

MUD LAKE BAND.

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

Population.—The total population shown by the present census is 191.

Health and Sanitation.—Some of the homes are very clean and well kept. They have had very little sickness during the year.

Occupations.—Some engage in farming or as farm help; others work in the lumber camps in winter and spend the summer rowing tourists on the lakes. Some of them do remarkably well trapping and hunting.

Buildings.—The buildings are kept in very good repair. With the exception of the hall and church, they are all of log and frame.

Stock.—These Indians have quite a number of horses and milch cows, also hogs and poultry.

Farm Implements.—Those who farm here have all the modern machinery.

Education.—The children who attend school regularly, are making very fair progress. The teacher, Mr. McCue, takes a very great interest in his pupils.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few of these Indians who indulge in strong drink whenever it can be had; but the majority of them are very temperate and moral.

I have, &c.,

WM. McFARLANE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,

PORT PERRY, June 1, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Mississaguas is situated on the northwestern portion of Scugog island, about 8 miles from Port Perry, Ontario county.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Population.—The total population is 35. One female member died of consumption and there was one marriage during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is generally good. The women are neat and careful about their homes.

Occupations.—The older members of the band spend most of their time hunting and fishing, while the younger generation farm or engage as farm help.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are good and modern. The quality or quantity of live stock does not improve at all. The farm implements are good, but not properly cared for.

Education.—The school near at hand, although not separate to the Indians, is conducted by a good teacher. The children are progressing favourably, and the parents are encouraging them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The young men are industrious and willing to work, still not good managers for themselves.

Temperance.—Intemperance is of occasional occurrence among the older members, but the young men are quite temperate in their habits.

I have, &c.,

A. W. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,
BELLEVILLE, April 13, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Tyendinaga band of Indians for the year ended March 31, 1908.

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, rock and marshes.

Population.—The population of this band is 1,338, being an increase of 11 over last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this band has been fairly good through the past year; there have been some slight outbreaks of small-pox, which were promptly overcome.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians on this reserve are farming and working at cement and in factories in Deseronto; 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 few new fences were built and others repaired last season, a noticeable improvement over last year.

There are some sixty odd leases to white people on the Indian lands. The rents from these tenants are in part applied on improvements to the buildings and fences, and the balance goes towards the living expenses of the locatees.

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The crops on the reserve were fairly good during the year, but hay and straw were rather light owing to some very dry weather, which has left some members of the band rather short of fodder during the spring.

The Bay of Quinté Mohawk Agricultural Association, established five years ago on the reserve, has held five 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.—Some new buildings have been put up during the year, and considerable repairs have been made, which were badly needed.

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

Dairying is carried on to quite a considerable extent among the Indians of this band, who sell their milk to the cheese factories. The cows are very well cared for, but do not look as well this season as usual, owing to the scarcity of hay.

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, but are poorly housed in winter.

Education.—There are four public school-houses on the reserve, and some Indian children attend adjoining schools. Some of these schools were closed for a short period owing to the impassable condition of the roads this winter. The attendance and progress of the children are fairly good.

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.

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

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 for drinking and a poor regard for their obligation to pay debts.

I have, &c.,

J. G. RAMSDEN,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,

DUART, April 18, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my report of the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended March 31, 1908:

Reserve.—This reserve comprises part of the northern portion of the township of Orford, in the county of Kent, bordering on the River Thames, equally distant from Bothwell, Thamesville and Highgate, and contains about 3,010 acres of fairly good land.

Population.—The population is 331, two in excess of last year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very good. Measles and whooping-cough have been prevalent among the children; only one case proved fatal and the school had to be closed for a short time. The doctor made 284 visits, filled 583 prescriptions at the office, and travelled about 2,208 miles in attending the Indians on the reserve. The annual circular is carefully explained and well observed by the majority.

Occupations.—They all pretend to be farmers, but I am sorry to say they do not work hard enough at it to make it a success. Some fish, hunt and trap, and many work for neighbouring farmers and receive good wages and too often the farm is neglected.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are frame and log. Two new log houses were erected this year, and the Indians are making the old ones more comfortable and improving their places very much with wire fences, as there is no material for rails, and the old ones are done.

Stock.—Their stock comprises horses, cattle and hogs, and these are steadily improving.

Implements.—Those who really farm are well supplied with all the modern implements.

Education.—The education of the children is looked after by the present council much better than formerly. There is only one school, centrally located and within the reach of all and efficiently taught by Miss Ross. Three pupils attended school every day during the year and obtained their reward.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are all law-abiding and fairly industrious, never having any trouble if they leave liquor alone. They are progressing well in some respects, they work out more and make a better living for themselves and families, but not so much progress on their farms.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the band are strictly temperate and opposed to the use of intoxicants in any form, while others use them whenever they can obtain them; otherwise we have no fault to find with their morality.

I have, &c.,

A. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, April 28, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended March 31, 1908, of this agency; embracing Garden River, Batchawana and Michipicoten bands of Indians.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The Garden River reserve consists of about 29,000 acres lying to the east of the town of Sault Ste. Marie on St. Mary's river. It is watered by Garden river, Echo river and Root river, which empty into the St. Mary's river. It is traversed from east to west by the Canadian Pacific railway. Garden Station on said railway is situated within the reserve. The majority of the band reside along the

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north bank of St. Mary's river, where they cultivate small plots of land. The land in this portion of the reserve is level and sandy, only a small portion being valuable for farming lands. At a distance of from a half mile to a mile, a range of bluffs extends from east to west, beyond which the land is chiefly rough, although there are some portions suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population.—This band consisted at the last census of 444 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band during the year has been fairly good, but consumption seems to be on the increase among them and a number of deaths have resulted from that disease. The death-rate has been greater during the past year than for some years previous.

Occupations.—Besides cultivating small plots of land along the shore of the river, where they live, the members of the band take out, under permission from the department, ties and timber on their reserve. Others find employment in the winter months in the lumber camps. During the past winter several thousand ties have been taken out by the members of the band on their reserve. Owing to the fact that lumber operations have not been carried on in the neighbourhood during the past winter to as great an extent as in previous seasons, work has been scarce and difficult to obtain, and the result is that many members of the band have suffered considerable hardship during the winter season just closed.

Buildings.—Some very comfortable frame buildings have been erected on this reserve, the rest are log houses. The public buildings are the council-house and lock-up.

Stock.—Horses and cattle are raised to a small extent, and some swine.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements consist of ploughs, harrows and cultivators, with one or two mowers and a few hay-rakes, besides the hand-tools used in farming and gardening.

Education.—The facilities for education consist of two public schools, one under the regulations of the Church of England, the other Roman Catholic. Both of these schools are fairly well attended. There are two churches on the reserve, one Anglican, the other Roman Catholic.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians of this band are industrious, but most of them inclined to be improvident.

Temperance and Morality.—Like almost all Indians who reside near a city or town, some of this band are, when opportunity offers, inclined to intemperance. Others keep fairly within bounds, while a few are strictly temperate.

BATCHAWANA BAND.

Reserve.—This band formerly held a reserve on Lake Huron, near Sault Ste. Marie, which they surrendered to be sold for their benefit. They afterwards repurchased about 1,600 acres on the shores of Goulais bay, in the township of Kars, where a small number of them now reside. This is the only land now held by the Batchawana band except 5 acres purchased for them by the department at Gros Cap, on the St. Mary river.

Population.—This band numbers in the neighbourhood of 380 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the past year has been reasonably good.

Occupations.—The majority of this band reside on the Garden River reserve, where they cultivate small portions of land and engage in working in the camps and similar occupations during the winter and river-driving in the spring. Those residing at the mission on the small reserve at Goulais Bay are chiefly fishermen, as well as a number who reside on the shores of Batchawana bay. In the winter-time they mostly endeavour to obtain employment in the lumber woods.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly log erections, with a few frame houses.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Stock and Implements.—Some members of this band who reside on the Garden River reserve possess some stock, such as cattle, horses and pigs. Those who reside at the other points have but little stock.

Education.—The only school directly belonging to the band is situated at Goulais Bay, where some 24 children attend. During the whole of 1907 this school was closed, because no teacher could be obtained for it. The children of the members of this band who reside at Garden River attend the two schools there.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of this band are not inclined to teetotalism, as many of them do not hesitate to use intoxicating liquors when they can obtain them. A number of them are temperate.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Reserve.—The Michipicoten band has a small reserve at the mouth of the Michipicoten river, on Lake Superior, containing 9,000 acres. A portion of this reserve was surrendered to the Algoma Central Railway Company and embraces the Michipicoten harbour, a terminus of said railway, and the outlet of the products of Helen mine, which is an extensive iron deposit worked by the Lake Superior Corporation of Sault Ste. Marie.

Population.—The population of the portion of the band visited by me during the past year is about 160. The rest of the band reside along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and have a small reserve at Chapleau and another at Missinaibi.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year a great deal of sickness has occurred among this band, resulting in many deaths.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are hunting and trapping and in transporting goods in canoes over the inland rivers and lakes.

Buildings.—There are five houses on this reserve, which is called Little Gros Cap, a Roman Catholic church and a small school at Michipicoten River, which is attended by children of the band residing in that neighbourhood.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of the band are chiefly temperate, in the absence of intoxicating liquors, although it is said some of them indulge extensively in patent medicines containing a considerable percentage of alcohol.

I have, &c.,

WM. L. NICHOLS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, March 30, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for this agency for the year ending March 31, 1908.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated south of the Kaministiquia and Mission rivers extending to Lake Superior on the east, and now contains some 11,550 acres; since

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last year about 100 acres was sold for a military rifle range. The reserve is well timbered, a large acreage is rocky; there is sufficient good land for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The band numbers 280 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good; precautions are observed in regard to keeping premises and houses clean.

Occupations.—Since their removal from the old mission a year ago, a number of them have been clearing new lots; little farming has been done for two years. These Indians hunt, fish, pick berries in season, act as guides, and a few work in the lumber camps in winter.

Buildings.—The buildings are log and frame and are comfortable.

Stock.—Individually they own a number of horses and stock.

Education.—The St. Joseph's Indian industrial school for boys and girls, in charge of the Rev. Sisters of St. Joseph's mission, has an attendance of 60 to 70; under their careful and efficient teaching advancement is noticeable each year. A new school at the Mountain and one at Mission Bay are just completed and ready for opening.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Rev. Brothers of the mission set a good example to the band which could be profitably followed. The majority are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Two paid constables among them have caused some improvement the past year in the matter of obtaining liquor. Their morals are good with a few exceptions.

RED ROCK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Nipigon river above Lake Helen and contains 486 acres, well timbered; the land is a clay loam suitable for agricultural purposes. The greater number of the band live at the Mission on Lake Helen.

Population.—The band numbers 231 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been generally good with exception of a number who suffered from bad colds the early part of the present winter. Precautions are observed in keeping premises and houses clean.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in the following occupations: acting as guides to fishermen-tourists during the summer on the Nipigon river, at which they earn good wages, as canoe men for the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Bros. in transporting supplies, in winter hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—Their houses are mostly log and are comfortable and warm.

Stock.—They own individually several horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—The ploughs, harrows and other implements are cared for by the chief.

Education.—The Lake Helen Mission school, under the charge of Miss Barker, shows fair advancement; the parents evince a desire to have the children educated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority are law-abiding and industrious. They might with good profit to themselves pay more attention to farming; there is a ready market for all kinds of vegetables and hay.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of them require strict measures on the part of the chief and constable with regard to obtaining liquor; otherwise their conduct is fairly good.

NIPIGON BAND.

Reserve.—The regular reserve is at the mouth of Gull river and contains 7,500 acres; the land is good where cleared, is well timbered with spruce, tamarack, poplar and jack-pine. There are two other divisions of this band—one at Grand Bay, containing 585 acres, the other at Jackfish Island, which apparently has not been surveyed.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Population.—The population of the band is 453 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good. During the early part of this winter grippe was prevalent.

Occupations.—Acting as canoemen and packers for the Grand Trunk Pacific survey, the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Bros., as guides for fishing-tourists, and hunting, are the chief occupations. They do little towards cultivation except the raising of potatoes.

Education.—A school has been opened under the Rev. F. B. Fuller at the Grand Bay reserve, which has an average attendance of 12 and will likely improve during the summer.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are well spoken of by those who employ them and are industrious as far as their occupations go. They have shown some improvement in the last two years in paying more attention to their gardens.

Temperance and Morality.—Being far removed from where intoxicants are sold, they have few opportunities to indulge. They appear to be of good morals and law-abiding.

PAYS PLAT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the mouth of Pays Plat river, Lake Superior, and contains 640 acres, well timbered and the greater portion good land.

Population.—The population of the band is 57 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been generally good, their houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations; they also act as guides to explorers and tourists, and pick berries in season. If they could be induced to pay more attention to agriculture, they could find a ready sale for hay and root crops.

Buildings.—These are mostly small log cabins, but are comfortable and cleanly.

Education.—They have no school at present.

Characteristics and Progress.—They do no farming except the raising of potatoes, and are industrious at their various occupations.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in this respect has little to complain of; the chief has good control over the band.

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; the land is sandy loam and raises fine potatoes and vegetables; the majority of the lots are well fenced.

Population.—The band numbers 218 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good, their houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—These Indians fish and hunt, and pick blueberries in season, and numbers find employment as canoemen and packers for the Grand Trunk Pacific survey, the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Bros.

Buildings.—The houses are constructed of logs, are comfortable and clean.

Education.—The school was closed most of the year for want of a teacher; it has been re-opened with a fair attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—Their gardens are well fenced and show considerable work in raising potatoes; the chief holds influence over them sufficient to keep them at work; they have improved the road along the front.

Temperance and Morality.—They give little to complain of, liquor is removed from them, their conduct is good.

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LONG LAKE BAND.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been very good.

Occupations.—Their chief occupation is hunting, a large number of the young men are employed as packers and canoe men transporting supplies for the Grand Trunk Pacific survey, the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Bros.

Buildings.—They have only three houses, and these are used only in the summer.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fine hunters and industrious in this respect and law-abiding, but do very little land cultivating.

Temperance and Morality.—The opportunity to indulge in liquor is removed, and their general conduct is good.

Education.—A school has been open during the year; though the attendance is small, the children show improvement and are quick to learn.

I have, &c.,

NEIL McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,

PARRY SOUND, March 31, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian bay, near the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of 27 square miles. The soil is sandy loam; 60 per cent of the area is suitable for agriculture.

Population.—The population of this reserve (exclusive of those Indians and half-breeds residing on the reserve who do not belong to the band) is 98.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this band has been only fairly good. There has been no epidemic nor any contagious disease among them; rheumatism and bronchial troubles seem to be the most prevalent disorders.

Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are: agriculture, grazing, lumbering, wood-cutting, bark-peeling and loading lumber on vessels at the adjacent mills. Hunting and fishing are not followed as sources of profit or livelihood. During the summer months the young men are engaged as guides for tourists and health-seekers.

There are a few who pay some attention to farming and live more independently and comfortably than those that follow the other pursuits.

The crops were very light this past season; the cold and backward spring, followed by a severe drought, shortened the crops and fodder.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings are comfortable and dwellings clean. I may say the Indians do not seem to comprehend the benefit of warm stabling for their stock; doubtless they will understand the food-saving benefit of warm stables after this winter.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Education.—The educational affairs of this band are in a fairly satisfactory condition. There are two schools on this reserve about 6 miles apart. They are taught by female teachers, each holding a third-class certificate. There are 26 children of school age on the reserve, besides those children residing on the reserve who do not belong to the band, some of whom attend the schools, so that the attendance has been fairly good during the past year. The progress of the pupils has been as good as could be expected.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band are a sober, industrious, law-abiding, moral people.

Temperance.—The members of this band are a most temperate body. None of them have been reported to me as being intoxicated or indulging in intoxicants.

Many of their homes are provided with good furniture, sewing-machines, organs, &c.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 3 miles inland on the Shawanaga river, about 23 miles from Parry Sound, the district seat. The Sudbury-Toronto branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through the reserve, which will be a boon to the Indians by creating a market for hemlock bark, railway ties, fence posts, telegraph poles, &c. The reserve contains an area of 14 square miles. The soil is light, sandy loam, about 50 per cent of agricultural and grazing land; residue, rock and marsh.

Population.—This band has a population of 108 persons.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been very indifferent; in the early part of the winter gripe was prevalent throughout the district and several of the members of the band were sufferers from this malady and any who had weak lungs or bronchial troubles seemed to suffer the most from this influenza.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band are not inclined to agriculture. They have never had any one to teach them by example. They have spent the most of their summers in the employment of the fish companies on the Georgian bay, and in the winter months they work in the lumber camps.

The young men of this band are principally engaged in fishing during the months of May and June, and, when the tourists and health-seekers resort to the Georgian bay islands, they get ready employment as guides. The women and children do a thriving business gathering berries. In the winter they work in the lumber camps. This last year many of them were engaged making railway ties, fence posts and telegraph poles around their homes on the reserve.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are not as comfortable as some of the buildings on other reserves in the agency. This is principally owing to the great distance from saw-mills and the hardship and expense of getting lumber and proper building material. Since the railway has been built, the facilities are such that I hope in a few seasons to see the Shawanaga band domiciled in as comfortable homes as their white neighbours.

Education.—The children of this band are taught in the school-house on the reserve, where the exercises are conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. The number of children of school age is 22. The progress of the pupils during the past year has been very fair.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to say that no case of intemperance among the members of the band has been reported to me during the past year, notwithstanding that hundreds of railway navvies of all nationalities were employed on the railway construction through the reserve. The members of this band stand high in conduct and morality.

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WATHA BAND (FORMERLY GIBSON).

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

Population.—This band has a population of 143.

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

Occupations.—The members of this band depend chiefly on farming for a living; in the winter months some of the young men find employment in the lumber camps, and in the summer months many of them are engaged at peeling hemlock bark, while others find employment as guides for tourists who frequent the inland lakes and the Georgian bay.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are good, substantial and comfortable, constructed principally in the same style as the Quebec habitant domiciles. The stables and outhouses are far superior to those on any other reserve in this superintendency.

Characteristics.—This band may be considered the most industrious and progressive of any in the superintendency. The chief is building a saw-mill, and will have it running in a few months. This will prove a boon to every resident member of the band for lumber and shingles.

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 34. The school is under the supervision of the Methodist Missionary Society. The progress of education is not as good as it should be.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of the band in these respects is fairly good.

MAGANATAWAN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 5 miles from the mouth of the Maganatawan river. It contains an area of 11,370 acres.

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

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

Occupations.—The members of this band cultivate gardens, growing vegetables, potatoes, corn, beans and pease. They find, during the summer months, constant employment loading barges and boats in the lumber-yards at good wages. Hunting and fishing for a livelihood are about abandoned by this band.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings are small, neat and comfortable. The outhouses are very fair. Their live stock is very fair grade stock. The owners endeavour to imitate their French-Canadian neighbours in housing their cattle and horses.

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

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

HENVEY INLET BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian bay almost midway between Byng Inlet and French river. It contains an area of 30 square miles; 60 per cent of this reserve is rock and marsh. The Sudbury-Toronto branch crosses the northeast corner of the reserve. The Canadian Northern Railway is building its lake port at the mouth of the Key river, on the west side of the reserve.

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Population.—This band has a population of 170.

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

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and berry-picking seem to be the favourite occupations of these Indians. Some of the young men work around the lumber-yards at the mills in the summer months.

Education.—The number of children of school age on the reserve is thirty-one. There is one school on the reserve. There has been no teacher for the greater portion of the year. Owing to the isolated position of the reserve, female teachers do not care about exiling themselves. I have no doubt as soon as the railway trains are running by mid-summer, there will be no trouble in securing a teacher.

Buildings and Farm Implements.—The buildings belonging to the members of this band are of a fair order, their dwelling houses being whitewashed and kept in a very neat and sanitary condition. Their village is located on a sloping hill overlooking the bay. Their outhouses are not warm or comfortable for the cattle and horses. Their agricultural implements are not numerous beyond some hoes and rakes.

Characteristics.—The members of the band are a stalwart body of men in appearance who take more delight in the past of their ancestors than in the improved condition of civilization of the present.

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

I have, &c.,

D. F. MACDONALD,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

SAUGEEN AGENCY,

CHIPPAWA HILL, May 2, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Reserve.—The Saugeen reserve is located in the township of Amabel, county of Bruce, on the east shore of Lake Huron. It comprises an area of 9,020 acres. The soil is principally of a light swampy character, and about one-half of the total area of the reserve is still under timber.

Population.—The Chippewas of Saugeen number 405 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of some who suffer from hereditary diseases like consumption, the health of the Indians has been generally good. The medical officer of the reserve attended to the vaccination. No epidemic of contagious disease has occurred among the Indians since my last report; but two-thirds of the deaths during the year were caused by consumption. The Indians are giving increased attention to the observance of hygienic precautions, and to the matter of ventilation and cleanliness.

Occupations.—The greater number of Indians of this reserve are engaged part of the year in cultivating their locations. Many also work amongst the white people as hired help. The soil is of an inferior quality for agricultural purposes, and the Indians are slow to learn the best methods of working it; therefore do not get the best results, as they otherwise would.

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Buildings.—As the population of this reserve varies but little from year to year, the number of new buildings erected is not great, but improvements and additions are constantly being made to the buildings already erected.

Stock.—The live stock on this reserve has not increased or decreased to any appreciable extent during the year. Horses are the most valuable animals that the Indians possess, although most families have cattle, hogs and poultry.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have a sufficient number of implements necessary for the cultivation of the land and harvesting the crop.

Education.—No other question of general interest receives more attention on the reserve than that of education. The reserve is divided into three school sections, in each there is a fairly well equipped brick school-house. Many of the parents send their children to school with great regularity, but there are also cases when the assistance of the truant officer is required. On the whole the schools are doing good work and the progress of the pupils is quite up to the average.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although all the Indians are sufficiently industrious to earn a very good living, most of them lack the perseverance and thrift required to make successful farmers. Generally they are law-abiding and each year sees them adding gradually to their home comforts.

Temperance and Morality.—There are few, if any, of the Indians of this band that could be called habitual drunkards; but there are some who occasionally give trouble in this respect.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,

BRANTFORD, April 9, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

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

Population.—The Six Nations consist of—

Mohawks.	1,754
Oneidas.	354
Onondagas.	347
Tuscaroras.	394
Cayugas.	1,008
Senecas.	210
Delawares.	169

4,236

The number of tribes comprising the Six Nations Confederation was not always the same. Prior to 1714, it was the Five Nations, when the Tuscaroras were admitted; since which time it has been called the Six Nations.

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Health and Sanitation.—There have been several cases of typhoid; but, considering the circumstances surrounding the patients, the recoveries have been remarkable. Lobar pneumonia of an epidemic form was prevalent during the early winter, from which there were several deaths. Two cases of scarlet fever of a mild type occurred in Ohsweken, necessitating the closing of the school there.

During the year 6,745 patients were treated at the medical office on the reserve, 1,529 visits were made, 1,939 patients seen on calls, and 6,008 miles travelled by the physicians on the reserve.

The board of health is doing good work in enforcing sanitary measures. The council-house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting, carbolic acid being freely used. The general health has been fairly good. The physician has delivered several lectures on sanitation and the laws of health, to good audiences, and the Indians appeared to be deeply interested in the subject.

To provide for a case of tuberculosis in an advanced form, the patient has been isolated in a house especially prepared for him, thus removing infection from a large family occupying a small house.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were good, particularly the hay crop, which realized good prices. Many of the younger members frequently seek employment off the reserve.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in the buildings on the reserve and also the fencing. As fencing material is becoming very scarce, the Indians are putting up wire fences. Many new buildings and barns have been erected by the assistance of loans from the council.

Stock.—The Indians are taking greater interest in the raising of stock. Many of them supply milk to factories off the reserve, and are not depending as much on the raising of crops as formerly.

Farm Implements.—All implements required on a farm are used by many members of the band, while those who depend entirely upon farming for a livelihood are well supplied with the most modern implements.

Education.—There are ten schools under the control of a board consisting of nine members: five Indians chosen by the Six Nation Council, three whites representing the joint interest of the New England Company, the Church of England and the Methodist Church, and the Indian Superintendent representing the department; and one school under the control of the Seventh Day Adventists on the reserve. This last school has not been continuously open during the school months. Six white and five Indian teachers are employed, the Ohsweken being a graded school having two teachers. A teachers' convention was held in the month of October at the Ohsweken school, at which great interest was evinced by both teachers and trustees. In April the teachers joined the Brant County and City of Brantford Teachers' Institute in a convention in Brantford.

The services of the Brant County Inspector have been secured for the reserve schools, with beneficial results. A truant officer has also been appointed, but there has not yet been time to see any results from his work. Three Indian pupils from the Ohsweken school wrote at the entrance examination of the high school at Caledonia. There are four attending the Caledonia high school, two at the Brantford Collegiate Institute, one at Hagersville high school, two at the Brantford Business College and one at Woodstock College. There is also an Indian from this reserve studying medicine at Toledo, Ohio.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are generally industrious. Those who are unable to work land for want of stock, seek employment off the reserve. The Six Nation Indians are most law-abiding and steadily improving. During the year there were built one brick house, four frame and four log houses, ten barns and five stables, besides a large quantity of fencing and several new wells. A natural gas

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company drilled two wells, on the reserve, supplying a good flow of gas which is now used in the council-house, the Baptist church, and several private dwellings at a small cost.

The Farmers' Institute of the South Riding of Brant held an afternoon and evening meeting in the council-house on February 3, 1908. Both meetings were well attended. A Woman's Institute in connection with the Farmers' Institute also holds regular meetings and has occasioned great interest among the women of the reserve. The Six Nation Agricultural Society, wholly under the management of Indians, held its three days' annual fair, and was as great a success in exhibits and attendance as any of its predecessors. None but Indians are permitted to compete.

The public roads are kept in good condition under the direction of forty-five pathmasters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council at their January meeting. The Indians built a 60 foot steel bridge across McKenzie creek at a cost of \$1,500, and concrete abutments for another bridge at a cost of \$750.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are generally temperate in their habits, and assist any effort to prevent the use of intoxicants on the reserve.

Several temperance societies hold regular meetings on the reserve and are increasing in membership.

I have, &c.,

GORDON J. SMITH,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

STURGEON FALLS AGENCY,

STURGEON FALLS, March 31, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

NIPISSING BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, two miles west of the town of North Bay. It now contains an area of 24,240 acres.

This band last year surrendered a large portion of its reserve north of the Canadian Pacific railway. During the past summer this was surveyed and subdivided into three townships, namely, Pedley, Beaucage and Commanda, which will be sold and the proceeds placed to the credit of the band.

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 Duchane and their tributaries, all combine to make Nipissing an exceptionally picturesque and convenient reservation. This tract is the most valuable agricultural land in the district.

Population.—This band has a population of 245.

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

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing and acting as guides to tourists and surveying parties. A few cultivate small farms

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along the lake front, and during the winter months they work in the adjacent lumber camps. At present a number are employed on surveys and forwarding supplies. The women gather berries and make moccasins and fancy bead-work for sale, which sells readily in the adjoining villages.

Buildings and Stock.—They are improving their buildings, especially their houses. These are kept clean and comfortable. They have only a few small barns and stables, as they do not pretend to farm. They have very little stock, only a few horses, cows, pigs and poultry.

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

Education.—There are two good schools on the reserve, one at Beaucage and the other at the Garden Indian village. They are presided over by competent teachers holding certificates. The attendance is good and the progress of the pupils satisfactory.

Characteristics.—Many of the Indians of this band are industrious, but few think of providing much for the future, while others are idle.

Temperance and Morality.—There are still a few of this band who are addicted to liquor, and, whenever an opportunity occurs, they will get it. During the past year several fines were imposed on persons supplying them. The morality of these Indians is good.

DOKIS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

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 have recently surrendered the pine timber on this reserve, which is to be disposed of for their benefit. A portion of the band resides on the smaller island adjoining Lake Nipissing, leaving the larger portion uninhabited.

Population.—The population of this band is 79.

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

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are hunting and fishing and acting as guides to tourists, while others work in the lumber camps and on the drives. Those who live on the reserve cultivate small gardens, but do not farm to any extent.

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

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, although a school has been frequently offered to these Indians; they do not wish to have their children educated.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are not industrious like the others in this agency, but seem to be content in their present state. They do not take to farming, but rather to hunting, &c.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band in these respects is the best in this agency.

TEMAGAMI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—No reserve has 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 reached by the Timiskaming and New Ontario railway operated by the Ontario government.

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This lake is noted for its clear water and numerous islands and is a prominent tourist resort.

Population.—This band has a population of 97.

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 and fishing and acting as guides to tourists, who frequent Temagami in large numbers each summer. They cannot supply the demand, which necessitates bringing in outside guides from the other reserves. They do not farm, as they have no land selected yet for them. Some cultivate small gardens along the lake front.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings of this band are very limited. A number of these Indians live in small houses along the lake shore, while others have comfortable houses on Bear island.

Education.—This band has a good school on Bear island, Lake Temagami, in charge of Miss Burke, a competent teacher. The children 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 white people. They are noted as expert canoemen, a number being employed by the Hudson's Bay Company for this purpose.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are very reticent about giving any information against persons supplying them with liquor. A few are addicted to it and do not lose an opportunity of securing it when it is available. Fines have been imposed upon persons supplying them with liquor, which will likely prove beneficial. They are moral in their habits.

MATACHEWAN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north of Fort Matachewan on the Montreal river, and comprises an area of 16 square miles. This was given to the band under the new Treaty No. 9.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The band numbers 96.

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

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are hunting and fishing for their own use.

Buildings.—A number live in log cabins, but the majority use tents entirely.

Stock.—This band has not any stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are a happy, contented body, and appear to be well satisfied with their surroundings. They devote their time entirely to hunting, and dispose of their furs to the Hudson's Bay Company at Matachewan post.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral in their habits, and with few exceptions are temperate.

I have, &c.,

GEO. P. COCKBURN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THESSALON AGENCY,
THESSALON, March 31, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

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 has an area of 2,307 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 128.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good; there were no epidemics of any kind during the past year. The Indians are particular about cleaning up their back yards and whitewashing their houses.

Occupations.—They load vessels and work in saw-mills in summer, and work in the lumber woods in winter.

Buildings.—Their buildings are clean and comfortable.

Stock.—Their stock is not much good.

Farm Implements.—Most of their work is done with hoes.

Education.—They have a good school-house on the reserve, but there are not very many children living there.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and are attended by a missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and earn a good deal of money.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of them are fairly moral in their habits.

MISSISSAGI RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Mississagi river and west of the Penewabekong river, and comprises an area of about 3,000 acres.

Population.—There are 123 of this band on the reserve; some are at Biscotasing.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the year; no epidemics of any kind were reported.

Occupations.—They work in saw-mills and at loading vessels during the summer, and in the lumber woods in winter.

Buildings.—Their buildings are fairly good and clean.

Stock.—Their stock is not much good.

Farm Implements.—They have a few hoes and rakes.

Education.—They have a good school-house on the reserve, and a good teacher. They are taking more interest in education than they formerly did.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly moral. Some of them are very fond of whisky, but the majority of them are temperate and law-abiding.

SERPENT RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies east of the Serpent river, and is bounded on the south and west by Lake Huron and on the north by the Serpent river. The reserve contains 27,282 acres.

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Population.—The population of the band is 115.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are quite healthy; they keep their houses neat and clean.

Occupations.—They find plenty of work in the mills at Cutler and Spragge, and earn good wages.

Buildings.—They have very good buildings and keep them clean and tidy.

Stock.—They have some horses, a few pigs and some poultry.

Farm Implements.—They have a few ploughs and harrows, and some shovels, hoes and rakes.

Education.—They have a good school and a good teacher. The children are getting along very well.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and moral and are good citizens. They have a good church, which they attend regularly, and they appear to be improving.

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 residences, this band is divided into three communities; two of these are dwelling on the reserve and are in my charge, viz.: Sahgamook, a beautiful point running out into the North channel—and on the left bank of the Spanish river. The third community is on the Manitoulin island under the jurisdiction of Indian Agent Sims.

Population.—The population of these two communities is 253; some are at Biscotasing and are in charge of Indian Agent Nichols.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are healthy and clean and have no epidemics among them.

Occupations.—These Indians make good wages working in saw-mills and loading vessels with lumber. They grow a good quantity of potatoes and catch enough fish for their own use.

Buildings.—They have good buildings and keep them clean.

Stock.—They have a good assortment of horses and cows. Their pigs and poultry are not so good.

Farm Implements.—They have several ploughs and harrows, and a good number of hoes and rakes.

Education.—They have a good school-house at Sahgamook and one at Spanish River. They have a splendid teacher in each school and both are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and generally speaking are quite comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, as to temperance and morality, will compare favourably with any white settlement of the same size in the country. They are good citizens and appear to be improving.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL HAGAN,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALPOLE ISLAND, April 15, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island reserve for the year ended March 31, 1908, together with statistical statements for the same period.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of Walpole, St. Ann's and Squirrel islands, and is bounded on the west by the River St. Clair, on the north and east by the Chenail Ecarté and on the south by Lake St. Clair, and has an area of 40,480 acres of first-class land for farming and grazing purposes.

Population.—The population of the Chippewa band is 573 and that of the Pottawattamie band 176.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good, small-pox being the only epidemic on the reserve. It was discovered on the reserve on January 31, 1907, and was not stamped out until June, 1907; but no deaths occurred from the disease. The sanitary conditions of the reserve are fairly good.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians work among the farmers and factories of the surrounding country both summer and winter, and make good wages. There is a small number that farm, and they are doing fairly well.

Buildings.—There have been no new buildings erected during the year by the Indians, but there has been a number that have built additions to their houses and made other improvements on their farms. The Methodist Missionary Society has built a fine residence for the missionary, which is a credit to the society and the reserve.

Stock.—The stock that is kept by the Indians is of a good grade, especially cattle.

Farm Implements.—The Indians keep the supply of implements up to their requirements, and have all they need for use.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve, one at the southern end and the other on the west side of the River St. Clair. Both schools are well attended, and the pupils are making fair progress. Quite a number of the children attend the industrial schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are law-abiding and fairly industrious, but prefer working out where they can get paid every two weeks rather than work their own land. Those that work away from the reserve make good wages, but do not save any money.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a marked improvement as to temperance. The authorities on the American side of the river have taken a very active part in stamping out the liquor evil, and, if the work is kept up for a short time, it will be the means of putting a stop to the drinking habit, and will improve the morals of the Indians; in fact, the action already taken has made quite an improvement.

I have, &c.,

J. B. McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,

BECANCOUR, April 1, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour is situated on the west side of the Becancour river, in the county of Nicolet. The area of the reserve is exactly 135½ acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are called the Abenakis of Becancour.

Population.—The population of this band is still 27, including absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic on the reserve this year. Most of the Indians are enjoying good health. Sanitary precautions are observed.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Abenakis of Becancour is the cultivation of their lands; they work in the shanties in winter and on the drive in spring. Most of them are poor and several are unable to work.

Buildings.—The buildings are well maintained. There were no new ones erected this year.

Stock.—These Indians have some horses and several milch cows, all of fairly good breed. They have also some other stock, such as pigs, sheep and poultry.

Farm Implements.—They try to improve their land; they have the farm implements necessary for cultivation.

Education.—The school-house on the reserve is closed because the two children that are of an age to attend are away. The municipality of Becancour gives these children the privilege of attending the public school situated near the reserve.

Characteristics.—Most of these Indians are industrious. They are men capable of doing heavy work; they easily find employment in the shanties. They are more economical than formerly; very few of them make use of liquor.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are Roman Catholics; most of them attend to their religious duties well. Not having a church on their reserve, they attend the parish church, and their spiritual welfare is looked after by the parish priest, who acts as their missionary.

General Remarks.—These Indians are quite civilized. There are very few of them who are pure Indians, most of them are half-breeds, for the mothers of the young people are white women.

I have, &c.,

JULES R. DUBE,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,
ST. FRANÇOIS DU LAC, April 4, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of St. François de Sales consists of several pieces of land situated in the seigniories of St. François du Lac and Pierreville. The total area is 1,819 acres, 52 perches. The portion of the reserve occupied by the Abenakis is designated as No. 1217 on the official plan of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville, and contains 1,228 acres. The village is situated on the east bank of the St. Francis river, about 6 miles from its discharge into Lake St. Peter, and it is a very picturesque site.

Population.—The population of the band is 335.

Health.—There has not been any epidemic disease during the year; but there were 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 watering places of the United States and Canada, where they sell their wares; they return in the fall. This industry is their chief source of revenue. There are also some families that hunt as well as make baskets; but what they realize from the former source is diminishing each year as game becomes more rare.

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

Buildings.—The Abenakis build good houses, and several of them are very pretty and very comfortable.

Stock.—The Abenakis have some horses, a fair number of good cows, and some pigs.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have only a few farm implements, and what they have are of little value.

Education.—The education of the children is carefully attended to. All the Indians can read and write, and several of them have gone through a complete course of study at a classical college or other institution for higher education. There are two schools on the reserve: one Protestant, under the direction of the Rev. Richard Page, and the other, Roman Catholic, in charge of the Grey Nuns. The Roman Catholic school is a pretty little convent where the pupils may have a complete commercial course, including stenography and typewriting, and receive a diploma approved by the Superintendent General when they have passed the necessary examination.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule the Abenakis are industrious. They make baskets and the sale of these brings them in sufficient revenue to enable them to live comfortably, and some of them are rich; each family that returns in the fall is in possession of a good round sum, and, if they were more economical, they would be able to put something aside for hard times.

Temperance and Morality.—The morality of the Abenakis is good as a rule; nevertheless the abuse of liquor has caused some disturbance.

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General Remarks.—The Abenakis of St. Francis are as civilized as the white people that surround them, and live in harmony with them. I believe there are no longer any pure-blooded Indians in the band; they have all more or less white blood in their veins. Many of them have lost the characteristics of the red men, and it is very difficult for one seeing them for the first time to recognize them as Indians. They all speak English or French, and make use of one or other of these languages in their dealings with white people; but in the family and in their meetings of council they speak Abenakis, which they keep up with religious care.

I have, &c.,

A. O. COMIRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,

MANIWAKI, April 30, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Reserve.—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.—The population is now 407, an increase of 9 since last report.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness among the Indians on the reserve during the year. The death-rate has been considerably lower than usual, and the birth-rate much higher. It is difficult to induce the Indians to follow the sanitary instructions which are continually being read to them. A liberal supply of lime is furnished them each year by the department.

Occupations.—The general occupations of the Indians of this reserve are chiefly working in the lumber woods, hunting, trapping, river-driving and farming. The older members of the band make snow-shoes, axe-handles and canoes, while the women make mittens, moccasins, baskets and other fancy-work, and tan hides.

Buildings.—The buildings on the reserve are of log, with the exception of one frame building. Many of the Indians still reside in log shanties.

Stock.—There has been very little change in the stock during the year, and no loss, with the exception of two horses that died.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are fairly well supplied with farm implements and tools.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve. No. 1, Maniwaki school, is situated about one mile south of Maniwaki village near the main Gatineau road, and is taught by Miss Margaret McCaffrey.

No. 2, Congo school, is situated near Congo bridge, about 4 miles west of Maniwaki village, and is taught by Miss Rose H. Gilhooly. Owing to the lack of interest taken in education by the majority of the parents, it is a difficult task to keep up the attendance. There are a number of families whose children attend fairly well and parents seem anxious for the progress of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians have made very little progress in farming during the year. The season was unfavourable for them in many ways. It will be remembered that the month of May last was cold and backward. Many of the Indians who went away to hunt in the spring remained away late, which was the

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cause of a considerable amount of stubble-land being left unseeded. The hay crop was very good, but there was a very bad season for curing. The wages fell in the latter part of December, and there was not much employment at the decreased wages, which left a considerable number of young men unemployed during the months of January and February. The early part of the year was favourable for fur and the prices were good. Owing to a seizure of fur during the latter part of the year, the Indians were obliged to dispose of their fur at a considerable reduction.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians of this band are addicted to drink and will go to any extremes to obtain liquor. On the other hand, there are a number of really temperate Indians who can compare favourably with any class of men. During the past year the morality of the Indians of this band has shown a decided improvement; no case of immorality came to my notice during the year.

General Remarks.—There were 3 deaths from drowning, 2 men and 1 woman. One of these occurred in Bitobee lake at Maniwaki, the other 2 were drowned on the upper Ottawa.

I have, &c.;

W. J. McCAFFREY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

AMALECITES OF VIGER,

CACOUNA, March 31, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report accompanied by statistical statement in regard to the Amalecites of Viger for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Reserve.—The present reserve of the Amalecites of Viger is situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence river near the village of Cacouna. Most of the Indians are scattered over several counties. Those who remain at home suffer much from cold owing to the scarcity of wood. The government gives provisions as relief to the poorest of them from time to time, especially to several widows who are in utter destitution; some of them are old and ill and almost unable to work.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is 104, including the absentees. During the year there were 3 deaths.

Health.—The health of these Indians is good. An old man has been paralyzed for some years, and three widows are old and sick, a young man is also ill.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians in summer is the making of baskets and other fancy articles, which they sell to the strangers who come to spend the summer at Cacouna. The men often act as guides to sportsmen who go out on the water or fish. They also make snow-shoes and moccasins.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics so far as I can see.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions, these Indians are temperate and moral.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this band are not making progress in farming; the young men go to the shanties some months in the winter, and earn a little money, which they spend as soon as they come out of the woods, which is the reason why most of them are poor and in distress, especially the widows.

I have, &c.,

EDOUARD BEAULIEU,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

HURONS OF LORETTE,

JEUNE LORETTE, April 28, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Reserve.—The reserve of the village of the Hurons of Lorette, which is the only one that the tribe now owns, contains 26.75 acres. Most of the Indians reside near the ancient chapel. The latter always attracts the attention of strangers.

Population.—Since my last report the population has increased by 8; it is to-day 474 instead of 466, which it was last year. This number does not include the Indians who, although not residing on the reserve, live near it. Thus in the parish of Laval, county of Quebec, there is a family of Amalecite Indians composed of 9 persons who resided during the past year at St. Pierre de Charlesbourg, Quebec county, the head of which is still employed as game warden by the Quebec government; also 9 Abenakis Indians reside at St. Ambroise de Lorette, in Quebec county. Their chief occupation consists in the making of snow-shoes and Indian fancy wares, on the proceeds of which they live and support their families.

At St. Urbain, in the county of Charlevoix, there is an Abenakis family and a Montagnais family. The condition of these two families is still the same, although they have not been free from want. Abbé G. A. Girard, parish priest of the place, has been very attentive to their needs. Thus during the twelve months just passed, at his request and on his recommendation, the department granted relief at different times to these poor families. The combined population of these four groups of Indians, including the Huron population of the Lorette reserve, is 529.

Resources and Occupations.—I regret to observe that the special industry of the Hurons, that is to say the making of snow-shoes and moccasins, during the first part of the twelve months just passed was not flourishing. In addition to this, since December last the demand has decreased and the trade this year is almost nil. The heads of families on the reserve are obliged in order to support their families to go off to a distance in order to earn money in the surrounding towns.

The Indians engage but little in fishing, as fish have not been abundant; on the other hand they have done a good deal of hunting, and this has been both successful and remunerative; the prices of fur are very high.

Health.—The Hurons of the village cannot be reproached with uncleanness. No contagious disease appeared among them. Nevertheless there was a good deal of illness during the year. This may be attributed to the age of those who were obliged to go far away and also to the unhealthy seasons of the year.

Education.—I observe with great pleasure, and in that I voice the views of all the Hurons of the village of Lorette, the completion of the construction of a new school. The band is unanimous in complimenting and thanking the department and the government of Canada for presenting the village with such a school as we now have. In the arrangement and building of this school all the laws of health have been observed. Its convenience and the whole arrangement of the building make it easy for the Sisters of Perpetual Help, who have charge of it, to perform the duties that devolve upon them in regard to the children entrusted to them by the parents and the

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department. The progress of the pupils and the general success of the teaching have been much superior to those of previous years.

The pupils have shown an exemplary assiduity in following the studies. The missionary is perfectly satisfied. I can only praise the teaching sisters, who show admirable devotion to the children of the village.

Religion.—There is in my agency and residing on the reserve one Huron who belongs to the Anglican Church, and six others who belong to the Presbyterian Church. All the rest are Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—Nothing but praise can be given the Hurons of Lorette in regard to temperance. A temperance campaign and retreats have been conducted in the village with the object of promoting temperance. I have the satisfaction of saying that astonishing conversions have resulted therefrom. Some heads of families have altogether abandoned the use even moderately of liquor. Prosecutions have been instituted against vendors of beer and they have been sentenced. All the means that the law provides to keep up this good state of mind that reigns in the village and to keep away the tempters, those who try to sell liquor, are employed to maintain temperance.

As for morality, I have not heard any complaints on this subject, and I observe that the Hurons do not deserve any reproach.

I have, &c.,

A. O. BASTIEN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,
MONTREAL, July 2, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report in regard to the Caughnawaga agency for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Reserve.—The Caughnawaga reserve is distant about nine miles from Montreal, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence river, opposite Lachine. The reserve contains an area of 12,000 acres.

Population.—The population is 2,165.

Birth Rate.—The band did not make much progress in numbers, owing to an abnormal number of deaths among the young people; the tribe had to mourn the loss of 33 of its members who were killed near Quebec in August, 1907, by the fall of the Quebec bridge.

Health.—The health of these Indians is fair; there is a slight improvement. It is to be remarked that many die in infancy, which might be prevented by a better knowledge of hygiene.

Occupations.—They work in the iron and wire machine shops at Lachine and Montreal, also on iron structural works, such as bridge-building and nutting the steel of large buildings. A few till their farms; others go to the lumber camps in winter, and in spring drive the logs; some make snow-shoes and lacrosses.

Buildings.—The place is improving, many old houses are being repaired, and new ones erected.

Stock.—These Indians are fairly well supplied with stock.

Farm Implements.—They have the most modern and improved implements.

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Education.—These Indians have four schools. Three are in the village, two Roman Catholic, one for boys and one for girls, and a Protestant school for boys and girls. The fourth school in the bush is for the Roman Catholic boys and girls. The schools on the reserve could have a better attendance. Many parents send their children to colleges and schools and convents (not under the control of the Indian Department) outside the reserve.

Characteristics.—The younger generation of Indians are industrious and progressive. They are becoming more and more self-supporting.

Temperance.—There is no change. The Indians here are as temperate as in many white settlements, and there is no flagrant sign of immorality on the reserve.

I have, &c.,

J. BLAIN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,

ST. REGIS, April 14, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, in the province of Quebec, including islands a little below Prescott, Ont., thence down stream opposite the village of Lancaster, Ont. On the opposite shore is the village St. Anicet, in the province of Quebec.

It contains an area of about 6,887 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 1,475.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year, and the sanitary condition of the Indians' houses has been good. The health of the Indians has also been good, with the exception of a few affected with lung disease and grippe.

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

Education.—There are two schools in operation on the reserve, one on Cornwall island and the other at St. Regis village. The schools are well supplied with school material and teachers, but owing to the lack of interest in the parents' not sending their children, the attendance is not what it should be.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are still on the gain in cultivating their land and making improvements on buildings, and are well supplied with farm implements, in all making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—A good many of these Indians are men who do not drink; those that are most given to drink are the young men. Most of the Indians observe the laws of morality.

I have, &c.,

GEO. LONG,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,
OKA, March 31, 1908.

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 this day.

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.

Population.—The population is 479.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been generally fairly good. There has not been any epidemic, nor any serious disease.

Occupations.—Some of the Indians cultivate land, some make barrel-hoops and baskets, while others go to the shanties.

Education.—There are two Methodist schools on the reserve. The parents are very negligent about the education of their children.

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

Characteristics.—There is not much progress among these Indians. Several of them have ceased to cultivate land. Some of them are inclined to be lazy.

Temperance and Morality.—It pains me to say that some of these Indians are becoming drunkards more and more, and very debauched, including some of the young people, and this in spite of all my efforts to suppress drinking. These Indians go as far as Montreal to obtain liquor, and this is what makes a certain number of them besotted.

I have, &c.,

J. PERILLARD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF MARIA,
GRAND CASCAPEDIA, March 31, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1908, 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 splendid aspect. It contains 416 acres, 136 of which is cultivable and has a good fertile soil.

Population.—The population is 105.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no contagious disease this year, but the health has not been very good.

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Occupations.—The Micmacs of Maria have many ways of making a living. There is little farming done, and some hunting and fishing. In summer the sportsmen employ them as guides and canoe-men on the Grand Cascapedia river. Some also 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 many shoe-packs for winter wear. These articles afford them their chief revenue.

Buildings.—Their buildings are small, with the exception of four or five, which are passable.

Education.—A good school has been built in the centre of the reserve, where the children can receive a good education. They learn English, French and Micmac.

Characteristics.—The Micmacs are generally skilful and industrious, but 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. Their morality is generally good, and they observe the laws of a Christian morality.

I have, &c.,

J. D. MORIN, Priest,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,

POINTE LA GARDE, May 8, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with agricultural and industrial statistics, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern shore of the beautiful Restigouche river, in the county of Bonaventure, in the province of Quebec, opposite the town of Campbellton, N.B.

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

Population.—The population is now 493; an increase of 8. There were 25 births and 17 deaths during last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good. Sanitary precautions are well carried out. They were free from any contagious disease during the past year.

Occupations.—A good many of these Indians subsist partly on the product of their farm. The young men work in the lumber woods during the winter months, stream-driving in the spring, ship-loading and working in the mills during the summer. They generally command the best wages for labour. Some are employed as guides and guardians for hunting parties. A few make baskets, snow-shoes, &c.

Buildings.—There are some good houses on this reserve, well furnished, also some very good barns. In general the buildings are fairly good and well kept.

Stock.—Their stock is fairly good. They have good horses, cows and other animals, and as a rule they take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly supplied with farm implements and they understand well how to use them.

Education.—There is a good school on the reserve, kept by the Sisters of the Holy Rosary. The children who attend regularly are making good progress, but some parents are rather lukewarm regarding the education of their children.

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Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. The Capuchin Fathers always take great care of their religious welfare.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and good workers and they all make an effort to earn their living honourably; but some of them are still improvident.

Temperance and Morality.—A good many of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants; the vicinity of the town of Campbellton, where they can procure the same so easily, is the cause of this to a great extent.

The morality of these Indians is fairly good.

I have, &c.,

J. PITRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,
POINTE BLEUE, April 1, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report accompanied by statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve are all Montagnais; there are among them some Abenakis and Algonquins, but a long time ago the latter Indians were adopted by the great Montagnais family, whose uses and customs they have adopted and whose language they have learned.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the northwest bank of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi, in the province of Quebec, 5 miles from the town of Roberval. It has an area of 22,423 acres—the whole of Ouatichouan township—19,525 acres of which has been surrendered by the band and sold for its benefit. This part of the reserve kept for the Indians is magnificently situated. From the top of the high land to some feet from the bank the view takes in the whole extent of Lake St. John; around which arise everywhere flourishing parishes. The soil is of the first quality and the climate suitable for all kinds of cultivation, including wheat and vegetables. This reserve by its situation and by the agricultural value of its soil, has been for a long time coveted by the white men residing around it, who are always longing for the time when they will be permitted to work it for themselves.

Population.—The population of the band is 572.

Health and Sanitation.—From a physical standpoint the Montagnais are generally robust and of strong constitution. No epidemic disease has appeared in the band, and the health has been good. The physician for the reserve, Dr. J. Constantin, of Roberval, in the course of his numerous visits, always makes it a point to direct the Indians as to sanitary precautions to take to avoid disease. His advice is generally well followed and there is no doubt that it is thanks to his persevering efforts that I am able to report such a good sanitary condition. The houses are kept clean, with very rare exceptions.

Occupations.—These Indians are making satisfactory progress in farming. The cultivable land is nearly always all sown. The Indian farmers of this reserve have given up the old custom of asking for seed-grain from the department; their harvest is always sufficient now to enable them to keep all the seed-grain necessary for seeding. Several have improved their farms by putting up wire fences. However, most of the

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Indians live by the hunt, which has been fairly abundant this year, with very remunerative prices for furs. Hares and partridge were extremely scarce last winter, and as these are a great item in the food-supply of our hunters, several of them suffered and in some cases seriously. Other Indians work in the shanties and drive the logs, in which work they excel. Still others act as guides to sportsmen or conduct prospectors and miners in the far regions of the north. The old people of the band engage in the making of canoes, while the squaws make snow-shoes and moccasins. From these several kinds of work the Indians derive a very satisfactory income.

Buildings.—The houses, as well as all the other buildings belonging to the Indians, are well maintained; improvements to them are made every year. The houses of the Indians, like their tents, are sufficiently ventilated to give them all the fresh air they require.

Stock.—The stock of the band can be compared with advantage with that of the surrounding white people, and the owners appear to take all the care of them required.

Farm Implements.—The Indian farmers are provided with modern farm machinery suitable for the working of their farms, and they all know how to make use of it.

Education.—The school-house is situated in the centre of the reserve, about five arpents from the church. By its position and its dimensions this school is amply sufficient to satisfy the needs of the school population of this reserve, without its being necessary to think of establishing another school for several years. It is under the charge of Miss Berthe Potvin, who holds a model school diploma. This teacher is devoted and conscientious in the performance of her duties, and the pupils are obedient, studious and attentive. The teaching is given in French, with a little English. The school-house is well lighted, well ventilated, and provided with modern furniture. The children have made marked progress in their studies; but, with the exception of too small a number, it is very difficult to make them follow the regular courses. The average attendance is, however, satisfactory, taking into consideration the fact that many of the children accompany their parents on the hunt.

Characteristics and Progress.—Several of our Indians are active, industrious, hard-working, and even economical. The indolent and the improvident are now a small number. The Montagnais are endowed with quick intelligence and are capable of rapid progress. It gives me pleasure to observe that no money has been paid in the name of the department during the course of the year as assistance to the indigent or to the sick, which shows that our Montagnais are sufficient in themselves and know how, when occasion requires, to assist each other. A certain number of Indian farmers, under the leadership of Councillor David Philippe, have made a road along the division line of ranges B and C, reaching half the length of the reserve, in order to be able to reach more advantageously the lands situated in each of these ranges. They undertook the opening of this road, which is of very great use, of their own initiative. All the Indians interested worked with pleasure in the making of this road, with the exception of two or three generally known as lazy men, who had to be poked up before doing their share of the work. The Indians of this reserve are certainly not retrograding, they are rather making real progress in several respects.

Temperance and Morality.—Morality is well observed. I wish I were able to say as much of temperance, but, unfortunately, it is impossible for me to do so. Nearly all our Indians give way to drunkenness when the opportunity presents itself. This vice alone, if a check were not put to it, would soon annihilate the whole band. There are some exceptions, but they are rare. However, thanks to the exhortations and advice of their clergy, there is an improvement in their conduct on the reserve in the matter of sobriety. Last summer nearly all of them became members of the temperance society, but the good resolutions formed at the foot of the altar did not last even as long as the flowers. They have also so much opportunity of procuring liquor outside of the reserve, through the intermediary of vagabonds having very little scruple for the law. When they can place their hands on a bottle of whisky, the

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Indians never lack the means of becoming drunk, to fight and to have black eyes. The greatest disturbances due to intemperance during the course of the year took place outside of the reserve, 18 or 20 miles from the agent's office. Rigorous measures are the best to adopt to arrest this sad evil, and the steps taken last summer by the department to stamp it out here, where it is so deeply rooted, will produce, I hope, excellent results.

I have, &c.,

ALPHONSE MARCOUX,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE—BERSIMIS AGENCY,
BERSIMIS, March 31, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1908, on my agency of the Lower St. Lawrence, which comprises the bands residing at Escoumains and Bersimis.

ESCOUMAINS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the southwest shore of the Escoumains river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, Saguenay county, and has an area of 97 acres. The land is not all suitable for cultivation.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band are Montagnais.

Population.—The population is the same as last year, namely, 42.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good during the year as a rule; there has been no contagious disease. These Indians have suitable and comfortable houses.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians vary; but the chief occupation in winter consists in hunting fur-bearing animals and seals; some go to work in the shanties; they also act as guides to sportsmen, and engage in fishing.

Education.—As there is no school on this reserve, the children attend the white school at the village of Escoumains. They are all very well satisfied with this school, and the children who attend all speak French, and many others also.

Progress.—There is progress in the case of the children who attend school; as for the old people, I cannot say as much.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. They attend the church of the parish of Escoumains.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are all temperate and very moral.

BERSIMIS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east bank of the Bersimis river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in Saguenay county. The area is 63,100 acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all Montagnais.

Population.—The population of this band is 513.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has not been as good this year as usual. Consumption makes the greatest ravages among them; it is impossible to make them keep their houses in a proper condition except in a few cases.

Occupations.—The sole occupation of this band is hunting fur-bearing animals in winter; and as these Indians come down with the timber at the end of June, they rest themselves by salmon-fishing and in acting as guides to sportsmen, playing cards and dancing. Last summer the salmon-fishing was a complete failure. These Indians go off to the woods at the end of August and September. Several spend the winter on the reserve, but the majority go hunting. Sometimes they are employed as guides by explorers.

Education.—There is a fairly good school on the reserve. The children that attend are making fair progress.

Progress.—I do not observe any progress in this band.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are much addicted to liquor, and not one of them will divulge where he purchases it; it is very difficult to prevent this traffic without having police all the time. The morality of the Indians is neither very good nor very bad.

This winter a poor Indian discharged his gun into his hand. He had to have it amputated by a surgeon. This was a misfortune, for he was the best worker in the band.

I have, &c.,

A. GAGNON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE—MINGAN AGENCY,
ESQUIMAUX POINT, June 12, 1908.

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 financial year ended March 31, 1908.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this agency, viz.: Seven Islands.

Population.—The population of the reserve is 360; and the whole agency, 1,032.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band as well as all the Indians in the agency has been fairly good throughout. No epidemic prevailed this year as in former years.

Buildings.—The majority of the Indians at Seven Islands and Mingan live in comfortable houses. The Natashquan, Romaine and St. Augustine Indians live under tents.

Occupations.—The only occupation of the Indians in this agency is fur and game hunting. Apart from Romaine, where fur hunting was a total failure, it was very fair and prices obtained for pelts were high.

Morality and Temperance.—The morals of these Indians are good; but unfortunately some of them are addicted to liquor.

I beg to add that the only way to stop the selling of liquor to the Indians in this agency will be to appoint a constable at Seven Islands and one at Mingan.

I have, &c.,

J. E. TREMBLAY,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
TIMISKAMING AGENCY,
NORTH TIMISKAMING, June 16, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

TIMISKAMING BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Algonquins, with a large percentage of Scotch blood in them.

Reserve.—The Timiskaming reserve is situated in the county of Pontiac, province of Quebec, at the head of Lake Timiskaming, on the north side of the Ottawa river, commonly called the Quinze. It formerly comprised an area of 38,400 acres, but 23,464 acres have been surrendered, leaving 14,936 acres for the band; of the above quantity the Indians have located 3,879 acres.

Population.—There has been an increase of 8 during the year, the number now being 238.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the past year has been very good, less sickness and fewer deaths than any year for a considerable time past.

Occupations.—The majority of the band are engaged in farming on a small scale, but none depend altogether upon farming for a livelihood; quite a number work in the woods during the winter taking out pulp-wood, a few do some trapping and hunting, but the number is continually becoming less owing to the scarcity of fur-bearing animals in this section and also to the fact that they receive better remuneration for their labour in other occupations. Quite a number act as guides to tourists and sportsmen during the latter part of the summer.

Buildings.—There have been a few new buildings erected, and some improvements made to the old ones.

Stock.—There has been a slight increase in the number of horses owned by members of the band, but very few families own more than one milch cow, and the larger number none at all.

Farm Implements.—The band is tolerably well supplied with farm implements, quite sufficient for their needs.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve, presided over by Sister Mary Aimée of the Society of Good Shepherds. The majority of the children do not attend school very regularly; therefore their knowledge in reading, writing and figures is not acquired very rapidly, but a few that do attend regularly make good progress, but none continue long enough at school to get a good education.

Progress.—There are a few families that are making very good progress, while a few others are simply living without making any advancement whatever.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics and nearly all are very attentive to their religious duties.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are very temperate in their habits, a few do indulge a little occasionally in liquor when they can get it. There have been a few cases of immorality amongst members of the band; but, taken as a whole, they compare very favourably with the whites.

I have, &c.,

ADAM BURWASH,
Indian Agent.

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NEW BRUNSWICK,

NORTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN DIVISIONS,

FREDERICTON, April 23, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

NORTHERN DIVISION—EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the county of Madawaska. It consists of 720 acres, of which 518 are forest-lands, the remaining being farming and pasture lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 50.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been extra good. The cleansing of dwellings and premises is carefully looked after, and the band was free from diseases of a contagious nature during the year.

Occupations.—The occupations of the band consist of milling, acting as guides, working in the lumber woods, river-driving, making Indian wares and farming. The principal crops raised are potatoes, oats, buckwheat and hay. Considerable farming was done by the band. The crops in early summer looked very promising, but owing to the usual wet and cold season, the yield from seeding and planting was not at all up to expectation.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are all frame buildings and of modern style and finish, and are very comfortable.

Stock.—The members of this band are owners of only a few horses and cattle. The few they own have been well cared for during the past winter.

Farm Implements.—A few ploughs, hand-rakes and hoes are the only farm implements owned by the band.

Education.—Owing to the interest manifested in educational affairs by the parents, quite a number of children of the reserve attend the convent and free school of the town.

Temperance and Morality.—The use of intoxicants amongst these Indians has been for the past year of rare occurrence. They are peaceful, highly respected by their white neighbours, and their morals in every respect are most satisfactory.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the junction of the Tobique and St. John rivers. It consists of about 14,800 acres of forest and farming lands. The lands below the Tobique river are covered with a fine growth of timber and fire-wood; whilst some 5,000 acres of land above the Tobique river are also covered with a fine forest of timber, and is the very best of farming lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 198.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good for the past year. Quite a few adults, however, were afflicted with consumption, which in several cases has proved fatal. The sanitary regulations prescribed by the department were strictly attended to last spring by removing old shacks, the whitewashing

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of dwellings, both inside and out, and the removing of all garbage that was considered offensive and dangerous to health. Happily there was no contagious disease amongst the band during the past year.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians consist of hunting, acting as guides, working in the lumber woods, stream-driving, rafting lumber, running rafts to Fredericton, labouring work for residents of Perth and Andover, Indian wares and farming. Last spring considerable labour was devoted to farming by these Indians in planting their lands. Their crops at first looked as if they were going to have an abundant yield, but owing to the unusual wet season and a heavy fall frost, all the crops fell short of even a fair average. During the past winter a large business was done in the manufacture of Indian wares, especially snow-shoes, axe handles, baskets and barrel-staves, which are readily sold at good prices.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the young people occasionally will indulge in the use of intoxicants, but as a rule the great majority of the band are strictly temperate. Their morals, I am pleased to state, are very good.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve. The teacher, Miss A. A. Bradley, holds a second-class provincial license. Owing to the united interest manifested by the teacher and parents in educational affairs, the attendance for the past year and progress of the pupils were very satisfactory.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this reserve are an industrious, peaceful and law-abiding people. They are good workers and their services at all seasons of the year are in good demand at good wages, but although they are comfortable in their present state, they do not seem to make any effort to provide for their families for a future day; hence in sickness or accidents, the department must provide for their wants.

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated 3 miles below the town of Woodstock. It fronts on the St. John river and consists of 200 acres, including cleared and forest lands.

Population.—The population of the reserve, including the Indians residing at Upper Woodstock, is 66.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the members of this band have enjoyed good health. They have been free from diseases of a contagious nature, and no deaths have occurred among them for the past year. Their dwellings are small frame erections; they are fairly comfortable, but in a few cases are overcrowded and therefore detrimental to health.

Occupations.—These Indians derive their living from the sale of Indian wares, working in the lumber woods, river and stream-driving, and working for farmers in the vicinity of the reserve. Farming, except the raising of small vegetables, is not engaged in by any of the band.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good; and with one or two exceptions, they are not given to the use of intoxicants.

Education.—There is a free school about a mile distant from the reserve, at which the Indian children are welcome to attend. None of them, however, will take advantage of it.

KINGSCLEAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear, York county, 11 miles distant from the city of Fredericton. It fronts on the St. John river and consists of 460 acres, of which 360 acres are forest-lands, the remainder being farming and pasture lands.

Population.—The population is 112.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. No disease of a contagious nature appeared amongst them during the past year. Sanitary measures prescribed by the department were attended to in the month of May last.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of this band are the manufacture of all kinds of Indian wares. Many of these articles are sold at Fredericton and to farmers in the vicinity of the reserve, whilst their fancy wares are held over to sell to tourists, who on their arrival are visited by the Indians at their summer resorts. Most of the young men work in the lumber woods in winter. In spring and freshet time they hire at stream-driving, and on their return they find ready employment at rafting lumber along the river opposite their reserve. Usually they get good wages for their labour, but it seems to go as fast as it is earned. Farming is not engaged in to the same extent as in former years, as most of the band spend the greater part of the season at the summer resorts disposing of their fancy wares, which they claim is more profitable and no doubt more pleasing to their trait of character than farming.

Stock.—They are owners of some good horses, and a few head of cattle. These have been well wintered, and are in good condition.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are all frame buildings, they are of modern style and finish, they are in good repair, and are kept neat and clean.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is under the supervision of Miss Mary C. Monaghan, a teacher holding a second-class provincial license. As a result of the interest taken by both parents and teacher in the education of the pupils, the attendance and progress made by all the children were very satisfactory.

Characteristics.—With but very rare exceptions, I am pleased to state the members of this band are not addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are extra good. They are law-abiding, peaceable, and much respected by their neighbours.

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated directly opposite the city of Fredericton. It consists of 2 acres of land, and fronts on the St. John river.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 131.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians, notwithstanding that the reserve is overcrowded with buildings, has been fairly good. The dwellings are all one story frame buildings. Sanitary measures are strictly enforced on the approach of fine weather.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is the manufacturing of Indian wares. The young and able-bodied men engage in hunting, guiding, stream-driving, working in the lumber woods, and loading scows with deals, and other sawed lumber, which gives a large amount of employment at good wages. Farming, excepting the raising of a few vegetables, is not engaged in by the band.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is under the supervision of Miss M. I. Rush, a teacher holding a second-class provincial license. The attendance and progress of pupils for the past year have been good and satisfactory in every respect.

Temperance and Morality.—Probably owing to the close proximity of the reserve to the city of Fredericton, and its being in the centre of the St. Mary's and Gibson villages, where the temptations are many, I have to state that not less than half the band at certain times will indulge in the use of intoxicants. Their morals, however, are fairly good. Some of the band are industrious and good workers; others are not so inclined, and prefer an easy and idle life to any kind of employment.

OROMOCTO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Oromocto, 11 miles below the city of Fredericton. It fronts on the St. John river, and consists of 125 acres of forest and farming lands.

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Population.—The population of this band is 73.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year was good. They were entirely free from contagious disease. Their buildings are of an inferior kind. The reserve is most favourably situated in the interest of health. It possesses one of the finest views on the St. John river.

Occupations.—Most of the band follow labouring work for a living. Farming, apart from the raising of some potatoes, is not engaged in. A few of the younger men find ready employment in winter in the lumber woods, others find employment with well-to-do farmers, and the residents of Oromocto village. In summer season the majority of these Indians remove to Upper Gagetown, where they camp, and work in a saw-mill at fair wages until river-closing. Owing to the scarcity of ash in this section, very little work is done at Indian wares.

Temperance and Morals.—Their habits and morals, I am pleased to state, have, during the past year, been very good.

Education.—None of the children of the band, largely due to the indifference of their parents, are inclined to attend the free school situated only a short distance from the reserve.

General Remarks.—The rest of the Indians of this agency are located at Upper and Lower Gagetown, in the county of Queens. In addition to the above, there is a large number of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Indians of the Micmac tribe that are camped in villages in the counties of York, Charlotte, St. John and Kings. These Indians, for a living, engage in much the same employments as Indians of the western district of New Brunswick. Some of them are good workers and do fairly well. Others there are, however, who prefer an easy time to procure a living rather than hard labour; such are to be found amongst most bands of this supervision.

I have, &c.,
JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,
ANNAPOLIS, March 28, 1908.

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 ending March 31, 1908.

Reserve.—There are in connection with this agency two reserves, viz., the Liverpool Road reserve, situated on the Liverpool road, 8 miles from the town of Annapolis, and the Fairy Lake reserve, situated on the boundary line between Annapolis and Queens counties. The former contains 572 acres; the soil is unsuitable for agricultural purposes, but is fairly well covered by a good growth of soft and hardwood timber, and, if properly protected, would in time become valuable. The Fairy Lake reserve comprises 400 acres of good agricultural soil, but only a small portion of it cleared, which produces wild grapes; the rest is covered with a good growth of timber, which is increasing in value. The site is picturesque, and in time will become valuable. There are no Indians living on either reserve, nor do they derive any benefit from them.

Population.—The population of this agency is 69, an increase of 1 during the year.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the year. There have been 3 deaths from consumption and 4 births. Their dwellings are all frame buildings and are kept neat and clean. They willingly comply with sanitary regulations.

Resources and Occupations.—The majority of them make an effort to grow some farm products with satisfactory results; but their principal occupations are hunting, fishing, basket-making, acting as guides to sportsmen, chopping, stream-driving, &c.

Education.—The Indians living at Lequille send their children to the public school, the department paying for tuition. The teacher reports they make fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some are industrious and saving, but the majority try to get along with as little work as possible; they will not cultivate any faculty of saving or providing for future wants. When accidents or sickness occur, they need assistance, but are improving.

Temperance and Morality.—Under both these respects, their conduct is good.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

JOHN LACY,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MIGMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,
HEATHERTON, April 28, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Population.—The population of this agency is 216, being an increase of 1 over last year, there having been 6 births and 5 deaths during the year.

Health.—While there were no contagious diseases prevalent among them, the health of the Indians for the past year, has not been good.

Buildings.—There have been three new buildings erected during the past year and considerable repairs have been made. These Indians seem to be very thankful for the assistance rendered them by the department in this particular.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this agency are a sober, honest and moral class of people; any deviation from this is rare indeed.

I have, &c.,

J. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY—ESKASONI AGENCY,
GRAND NARROWS, C.B., April 18, 1908.

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

SIR,—I beg to submit my first annual report on the affairs of the Indians on the Eskasoni reserve.

Tribe.—The Indians of Eskasoni belong to the Micmac tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated in Cape Breton county and consists of about 2,800 acres. Most of the reserve is low and level and faces the Bras d'Or lake. The cleared land is fertile and suitable for agriculture. A large part of the reserve is covered with a forest of pine, spruce and fir, which yield good timber.

Population.—The population of the Eskasoni reserve is about 120.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally the Indians of this reserve have retained good health during the past year. Excepting a mild form of chicken-pox or scabies, the reserve has not been visited by any contagious disease. Of all diseases among the Indians of this reserve, tuberculosis seems to be the most prevalent. It has claimed two victims during the past year.

It is generally recognized that this race is predisposed to tuberculosis. This can be accounted for in a great measure by their manner of living. No precautions whatever seem to be taken to prevent the spread of this dread disease, and the wonder is that it is not more widespread.

Occupations.—Most of the Indians of this reserve devote a considerable part of their time to farming and timbering or lumbering. Fishing, hunting, trapping and basket-making are carried on by a few. Farming, however, is their principal occupation and generally yields a good return. The soil is rich and gives a good harvest. During the winter months they are all engaged in pit timbering, that is pit props for the coal mines. This pays well, as soft wood timber is plentiful on the reserve, and they receive a good price for it.

Buildings.—With few exceptions, the Indians of this reserve have all erected frame dwellings on their various lots, in place of their old-time wigwam. All who have stock of any kind have stables and barns in which to shelter them and store their fodder. During the past year three new dwelling-houses have been erected on this reserve.

Stock.—Nearly all the families of this reserve keep stock of some kind, generally a horse and a milch cow. Several families, however, raise sheep, which is a very profitable industry, as there is excellent pasturage on the reserve. Some of them keep young stock and beef cattle.

Farm Implements.—The Eskasoni Indians do not possess many farm implements, which are so necessary for the proper cultivation of the land. They have, however, on the reserve several mowers, harrows, ploughs, carts, trucks and sleds. A few of them also possess riding wagons.

Education.—There is a school-house situated about the centre of this reserve. A new school-house, however, is badly needed, as the present one is old, having been built about thirty-five years ago. School has been conducted here during the past term. At present there are eighteen pupils enrolled. As a rule the attendance is poor, the average daily attendance during the past quarter being only six. This can be accounted for in a measure by the fact that the parents do not take the interest in the school that they should. On the whole, good progress has been made during the past year.

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Characteristics and Progress.—In general the Indians of this reserve are good, industrious people. They work diligently at their various avocations, and consequently are seldom in want.

Temperance and Morality.—The Eskasoni Indians are very temperate and are a good moral-living people.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEIL,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA.

MICHAMCS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY—SYDNEY AGENCY,

SYDNEY, May 28, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

SYDNEY BAND.

The Indians of the Sydney band own about 640 acres of reserve on the Caribou Marsh road about 5 miles from Sydney, though none of them live on that reserve. They all live on a small reserve, containing about 2½ acres, beautifully located on the harbour of Sydney and within the limits of the city. They get their wood-supply from the Caribou Marsh reserve.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band are Micmacs.

Population.—The population is 90, an increase of 13 since last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general condition of health has been very good, no epidemics of any kind prevailing. The sanitary conditions on the Sydney reserve are excellent. The Indians pay much more attention to their houses and surroundings than heretofore, and their personal habits as regards cleanliness are very much improved.

Occupations.—Both men and women are industrious, and, when work is to be obtained around town, they do well. Labour, however (of the character such as they are able to perform), was very scarce for the past year, and consequently they have not been so prosperous as in years when labour was easily obtained.

Buildings.—They all live in houses, and, although these are not of very great dimensions, yet they are quite comfortable, with separate bed-rooms and some furniture.

Education.—They have a good school in charge of a very capable and energetic teacher, and the children who attend regularly are making good progress. It is difficult, however, for either myself or the teacher to impress upon some of the parents the importance of sending their children to school regularly.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—The past year has been a banner one for temperance and morality among these Indians. They all took the temperance pledge about a year ago, and I believe, so far, have kept it, and while they keep away from strong drink they are all good citizens in the strictest sense of the word.

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NORTH SYDNEY BAND.

Reserve.—This band is located about a mile and a half from the town of North Sydney. They are squatters who come and go periodically.

Buildings.—Their houses are but shanties, and some of the Indians live even in camps.

Tribe.—These are also all Micmacs.

Population.—The population is 48. Last year there was a population of 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians, as a rule, is poor, many of them suffering from rheumatism and from a low state of vitality consequent upon their mode of living.

Occupations.—Being of the roaming class, they are not very industrious. They live principally by getting little jobs about town and by coopering and basket-making.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

D. K. McINTYRE,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,

TRURO, April 15, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Reserve.—Millbrook reserve is located 3 miles south of Truro, and contains an area of 35 acres, with a wood lot of 80 acres. A few Indians live near the town of Stewiacke.

Population.—The total number of Indians on this reserve is 104.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fair during the past year; two have died from consumption, and there are some chronic sufferers from the same disease at present. The sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve are employed in lumbering, stream-driving, hunting in winter, and in summer as labourers on the Intercolonial railway, in the town of Truro, and on the neighbouring farms. They also make baskets, hockey-sticks, rustic chairs, and do a little coopering.

Education.—As they have had the advantage of a school for some years, all the young Indians can read and write. It is difficult in summer to get them to attend regularly.

Religion and Morals.—The Indians are all Roman Catholics; and with the exception of a few, their morals are good.

Progress.—The Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and those who work steadily are gradually getting into better circumstances.

Superintendent Boyd, during his inspection, remarked that the condition of these Indians, in comparison with other reserves, impressed him favourably.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT H. SMITH,

Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

PARRSBORO', May 11, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this county belong to the Miemac tribe.

Reserve.—Franklin Manor, the only reserve in this agency, is situated at Halfway river, about 14 miles from Parrsboro', and 35 or 40 miles from the town of Amherst. It consists of 1,000 acres of good land. More than half of all the Indians belonging to this county reside on, or near, this reserve. The remainder are scattered more or less over the county, a few living at each of the following places: Southampton, Springhill Junction, River Hebert and Amherst.

Population.—The total number of Indians in this county is 102, consisting of 22 men, 21 women and 59 children and young people under twenty-one years of age. There were 6 births and 3 deaths during the year, making an increase of 3, as compared with last year.

Occupations.—A few of these Indians farm in a small way, but do not succeed in raising very large crops. In winter the lumbermen in the vicinity give employment at good wages to all who are willing to work. Some of the Indians in preference to farming or lumbering make baskets, tubs, axe and pick handles, mast-hoops, &c. Some are hunters, others are guides for hunting parties, and in this way make a fairly good living. In summer and autumn the women and children pick and sell May flowers and berries.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, generally speaking, has been good. No epidemic of any kind has affected them, and the death-rate has been low. So far as I know, there are at the present time no cases of tuberculosis. The sanitary precautions recommended by the department were carefully carried out, and the houses, both inside and out, are for the most part fairly clean. Nearly all, if not all, these Indians have been vaccinated.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a chapel of their own.

Education.—A few of the children attend school at Halfway River, the department paying for their tuition. Many of the parents do not seem to care whether their children attend school or not; but, in spite of this indifference, many of the young Indians can read and write.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are industrious, but others, I am sorry to say, would rather do anything than work. All are law-abiding. Most of them seem satisfied with merely getting a living, very few have laid anything by for a rainy day.

Temperance and Morality.—A great improvement has taken place during the past few years in regard to both temperance and morality. At the present time very few drink at all, and all of them, I believe, lead moral lives.

I have, &c.,

F. A. RAND,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF DIGBY COUNTY,
BEAR RIVER, March 31, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Reserve.—The reserve is located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village of Bear River, and contains 1,600 acres, of which 48 is cultivated, 200 natural pasture-land; the remainder is forest, mostly second growth, chiefly hardwood.

Population.—The population is 107; 20 live in Weymouth, the remainder on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. Quite a number have had the grippe; several have pulmonary disease. Sanitary measures have been carried out as far as possible. There has not been any contagious disease during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians act as guides for the sportsmen, engage in hunting and river-driving, and make fancy-work of different kinds.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame; they are in good repair, clean and comfortable.

Education.—There is a well equipped school on the reserve, with an excellent teacher in charge. The attendance is good, and the children are making good progress.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of them are industrious, but quite a number try to get along with as little work as possible. Sickness and accidents find them without any reserve to draw upon; then they need assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the Indians are good; and with very few exceptions they are temperate.

I have, &c.,
JAMES H. PURDY,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,
SHEET HARBOUR, April 27, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Reserves.—There are six reserves in this agency, comprising about 2,269 acres, no Indians residing on these reserves.

Population.—The population now is 252, residing at different points, viz.: Bedford, Dartmouth, Elmsdale, Enfield, Fall River, Sheet Harbour and Wellington.

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Health and Sanitation.—During the past year there has been a great deal of sickness. A mild form of small-pox, or Cuban itch, has been prevalent at some points. The very changeable winter had a bad effect on general health. Sanitary measures are well observed.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing, lumbering, acting as guides to sportsmen, and manufacturing hockey sticks are the chief sources of revenue.

Religion.—All are Roman Catholics.

Education.—Very few attend school, and it is difficult to educate them into the importance and benefit derived from it.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame and are in good repair. The many rovers in summer adhere strictly to the round camp.

Characteristics.—They are a law-abiding band and quite a few are becoming from year to year more industrious, and do not require much assistance; others are very poor.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions they are all quite temperate, and their moral character good.

I have, &c.,
DANIEL CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,
SHUBENACADIE, May 2, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with agricultural statistics of the band under my care.

Tribe or Nation.—The band in this county is part of the Micmac tribe, which formerly occupied Nova Scotia and part of New Brunswick.

Population.—The population is 100.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been good. No epidemic diseases have been in the band, and only a few deaths have resulted from any cause except consumption, and this disease is being combated by Dr. McLean with all available means. This appears to be the one disease dreaded by the band. All possible precautions have been taken, such as sanitation and personal care of patients suffering from it.

Occupations.—The band engage in such work as farming, fishing, cooping, basket-making, working in lumber camps and saw-mills.

Buildings.—Their buildings are comfortable.

Stock.—The stock has wintered well.

Farm Implements.—The implements they have, although not up to date in many cases, are sufficient for their use.

Education.—Education is at a standstill, the school being closed on account of lack of interest.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indian is a law-abiding person, with few, if any, offences against society or morality, and may be said yearly to be becoming more like the community in which he lives and trades.

Temperance.—No cases of intemperance have been reported during the year.

I have, &c.,
ALONZO WALLACE,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,
GLENDALE, April 30, 1908.

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 fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this agency: Whycomagh, 1,555 acres; Malagawatch, 1,200.

Vital Statistics.—The Whycomagh band numbers 127, while there are in the Malagawatch band 44.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no outbreak of any contagious disease during the year. Consumption carries one or more away each year. There are two victims beyond hope at Whycomagh now. I notice that some precautions are taken to prevent infection, as, for instance, the use of receptacles containing wood ashes for sputum. It ought to prove beneficial if the medical attendants gave the people little talks on sanitation. The agents could read to the Indians the pamphlets of the Anti-Tuberculosis League.

Education.—Indians, at least in this agency, do not seem to appreciate what is apparently being done for them in this line. The attendance is meagre, in fact ridiculously small.

Occupations.—A few depend on farming. The others beg, make axe-handles, sell cord-wood, pit props, butter-tubs and wash-tubs, baskets, moccasins and other nicknacks.

Temperance.—The two bands of this agency are very abstemious in the use of intoxicants. A great many are total-abstainers, and nearly all are temperate.

I have, &c.,

DONALD MACPHERSON, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF KINGS COUNTY,
STEAM MILLS, April 27, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Reserves.—There are two reserves, one consisting of 9 acres, at Cambridge; the other, consisting of 420 acres, lying at Horton, Kings county, lately acquired, the reserve at Horton is mostly wooded; the reserve at Cambridge is a sandy plain.

Population.—The population of this agency is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good; there are no infectious diseases amongst them, owing to instructions given by the department

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from time to time in regard to care of person and premises. That dread disease consumption seems to be about stamped out, as there is not a case of it amongst the Indians at the present time in the county.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are basket-making, coopering, as labourers, stream-drivers, guides, &c.

Buildings.—Their buildings are comfortable.

Stock.—Their stock appears to be in good condition.

Farm Implements.—There are but few of these in this agency.

Education.—The Indian children attend school with the white children in whatever school section they are situated. Most of them can read and write.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, temperate and law-abiding, and seem to be making a more comfortable living than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate in regard to strong drink, and their morals are good.

I have, &c.,

C. E. BECKWITH,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,

NEW GLASGOW, June 3, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Reserve.—There are two reserves, Fisher's Grant reserve has an area of 200 acres. The other reserve is a small island near the settlement of Merigonish.

Population.—The present population is 172, being an increase of 2 since last year. There were 7 births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—There has not been any epidemic disease. There has been one death from consumption, and one from pneumonia. Three infants died. These Indians understand how tuberculosis is communicated, and are more careful, their houses and yards are kept clean. Their dwellings are not as large as desirable. Several sick persons were sent for treatment to Aberdeen hospital, New Glasgow, where it was well-nigh impossible to do anything for them at home. Complete recoveries were made, except in one case, which is still under treatment. The humane generosity of the department in securing for these persons first-class medical treatment and nursing must make a profound impression.

Occupations.—The avocations of these Indians are farming, fishing, coopering, making baskets, pick-handles, and from time to time hiring out as labourers.

Stock.—They have several horses at Fisher's Grant reserve. They keep no cows or swine.

Farm Implements.—They have a few ploughs and harrows, one cultivator and two carts.

Education.—There is a good school at Fisher's Grant reserve. A very competent teacher is employed. The attendance is fair and good progress is made.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are peaceful and law-abiding, scrupulously honest, and show great kindness towards the sick and destitute among them.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians, with very few exceptions, are strictly temperate and profoundly religious.

I have, &c.,

J. D. McLEOD,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF QUEENS AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,
CALEDONIA, June 14, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in this agency of 1,000 acres each, two in Lunenburg county and one in Queens county. The Indians residing on the reserves make their living mostly by farming. Those not residing on the reserves make their living by fishing, hunting, basket-making and working in the lumber woods.

Population.—The population of this agency is 169, an increase of 2.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency for the past year has been fairly good. They observe sanitary regulations about their dwellings fairly well.

Education.—There is only one school in this agency, at New Germany, which, owing to the sickness of the teacher, has been closed part of the time. I am in hopes of getting a teacher to open the school at the beginning of the next term.

Religion.—All the Indians of this agency are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are industrious and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES HARLOW,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF RICHMOND COUNTY,
BAILEY'S BROOK, March 31, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Reserve.—Chapel Island reserve is situated on the shore of Bras d'Or lake, in Richmond county, and contains 1,200 acres of good soil.

Population.—The population of the reserve is 113, of which 33 are men, 33 women, and 47 children. The increase is due to 2 births and a migration of 17.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, during the past year, has been remarkably good, there being no deaths and a physician's aid very seldom needed.

Occupations.—Throughout the year, the Indians are engaged in fishing, farming, hunting and lumbering, and when time permits, hire out as labourers. Spare minutes at home are spent in making baskets, axe-handles and tubs.

Buildings.—The buildings are kept in repair, and those erected during the past year are strongly built. The foundations of the shanties consist of a framework of

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logs upon which the shanties are placed, the coverings of which in most cases are tarpaper.

Stock.—Horses and cattle are kept in excellent condition. There is an increase in both during the past year, also in poultry.

Farm Implements.—These are kept in fair condition and consist of a few ploughs and harrows. Hand implements are very much used in clearing land and working and cultivating the soil.

Education.—The school-house is situated about the centre of the reserve. Some parents are interested in the educational progress of their children, while others are indifferent. The children attending school regularly are much interested in their work, and the progress is satisfactory.

Religion.—The Indians are Roman Catholics, and faithfully perform the duties of their religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—Ambition is creeping into Indian life in general. Even those who seek aid from the government show signs of daily endeavouring to do what lies in their power to sustain themselves; and it is only when necessity demands that one of this band asks assistance. It can truly be said that these people are hard and busy workers. They observe the law and adopt more or less the habits of the white people.

Temperance and Morality.—The Micmacs are strictly temperate and moral in their habits. They live peaceably together and are most submissive to their chief and pastor.

I have, &c.,

JOHN FRASER,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,

SHELBURNE, April 1, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Reserve.—There being no reserve in this agency, the Indians are located at Shelburne River, Sable River, Clyde River and Banington.

Population.—The population of this agency is 43.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general has been fairly good, although a few were sick with measles during the winter.

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.—Few of the children attend school, as they reside quite a distance from the school-house. The parents take little interest in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on the whole are industrious, law-abiding, and year after year they are improving in their habits. Some are quite independent; others are very poor.

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Temperance and Morality.—They are all of temperate habits and their moral character is good.

I have, &c.,

JOHN HIPSON,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,
BADDECK, May 4, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this county, situated at Middle River, about one mile west of the village of Nyanza. It comprises 650 acres, 60 of which are in a fair 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.

Population.—The population of this agency is 98.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on this reserve for the past year has been good. They observe sanitary regulations about their premises fairly well. During the past year their buildings have been whitewashed with lime.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are fishing, farming, hunting and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings are of frame, and are kept in good repair.

Stock.—Their stock is well housed and fed in winter. In summer the pasturage is excellent.

Farm Implements.—There are very few farm implements on the reserve, but the few they have are modern and well cared for.

Education.—There is one school, situated about the centre of the settled part of the reserve. The parents seem to take quite an interest in the school, and are anxious that their children should receive a common school education. The progress of the pupils for the past year was fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding class of people. Their condition is improving from year to year.

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

Religion.—The Indians in this agency are all Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

A. J. MACDONALD,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,

MICHAMAS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,

YARMOUTH, April 1, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Reserve.—There is one reserve in this county, situated on the north side of Starr's road, about two miles from town. It contains 21½ acres.

There are two families living on the reserve. The rest of the Indians are scattered all over the county, some at Salmon River, Tusket, Tusket Forks, Hectanooga and Pubnico Head.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is 80, 2 having moved away, and there having been 2 births.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is poor. They observe the sanitary regulations with regard to their dwellings fairly well.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in saw-mills, log-driving, making baskets, axe-handles and mast-hoops. Some go as guides for hunting and fishing parties. Some do general work.

Education.—The children attend school fairly well when they have a chance.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—The winter was mild, but for sickness they would have got on fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions they are temperate and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

W. H. WHALEN,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

RIVER BOURGEOIS, March 31, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report relative to Indian affairs in the maritime provinces—Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick—for the year just closed.

Since my appointment as Indian Superintendent on May 14, 1907, my work has been confined chiefly to investigating particular cases affecting the interests and welfare of different bands under my supervision, and reporting the results to the department. The performance of that duty has given me an experience which enables me to form a pretty correct idea of general conditions prevailing among the Indians of these provinces.

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With regard to the various occupations which they follow and the means at their disposal for making a livelihood, I do not feel called upon to say anything special, because these matters are always referred to more or less in detail by the different officials in charge of the several local Indian agencies; and for the same reason I do not think there is any necessity for referring to statistical statements or to particular circumstances characteristic of the various localities.

Grievances.—One circumstance to which I wish to direct particular attention is a subject of serious complaint among the Indians in some sections. I have reference to alleged trespasses on Indian lands, in some cases by actual encroachments and in others by illegal and unwarranted appropriations of the wood products of these lands, both of which, I think, are entitled to careful consideration; because several bands begin to clamour for new wood lands, at present not easily obtainable, in order to procure raw materials, which they contend, are getting very scarce, for manufacturing various wares that comprise the chief stock in trade of our Indians generally, and represent an important part of their earnings. Now it must not be inferred that agents are remiss in the discharge of their duties by not protecting reserves from trespassers, for on account of contentions between white people and Indians as to metes and bounds, agents hardly feel justified in taking such action as may determine the dispute and meet the ends of justice. But I believe that in some cases the grievance is well founded, and am persuaded that the easiest and best way to discover the facts is to have reserves whose boundaries are in doubt, located anew by actual survey. This I shall urge upon the department in due season. A peculiar form of trespass is causing considerable dissatisfaction among the Indians of some bands: intermarriage between white people and Indians occasionally occurs in the western part of Nova Scotia and it invariably happens that, when a white man marries an Indian woman, he makes the fact an excuse to settle on the reserve to which his wife belonged and thus appropriate lands to which, under the law, he has no right whatsoever. The Indians of these reserves are beginning to protest against these usurpations, which are likely to be a source of trouble in the near future.

Education.—As with affairs of all people, one of the most important factors, if not the most important, connected with Indian affairs is education. Seventeen schools, established by the Dominion government, for the instruction of Indian children, are in operation in the maritime provinces, some of which, comparatively speaking, are of a high standard, while others are susceptible of considerable improvement before they can be classed as efficient. Well equipped schools, in charge of capable teachers, belong to the former class; those conducted by teachers of indifferent ability, and poorly equipped, belong to the latter. I was surprised to find one school practically devoid of books, slates, copy-books, and other essential requisites, while in a couple of others the supply was limited and hardly suitable. The responsibility for that condition of things must lie either with the teachers or the agents, or with both, and I am inclined to the opinion that it should be shared between them. Teachers and agents must, or ought to, know that the department is quite liberal in providing all books and other requisites for use in the Indian schools, and always prompt in attending to requisitions made for such necessities.

Religion, Progress, Characteristics.—The Indians of the maritime provinces are chiefly Micmacs and all profess the Roman Catholic religion. Many of them are industrious and ambitious, and as a result live comfortably and independently, owning and occupying roomy and well finished houses of modern type and build; but unfortunately these are exceptions, and I fear that the majority are more content to eke out a livelihood in the easiest way possible, never making provision for the future, and always expecting that the government will come to their assistance at critical times. As a rule, they are moral in character, and readily amenable to the laws of the land, except in one respect, where sanitation is concerned. In many cases, in fact I should say the majority of cases, their houses are untidy and unclean, veritable breeding

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grounds for ill health and disease. How such conditions may be improved is a problem, as sanitary laws seem to be impossible of enforcement among them.

I have, &c.,

A. J. BOYD,

Indian Superintendent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

MICMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

HIGGINS ROAD, May 22, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Reserve.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, viz.: Lennox Island reserve and the Morell reserve. The former is an island situated in Richmond bay; it contains 1,320 acres.

The Morell reserve is situated on lot 39 in King's county, it contains 204 acres of excellent land.

Population.—The population of this superintendency, comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, is 276.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming and fishing during the spring and summer months. Lobster-fishing is very remunerative, for this shell-fish is in abundance in Richmond bay, and sells at a good price.

Education.—There is but one school, situated on Lennox island, attended by sixteen children, who are making fair progress.

Buildings.—A lobster-cannery was built on Lennox island reserve last winter by an Indian named Joseph Bernard, but he is unable to can his lobsters this summer, for he could not obtain a license from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, so he has to sell them alive at a reduced price.

There were four buildings erected this year; the lobster-cannery mentioned above, one dwelling-house, which is well finished inside and outside and painted, one barn, and a store for fish.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great deal of sickness during the past year of various kinds, and many deaths have occurred in consequence.

Temperance.—Those living on the reserve, with a few exceptions, are temperate.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a church, built some years ago, which is a credit to them.

I have, &c.,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,

Indian Superintendent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

BIRTLE AGENCY,

BIRTLE, April 16, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with the agricultural and industrial statistics for the financial year ended March 31, 1908.

Tribe.—There are five reserves in this agency, four are occupied by the *Saulteaux* and one by the *Sioux* or *Dakotas*.

The *Saulteaux* are a branch of the *Ojibbewa* tribe and receive annuity yearly. The *Sioux* receive no annuity. They are part of the band of *Sioux* who came to the Dominion of Canada after the *Minnesota* massacre and who refused to return to the United States. They were given a reserve here by the Dominion government, also some cattle and farm implements to enable them to make their own living by farming and raising cattle, which they are doing to-day very successfully.

BIRD TAIL SIOUX BAND NO. 57.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 6,400 acres, and is located at the junction of the *Bird Tail* creek and the *Assiniboine* river. The land is a light loam and in the valley of the *Assiniboine* heavy clay, fertile, and is suitable for the growing of wheat, corn, and root crops of all kinds. There is a good portion of the valley meadow, which yields a fair average amount of good hay in the rainy season. Part of the hay crop is also secured on sections 26-14-27, west of the first meridian. There is about 600 acres in wood, mostly scrub, consisting of oak, elm, maple and poplar. The *Assiniboine* river borders the south and west portion of the reserve, and the *Bird Tail* creek runs through the northwest portion. The valley of the *Bird Tail* creek is wooded, principally poplar, and in many places there is great growth of wild fruits.

The *Grand Trunk Pacific* railway runs through the reserve, along the valley of the *Assiniboine* river, hugging the hills, and crosses the *Bird Tail* creek, in a north-westerly direction.

Beulah is the nearest post office, being 5 miles east, and *Birtle*, 12 miles north.

Owing to the light hay crop, all the wheat and oat straw is saved and fed to stock during the winter months.

KEESECKOOWENIN'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 6,660 acres. This includes the fishing station at *Clear Water* lake, about 20 miles northeast of the reserve, near *Elphinstone*. The soil is a black loam, some parts of the valley being very stony and unfit for cultivation; most of the cleared land, however, is fertile and suitable for raising grain and root crops of all kinds. The pasturage for stock is getting less each year, on the cleared land, as it is being cultivated and fenced. There is good grazing, however, in the wooded sections, as there are numerous small lakes and open places, where the animals can feed and have water.

In the valley along the *Little Saskatchewan* river, which runs north and south through the reserve, there are large meadows, which supply the bulk of the hay

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required for stock. Around the numerous small lakes and ponds small quantities of hay can also be cut. There are about 3,883 acres in wood, mostly small poplar and willow, with some spruce and tamarack at Clear Water lake. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs southeast of the reserve, and Elphinstone, about a quarter of a mile from the south boundary, is the nearest post office.

WAYWAYSEECAPPO'S BAND, NO. 62.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 24,960 acres, and is located about 15 miles northeast from Birtle and is 5 miles west of Rossburn, Man. The Bird Tail creek runs through the northeast corner of the reserve. There are about 19,000 acres in wood, mostly poplar and willow. The large poplar is suitable for building houses and stables, and the remainder makes good fire-wood, and the large willows are used for fence posts. In the southern and western portions there are numerous lakes and ponds and hay meadows. The soil is a heavy black loam and is suitable for the growing of all kinds of grain and root crops, also the raising of stock. Most of the north half of the reserve is thickly wooded and the south open prairie, with occasional bluffs of poplar and willow.

GAMBLER'S BAND, NO. 63.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 774 acres, and is situated near 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 mostly all good farming land.

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 and Yorkton section). The land is undulating, with a great deal of poplar and willow brush. There are numerous lakes and sloughs. Four of the lakes contain fish. The hay-supply is obtained around the lakes and sloughs. The Rolling river runs through the eastern portion of the reserve. The soil is a black loam and suitable for grain-growing and root crops. Owing to the hilly and rough nature of the land, it being heavily wooded with poplar and willow, it is hard for the Indians, unaccustomed as they have always been to this sort of work, to make the rapid progress that might be expected of them.

There are about 7,800 acres in wood, principally poplar and willow. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs about two miles north of the northern boundary of the reserve. The nearest post office is Rolling River, Man.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—The population of each band is as follows:—

Bird Tail Sioux band, No. 57.	74
Kecseekoowenin's band, No. 61.	128
Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62.	182
Gambler's band, No. 63.	12
Rolling River band, No. 67.	93
Total population.	489

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, on the whole, during the past year was fairly good. There were no serious epidemics. Colds, however, were very prevalent. The principal cause of death was consumption and pneumonia amongst the infants. Consumptives, who are not in too bad a state, are now being taken care of in the tent hospital, Waywayseecappo's reserve. The scrofulous cases treated in the hospital, by operation, numbered over thirty, and in every case a cure was effected. There is no doubt that the work accomplished during the past year has been a source of credit to the medical officer, Dr. T. A. Wright, and nurse C. Johnston, who is in charge of the hospital. It has a record now that applications from Indians of other agencies are being received for admission to the hospital. They are told all will be welcome to come. There are now three patients from Pelly agency being treated for scrofula.

The Indians, as a rule, move into tents for the summer and fall months, which decidedly improves their health, especially those affected with weak lungs. All refuse which has accumulated during the winter months around their houses is raked up and burned as soon as the snow disappears. Most of their houses are lime-washed inside and out during the summer, and on the whole are kept clean and tidy, some exceptionally so, and it is a pleasure to visit them.

The Indians generally are clean about their persons, and in most instances they are neatly dressed and look prosperous when visiting the towns in the vicinity of their reserves.

Resources and Occupations.—The members of the Bird Tail Sioux band, No. 57, are practically all farmers, raising wheat, corn and potatoes. They have also cattle and some few horses. All have good gardens and raise a quantity of vegetables of all kinds. The women make bead-work, moccasins, baskets and mats, and generally find ready sale for them at fair prices. They add to their earnings by the sale of wild fruits, senega-root and a small catch of fur.

The members of Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61, make their living, some farming, raising cattle and horses, some hunting and fishing, and a number of the young people are employed as domestics and labourers. Nearly all heads of families have small gardens. The older members of the band make their living hunting, fishing and gathering senega-root. A number of the women make bead-work, baskets, mats and moccasins and tan hides. Considerable money is made also by the sale of wild fruits.

The Indians of Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62, make their living by hunting, sale of dry wood and hay, a little farming, raising cattle, gathering senega-root, tanning hides, and a number work out during the seeding and harvest time, making good wages. The women make bead-work, moccasins, baskets and mats and gather and sell wild fruits during the fruit season.

The members of the Rolling River band, No. 67, make their living by farming and raising cattle, hunting, sale of dry wood, senega-root, wild fruits and working out for farmers and on threshing gangs in the fall. Owing to this reserve being thickly wooded, rough and hilly, it is difficult to clear, and farming is carried on only in a small way. A small herd of cattle runs on the reserve. The hay-supply is limited, especially in wet seasons, and no great interest is taken by the Indians to increase their herds on this account. The members of this band, with a few exceptions, provide a good living for their families during the year.

John Tanner, on the Gambler's reserve, is a well-to-do and up-to-date farmer. He cultivates more than 150 acres of land, raises cattle, horses, pigs and poultry. He has a good house, stables and granary and a first-class equipment for working his farm.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are mostly log ones, with shingled roofs, a great many having kitchens attached. There are also a number of good frame houses and a number of shanties, mostly of good size. The stables are log ones, and are being improved each year. One new frame stable was erected during the year. Granaries

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and storehouses are also being improved. Considerable improvement is being made in the class of dwelling-houses and stables now being erected by the progressive Indians on each reserve.

Stock.—Horses and cattle are in good condition. The past winter was a mild one and very favourable for stock. Feed was plentiful, and there are large quantities of hay left over. The bulls were wintered satisfactorily and are now in good condition. The calf crop was fair. The horses used by the Indians who farm are, generally speaking, very fair ones and are well cared for by the owners. The mares are bred to good stallions.

Farm Implements.—The members of the Bird Tail Sioux band, No. 57, have each the necessary farm implements to carry on their work; i.e., walking, sulky and gang ploughs, drag and disc harrows, seed drills, binders, mowing-machines, wagons, &c.

The Saulteaux bands are well equipped with farm implements, having a number of walking and sulky ploughs, drag and disc harrows, seed drills, binders, wagons, &c.

Good care is taken of these implements, and nearly all are under cover during the winter months.

Education.—There is one boarding (Birtle boarding school) and one day school in this agency. The Birtle boarding school is located in the town of Birtle, on the north side of the Bird Tail creek. The building has been refitted and renovated, is well ventilated and has modern conveniences, in the way of baths, lavatories, &c. The only drawback is the poor water-supply. A quarter-section of land has been purchased by the church authorities (Presbyterian) for the purpose of cultivating more land and giving the boys a better training in general farm work. The farm is about two miles from the school. There is an attendance of about 48. The progress made in the school-room and in household training during the year has been satisfactory. The school is under the management of the Rev. W. W. McLaren, B.A., who has an excellent and competent staff to assist him.

The day school (Okanase day) is located on the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, No. 61, near Elphinstone, Man. The teacher, Miss Murray, is doing her best to advance her pupils; the attendance is very irregular and discouraging, but nevertheless, some improvement has been made during the year, especially amongst the pupils who attend regularly. There is an average attendance of about five.

Characteristics and Progress.—The past year has been a fair one. These Indians, with some exceptions, are bright and intelligent and are gradually assimilating the habits and ways of their white brothers. The better the class of settlers in the vicinity of their reserve, the better progress is being made by the careful industrious Indians. They lack, however, the staying qualities that are essential for success, and are easily discouraged and will give up for very trifling causes. A death in the family, is reason enough to give up farming, for a year or two, neglect their stock and roam about, picking up a very precarious living. The past season, notwithstanding the setback to the crops and the light fur-catch, which curtailed their earnings to some extent, did not result in any extra hardships to the Indians.

Owing to the late spring, the acreage had to be reduced, and, as the growing season was unfavourable for the maturing of the crops, parts of the grain crops were caught by the frost in the latter part of August, reducing the yield per acre.

Slow but steady progress is being made, and the acreage under cultivation is increasing.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians are not addicted to the use of intoxicants. No matter what precautions are taken, there are a number of the Indians on each reserve who will run the risk, and procure for themselves and their friends liquor, when they have the opportunity and the money to pay for it. A number of the Indians (Keeseekoowenin's band) were fined during the year for being

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drunk, and there was one conviction for supplying liquor to Indians. There were several other cases, but we failed to get convictions. I see no reason to change my views with regard to the moral standard of the average men and women in this agency. Their morality is of a high standard considering the circumstances in which they live; of course there are exceptions, but on the whole, the morality of the Indians in this agency is improving.

Crops.—The season was very unfavourable, the spring being very late and the growing season discouraging.

The harvest began in the early part of September and was general on the 15th. Threshing began November 12. The returns from threshing-machines were below the previous year. The oat crop, however, was very good, although some of it was slightly frosted. Wheat was a fair sample and graded mostly No. 3 northern, and averaged 9 bushels per acre; oats, 30 bushels.

General Remarks.—The year just closed, has been a fairly good one. The crops on the reserves, with the exception of the Waywayseecappo's, escaping serious damage from frost in August, last. Good prices were obtained for wheat, oats and potatoes. The wheat averaged 86c. per bushel; oats 30c., and potatoes from 80c. to \$1 per bag. The earnings of the Indians were expended in paying off old debts and getting supplies and clothing for the winter. The past winter's trapping was very poor, very little fur being caught. The prices for fur were lower than last year, with the exceptions of muskrat and wolves, which were higher.

A new mission-house has been erected the past year, on the Waywayseecappo's reserve (Presbyterian) and the Rev. Robert Bailey, of Rossburn, has been appointed to the mission. The clerk, Mr. F. C. Millar, has been transferred from this agency to the Moose Mountain agency.

The missionaries on the different reserves have continued their assistance in the advancement of the Indians under our united charge.

Inspector S. Swinford made his inspection of the agency, reserves and schools in March last.

I have, &c.,

G. H. WHEATLEY,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,

SELKIRK, April 1, 1908.

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 fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

This agency comprises three reserves, namely, St. Peter's, Brokenhead River and Fort Alexander.

ST. PETER'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 22 miles north of the city of Winnipeg, and adjoins the town of Selkirk, in the province of Manitoba. The reserve, including the parish of St. Peter, is 8 miles wide from east to west and 12 miles long from north to south. Within the reserve is the parish of St. Peter. The parish is 4 miles from east to west, 2 miles on each side of the Red river, by 9 miles long. Outside of

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the parish the land on the west side of the river, known locally as the 'outer two miles' is subdivided into sections, quarter-sections and legal subdivisions, according to the general survey of the country. The land in the outer two miles to the east of the Red river, excepting that part adjoining East Selkirk, is not subdivided. The parish is divided into river lots, varying in width from two to five chains, and running from the river to the line dividing the inner and outer two miles. The parish lots from one to fifteen are within the corporation of the town of Selkirk. Six of these lots are patented and nine are Indian lands. Out of the total of 246 parish lots, 52 have been patented for a number of years, and recently 20 more have been recommended for patent. The parish was an organized settlement before the 'transfer' of the western country to Canada. There has always been a mixture of races on this reserve, the white people on the patented lands and Indians on the remainder. The white settlers had deeds or what was known as paper titles from the old chief, Peguis. Many of those who afterwards went into treaty hold these deeds dated from before the transfer.

Tribe.—The people who occupy this reserve are the Chippewa, Saulteaux and Swampy Cree.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 1,168.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the members of this band this year has been fairly good. There has been no epidemic of any kind.

Occupations.—Their occupations for the year have been cutting wild hay, fishing, cutting wood and earning something as labourers in the town of Selkirk and in Winnipeg, and on railway construction. A few spend all their time on the farms. These few live in the outer two miles on the west side of the river. There has not been much demand for labourers and they have been in very straightened circumstances during the winter. Last season heavy rains during July and August prevented them from cutting large quantities of hay, and this, together with the very low price of hay during the winter, deprived them of one of their best resources for living during the winter. Wood also was at a very low price.

Buildings.—The houses and stables are nearly all built of logs with shingled roofs, a few with brick chimneys, and the rest with stovepipes in the roofs. The houses contain several rooms, and are fairly commodious.

Stock.—The band have about 160 head of horses and between 600 and 700 head of cattle among them. They are not good stockmen, but succeed in raising some stock to sell.

Farm Implements.—All those who are engaged in agriculture are fairly well supplied with implements, but the department gives them assistance each year, buying a few ploughs.

Education.—There are six day schools on the reserve, four carried on under the auspices of the Church of England, one under the Roman Catholics, and one established about a month ago by the department, attended mainly by the pupils of the Church of England. There are more than 200 children on the reserve of school age, but the average attendance during the year was less than fifty. It is almost impossible to get teachers to supply these schools. It is difficult for them to get good boarding-houses within a convenient distance of the school, and those who have provincial certificates get much larger salaries for teaching in the public schools. These people should have the very best teachers. Those who are trained in the science of education only can rouse an interest in education among the parents and children.

Characteristics and Progress.—St. Peter's Indians are fairly industrious, but have the characteristics of all Indians to some extent, that is, to work for a short time until they have sufficient to maintain themselves for a time and then take a rest. It would be difficult to say whether they are becoming richer or poorer; they are not making any marked progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly law-abiding, but addicted to drink. Proximity of the town of Selkirk to their reserve affords them too many opportuni-

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ties of obtaining liquor. A great many of them are fined, but it seems to have very little effect except to make them poorer. They make great efforts to gather money to pay the fine, selling cattle or sacrificing anything they have in order to avoid going to jail. The family suffer in consequence of the sacrifice.

Remarks.—This reserve has been surrendered during the year. The Hon. Chief Justice Howell was appointed a commissioner to investigate and report upon old claims for land in the reserve. These claims were based upon occupation from before the 'transfer' of the western country to Canada, and upon sales made to white settlers by Indians before the Indian Act with regard to selling land came into force. During the time the sittings were being held, Justice Howell discussed with the Indians, the conditions of a surrender. In September, 1907, Mr. Pedley, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs was invited to come to Selkirk and make the final arrangements and take the surrender. By its conditions, each head of a family of five was to receive a patent for eighty acres of land, and others in the same proportion. It will take about 20,000 acres to allot to the Indians, for which they are to receive patents. Three thousand acres is to be set aside for common hay ground. The balance of the reserve, about 25,000 acres, is to be sold and half the proceeds divided among the members of the band, and the other half to be funded for their benefit. There was also another reserve of land, amounting to 75,000 acres, along the shores of Lake Winnipeg, to be set aside.

The Indians of the reserve are all half-breeds, and have lived on the lands they now occupy, some of them for nearly a century. The granting of patents in the above proportions practically covers all the land they occupied before the treaty was made, and which they have always claimed as private property. They have refused to concede that they surrendered their private rights to their lands when going into treaty, but were willing to concede that they had lost the power to sell or transfer the property save to other members of the band. A surrender could not have been made upon terms that would have overlooked these private rights.

BROKENHEAD BAND.

Tribe.—The tribe occupying this reserve belong to the Swampy Cree nation.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated along the Brokenhead river where it empties into Lake Winnipeg. It is situated in township 16, ranges 6 and 7, east. It contains 21,000.90 acres and is covered by a heavy growth of poplar and tamarack. It is inaccessible by water in large boats. Small sail-boats and canoes are able to get into the mouth of the river.

Population.—The population is 153.

Health and Sanitation.—The people have been healthy. A few deaths have occurred among the old people, one of these being the chief's wife. They keep their houses fairly clean, and in the summer-time move into tents adjoining their houses.

Occupations.—Their occupations are principally fishing, hunting and gathering snake-root in the summer. Some of the young men leave the reserve during the summer, looking for employment as labourers.

Buildings.—The houses are all log, well built, with only one room.

Stock.—They have a few cattle, and there are several pairs of small ponies on the reserve.

Education.—There is one day school on the reserve, conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. It is well attended and the pupils have made good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The old people are pagans, and many of those of the younger generation who outwardly profess adherence to the church are affected by paganism. The reserve is heavily timbered and nothing can be affected in the way

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of agriculture except by heavy outlay in clearing and breaking, and this the Indians are not able to do.

Temperance and Morality.—The people of this reserve are temperate and moral, as Indians go, and give very little trouble to the authorities.

Remarks.—The department last year, on petition from the band and supported by the settlers of the surrounding district, built a road across the reserve and a bridge over the Brokenhead river. Of the amount expended the Indians earned about \$4,000, and it was of great assistance to them during the winter, as they got well supplied with provisions and clothing.

FORT ALEXANDER BAND.

Tribe.—These people belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 18 and 19, range 9, east, and borders on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. The Winnipeg river traverses the reserve in a northwesterly direction.

Population.—The population of this band is 479.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no abnormal sickness in the reserve during the year. The rate of mortality was low.

Occupations.—These Indians subsist by hunting, fishing and as labourers. For the last three or four years there has been a great deal of timber got out along the Winnipeg river, and the Indians have found it easy to get employment.

Buildings.—The houses are the usual type, log walls, shingled roofs, and contain one room.

Stock.—The people have very few cattle and horses. This is owing largely to the fact that there is not very much hay-land on the reserve or even in that part of the country. The open land on the reserve is muskeg, which it is said might be easily drained if it were possible for the water to get through the high banks along the river.

Farm Implements.—There are not a great number of implements on the reserve, in fact there is not much use for them.

Education.—There are two day schools on the reserve, one on each side of the river, both conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. There is a good boarding school conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church with an attendance of sixty pupils. The buildings are two story, frame, steam-heated, lighted with gas and having all modern conveniences. Around the school they have a fine garden in which are grown the vegetables used in the school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, temperate and moral, and seem to be ambitious to improve their condition.

I have, &c.,

J. O. LEWIS,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—FORT FRANCES AGENCY,
FORT FRANCES, ONT., April 13, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1908, together with statistical statement.

Agency.—This 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, Couch-

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iching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake, being 14 in all, with a total population of 875.

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

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. There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, but considerable dead tamarack, which is only fit for fire-wood. The land is a rich clay loam.

Population.—The population of these two bands is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of all the bands in this agency has been good. There were several cases of diphtheria in the Couchiching band last summer, the first case being fatal, owing to its being too far advanced before the doctor was notified; but prompt action was taken and the disease stamped out. There was also one case of diphtheria on the Niacatchewenin and Long Sault reserves, but prompt action being taken, the disease was not allowed to spread. Measles was prevalent amongst the Indians of the Manitou Rapids band during the winter, one case proving fatal.

Occupations.—The Indians work at taking out dry cord-wood in the winter, and for settlers and saw-mills in the summer, besides fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—Their houses are all built of logs with shingled roofs, and are very comfortable.

Temperance.—The Indians along the Rainy river are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they can easily procure on the American side, and although the Minnesota State law is very severe on persons supplying liquor to Indians, it is difficult to secure sufficient evidence to convict, as it is an indictable offence, and tried by jury. The Federal authorities at Washington sent a special agent to Northern Minnesota and this district in connection with the supply of intoxicants to United States and Canadian Indians, during last winter, which I trust will have some good results.

LONG SAULT BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, Nos. 12 and 13, are situated on the north bank of the 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 72.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out ties and posts, from dead and fallen timber, work in saw-mills, steamboats and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting.

Education.—There is a very good day school here under the auspices of the Church of England. The attendance has been good, and fair progress made.

MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserve.—These bands occupy reserve No. 11, which is situated on the north bank of the 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 is 101.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out ties and posts from dead and fallen timber, and during the past winter earned \$2,500 at this work; they also work for lumber camps, saw-mills and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting, and always make big wages.

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Buildings.—All the Indians residing along the Rainy river have fairly good log buildings.

Stock.—This band takes good care of its stock, and is the only one in this agency that shows a desire to do so. These Indians use the milk and some make butter.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, 12 miles west of Fort Frances, and opposite the mouth of the Little Forks river, and is designated as reserve No. 10. It contains an area of 1,920 acres. The land is a rich clay loam.

Population.—The population of this band is 45.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber, working in lumber camps and for settlers. They also fish and hunt.

WILD LANDS RESERVE, NO. 15M.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of 24,358 acres and is owned in common by all the above-mentioned Rainy river bands. There are large quantities of merchantable timber on this reserve, consisting of pine, tamarack, spruce and cedar. The greater portion of the reserve is a rich clay loam. It adjoins the Hungry Hall reserves, near the mouth of the Rainy river.

COUCHICHING BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on Rainy lake and Stangecoming 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.

Population.—This band has a population of 176.

Occupations.—The resources of this band are many, consisting of working in lumber camps, river-driving, saw-mills, for settlers, cutting and hauling cord-wood, fishing and hunting. A number of the women get considerable work in washing and scrubbing at Fort Frances. One of the band owns a small steamboat, for which he paid \$1,000.

Buildings.—Their houses are well built, and very comfortably furnished, and nearly all are kept clean and neat.

Education.—The Fort Frances boarding school, which is under the control of the Roman Catholic Church, is situated on the northeast end of the agency reserve and adjoining the reserve of this band.

The building is an excellent one, and could conveniently accommodate 50 pupils; it 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, a distance from the school. All the doors open outwards and there is a splendid system of fire-escapes. There are three large tanks in the attic, which hold 2,100 gallons of water; this water is pumped from the lake 2,010 feet from the bank, by a gasoline engine, with a capacity of 30 gallons per minute. There are at present 49 pupils in this school, 21 boys and 28 girls. The staff consists of the principal, the Rev. H. M. Brassard, one brother, and four reverend sisters.

Temperance.—On the whole, this band is a fairly temperate and moral people.

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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, except at the north end, where there is some good tamarack.

Population.—The population of this band is 51.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by working in lumber camps and saw-mills, and by fishing and hunting.

Education.—There are 10 children of this band attending the Fort Frances boarding school.

Temperance.—The Indians of this and the following bands are all addicted to the use of intoxicants.

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 considerable good timber on 17B, principally pine.

Population.—The population of this band is 64.

Occupations.—The young men get employment in lumber camps and saw-mills, but they principally live by hunting and fishing.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever attended school.

NICKICKOUSEMENECANING BAND.

Reserves.—This band owns 26A on Red Gut bay, 26B on Porter's inlet and 26 C on Sand Island river, on Rainy lake. The combined area is 10,227 acres; a large portion of the land is rocky and broken.

Population.—The population of this band is 41.

Education.—There are two children of this band attending the Fort Frances boarding school.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by hunting and fishing.

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 133.

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 not been good, owing to the nomadic habits of these people, but good progress has been made with those that do attend.

LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve, No. 25D, belonging to this band is situated on Lac la Croix, near the boundary, about 100 miles east of Fort Frances, 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 121.

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Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing and hunting.
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 24.

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., April 1, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

KENORA AGENCY.

The agency headquarters are situated in the post office building, in the town of Kenora, Ont. 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; being 12 in all.

THE DALLES BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Winnipeg river, about 10 miles north of the town of Kenora; area, 800 acres; and is well timbered with poplar, jack and Norway pine, and spruce, with a few small hay meadows.

Population.—The population of the band is 62.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Ojibbewas.

Health and Sanitation.—This band has had fairly good health during the year, grippe and influenza as well as prairie itch being the only sickness in the band. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, all refuse and garbage has been collected and burnt, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working for the lumber camps and on the railway construction, hunting, fishing and berry-picking during the summer months, are the chief occupations.

Buildings.—All buildings, except one, which was built this year, are of logs, small but comfortable.

Stock.—This band has no stock of any kind.

Implements.—The band has all farm and other implements required, as no farming is done by these Indians.

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Education.—Some of the children are sent to the Kenora and Cecilia Jeffrey boarding schools. Consequently there is no day school on this reserve, and the Indians take very little interest in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, but on the whole they are indolent, and progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few of the band that may be considered temperate, but the majority of them are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are fair, no case of immorality of any kind having been reported to me during the year.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserve.—This band holds two reserves, viz.: 38A and B, on Clearwater bay and Matheson's bay, Lake of the Woods, area 13,280 acres; and are wooded with tamarack, jack-pine spruce and poplar.

Population.—This band numbers 77 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of this band has been fair; there are a few cases of old standing sickness amongst them, the effects of scrofula, for which but little can be done. Sanitary measures have been well observed, and all the Indians vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working for the lumber camps and cutting wood for contractors, hunting, fishing, and in the summer picking berries and wild rice, are the chief occupations.

Buildings.—These are built of logs and are small but comfortable and are generally kept clean and tidy.

Stock.—This band has no stock, except a couple of ponies.

Farm Implements.—This band is well supplied with all requisite implements, both for farm and garden work.

Education.—A number of the children attend the Cecilia Jeffrey and Kenora boarding schools; hence there is no day school on the reserve, the parents taking no interest in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not progressive, but rather indolent, with the exception of George Inneese, who is a very progressive man; he has a good and comfortable house, which is kept clean and in good order, and he is always working and making a good living for himself and family. These Indians are law-abiding, civil and courteous.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are very much addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants, yet there are a few of them that may be counted temperate, and their morality will compare favourably with that of any of the bands on the Lake of the Woods.

SHOAL LAKE BANDS, NOS. 39 AND 40.

Reserves.—These reserves are situated on the west and northwest shore of Shoal lake, and are partly in the province of Manitoba; area, 16,205 acres, timbered with cedar, poplar and spruce, with a small area of hay and agricultural land.

Population.—The combined population is 144.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have been visited with an outbreak of measles, influenza and grippe, and three deaths occurred from cerebro-spinal meningitis at the Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school in December last; since which time the health of the band has improved, and at present there is no sickness on the reserve of any account. The chief of band No. 39 died on December 2, 1907, from consumption. All premises are kept clean and all persons suffering from any contagious disease are isolated. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

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Occupations.—These Indians work for the lumber camps, taking out cord-wood fish and hunt, and in the summer work on the fish boats and steamers on the lake as well as pick berries and wild rice.

Buildings.—These are of logs, well built and of good size, well ventilated and kept clean and neat. This is largely due to the example given by the Cecilia Jeffrey school, by the principal and staff, who take great interest in the Indian welfare and surroundings.

Stock.—These Indians have only a few animals, which are well cared for and properly fed and watered. But cattle-raising is not a success with any of these Indians.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all necessary implements.

Education.—The majority of the children of school age are attending the Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school, and are making good progress. Others are at the Kenora boarding school and doing well.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and make a good living, while others are very indolent and will only work when they are obliged to do so in order to get food. They are law-abiding and some of them are much better off than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians of these bands are addicted to the use of intoxicants to excess, while a number of them can be counted temperate. They are fairly moral.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BANDS, NOS. 33, 34 AND 37.

Reserves.—These bands hold the following reserves, viz.: 33A, 34B on Whitefish bay; 33B, 34C, 37B and 37C at the Northwest Angle, part of which is in the province of 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. There is a quantity of good timber on all these reserves.

Population.—The combined population is 124.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the bands has been good, no complaints of any kind having reached me; all refuse has been collected and burnt, and sanitary precautions are generally well observed. All the Indians have been vaccinated, and premises are kept neat and clean.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, working in the lumber camps, berry and wild rice picking in the summer are the chief occupations of these bands.

Buildings.—These are composed of logs, small but comfortable.

Stock.—The bands have only a few cattle, which are well cared for, but the increase is slow, as the Indians take very little interest in this industry.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all the implements they require, as very little farming is done by these bands.

Education.—The Indians take no interest in the education of their children, consequently there are no schools on these reserves, as the children could not be got to attend owing to the parents' objections.

Characteristics and Progress.—But little progress has been made by these Indians, some of them are industrious, while the majority are indolent; but they are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians will make use of intoxicants if they can get them in any way. They are civil, and their morals are fairly good.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Buffalo Bay point, Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba; area, 5,763 acres. On this reserve there is a small quantity of timber, with an amount of agricultural land, and hay swamps.

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Population.—The population of this band is 30.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good, sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working for the lumber camps and on steamboats, fishing, hunting, berry and wild rice picking, are their principal occupations.

Buildings.—These are composed of logs, well built, small but comfortable, and are kept clean and neat.

Stock.—This band has no stock except one yoke of oxen.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve; the Indians, being all pagans, object to any form of education, but some of their children have been sent to the boarding schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the band are industrious, and are doing well, while some of them are indolent, and put in their time roving from one place to another, they are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, and their morals can be considered good.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—This band has eight reserves, viz.: 31A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, on Big island and Nangashing bay, Lake of the Woods; combined area, 8,737 acres, fairly well timbered with merchantable timber, and a considerable amount of agricultural land, and hay swamps.

Population.—The population of this band is 151.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fair to good, influenza and gripe being the chief cause of any sickness amongst them. Sanitary measures have been well carried out, and all the Indians vaccinated.

Occupations.—A number of the band work in the lumber camps during the winter, and with the fishermen and on steamers during the summer. They also pick berries and wild rice.

Buildings.—All buildings are of log, of fair size, and are comfortable and clean, and fairly well ventilated.

Stock.—These Indians have no cattle except one yoke of oxen. They have a number of horses, which are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—They have all requisite implements, both for farm and garden, as but little farming is done.

Education.—All these Indians are pagans, and refuse to have a missionary or teacher on the reserve. A few of the children have been sent to the boarding schools, and are making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making slow progress, but are somewhat better off than they were a few years ago, and on the whole they are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A portion of the band are given to the use of intoxicants whenever they can obtain them, the other portion can be considered temperate; and their morals are fairly good.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds in all nine reserves, viz.: 35A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and J, on Nangashing and Obabikong bays, Big and Little Grassy rivers, Lake of the Woods; combined area 21,241 acres, well timbered with good merchantable timber, and a considerable amount of good agricultural land, interspersed with hay swamps and meadows.

Population.—The band consists of 147 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has on the whole been fairly good; there are a few cases of scrofula and other kindred diseases amongst them, for

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which but little can be done. They were also visited with an attack of grippe and influenza, from which they have now recovered. Their premises are kept clean, and all sanitary precautions have been observed; all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These consist in fishing, hunting, berry and wild rice picking, with the keeping of a few gardens and patches of potatoes, and a number of the men work in the lumber and tie camps, and on the steamers in the summer.

Buildings.—These are all of logs, small, but neat, comfortable, clean and well ventilated.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—The members of this band being all pagans, they take very little interest in the education of their children; consequently there is no school on the reserve; but a few of the children attend the boarding schools, in which they are doing well.

Characteristics and Progress.—A majority of this band are industrious, while some of them are very indolent and keep wandering from one place to another, which in a measure prevents the progress of the band. Most of these Indians are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are fairly temperate, but some of them will indulge in the use of intoxicants whenever they can get them. Their morals are fairly good.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, viz.: 32A, B and C, on Yellow Girl and Assabaskung bays; area 10,599 acres, on which there are some good hay swamps and timber.

Population.—This band numbers 51 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—Prairie itch, grippe and influenza have been prevalent amongst them; but they have fully recovered, and are in good health now. Sanitary precautions have been well carried out, all refuse being raked up and burnt; all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting, fishing, berry-picking, working for the tie camps, and in summer on the boats, while some of them have very nice gardens and potato patches.

Buildings.—These are of logs, well built, and most of them with shingled roofs, with bed-rooms upstairs of good size, comfortable and kept clean and neat.

Stock.—They have no cattle, but a few horses.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all implements they require, both for farm and garden use.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, but a few of the children attend the Kenora and Cecilia Jeffrey boarding schools. The Indians, being nearly all pagans, take but little interest in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious and are becoming better off each year; their houses and the reserve in general have a prepossessing appearance on approaching from the lake, and the Indians are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that this band is very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they appear to be able to get every time they come into town. A strict watch has been kept on them at such times, but without any success. The majority of the band are moral, while it is said that a portion of them are not what they should be.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds three reserves, viz.: Islington, Swan Lake and One Man's Lake; the combined area, 24,899 acres, well timbered with good merchantable

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timber, and considerable good agricultural land, interspersed with some good hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 213.

Health and Sanitation.—Prairie itch, measles and a form of grippe have been prevalent in the band, from which they have nearly all recovered and are now doing well. Sanitary measures have been well attended to, all refuse having been collected and burnt; all the Indians are vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians make a good living by working for railway and lumber camps, acting as guides and as canoeemen, hunting, fishing, and during the summer make a lot of money by picking berries and wild rice, for which they always get a good market; and some of them have very fine gardens and potato patches with good results.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, of good size, with shingled roofs and well fitted inside, and with fairly good furniture, clean and comfortable.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is doing fairly well, and the increase is fair; all are well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—The band is well supplied with all the farm and garden implements required.

Education.—The school on this reserve was closed last June owing to non-attendance of pupils, as the Indians would not send their children regularly. A number of them attend the Cecilia Jeffrey and Kenora boarding schools, and are making good progress.

Boarding Schools.—The Kenora and Cecilia Jeffrey schools are doing good work, both here and at Shoal Lake. They are well conducted, and proper discipline maintained; the pupils are happy and contented, and the progress is good.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are rather industrious, and are becoming better off every year; yet I find there is room for improvement. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they always manage to get when they come to Kenora, although a strict watch is kept on them while here. Their morals are fairly good, with room for improvement.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

The agency headquarters are at the town of Kenora, Ont. The agency comprises the following bands, viz.: Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Ignace, Frenchman's Head, Lac Seul, Wabuskang and Grassy Narrows.

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Eagle lake; area 8,882 acres. There is very little timber on this reserve, but there is quite an amount of good farm land and considerable hay meadows.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Ojibbewas.

Population.—This band has a population of 65.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good; they have had the usual epidemic of grippe and influenza, but nothing serious. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, all rubbish has been raked up and burnt, so far as could be done at present, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in cutting cord-wood, working in the tie and lumber camps in the winter, and on the railway and for the mills in the summer, also hunting and fishing and berry and wild rice picking, from which they derive a large benefit in the way of food and clothing.

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Buildings.—These are all of log, small in size, but kept fairly clean and comfortable and well ventilated.

Stock.—This band has no stock, only a few horses.

Farm Implements.—The band is well supplied with all the implements required.

Education.—The school on this reserve is under the auspices of the Church of England, Mr. James Fox, teacher. Owing to the small attendance, I have been ordered to close this school on March 31, 1908, as the Indians take no interest in the education of their children. However, some of the children have been sent to the Kenora and Cecilia Jeffrey boarding schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious and becoming more independent every year, and in most cases they are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of this band are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, otherwise they are fairly moral.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Little Wabigoon lake; area, 12,872 acres, on which there is considerable merchantable timber, hay and agricultural lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 97.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has on the whole been fairly good; scrofula and grippe have been the chief ailments in the band during the year. All rubbish has been gathered up and burnt or carted away, and the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—A number of the band work in the tie and lumber camps and others take out wood, while a few of them make a living by hunting and fishing, as well as wild rice and berry picking in the summer-time.

Buildings.—These are of a rather inferior class, small, but kept clean and neat.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, as the Indians could not be got to take any interest in the education of their children; but several have sent their children to the Elkhorn industrial school, and others to the boarding school at Kenora.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are rather of an industrious nature, but progress is very slow; they are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of this band are temperate, but will not refuse to take intoxicants if they are presented to them. Their morals are fairly good.

LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves, viz.: No. 22A 1, on Lac des Mille Lacs, and No. 22A 2, on Seine river; the combined area is 12,227 acres, well timbered with good merchantable timber and having some good farm-land.

Population.—The population of this band is 63.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. There have been 5 deaths in the band during the year, 3 from consumption of old standing, and 2 from scrofula, also old standing cases. They have also had grippe and prairie itch to contend with, but are all well now. Their houses are generally kept clean and neat, all filth and garbage being collected and burnt, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians fish and hunt, and pick berries and wild rice in summer, and work in the camps in winter.

Buildings.—These are of logs, small, but comfortable and clean.

Stock.—They have only one ox, and no other cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are supplied with all the implements they require, as but very little farming is done by these Indians.

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Education.—The Indians of this band are all pagans and take no interest in education in any form.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are fairly industrious, but progress is slow; they, however, are improving in manners and becoming more law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, no complaints having been made in regard to their temperance or morals.

LAC SEUL BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southeast shore of Lac Seul or Lonely lake. A fragment of this band, known as the Frenchman's Head band, is located about 15 miles south on the same reserve. There is another portion of this band located on Sawbill lake about 4 miles north of Ignace Station. The Lac Seul reserve has an area of 49,000 acres, on which is a quantity of fine timber. A fire passed over a portion of this reserve last June and did considerable damage both to timber and Indian dwellings; but, as the burnt timber has been sold, I find the Indians are doing very well in taking out ties for the contractors.

Population.—This band has a population of 582.

Health and Sanitation.—The band has been troubled with a form of prairie itch, measles, grippe and influenza, all of which were attended to by the medical officer with good results. Sanitary precautions have been well carried out, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, wild rice gathering, taking out ties for the contractors, and the care of a few gardens and potato patches, are the chief occupations of the band; besides they work for the Hudson's Bay Company in freighting and as canoemen and guides.

Buildings.—These are of logs, well built, and of fair size, and well furnished with suitable furniture, kept clean and neat, and well ventilated.

Stock.—The stock they have is not of a very good class, and the increase is not at all satisfactory, owing to the fact that the cattle have to roam about and hunt for themselves during the summer, and are very much troubled with the flies; but in winter they are well taken care of both as to food and water.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have all the implements they can possibly make use of, both for farm and garden use.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, as the parents of the children take but little interest in the education of their children. The establishment of a boarding school on the reserve, is expected in the near future or as soon as the railway reaches the Indians; they have a large number of children of school age.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, are doing well and becoming better off each year. The chief, Henry Ackewance, and Councillor James Bunting are showing them a good example, and doing all they can to advance the interest of their band.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate, while there are a few that will make use of intoxicants if they can at all get them. In other ways they are moral, no complaints having been made.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Wabuskang lake, area 8,042 acres, fairly covered with good merchantable timber, interspersed with some fine hay meadows.

Population.—This band has a population of 53.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, no complaints having reached me further than that they have been troubled with grippe. All the band have been vaccinated, and sanitary measures carried out.

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Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, and working for the railway contractors and tie camps, are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—These are of logs, of small size, but comfortable, and generally kept neat and clean.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—They have all the implements required.

Education.—The Indians of this band, being pagans, take no interest in education. Consequently there is no school on this reserve, as it would not be possible to get an average attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress of this band is very slow, owing to the fact that these Indians are constantly moving about from one place to another, and are seldom found on their own reserve, except at treaty payments. They are industrious and work for the tie camps and on the railroad, and make a good living. They are civil and law-abiding, and are becoming better off each year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, but some of them will make use of intoxicants when they are placed in their way. In other ways they are moral.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the English river; area, 10,244 acres. There is considerable merchantable timber on this reserve as well as some good hay-lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 133.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has not been very good, several deaths having occurred from a form of low fever, grippe and influenza; they have also been troubled with prairie itch and other kindred diseases, but at present they have fully recovered. All refuse has been gathered up and burnt, and sanitary precautions well observed; all the Indians have been, so far as practicable, vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians hunt and fish and pick berries and wild rice, and work for the lumber and tie camps, in which way they make a good living.

Buildings.—These are of logs, small in size, but are kept in proper order, neat and clean, and well ventilated.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock.

Farm Implements.—The band is well supplied with all requisite implements, both for farm and garden purposes.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, owing to lack of interest by the parents in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are of rather an industrious nature, and are becoming better off each year; but there is room for further improvement; they are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Quite a number of the band are temperate, but there is another lot of them who are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants. Generally speaking, they are fairly moral, no complaints having been made during the year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Throughout this agency, with the exception of the Eagle Lake and Wabigoon bands, all the Indians may be considered fairly prosperous and thrifty, they are becoming more provident each year and on the whole they are more temperate and law-abiding than in the past, and everything is moving along in a satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.,

R. S. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY,
NORWAY HOUSE, KEEWATIN, April 1, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

In this agency there are twelve reserves. Most of them are situated on the shores of Lake Winnipeg.

The physical features of all the reserves in this agency are practically the same. Rock and muskeg, covered with moss, scrub, and timber would be a correct description of the whole district. In some places are deposits of soil, sufficient for gardens, and in such places along the shores of the lake or on the banks of the rivers the Indian makes his home.

As there are practically no farming or ranching lands, agriculture is out of the question. Hunters, trappers and fishermen their fathers were, the present generation is the same, and the future inhabitants can follow no other pursuits. All must rely on fishing in the summer and on hunting and trapping in the winter.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg near the south end of the lake, at the mouth of Little Black river. The area of the reserve is 2,000 acres.

Population.—There are 67 persons in this band, an increase of 4 over last year.

Health and Sanitation.—There were rumours of a serious nature, which on investigation, fortunately, were found to be untrue, of small-pox in connection with this and Hollowwater reserve. No other serious cases of sickness were reported.

Occupations.—In summer these Indians are engaged in fishing, berry-picking, as deck-hands on boats and some at mill work. In winter they are engaged in hunting, trapping, and fishing through the ice.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log, with shingle roof, neat in appearance, and should be comfortable and healthy if properly ventilated.

Stock.—Very few cattle are kept, as the country is not adapted for stock-raising.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used at this place.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. The children are irregular in attendance, and the parents do not fully appreciate the advantage of a good education; the result, therefore, is not as good as might be accomplished if there were some system of compulsory education in vogue.

Characteristics and Progress.—In former times game and fish were plentiful, requiring very little effort to obtain a good livelihood. This led to indolence and improvidence. Now that game, fish and fur are scarcer, the Indians are compelled to be more industrious. Thrift, however, is not a dominant factor with them; they will not make provision for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance have been reported to me from this place; the Indians seem to be a law-abiding class of people. The moral standard might be higher, and is surely, if slowly, being made so. The indolent

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habits of the Indian lead naturally to immorality, and it is to the credit of this band that I have no reports of immorality from this reserve.

HOLLOWWATER RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 40 miles north of Black river, at the mouth of the Hole river, also on the east side of Lake Winnipeg. The area is 3,316 acres.

Population.—There are 95 persons on this reserve as against 97 last year, a decrease of 2.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemics were reported from this place, but tuberculosis still continues its ravages among the Indians.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the general means of support. Some of the Indians are employed part of the time at lumbering.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structure, with shingle or pole roof.

Stock.—Very few cattle are kept on this reserve; the country is not suited for stock-raising.

Implements.—Only garden tools are used here.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. The result is not as good as might be hoped for, owing to the irregularity of attendance of the pupils.

Characteristics and Progress.—Industrious and law-abiding though these Indians are, still their improvident nature is a great detriment to them.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are temperate, and their moral standard, while not as high as it might be, is slowly being raised.

BLOODVEIN RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve is also on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of Bloodvein river, about 40 miles north of Hollowwater. The area is 3,369 acres. The physical features are the same as those of the two other reserves.

Population.—The population of this band is 52, a decrease of 2.

Health and Sanitation.—No serious cases of sickness have been reported from this place.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and trapping are the regular employments.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structure, with pole or shingle roof.

Stock.—The country is not suitable for stock-raising. The band has no stock.

Education.—The school has been closed at this place. The children were away from the reserve with their parents nearly all the time.

Characteristics and Progress.—Fishing and hunting give these Indians a good living, but thrift is not a dominant trait among them.

Temperance and Morality.—I have had no complaints of either intemperance or immorality from this reserve.

FISHER RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Swampy Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of Fisher river, at the foot of Fisher bay. It contains 9,000 acres. This is the only reserve in this agency where agricultural pursuits could be followed. These advantages are made use of by the Indians. Where the land is not cleared or used for hay-land, it is densely covered with timber. This will be a great help to them when means of transportation is available.

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Population.—This band numbers 420, an increase of 9.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is better than the average, due probably to the better class of houses they have built.

Occupations.—Hunting, and trapping to a less degree, fishing, stock-raising and lumbering to a greater degree, are the occupations followed.

Buildings.—Better class buildings are the rule here. Log houses with shingled roofs, and two or three rooms are general.

Stock.—There is considerable stock on this reserve. The Indians know and appreciate the advantage of improving it.

Farm Implements.—Very little grain is raised here, and the band is fairly well supplied with implements for hay-making.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. The attendance is more regular than usual and, therefore, the results are better.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is more progressive than the average, more saving, and, as a result, is in better circumstances.

Temperance and Morality.—This band has a very high ideal moral standard. I have had no complaints of intemperance or immorality from this reserve.

JACKHEAD BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, about 40 miles north of Fisher river. The area is 2,860 acres. The physical features are the same as on the east side of the lake.

Population.—The population of this band is 64, a decrease of 3.

Health and Sanitation.—No cases of contagious disease or serious sickness were reported from this reserve.

Occupations.—These Indians live by hunting, trapping and fishing.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structure.

Stock.—A few cattle only are kept at this place.

Farm Implements.—Garden and haying implements only are in use here. Of these they have a fair supply.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve. The attendance is irregular and the results not as satisfactory as might be.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a law-abiding band. They are compelled by circumstances to be industrious, but do not provide for future contingencies.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints of immorality or intemperance have reached me from this reserve.

BERENS RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Lake Winnipeg at the mouth of the Berens river, near the northern boundary of the province of Manitoba. The area is 7,400 acres. The country is chiefly rock and muskeg.

Population.—The population of this band is 286, a decrease of 9.

Health and Sanitation.—The decrease in this band is accounted for by the removal from this reserve of three families. The general health has been fairly good. This is no doubt partially due to the good work done by Mrs. Oke, wife of the resident missionary. She is a trained nurse, and has done much good work among the Indians.

Occupations.—Fishing and freighting for the Hudson's Bay Company in summer, and hunting and trapping in winter, are the chief occupations of the Indians of this band.

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Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log buildings, a little better than the average.

Stock.—Very little stock is kept on this reserve.

Education.—There is one day school. It is fairly well attended. The teacher is efficient and has the confidence of the parents and the pupils.

Characteristics and Progress.—Very little progress is made by this band. They are industrious and law-abiding, but are not frugal or thoughtful for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are not addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their moral standard might be raised still higher. This is surely, if slowly, being accomplished.

LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve is about 120 miles up the Berens river. The area is 4,920 acres, mostly rock and muskeg.

Population.—This band numbers 149, an increase of 6.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is extra good, only one death reported last year.

Occupations.—These men are hunters, fishermen and trappers.

Buildings.—These Indians live in tents the year round.

Stock.—They have no stock.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used here.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve kept open in summer. The interest is very small, the progress very little.

Characteristics and Progress.—In the summer these men fish enough for their daily consumption; the rest of the time they lie around and have a good time. In the winter they hunt and trap for their necessities. Very little can be said about progress among them.

Temperance and Morality.—With no means of obtaining liquor, they are temperate. They are pagans, and their moral standard is not high.

PEKANGEKUM BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 140 miles farther up the Berens river than Little Grand Rapids; area, 2,080 acres; physical features also the same.

Population.—This band numbers 127 as against 129 last year, a decrease of 2.

Education.—There is no school at this place.

General Remarks.—This band is a part of the Little Grand Rapids band, and the description of Little Grand Rapids band applies to this band in all other matters.

. POPLAR RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 65 miles north of Berens river, on the east side of the lake, at the mouth of the Poplar river, in the district of Keewatin. The area is 3,800 acres. It is rocky and covered with tamarack, and between the rocks are muskeg swamps.

Population.—This band numbers 143, a decrease of 6.

Health and Sanitation.—No cases of serious sickness and no epidemics have been reported to me by the dispenser at this place.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and trapping are the only employments these Indians have.

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Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structure, neat and clean in appearance, but too small for the number of persons who live in them.

Stock.—There is no stock on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve. But little interest is shown by the parents; the progress, therefore, is slow.

Characteristics and Progress.—The same characteristics seem to prevail here as on the other reserves; the Indians are industrious at times, then a lazy spell follows. They take no thought for the morrow and make no provision for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints have reached me of either intemperance or immorality from this reserve.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Swampy Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Lake Winnipeg at the mouth of the Saskatchewan river; the area is 4,646 acres. The natural features are the same as on the other reserves.

In bygone days this was a very important place. The Hudson's Bay Company used to send most of its supplies for western posts through this place; but since the railroads have been built, this has been changed and now Grand Rapids has become a place of less importance.

Population.—This band numbers 124, as against 127 last year, a decrease of 3.

Health and Sanitation.—I have received no reports of epidemics or serious illness from this reserve.

Occupations.—Formerly freighting was one of the chief employments of these Indians. Now they have to rely on hunting, fishing and trapping.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve. The parents seem quite interested in the progress and running of the school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are industrious and peaceful. No marked progress is noted and no deterioration.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structure, neat and clean in appearance

Stock.—There are a few cattle kept on this reserve; no other kind is of any use to them.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Temperance and Morality.—I have received no complaints of either intemperance or immorality from this reserve.

NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Swampy Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Little Playgreen lake, about 25 miles down the Nelson river. The area is 10,340 acres. The physical features are the same as on the other reserves.

Population.—The population is the same as last year, 520.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been about as usual; no epidemics; very little serious sickness. As on all the other reserves in this agency, tuberculosis is the great scourge of the Indian. All known sanitary precautions have been explained to them. Cleanliness of premises has been enforced, cleanliness of person repeatedly urged, also to avoid crowding in houses. A doctor has been stationed on this reserve this winter, also a trained nurse. These conditions have improved the situation immensely, at the same time they have shown clearly the strong hold tuberculosis has on the Indian race, and the absolute necessity of having medical attendance at their command.

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Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, trapping and freighting are the chief employments.

Buildings.—Neat, well-built houses of logs, with shingle roofs, are the rule.

Stock.—Only a few cattle are kept here.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used here.

Education.—At Norway House there are: a boarding school, a day school, Methodist; a day school, Church of England; and school kept by the Roman Catholic missionaries. Irregular attendance leads to slow progress in the day schools. Regular attendance, good food and warm clothes make the boarding school more successful. Education is certainly a live question on this reserve. The results are, therefore, better than at some other places.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band appears to be in fairly comfortable circumstances. As a rule, these Indians are active, industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is strictly temperate, and compares favourably with other bands morally.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Swampy Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is about 90 miles down the Nelson river. The area is 7,760 acres, and the reserve is similar in physical features to the other reserves.

Population.—This band numbers 370 as against 359 last year, an increase of 11.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been generally good. They are gradually learning the precautions necessary to retain good health and are governing themselves accordingly.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, trapping and freighting are the chief occupations.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structure.

Stock.—A few cattle only are kept here.

Farm Implements.—Garden and a few hay-making tools are the only implements used here.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve. One is under the care of the Methodist Church and the other under the care of the Roman Catholic Church. There is very considerable interest taken in school matters by the Indians, but irregular attendance of pupils prevents the best results being obtained.

Characteristics and Progress.—Very little change can be noticed in this band. The progress, if any, is very slow.

Temperance and Morality.—No reports of intemperance or immorality have reached me from this band.

I have, &c.,

C. C. CALVERLEY,

Indian Agent.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, April 22, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah agencies for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

TREATY NO. 1.

Reserve.—This agency comprises five reserves.

Roseau river reserve, situated at the confluence of Red and Roseau 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. The grain crop last year was very disappointing to the Indians, as all of it was frozen badly, so badly that it cannot be used for seed, and the yield was small. The reserve is level prairie with sufficient wood for fuel and timber, along the streams, large enough for small buildings.

Roseau River Rapids reserve is situated on the Roseau river, about 18 miles from its mouth. Its area is about 2,800 acres. It is in the Green Ridge settlement. It has the advantage of having a higher elevation than the reserve at the mouth of the river, and of being in the midst of a splendidly settled district. The Indians gain much from the example around them and are trying to become good farmers.

Long Plain reserve is situated about 15 miles southeast of Portage la Prairie, on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township 10, range 8, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 10,816 acres. The reserve contains some good farming land, though some of it is light. The grain crop was fair, and the prices for wheat being higher than in 1905, the Indians received about as much money. The reserve is well wooded, though the forest is being depleted.

Swan Lake reserve is situated on the north side of Swan lake, in township 5, range 11, west of the principal meridian, and contains 13,037 acres. It is in a good grain-producing district and both hay and water are available in plenty. Last year the crop of grain was completely frozen, and the yield exceedingly low, but quite a number of the Indians have considerable land fall ploughed for wheat this year.

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 contains 640 acres. The land is first-class for arable purposes, but there is no wood and very little hay. The crop last year was very small and very weedy.

Tribe.—The Indians in this agency are all of the Ojibbewa tribe, with more or less strain of white man's blood.

Population.—The population of the different bands is as follows: Roseau, including the Rapids, 181; Long Plain, 121; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, 109; making a grand total of 411.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians this year has been fairly good, no epidemics have prevailed, and the majority of deaths can be charged to consumption in its different phases. On all the reserves at this date, the Indians have not yet

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moved into their tents, but as soon as spring opens up they will do so, and this, under their condition of living, is, I think, the best thing they can do, as when they are living in tents they are continually moving short distances, thus preventing any accumulation of filth around them.

Occupations.—On the Roseau reserve, grain-growing and stock-raising are both carried on. The farming operations are not being carried on as systematically and successfully as could be desired, as the steady work necessary to successful agriculture appears to be contrary to Indian nature. The necessary forethought to prepare land one year for seeding during next, is altogether contrary to their nature. I am inclined to think many of them work for the settlers much better than they do for themselves when on the reserve. A good deal of money is raised in this way and by the sale of hay and wood in the winter. At Roseau Rapids the same conditions exist. It is to be regretted that stock-raising is not carried on more extensively. The pasture-land is excellent and there is plenty of hay. The wandering portion of the different bands earn considerable at digging senega-root and picking berries, and a little is earned at hunting and fishing, cutting cord-wood, logs and rails.

At Swan Lake reserve both grain-growing and stock-raising are carried on. The condition of the stock and the progress of the industry is very similar to that at the Roseau reserves, and the same reasons attributed.

On the Indian Gardens reserve there is no stock, as there is not sufficient hay available, unless it were cultivated, which would be a difficult matter. Grain-growing only is carried on and with indifferent success.

On the Long Plain reserve, with a few exceptions, the Indians manifest little interest in agriculture, and it is almost impossible to induce the members of this band to attend to their crops properly.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—All the houses are of logs; there are a few good ones, but the tent predominates; some few have shingle roofs and nearly all have lumber floors.

The cattle are not cared for properly. A considerable number died in the winter of 1906, on account of the severe winter, and not having proper attention. At Swan Lake reserve they do not appear to take any interest in their cattle, and prefer farming. There are some very good herds, but the numbers are comparatively small. It is seldom that those with the largest herds fail to make provision for them. A large number of cattle are lost every year through lack of attention. The Indians are well supplied with implements and tools.

Education.—There are two schools in this agency, one at Swan Lake, at which it has been difficult to get a regular attendance, and one at Roseau Rapids, where the attendance is larger, but the progress very slow.

Characteristics and Progress.—Progress on the reserves is apparently very slow, but there are many reasons for this. An Indian will work for a white settler from seven in the morning till six in the evening without thought of shirking his work, but a few hours a day is the best effort he can put forth for himself on the reserve. All they appear to consider is the present day; they never think of to-morrow.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance and immorality run hand in hand. Punishment and fines appear to have little effect, and it is impossible to obtain information from the Indians as to their source of supply.

General Remarks.—The Indians up to the present time have fared well, as the winter has been so mild, and those that wanted to work could do so. The hunting, from reports received up to date, has not been very successful. The Indians at Long Plain received a fair price for dry poles right at their door, which helped them considerably.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

These Indians own and live on a tract of land, about 26 acres, purchased by themselves within the town limits. They have also lot No. 14 of the parish of Port-

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age la Prairie, given them by the Dominion government; but up to date have refused to make any use of it. The adults are a big strapping type of Indian, but many of the children show signs of tubercular trouble. These Indians earn a good living working for the farmers of the neighbourhood. When they all return home in the fall, they usually squander a lot of money in intoxicating liquors and paying fines in the police court, but they very seldom give any information as to where they got the liquor.

There is a Sioux boarding school in the town with accommodation for 40 pupils, and the government allows a per capita grant for 20. There are usually from 20 to 25 pupils in the school, and more could be obtained did the per capita grant allow.

Mr. W. A. Hendry is principal of the school, and his sister, Miss Hendry, is assistant matron.

The principal, his wife, and Miss Hendry, are all interested in the spiritual welfare of the band, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and hold a weekly service in the village church, as well as many other meetings. Mr. Hendry is a most efficient officer, and I cannot commend too highly the work that he is accomplishing with the co-operation of his wife and sister.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are ten reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1, Shoal River in No. 4, and the rest in No. 2.

RESERVES.

Sandy Bay reserve is situated in township 18, range 9, west of the principal meridian, on the southwest shore of Lake Manitoba. It has an area of 12,160 acres, the greater part of which is covered with scrub and bush. It is not suitable for grain farming, although there is sufficient good land for gardens, and there is a good supply of hay.

Lake Manitoba reserve is situated on the northeast shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 22, ranges 8 and 9, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 9,472 acres. It is much broken by the arms of the lake, is covered by a heavy growth of bush and timber, and quite unsuited for farming. There is enough good land for gardens and a good supply of hay.

Ebb and Flow Lake reserve is situated on the west shore of Ebb and Flow lake, in townships 23 and 24, ranges 11 and 12, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 10,816 acres. It is unsuitable for farming, but has a good supply of hay and plenty of timber.

Fairford reserve is situated on the Fairford river, in townships 30 and 31, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 11,712 acres. It is well supplied with good timber and hay and has plenty of good land for gardens.

Little Saskatchewan reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake St. Martin, in township 31, range 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 3,200 acres. It has a good supply of hay and wood, but is not adapted for farming.

Lake St. Martin reserve is situated on the north end of Lake St. Martin, in township 32 and ranges 7 and 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 4,032 acres; it is well wooded and has only a fair supply of hay, but is not adapted for farming.

Crane River reserve is situated on the east side of Crane river, in township 29, range 13, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 7,936 acres. A strip across the river with a good hay meadow has also been reserved for this band, as the reserve proper contains very little hay-land. There is a quantity of good spruce timber and sufficient good land for gardens.

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Waterhen River reserve is situated on the south end of Waterhen lake, in township 34, range 13, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 4,608 acres. It has a good supply of timber and hay, but is unsuitable for farming.

Pine Creek reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis, in township 35, ranges 19 and 20, west of the 1st meridian. Its area is about 12,000 acres. It is not adapted for farming, but is well supplied with hay and timber.

Shoal Lake reserve is composed of one small reserve on Swan lake and four small reserves near the mouth of the river. Altogether they have an aggregate area of about 5,500 acres. They are all well wooded with poplar and some spruce, have sufficient hay-land, but are not adapted for farming.

Tribe.—Nearly all the Indians in this agency are Saulteaux, but the Shoal River band are principally Crees. There are many French, English and Scotch half-breeds.

Population.—The population of the different bands at the last annuity payments was as follows: Sandy Bay, 291; Lake Manitoba reserve, 123; Lake St. Martin, 143; Ebb and Flow, 62; Fairford, 195; Little Saskatchewan, 123; Crane River, 42; Waterhen River, 51; Pine Creek, 216; and Shoal River, 161, making a grand total of 1,412.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally has been fairly good. On the Fairford, Little Saskatchewan and Lake St. Martin reserves there was an epidemic of measles last summer, causing the death of twenty-five. The usual coughs, colds, scrofula and consumption cases prevailed in all the reserves, but not to any greater extent than in former years.

The ordinary sanitary precautions are carried out, but the Indians move into their tents the first thing in the spring, even before the snow is all gone, and as they are continually moving short distances, it avoids any possibility of disease arising from want of sanitation.

Resources and Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians have small gardens, and over and above that, the raising of live stock is about the only civilized industry they can take up on their reserves, as the land is not suitable for grain-raising. The Indians that take an interest in their cattle are doing fairly well, but those who only keep a few head would do better if they went out of the business altogether and followed something they had more liking for. 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. Quite a lot of cattle are lost each year through inattention and carelessness.

The Indians earn considerable money in the winter in the lumber camps and cutting cord-wood, 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. There is plenty of fish and there is no need for the Indians to suffer want.

Buildings and Stock.—All the buildings are of log and some have wooden floors and some have shingle roofs. The stables simply have log walls with poles and hay roofs. They are mudded and plastered in the fall and fulfil their requirements in the winter.

Education.—There are day schools in each reserve, except Crane River, and two at Fairford. The children show very little progress, as their attendance is very irregular 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 fifty pupils and fifteen day scholars.

The school has the full number of the grant and a number of extra boarding pupils supported by the institution. In connection with the school there is also a saw-mill and blacksmith shop. Another large school at Sandy Bay reserve is also conducted by the Roman Catholic Church. This school is splendidly equipped and has accommodation for fifty pupils. The department allows this school a per capita grant

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for fifty pupils. Both schools are doing excellent work and fully merit the assistance they receive. Children can receive more benefit in one year in such institutions than they would probably receive during their whole childhood in their irregular attendance at the day schools.

Progress.—The progress of the Indians is certainly slow, but as long as they can make their living by hunting and fishing and working a day or two whenever they feel like it, they cannot be expected to show anything very wonderful in the way of advancement.

Temperance and Morality.—I have heard that liquor has been on several of the reserves in this agency, but I could not get any reliable information regarding the matter.

General Remarks.—The Indians are in fairly good health, were well clothed and apparently fairly comfortable and contented.

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.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

SIoux AGENCY,

GRISWOLD, April 1, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

This agency is situate about 7 miles northwest of Griswold, a small village on the main Canadian Pacific railway line 158 miles west of Winnipeg. It comprises within its jurisdiction three reserves, (1) the Oak River reserve, No. 58; (2) the Oak Lake reserve, No. 59; (3) the Turtle Mountain reserve, No. 60.

OAK RIVER BAND, NO. 58.

Reserve.—Commencing at the point of section where the Assiniboine river crosses the surveyed road running north and south between sections Nos. 34 and 35, township 9, range 23, west of the principal meridian, and going north $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the northwest corner post of section No. 34 of township No. 10, we have the western boundary of this reserve; thence from said corner post going easterly 3 miles to the northeast corner post of section No. 36 of the same township, we have the northern boundary; thence going south 3 miles to the intersection of the public road by the Assiniboine where a bridge crosses the river, we have the eastern boundary; from thence following the tortuous Assiniboine river to the point of section where we started, we have the southern boundary. The western, northern, and eastern boundaries are Dominion land surveyed roads; while on the south is the natural boundary of the Assiniboine river.

Within these well defined boundaries are 9,734 acres of a varied topography. Near the river along the southeastern boundary are very valuable hay-lands probably $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in width covering about 900 acres.

As we recede from the river and cross the meadow, the lands rise abruptly from the flat, and form a bold steep ridge the length of the reserve. In this ridge are

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several deep ravines that have been cut out by great condensations of some former time and in which now grow the poplar, scrubby ash, and oak, which, together with the timber on the reserve side of the river form a fair building timber supply and fire-wood of about 750 acres.

On the southern end of the ridge and eastern side, left bare by these former washouts, are thousands of tons of boulders, fit for building purposes, and in plain sight are sand and gravel beds. Of this rough country of sand, gravel, and boulders, there are about 2,000 acres. The remainder of the reserve, of nearly 6,000 acres, is a rolling prairie of rich sandy loam, and 2,500 of this is under cultivation.

Tribe or Nation.—The band of Indians occupying this reserve, and indeed all the reserves of this agency, are Sioux and belong to the great Indian nation of Dakotas that so long and so persistently resisted the white migration from the eastern states to the west.

Population.—The total number of Sioux on this reserve is 279.

OAK LAKE BAND, NO. 59.

Reserve.—This reserve is 5 miles north of the village of Pipestone, Manitoba, and covers 2,560 acres or 4 square miles. It occupies part of sections Nos. 33, 34 and 35 of township 7, range 26, and also part of sections 2 and 4, and the whole of 3, and part of sections 9, 10 and 11 of township 8, range 26.

The Pipestone river crosses this reserve, and upon each side of it is growing building timber and fire-wood, to the amount of 150 acres.

On the low lands adjacent are 200 acres of meadow, furnishing abundance of hay for use and for sale. The remainder of the surface of 2,200 acres is a sandy loam, of which about one-fourth is under cultivation.

Population.—The members of this band as mentioned before are all Sioux, and number 68 souls.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND, NO. 60.

Reserve.—This reserve, of one square mile, occupies section 31, township 1, range 22, west of the first principal meridian, and is 5 miles north of the international boundary line between Manitoba and North Dakota, and 12 miles southeast of Deloraine.

The surface is rough and rolling, contains 10 acres of small timber and brush, some few acres of hay-lands, also some 450 acres of arable lands of rich sandy loam.

Population.—The number of souls on this small reserve is 45. Little is done in the way of farming, only 10 acres are cultivated, and that for the purpose of growing feed for horses. A living is made by working for their white neighbours, by trapping, selling fire-wood, tanning skins caught in the hunt, and bead-work.

Health and Sanitation.—Although the three reserves under this agency are widely separated, yet the people are one, in that they are well known to each other, in that they are all Sioux or Dakotas, marry and intermarry, therefore the remainder of this report will be applicable to all the members of the three reserves. The full number of Indians on the three reserves is 392.

This fraction of the Dakotas retains the characteristic hardiness and vigorous constitution of the race. An examination of the vital statistics forwarded under separate cover will show its birth-rate to be 40 per thousand and the death-rate to be 12.7.

There have been no epidemics, unless grippe comes under that heading. A few died of consumption, which claims victims from the younger portion of the tribe. How far that insidious disease has made inroads amongst them is not apparent.

The old time 'teepee' or lodge, with its open top and thorough ventilation, is still in use in the summer season, and no doubt is conducive to sound lungs and

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healthfulness. Longevity is a remarkable feature as showing great vitality amongst them. A further examination of the statistics will show that of the 392 as many as 41 are over 65 years. After the winter was over, the usual raking up and burning of rubbish was done. Cleanliness is by no means a common custom; but among the younger portion there is considerable care taken as to appearances. Some few of the women keep their houses as clean and tidy as any one would wish. Again there are others who do not.

Occupations and Resources.—Great interest is manifested by all the Sioux in agricultural work. Not that all are equally industrious, but agriculture is going on everywhere, and the Sioux partake of the general interest, and a little more, in the universal employment. The particulars of this industry and others as followed by the bands will be found in the agricultural and industrial statistics forwarded under separate cover with this report.

There are resources at hand in the Oak River reserve not as yet made use of but already referred to in the topography, that is the boulders, gravel and building sand. The time now cannot be far distant when such resources will be turned to account.

Education.—Progress in education has been very slow, and not at all commensurate with the efforts put forth by the department or by the church. The day school which has been in existence for years under the auspices of the Church of England and which has been flickering along with little hopes of brightening up to a cheering light has at length collapsed, purely from lack of attendance on the part of the pupils. Out of forty-six children of school age six only are attending any of the department boarding schools. The children on all the reserves seem very bright and capable in what they undertake to learn.

Characteristics and Progress.—With few exceptions, the Sioux are a very industrious people, with a lively and fertile imagination, and are full of inventive resources. However, notwithstanding this, the material progress during the past year, through no fault of their own, was nil. The hay crop was a very valuable asset; but the late spring, the short summer, together with early frost, were the means of the cereal crop losing one-half its value. This meant a good deal to them all. Trapping and fishing were a success, and as, fortunately, prices of furs were good, there was no suffering from want on any of the reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—Occasionally there is a break made in the line of intemperance, when a number will break out for a short time, and there will be an epidemic of drunkenness. But generally the Sioux are temperate, and law-abiding, and in their own way, are a religious people. Sometimes, perhaps, from our point of view they are a little lax on the marriage question; but a transfer of a good horse will quickly and quietly settle a disagreement or damages and set things running again as before. However, there is a great advancement made, even on the marriage question. More: there can be no question as to the religious life of a good number of Sioux, for they live it, as well as profess Christianity; and a good tree is known by its fruit. I should state also that there is on each reserve of Oak River, and Oak Lake, a Church of England missionary and a Presbyterian missionary, respectively, working faithfully and successfully for the material and spiritual welfare of the Sioux.

What seems so satisfactory and Christian about them is that there is no line drawn in their work between Christian and pagan. Sufficient that the sick Indian needs help, and the needful help is forthcoming, be he pagan or Christian.

A great need just now on each reserve, is a good church building that would be inviting to each band to visit and listen to the words that might open up a new world of light and life to them.

I have, &c.,

J. HOLLIES,

Acting Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,

March 31, 1908.

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

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith my annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate for the year ended March 31, 1908.

The inspectorate includes four agencies, namely: Portage la Prairie, Birtle, Manitowah, and the Pas, with a total population at the last annuity payments of 3,815 annuitant Indians and 470 Sioux. As I was only appointed to this inspectorate in September last, I have not yet visited the Manitowah or Pas agencies, and consequently cannot report thereon.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

This agency comprises five reserves.

Roseau River reserve is situated at the confluence of the Roseau and Red rivers, and has an area of about 5,670 acres. The reserve is well adapted for both grain-growing and stock-raising. The soil is rich and there is a good supply of hay.

Roseau Rapids reserve is situated on the Roseau river about 18 miles from its mouth. Its area is about 2,080 acres, and it is well adapted for grain-growing.

Long Plain reserve is situated about 15 miles southwest of Portage la Prairie on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township 10, range 8, west of the first meridian. It has an area of 10,816 acres, with some good farming land and plenty of wood.

Swan Lake reserve is situated on the north side of Swan lake in township 5, range 11, west of the principal meridian, and contains 6,754 acres. It is adapted for grain-growing, but there is considerable shale close to the surface in places, and the whole district is subject to frost. There is plenty of hay on the reserve and good water.

Indian Gardens reserve is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine river. It comprises section 11, township 9, range 9, west of the first meridian, and contains 640 acres. The soil is first-class for grain-growing, but there is no wood and very little hay.

Tribe.—The Indians in this agency are all of the Ojibbewa tribe, but there are a great many of them half and quarter breeds.

Population.—The population of the different bands is as follows: Roseau, including the Rapids, 181; Long Plain, 121; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, 109; making a grand total of 411.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians this year has been very fair, no epidemics have prevailed, although there have been many cases of grippe, which is particularly hard on the children. The winter has been mild, and many of the Indians did not move into their houses until December, and were back in their tents again in March. This is the best form of sanitation for Indians. Their roaming habits secure them the benefits of a fresh camp ground every few days, which prevents the accumulation of dirt and filth, and a perfect supply of fresh air all the time.

Occupations.—On the two Roseau reserves, grain-growing and stock-raising are both carried on in a half-hearted way, but all these Indians can get work with the settlers at good wages whenever they want to, and the result is that they hurry their own crop in a slipshod fashion, so they can go and earn some cash working for others. Since they surrendered and sold part of their reserve, these Indians appear to have

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become more shiftless than before. Many of them have an idea they should never have to work any more and the money received for the land would keep them for the rest of their lives, and they spend a lot of their time waiting to be helped. Last season's crop was a failure on account of frost and a late spring, but from present appearances, the prospects are much better this year.

On the Swan Lake reserve both grain-growing and stock-raising are carried on, but the Indians take little, if any, interest in their cattle, and prefer to put their efforts into farming. As there is a permanent farm instructor there, the farming operations are developing on more methodical lines, and the prospects are encouraging. But the whole district has always been troubled more or less with summer frost. These Indians surrendered a part of their reserve and got their first payment on account, and I am glad to say they bought a number of horses and implements, consequently there should be quite an advance in their farming operations this year.

At the Indian Gardens reserve grain-growing only is carried on, and, although it is a beautiful section of land, the Indians will not take the trouble to cultivate it properly, and the result is that the land is getting very weedy. These Indians earn a good living working for the settlers.

On the Long Plain reserve there are only four or five Indians who are doing any farming. The rest of the band earn their living working for the settlers, and make a little by trapping, fishing, picking senega-root and berries. They will not pay any attention to advice, but never seem to be hard-up, and can always find money to buy liquor and pay police court fines.

Buildings.—All the houses and stables have log walls, many of them have the pole and mud roof, but I am pleased to be able to say that the lumber roofs and floors are becoming quite numerous. I prefer the log walls to lumber for Indians, because every fall and spring they can be given a fresh coat of mud or plaster and then white-washed, which does away with the vermin that is sure to collect there. The log stables with poles and hay on top may not look very handsome, but they answer perfectly the purpose for which they are intended.

Stock.—The Indians of this agency do not take much interest in cattle, and, if they had their own way, would soon get rid of them. Unless there is a permanent farm instructor on the reserve to urge them on, they will not provide sufficient fodder, and, when a long winter comes, they lose in one season what it may have taken them five or six to raise.

Implements.—The farming Indians are all well supplied with tools and implements. They will buy anything to save labour.

Education.—There is a day school at the Roseau Rapids, in charge of Miss Rose Gordon, that is making very fair progress. There is another day school at the Swan Lake reserve, in charge of Miss McIlwaine, who boards some of the scholars in her own house; and we have a boarding school at Portage la Prairie, which receives a grant for twenty-five pupils and is always full.

Progress.—It is contrary to the Indian nature to advance on civilized lines, and progress must be made by constant pressure and urging, consequently it is very slow.

Temperance and Morality.—There is considerable intemperance in this agency, and where there is intemperance amongst Indians, there is sure to be immorality. The Indian will drink anything that will intoxicate him, and there is no lack of people ready and willing to sell to him, so long as he has the price. The Indians screen those from whom they obtain the liquor, and it is seldom they can be induced to give any information. Under these circumstances, it can easily be understood how difficult it is for officials of the department to get a conviction or suppress the traffic.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

This agency consists of the following reserves: Bird Tail (Sioux), Way-way-seecappo's, Keeseekoowenin's, Rolling River, Gambler's, and a small fishing reserve at Clearwater lake.

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I visited the agency in March, 1908, and as the ground was then covered with snow, I was unable to see their fields, but I made house-to-house visits on all the reserves, and thus saw all the Indians that were at home and their surroundings.

I first visited the Bird Tail Sioux, and found the old men of this band were showing a splendid example in farming to the younger generation. I was struck with the disposition of these Sioux. They were cheerful, seemed pleased to see me, received advice cheerfully, were glad to show me their stables, horses, cattle, and everything they had. Their live stock was all in good condition, although the quality was poor. There are only nineteen men in this band, but they cultivated over 700 acres of grain, and with an average crop would make a good living, but they cannot be induced to do much fall ploughing. They are well supplied with implements, tools, buggies, cutters, and democrats. Last season has been pretty hard on them, as the spring was late and their crops were frozen before they ripened. This band of Sioux are nearly all Christianized and attend the Presbyterian church on the reserve.

I next visited Way-way-see-cappo's reserve, a Saulteaux band; and the contrast was very noticeable. They are unprogressive, morose, and unwilling to be guided by advice from officials. Their inordinate pride appears to be the greatest obstacle to their advancement. They resent and ignore advice, and although they have owned and handled horses all their lives, and for many years have had cattle, they will not give them the care they require, and a heavy percentage die from ill usage and neglect. The women here, as on nearly every reserve, are a hindrance to the advancement of the men. No sooner do the men earn some money than the women want to go and visit their relations at some other reserve, or else give a feast or dance to their friends. The women in my experience, are all more backward in picking up advanced methods of housekeeping, such as cooking, washing, clothes-making, baking bread, and providing the ordinary comforts of a house, than the men are at their work, and the majority of them are discontented, dirty, lazy, and slovenly. The men here earn considerable by trapping and hunting, and can get all the work they want at good wages with the farmers in the district. They also sell dry wood in the various railway towns, consequently there is little or no destitution. The houses are all of log and a few have shingle roofs, but the majority are the little log shack of early days. This is a good reserve with fine soil, plenty of timber for building and large hay meadows. They cultivate about 250 acres.

While on this reserve I visited the tent hospital that has been in operation here since October, 1906. There are two large tents and one small one, also a log house, stable, and ice-house. The tents are heated with wood stoves and have been occupied all winter, and from the look of the ten patients I saw there, they are getting everything they desire; heat, good food, cleanliness, and plenty of fresh air. The patients all attend and see operations, and they now look upon an operation as an interesting event. I think seeing the operations has corrected their ideas of any superstitious treatment they had been imbued with from their own medicine men. They have attended 145 cases since the hospital opened, and had 22 operations for tubercular glands, all successful. The Indians appear to have confidence in the hospital treatment, as the most intense old pagans on the surrounding reserves are now sending their children to be operated upon.

I next visited Keeseekoowenin's band, and found the majority of them are an advanced type of half-breed, independent, and progressive. Their houses were all log with lumber roofs and floors, some of them two stories high and nicely furnished. The houses and stables of Joseph Boyer and George Bone are as comfortable as any half-breed's in the country. The stables of Joseph Boyer are a splendid example of how complete and comfortable a log stable can be made with an axe and an auger. In the houses on the reserve, I saw oilcloth on the floor, many framed pictures, patent flatirons, skates, cream-separators, sewing-machines, and all have good cook-stoves. The people are clean and healthy-looking, their houses showed care and comfort, and

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as a band they are progressive. Their horses and cattle are all in good condition and they had plenty of hay. The reserve is a very rough one, although the soil is rich. Being in the valley of the Little Saskatchewan river, it is intersected with many large ravines and the land is all covered with brush, scrub, and timber. Joseph Boyer is the missionary for the band, and I am inclined to think, it is to his efforts that much of the advancement can be credited.

I then visited the Rolling River reserve, which is covered with timber and very rough. The Indians are of the Saulteaux tribe, are independent in manner, progressive, and earn a good living by hunting, trapping, fishing, labour outside the reserve, and the returns from their farming operations. Their horses and cattle were all fat, and they have plenty of hay. They cultivate about 200 acres of grain. Their houses were small and fairly clean. The Indians were warmly clothed, and looked healthy, cheerful, and had no complaints.

The Sioux Indians on the Oak River and Oak Lake reserves are in charge of Acting Indian Agent J. Hollies. The population is 270. On these two reserves they have nearly 3,000 acres under cultivation, and last season had 24,587 bushels of wheat, and 10,000 bushels of oats. They are all full-blooded Indians, and are the best workers I ever saw on an Indian reserve. They never had the pauperizing influence of a ration-house or government assistance. It was simply a case of working out their own salvation, and they are doing it. They are certainly a credit to themselves and to the whole Sioux tribe.

I have, &c.,

S. SWINFORD,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

LAKE WINNIPEG AND KENORA INSPECTORATE,

STONEWALL, MAN., March 31, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report of the state of Indian affairs in the inspectorate placed under my supervision.

There are five agencies within the bounds of my district described as follows: Clandeboye, Norway House, Savanne, Kenora, and Fort Frances.

Clandeboye agency is wholly within the province of Manitoba and embraces the three rivers, Red river, Brokenhead river and Winnipeg river, all flowing into Lake Winnipeg.

Norway House agency takes in both the east and west sides of Lake Winnipeg, touches the mouth of the Saskatchewan river, and runs down the valley of the Nelson river a distance of about 80 miles into the Northwest Territories, or more specifically the district of Keewatin. It also extends from the mouth of the Berens river south-eastward a distance of 200 miles to Pekangekum, in New Ontario.

Savanne agency is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, commencing at Savanne not far from Port Arthur, and reaching westward to Wabigoon and Eagle lake, and northward to Lac Seul, in the province of Ontario.

Kenora agency is for the most part situate on the Lake of the Woods, Shoal lake, and adjacent waters also in western Ontario.

Fort Frances agency is found along the Rainy river, Rainy lake, the Seine river and southeasterly to Sturgeon river and Kawawagamak.

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This large area necessitates a great deal of travel by rail, steamer, teams, dog trains, and canoes, in all weathers, involves a considerable expense, and means unceasing activity; but with all that, we have not succeeded in reaching every point in the inspectorate. The spirit was not unwilling and the flesh was not too weak, but the limitations of time and money made it impossible to exercise complete supervision.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

There have been three reserves in this agency, viz.: St. Peters, adjacent to the town of Selkirk, Brokenhead river, adjoining the municipality of that name, and Fort Alexander, near the mouth of the Winnipeg river.

The Indians on these reserves are for the most part members of the great Ojibway tribe, and speak what is commonly known as the Chippewa language, also called *Saulteaux*. It is in reality a dialect of the original language of the Ojibways of the Lake Huron and Lake Superior districts. A few Crees have come into the circle by intermarriages, but their language is seldom heard and their influence is small.

The nature of these people is hard. They are inured to pain, to pleasure prone. Their manners are coarse, social relations strained, ambitions low, morals lax, and religion colourless.

Their methods of procuring a livelihood are in a somewhat transitional state. Accustomed to the excitements and profits of the chase both by inheritance and long practice, they now find that every year lessens the number of fur-bearing animals and renders a hunter's life increasingly precarious. The younger men turn their attention to other and more modern methods of earning wages, but the seniors do not so well fit into prevailing conditions, and may be seen at street corners, standing idly by, while the procession representing progress and civilization moves on. Some have made a considerable success at fishing, at steamboating, in the manufacture of lumber, in cutting railroad ties, or in guiding parties in search of information, and at the close of the season come back to their homes with very substantial cheques in their pockets. Prudence in the use of this hard-earned money would place them and their families in comfortable circumstances, but care for the future is an unacquired virtue, and too often their money is wasted in riotous living, and in a few days they are down to the level of beggary and dissipation.

One seldom sees, even in this wonderful West, better wheat-growing land than can be found in this agency; but it is painfully true that no considerable use is made of it. Planted in the very nature of these Indians is a positive aversion to anything and everything agricultural. A few of the more advanced and energetic will raise a few bushels of potatoes. A much smaller number will sow small fields of oats or barley; but the great majority seem disposed to engage in anything else than tilling the soil. There is too protracted a space between seed-time and harvest for them.

The commission, referred to in last report, appointed to inquire into the ownership of St. Peter's lands and settle the disputes which had existed for over twenty years, met at Selkirk on March 11, 1907, and continued its sessions from time to time until September 23. On that date Mr. Frank Pedley, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, visited the reserve and discussed with the band the question of surrendering the reserve to the department. There was a great deal of argument heard. Some were favourable and others held out strenuously for continuing existing conditions, but on September 24 a vote was taken, and St. Peter's reserve was formally surrendered by a majority of nine.

After the vote was taken the minority seemed to agree that, all things considered, the best conclusion had been reached and that the terms offered were liberal and quite in the interest of the band as a whole.

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Next followed the selection of a new reserve on Lake Winnipeg. Six of the Indians went out at the expense of the department, guided by the writer, in the steamer *Chieftain*, and visited points that were supposed to be suitable. After much choosing, it was decided that no site offered as much advantage as Fisher River, and there they determined to settle if the consent of the department could be obtained.

This will settle for ever the long standing disputes and remove the St. Peter's people for a time from the adverse influences which have had such a corrupting influence over both young and old. Some of the better class will remain no doubt, but many will go, and let us hope that, with new surroundings and better chances of success, there may come about an era of activity, sobriety and prosperity such as the best friends of the tribe have long desired.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of thirteen different reserves. Twelve are occupied, but one, Loon Straits reserve, is not at present inhabited.

The headquarters of this agency are at Norway House in the district of Keewatin, where comfortable buildings have been erected in the spacious grounds immediately adjacent to the mission premises and close to the Indian village and boarding school.

The natives of this locality live by fishing and hunting, but the fur has been scarce this year, and the fishing has fallen off very greatly, so that the circumstances of the people have not been as prosperous as could be desired. Even the rabbits have disappeared, and many have suffered severely through lack of proper nourishment.

An epidemic of diphtheria has broken out on the Norway House reserve. Fortunately a doctor had been sent out there last fall, and his presence and skill relieved the situation very much and no doubt saved many lives. Among those who have died was the chief of the band, Albert Sinclair. He was not a very old man, but for years he had been in failing health and death was the result of natural causes.

Fisher River continues to be the most progressive reserve in the agency. The number of cattle and horses has considerably increased and more land has been broken up than ever before. The class of buildings erected here excels anything on Lake Winnipeg and the people are intelligent and thrifty; yet even here we found a shortage of hay which it was necessary to supply in order to save the cattle alive. The department came to the rescue and those who received help were very grateful.

This agency is the home of schools and churches. The department supports 11 day schools and 1 boarding school. There are 10 churches or meeting-houses where the gospel is preached. The natives are all more or less favourably disposed towards Christianity, and not a few are devout members of the various denominations engaged in missionary enterprise.

There has been a good deal of sickness at Berens River, and fifteen deaths have occurred since last report. No special want has been reported this year.

The amount of \$300 has been divided *pro rata* amongst the people of Hollow-water River, being part of the price paid for the burnt timber mentioned in last year's report. This came at a time when great need prevailed and the action of the department in sending it was very much appreciated.

A special journey was made to Split Lake, which lies to the north of this agency some 200 miles. The people there are prepared to adhere to Treaty No. 5 and are looking for their first treaty money during the coming June.

Jackhead reserve has suffered heavily from want of food, owing to the unusually limited supply of fish obtained during the winter. It was necessary for the department to come to the relief of this band.

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SAVANNE AGENCY.

The Indians here have many sources of income, such as working in lumber camps, doing construction work on new railway lines, assisting in saw-mill work, hunting, fishing and steamboating. In summer-time they pick berries, dig roots, and gather rice, so that through the most of the year remunerative employment can be had. Considerable improvement has been recorded this year. The Indians are more prosperous, more provident, more temperate, and more law-abiding than formerly.

Considerable complaints about liquor have been sent in from Eagle Lake; but, owing to the distance of the agent and the absence of sworn testimony, it has been difficult to prosecute or to prove charges.

Notwithstanding the fact that there has been slight sickness, no serious epidemic has visited the agency during the year.

The natives of this locality are distinctly pagan and have little sympathy with religious teaching. They are given to roaming from place to place. A few of them plant some potatoes and cultivate small gardens.

KENORA AGENCY.

There are eleven bands in the Kenora agency living on the Lake of the Woods, Shoal lake, and the Winnipeg river.

I found that the question of intoxicants was a most serious one on this ground and one for which we have very little remedy. Those who have sold to the Indians have been vigorously prosecuted and heavily fined; but the punishments have not destroyed the traffic, indeed they have hardly checked it. Indians also have been heavily fined and imprisoned, but the next temptation finds them willing to risk the chances of a further assessment. For the protection of these people some radical measures must be adopted and the sooner the better.

During last winter the steamer *Redwing*, formerly used on Lake Winnipeg, was sent to Kenora and placed under the care of Agent McKenzie, and with this vessel at his command it is believed that a more thorough supervision will be exercised and much of the illicit traffic in liquor will disappear. Formerly while the agent was hiring a crew for his canoes, word was privately sent ahead and the guilty parties escaped; but now he can outdistance the canoe men, and surprises will be in order.

Cultivation of the soil is not much in evidence in this agency. The people are pagans of the most conservative and exclusive type. They have no desire to conform to the ways of the white man, the time-honoured customs of their fathers are good enough for them. They love ease and comfort and will only bring their energies into exercise when the necessities of life demand action.

There are large belts of valuable timber on several of the reserves of this agency, and traces of rare mineral wealth are found here and there. The soil is very rich where soil is found, but there is much rock and swamp land covered only with stunted trees. Hay-land is not plentiful and as a necessary result the cattle-raising industry is not extensively developed.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

This agency is made up of fourteen bands dwelling on Rainy river, Rainy lake, or streams tributary to them reaching away to the eastward.

The special reason which accounts for the undue activity in the liquor traffic here is the proximity of our reserves to the American boundary line. Unfortunately the laws of the state bordering upon Canadian territory will not punish offenders who sell to Indians residing on our side of the line. Natives are, therefore, sure of obtaining all they can pay for by crossing over into the United States. This is easily smuggled into Canadian territory and becomes the ruin of every virtue.

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Plenty of remunerative labour offers to all these people, but they are not disposed to work heavily or continuously even for the very best wages. Employers find that they cannot be relied upon and have almost ceased to regard them as a desirable class of servants, except in the capacity of canoemen and forest guides. A few are taken on board the steamers as pilots over unknown waters, and render good service for a time; but a short spell on duty is usually followed by dissipation and folly.

The old site long occupied by the agency at Pither's Point is now a very valuable asset of the department, which must become necessary to the railway company now constructing a line through it, and there is hardly a doubt that it will be purchased for a station and townsite in the near future. It is said that trains will be running over the new line in the early summer.

The agent has been very successful this year in his prosecutions of liquor-dealers, and is deserving of special mention on this account.

An interpreter has been permanently employed by the department this year, and has been found to give most efficient assistance to the agent in all cases where his services are required.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I cannot speak too highly of the helpful and restraining influences originated by the churches and ministers of the gospel operating within this inspectorate. They set up high ideals, preach elevating doctrines, denounce wrong-doing, and emphasize and exemplify righteous living, and the results are eminently uplifting and purifying. They are a source of inspiration to the Indian. Society would be intolerable without them.

The red man must not be judged by standards designed to measure a white man. He is quite another being. By his inheritance, his training, his associations, his education, his methods of life, he is made essentially different from ourselves. Our strong points may be his weak ones and we may flatter ourselves and despise him; but this will not prove that he is without his virtues or that he cannot rise to the attainment of higher things. Canadians are not likely to forget that the extinguishment of the old Indian title in the Great Northwest has never cost a drop of blood or that in every rebellion which has marked our later history the Indian has been our loyal ally and friend. All that he asks in return is our strong, true friendship and wise assistance, and out of conditions which we are inclined to despise he will yet rise to fuller knowledge and nobler conduct.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
MEDICAL REPORT FOR KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES,
KENORA, ONT., April 1, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the year ended March 31, 1908, I attended all the Indians in this district who required medical attendance. I visited all the reserves, attended all the sick and also performed several surgical operations. I had to amputate one Indian's arm because of a gun-shot wound, and also operated on another Indian for the same cause, who was sent to me from Osingburg. In

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December last I visited Shoal Lake boarding school, where an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis broke out and three children died in three days. There were no more cases among them, and, as I did not know the cause of the epidemic, I discharged all the children from the school and sent them home, as it was the best thing I could do to separate them. I remained with them four days. The school has been opened again.

During the winter there had been a great many cases of measles among them, with several deaths, caused by taking cold. There have been the usual number of cases of grippe, but with no fatal results.

I attended two cases of retention of the after-birth after child-birth, with one death. This was caused by their not sending for me until it was too late. The cases are unusual among the Indians.

Scrofula, which was so bad in my district a few years ago, is fast disappearing under treatment. There have been no deaths caused by consumption in this district this year.

The deaths that occurred were among the old people and young children who have been neglected and improperly attended.

I visited the boarding school at Kenora several times. There was one death at this school last summer from acute meningitis.

All who required vaccination have been attended to.

The Indians in this district have fairly good health at the present time, and seem to be prosperous and contented.

I have, &c.,

THOS. HANSON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,

SINTALUTA, March 31, 1908.

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 of all government property under my charge, for the year ended March 31, 1908.

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 of its area being covered with small poplar, interspersed with willow scrub, the other portion being open prairie.

Resources.—The natural resources of this reserve are hay, dry wood, small fruits and senega-root. These Indians have marketed a large quantity of hay and wood during the year, with good returns. By this means they were able to provide food and clothing for their families.

Occupations.—The majority of these Indians are engaged in grain farming and stock-raising. Some hire as labourers for settlers. Others are employed tanning hides; while a few are engaged in hunting and trapping during the winter months. On the whole these Indians take a real interest in their occupations.

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Characteristics and Progress.—The grain crops on this reserve were not so good as usual. The cold, wet, backward season kept the grain growing too long. A heavy frost came in August, doing great damage to the crop, making it a partial failure.

Some of the Indians, having made additional efforts to increase the acreage of their fields, were much discouraged by the poor return in the fall for their work during the year. They have newly broken more than 100 acres of land, which is now ready for crop. They are now making preparations for seeding.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are in good condition. They are being well cared for by the Indians. The natural increase has been good. The Indians have benefited from their cattle throughout the year.

Health.—A few Indians are suffering from scrofula, an odd one from tuberculosis, but on the whole these Indians are in good health. There have not been any epidemics of any serious disease during the year. They have given some little attention to the keeping of their houses tidy and clean, likewise to sanitation.

Temperance and Morality.—The larger number of these Indians are not given in any way to the use of intoxicating liquor. There has been only one case of drunkenness brought before me during the year. Throughout the band there has been a high standard of morality. Most of the band live regular and moral lives. There have not been any serious crimes amongst them.

Education.—There are a number of children of school age on this reserve, but the parents do not care to send them away to schools at a distance, such as Qu'Appelle and Regina schools, for family reasons. For this reason few children enter these schools from this reserve, and there are no other convenient schools to which they may send their children.

General Remarks.—The pupils returning from the industrial schools usually begin farming in preference to other occupations sooner or later. Those who have begun on this reserve are making rapid advancement in farming. The aggregate acreage of grain sown by these Indians has increased from two to three-fold during the past three years. They threshed about 6,300 bushels of inferior grain last fall. The number of Indians taking up farming is yearly increasing.

A few of the old people are still dependent on rations; some are destitute and others feeble. They are much indebted to the department for help in the way of clothing. They have much difficulty in getting food, as game has been very scarce.

There have been two deaths among the old people; these were from old age. The band as a whole has increased by one. Dr. Bouju, of Sinaluta, is the medical attendant, and is called when necessary.

MOOSEJAW SIOUX.

Position.—The Moosejaw Sioux are non-treaty Indians without a reserve, inhabiting the country from Moosejaw to the boundary.

Population.—The population of this band is estimated to be 115 persons.

Occupations.—These Sioux work as farm-labourers for the settlers in the neighbourhood of Moosejaw. Some of these Indians work for the townspeople of Moosejaw. Their wives do tanning, along with odd jobs about the town. Others almost wholly depend upon hunting for a living.

Abode.—They live in tents throughout the year and pitch camp wherever night overtakes them.

Stock.—The Sioux were unable to realize much money on the sale of their ponies during the year.

Education.—From their peculiar position, the Sioux have acquired enough English to make themselves understood. They seem to be prejudiced against sending their children to school.

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Progress.—The Sioux of necessity have learned to shift for themselves. A few of the old people had to be helped with rations during the early part of this winter.

Health.—There have been several cases of small-pox amongst these Indians during the summer. The band has increased by two this year.

Drs. Turnbull and McCullagh are in medical attendance on these Indians.

I have, &c.,

W. S. GRANT,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
BATTLEFORD AGENCY,

BATTLEFORD, April 29, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

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 two 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.—At the last payments, the population of this band was 159 souls.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees.

Occupations.—General farming and stock-raising are the main occupations of this band; although they make quite a lot of additional money by freighting, working for settlers; and by the sale of hay and fire-wood. Hunting is practically a thing of the past; with the exception of a few muskrats, and an odd mink now and again, there is no game left in this district.

The resources of this reserve are excellent, the soil being a rich loam; hay is abundant; water is plentiful, in small lakes, all over the reserve. The wood is becoming scarcer each year; this is on account of devastation by prairie fires.

The yield of grain last year was extremely poor, most of it being destroyed by frost.

Stock.—The cattle on these reserves are in fine condition, and are well cared for; they are stabled in the winter months, and get an abundance of water and hay; the calves are also strong and healthy.

Buildings.—Quite a number of these Indians have good log houses, which have shingled roofs, are partitioned off into rooms, and have sleeping quarters upstairs; and the good example of these young men appears to have stimulated the ambitions of some of the others, who are gradually falling into line, and improving their own dwellings. A good deal of comfort is also being added to their homes in the way of furniture, and more windows, which gives an appearance of cheerfulness and comfort to their rooms, which was totally unknown to them in former years, when they lived in tumbledown shacks, with mud floors and mud roofs, and about one pane of glass.

Farm Implements.—The members of this band are well equipped with all necessary farm implements and machinery, to which they are adding as they require them.

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Education.—The day school on this reserve (Anglican) has a fair attendance; and the progress is very satisfactory; the teacher, Mrs. Jefferson, has a long experience at this work; and not only inculcates knowledge into their minds, but also, by precept and example, teaches them thriftiness and cleanliness.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are advancing steadily; they are industrious and law-abiding; they are also decidedly better off than they were formerly; and are becoming more like white folk in their mode of living.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are moral and temperate; there were two or three convictions obtained for intoxication during the year; but severe punishment was, in every case, meted out to the delinquents.

SWEET GRASS BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians all belong to the Cree tribe.

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 raising 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.—At the last payments this band had a membership of 76.

Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians on this reserve farm and keep stock; they also sell hay, fire-wood and a little lime, work for settlers, and freight to the railroads.

Buildings.—All the dwellings and stables are made of logs, with pole and sod roofs; two men shingled their houses last fall; and now some of the others are talking of doing the same. The houses are kept clean and neat.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is of very good quality; it wintered well, and is in splendid condition.

Farm Implements.—These Indians possess all the farm implements that they at present need, and they are particular in their care and use 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.—I consider that these Indians are progressing surely, although slowly, towards independence; they make a good comfortable living, are becoming more thrifty and have a very wholesome respect for the law.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these people are fairly good; and cases of intemperance are rare; when they do occur, they receive such a lesson that they seldom repeat the offence.

POUNDMAKER AND LITTLE PINE BANDS.

Tribe.—The members of both these bands belong to the Cree tribe.

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, and about 9 miles south of the Canadian Northern railway, at Paynton. The 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; formerly there was a plentiful supply of hay on the adjoining unsettled lands; but now the settlement is completed right up to the borders of the reservation; last year there was little or no hay on Little Pine reserve; and the Poundmaker band helped them out by sharing up their hay with them.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands, at the last payments, was 229 souls.

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Occupations.—These people are very successful farmers and stock-raisers ; they also do quite a lot of work for settlers, and freighting for the railroads, sell fire-wood at Paynton; altogether they make a very good livelihood.

Buildings.—The buildings are all of log, a few of them have shingle roofs, but the majority are covered with poles and thatch. The houses are kept clean and comfortable ; each year an improvement is noticeable as the Indians are striving to emulate the homes of their white neighbours.

Stock.—Cattle-raising among these bands is successfully carried on; they also have some sheep and pigs. The cattle wintered well and are in fine condition.

A much better class of horses is now being raised, thanks to the department's policy of helping them with good stallions.

These men take very good care of all their stock, and now that we have a first-class farmer on these reserves, I look forward to a much better state of prosperity than exists at present.

Farm Implements.—These Indians own a very complete outfit of farm implements and machinery, the major part of which has been purchased with their own money. They are quite competent both to use and care for their machinery.

Education.—There is a day school on Poundmaker reserve conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and also a day school on Little Pine reserve managed by the Church of England. The attendance at both these schools is fair, and I am glad to say that the progress attained is much more satisfactory than formerly was the case, both teachers being thoroughly interested in their work.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and they have made marked progress in farming, in all its branches, during the last few years; they make a comfortable living, and are contented and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These bands are a very moral people; they are also temperate, although, with regard to some of them, I am inclined to think that it is not so much a matter of choice as it is fear of detection and the punishment that they know will surely follow.

STONY BANDS.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies or Assiniboines. There is hardly any doubt that at some remote period they were closely allied to the Sioux, as they yet retain a number of their old traditions and a similarity of language.

Reserve.—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, balm of Gilead and willow. There are stretches of open prairie containing a rich black loam, 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.

Population.—There were 76 Indians in these bands at the last payments.

Occupations.—These people make their living by the sale of hay and fire-wood; they do a little farming, in a very desultory manner, and raise a few head of cattle.

Buildings.—Their houses and stables are of a very poor description, being built of logs, with mud roofs; the only saving point about them is that they are white-washed every year; not much improvement is noticeable in their houses.

Stock.—The stock industry does not thrive on this reserve the way it should do; the Indians display a great want of interest in the welfare of their cattle; the only apparent reason for which is that they think that the cattle are there for the purpose of being killed and converted into food whenever they want it; and, if they cannot do this, they appear not to care much about their cattle. The cattle all came through the winter in good condition.

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Farm Implements.—These Indians have all the farm implements they require and they own them, these having been purchased out of the proceeds realized from the sale of land, cattle, beef, &c.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve conducted under the auspices of the Church of England; the attendance is small, and the progress fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—While the great majority of these Indians are indolent and difficult to incite to labour, some of the younger men are beginning to display a desire to better their condition; but if they remain trammelled by the old men who are content to follow the old ways and customs, it will necessarily take some time before any material change for the better may be expected.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are very temperate; and I have heard no complaints about any immorality against any of the members of the band.

MOOSOMIN BAND.

Tribe.—The majority of this band are Crees; but there are also a few Saulteaux scattered amongst them, who have from time to time joined the band or intermarried with some of the members.

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, which I am sorry to say are gradually being thinned out every year by fires. 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.—There were 130 people in this band at the last payments.

Occupations.—These men are all farmers and stock-raisers; they also sell hay and fire-wood; do quite a lot of freighting for the railways, work for the settlers; and make a very comfortable livelihood.

Buildings.—Some have fair houses and are comfortable; they are all built of logs, a few of them are shingled, but the most of them are roofed over with poles and covered with sods, or thatched. These Indians are each year accumulating more furniture in their homes, and making them more comfortable and healthy.

Stock.—The cattle are all in fine condition, and came through the winter well; they are a good grade, and are well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—A full complement of farm implements is owned by the members of this band; they also take very good care of them, both in the handling and storing of them.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, but the industrial and boarding schools provide ample accommodation and educational facilities for all the children of this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are industrious, and are thriving fairly well, although living so close to town, where they come in contact with some unscrupulous whites and half-breeds, which, I consider, is quite a disadvantage to them, as they are easily led astray, and it has a very demoralizing effect on them, which is hard to eradicate.

Temperance and Morality.—Taken as a whole, the members of this band are a temperate and moral people; but, on account of the reasons stated in the preceding paragraph, they are often thrown in the way of temptation; and after all they are but human and occasionally fall; but it is an extremely difficult matter, in their case, to get enough evidence to convict them; and they certainly are experts at covering up their tracks; although everything possible is done to keep them in the right path, towards civilization and independence.

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THUNDERCHILD BAND.

Tribe.—This band is composed mostly of Crees; there are, however, a few Saulteaux interspersed among them, who have joined them by marriage, or on account of having close relatives already in the band.

Population.—There were 117 people paid in this band at the last payments.

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, these Indians have a share of the hay reserve at Round hill. The land is rolling prairie, of black loam, with scattered bluffs of poplar and willow. The Saskatchewan and Battle rivers, also some lakes, provide the water-supply, which is very ample. The reserve is very suitable for mixed farming and stock-raising.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of this band is farming and the raising of stock; they also sell a lot of fire-wood, work for settlers and freight for the railroads, and in the winter-time some of them do a little fishing in the lakes north of here.

These people make a very comfortable living.

Buildings.—The buildings are all composed of logs; they are not models of elegance, but are warm and comfortable; nearly all of them have pole and sod roofs.

Stock.—The cattle are all in prime condition, and came through the winter without loss; they are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have a very good equipment of farm implements; they have been purchased with their own money, and they look well after them.

Education.—There is a day school here, which is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England; the attendance is small, but has improved during the last half year, and also some advancement has been made in the studies, and appearance of the children; this is due to the teacher, Miss E. M. Cave, who has taken great interest in her work.

There is also a boarding school, immediately adjoining this reserve; it is under the management of the Roman Catholic Church, and is conducted by the Sisters of the Assumption. This school was enlarged last year; it has now accommodation for forty children, and, as soon as this number is authorized by the department, the children can be secured to fill it.

It would be difficult to find an Indian school that is giving such thorough satisfaction as this one; the children are making splendid advancement with all their studies and work, both of which are of a very practical nature; so that, when these children leave school, they will be prepared to take their places on the reserves, ready to grapple with the problem of making a living for themselves.

The children all look clean, healthy and contented, and both the Reverend Sisters and the department are to be congratulated upon the success being achieved.

Characteristics and Progress.—The men of this band are good workers and manage to provide a good living for themselves and their families; they are making a little progress every year and are becoming more thrifty.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are very temperate; or, to be more correct, I should say that they are total abstainers, and only two cases of immorality came to my notice during the past year.

KOPWAYAWAKENUM BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

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.

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This reserve is an exceptionally good one for Indians, 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. There is also a large area of surrounding country, which at the present time is unsettled, and provides a fairly good hunting ground for these Indians.

Population.—The population of this band was 88 souls at the last payments.

Occupations.—The members of this band have not yet commenced farming, in earnest, although this year they are putting in a small quantity of oats and a little barley; their stock is increasing slowly and will soon become a factor in their means of making a livelihood; their main energies at present are turned towards trapping, fishing and the pursuit of large game, all of which, combined, secure for them a living.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses and stables are all built of logs; they are not much occupied excepting during the winter months; they are warm, clean and comfortable.

Farm Implements.—The implements owned by this band are very few, but they are sufficient for their present needs and are well cared for.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is still in operation; the attendance is small, and the progress moderate.

Characteristics and Progress.—They have some good gardens on the reserve, but, as they are principally engaged in trapping, fishing and hunting, they naturally take more pleasure and gain from this mode of life; although they are not losing sight of the future possibilities of their stock and grain-growing. They are industrious and well-behaved, and are anxious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are both temperate and moral.

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Population.—The total population of this agency, at the last payments, was 875 souls; as near as it is able to be ascertained, the births during the past fiscal year were 40 and the deaths 22.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no infectious disease amongst them during the past year; this remark applies to the eight bands of this agency; taken as a whole they have enjoyed remarkably good health; I attribute this to their keeping their dwellings and premises in a cleaner and healthier state than formerly, living better lives, being more comfortably clothed and having more wholesome food. Their houses are whitewashed every spring or fall.

Stock.—Our stock industry has much improved during the past year; we had a very mild winter and the cattle came through in splendid condition, with practically no loss. On account of the thoroughbred bulls and the excellent class of stallions provided by the department, the quality of the stock has very much improved.

Progress.—I am very glad to say that these Indians are making real advancement towards becoming self-supporting; and what advantage they have already gained along this line, they have held; there are of course some of the genuine Indian type left yet, and these people are impossible to advance beyond a point where their nature and prejudice become a bar to further progress, and they have a bad influence on the younger men, which is difficult to overcome.

Last season was a very poor one for farming; we had excessive rains during the summer, and also the frosts came too soon. The Indians, however, managed to provide a good living for themselves, and bought their flour. The real difficulty cropped up in the spring, when it became a question of providing seed-grain. The department's action in loaning them the seed, has surmounted this difficulty; and it is a very real

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boon, which is much appreciated by the Indians. A first-class grist mill has been erected in Battleford, so that now there is every inducement for them to grow grain.

I have, &c.,

J. P. G. DAY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CARLTON AGENCY,

MISTAWASIS, April 1, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

THE STURGEON LAKE BAND, RESERVE NO. 101.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are pure Wood Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area comprising over 34 sections; it is situated 22 miles northwest of Prince Albert, and surrounds the Sturgeon lake. A portion of the reserve supports a large growth of spruce of superior quality, from which the sale of merchantable timber has placed a considerable sum to the credit of the band and created an interest account which supplies these Indians with useful implements and necessaries. A large quantity of arable land, well situated, is found to the south of the lake, sufficient for all the probable future needs of the band.

Population.—The population of the band is 150.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians was good excepting during December and January. No epidemics of any kind visited the reserve during the year, and there were fewer deaths than usual.

Occupations.—There exist so many opportunities for employment at good wages outside of the reserve that farming operations are generally discredited. For some years, in fact, only oats have been raised. The acreage in crop showed an increase of 50 per cent over the season of 1906; but, the season being late and unfavourable, the yield was lighter, and the total crop threshed was slightly under that of the preceding season.

The demand for railway ties made from jack-pine to meet the needs of railway construction in this part of the province, led to a deal with a local tie contractor, and over 9,600 ties were got out by the Indians, the gross earnings from which amounted to \$2,014 and furnished a winter's occupation to some twenty workers of the band.

Buildings.—Several comfortable dwellings were erected by the Indians during the year of a style superior to many of those built by surrounding settlers.

Stock.—The cattle owned by this band wintered well and reached during the summer the high-water mark in prices realized, 9 cents per lb. being obtained for the carcasses delivered to the lumbering camps in the neighbourhood.

Implements.—The supply of implements is being steadily increased on this reserve, chiefly through purchases made with band moneys.

Education.—There is a fairly well attended day school on this reserve, for which the Church of England provides the management.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are for the most part energetic workers and furnish some of the best axemen and log-drivers employed by the lum-

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bering camps. They are practically self-supporting, as their interest account provides funds for the purchase of such implements and food-supplies as they require. Their facilities for farming are steadily increasing and I look for a marked advance under the active management of their farming instructor.

Temperance and Morality.—With the aid of dissolute half-breeds near Prince Albert this band is able to secure liquor at almost any time, and detection of the guilty outsiders is very difficult, as the Indian will rather go to jail than supply evidence as to his means of securing intoxicants. In spite, however, of the opportunities afforded by their proximity to the city and their distance from the agency, there is comparatively little drunkenness on the reserve. They are fairly moral.

PETEQUAKEY'S BAND, RESERVE NO. 102.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is composed chiefly of French and English half-breeds, about one-fourth being Plain Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 20 miles west of Carlton on the Muskeg or Paddling lake. It comprises an area of 42 sections, one-third of which is wooded with poplar, spruce and tamarack, and the remainder (not under water) is divided between hay meadows, pasturage and sufficient farming land for all the future needs of the band.

Population.—The population of this band is 110.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few chronic disorders, the health of this band has been good during the year. Sanitary measures are generally understood and observed.

Occupations.—While their chief occupations are farming and stock-raising, they also derive a considerable income from hunting, root-digging, freighting and carpenter work for outside settlers.

Buildings.—Most of the Indian dwellings on this reserve are of a superior class and cleanly kept. The stables also are warmly built.

Stock.—The cattle and horses of this band were as usual this spring in the best condition of any in the agency. Three of the most progressive members of the band purchased towards the end of the year, with assistance, five heavy well-bred Clyde mares at an aggregate cost of \$1,100. With care these animals will prove a source of considerable income to their owners.

Implements.—These Indians are becoming each year better equipped with implements and machinery.

Education.—The old day school on this reserve was in charge of the late Rev. Father Paquette, and, when the Duck Lake boarding school was established, he became its first principal and the school here was closed to furnish its foundation pupils. This reserve has continued a recruiting ground for the school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are generally energetic and ambitious to succeed. The lateness of the season caused a shrinkage in the acreage under actual cultivation, but a large quantity of new land was broken up during the summer and a material advance will result next year.

Temperance and Morality.—No instance of intemperance or immorality was reported during the year.

MISTAWASIS BAND, RESERVE NO. 103.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are nearly pure Wood and Plain Crees, French and English half-breeds.

Reserve.—The reserve comprises 77 sections and is situated about 20 miles northwest of Carlton on the trail to Green Lake. It is well watered, has excellent pasturage, with a sufficient amount of arable choice land, and is admirably adapted for mixed farming.

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Population.—The population of this band is 132.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of scrofulous disorders, the health of the band has been generally good during the year.

Occupations.—The chief support of these Indians is derived from farming and stock, with hunting, root-digging and freighting according to the season of the year and opportunity.

Buildings.—The homes of these Indians are well built log buildings with shingle roofs. Their stables are generally comfortable in winter.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve came through the winter well. The only losses reported were of calves born during the winter.

Implements.—An increase in the number of working Indians has developed a shortage in the number of implements available for use.

Education.—An excellent day school, under the control of the Presbyterian Church, and taught by the resident missionary, supplies the education for the children of the band. To ensure a good attendance during the winter months, the children are boarded in an adjunct to the manse from Monday morning to Friday evening of each week, with much cheerfully borne inconvenience to the missionary's family.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are energetic working Indians on the reserve; but some of these are erratic and sporadic in their efforts. A quantity of new land was broken, however, during the summer, which will assist to increase the acreage under cultivation next season.

Temperance and Morality.—Liquor-drinking on this reserve is apparently decreasing, but the morality of the band is below par.

AHTAHEKAKOOP'S BAND, RESERVE NO. 104.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are nearly pure Wood and Plain Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve commences about 34 miles northwest of Carlton and is situated on the Green Lake trail and along the Assissippi or Shell river. It covers an area of over 67 sections, is well wooded, well watered, contains a fair amount or extent of hay meadow, and sufficient arable land, varying from a light sandy soil to a heavy rich loam, to meet the probable future needs of the band. The surface is generally rolling and broken.

Population.—The present population of the band is 219.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fair; during the year some deaths occurred, notably that of Councillor Waymequonowayo, from pneumonia, and there were some lingering illnesses, chiefly scrofulous.

Occupations.—The chief industries of the band are stock and grain raising; but hunting, root-digging and freighting contribute largely to their support.

Buildings.—The better class of Indians on this reserve are comfortably housed in buildings of a good type; but the less progressive, nomadic families of the band are content with mud-roofed shacks during the winter, from which they return to tents for the summer.

Stock.—The cattle here came through the winter with little loss, and a considerable increase to the herd is expected.

Implements.—There has been a slight increase in the number of implements in use by the band.

Education.—The education of the children is secured by means of a day school on the reserve in charge of the Church of England, supplemented by boarding and industrial schools at Prince Albert, Duck Lake and Regina for the older pupils.

Characteristics and Progress.—A large proportion of these Indians are energetic, industrious and independent in the management of their own affairs. Most of them are also good hunters, and, when game abounds, farming operations are interfered with by their preference for the chase. The unfavourable nature of the past season at its commencement caused a reduction in the area under crop. They are law-abiding and are perceptibly increasing in prosperity.

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Temperance and Morality.—This band with the exception of a few individuals is moral and temperate.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, RESERVE NO. 118.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Wood Crees and are almost pure.

Reserve.—The southeast corner of the main reserve lies about 6 miles northwest of the northwest corner of the Sandy Lake reserve. It extends about 12 miles in a northwesterly direction, and contains little or no suitable farming land. To remedy this defect a small tract of about a section and a half of better land situated about midway between the main reserve and reserve No. 104 was granted this band during the year in exchange for an equal area surrendered from the southwest corner of the original reserve. The total area of these two tracts is about 46 sections.

Population.—The population of this band is 124.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good during the year, and they have obeyed any instructions given them as to sanitary measures and cleanliness around their dwellings.

Occupations.—Besides farming and stock-raising, a considerable support is obtained from hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—There are no Indian dwellings of the better class on this reserve. A quantity of lumber was, however, sawn by the agency mill during the summer from logs which the band had got out for the purpose, and an improvement in the character of their dwellings and buildings is anticipated.

Stock.—The stock of this band was somewhat reduced through the necessity which developed of slaughtering a number of young animals which had become affected by lump jaw.

Farm Implements.—The implements on this reserve have not been sufficient in number for the needs of the Indians nor have they been kept in as good repair as they should have been.

Education.—The attendance at the day school showed a slight improvement for a portion of the year, but the opposition and indifference of the pagan members of the band is difficult to overcome.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are law-abiding, and some of them very industrious. Their progress has, however, been slow, due largely to the inferior character of their reserve, which has never yet raised a good crop of grain. A commencement was made on the new addition to their reserve, and over thirty acres broken. If better results are obtained there, it will prove an encouragement to better efforts in the future.

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

THE PELICAN LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are pure Wood Crees.

General Remarks.—This hunting band numbered at last payments 63. They occupy the country to the north and east of reserve No. 118, and support themselves without assistance from the department excepting a small issue once a year of twine and ammunition under treaty stipulations, with some clothing to the aged and destitute. They share in the ownership of the Big River reserve.

THE MONTREAL LAKE NEW RESERVE, NO. 106A.

General Remarks.—The northern bands of this agency living in the neighbourhood of Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge join in the ownership of this reserve, which has been set apart for any members of those bands who may desire to take up farm-

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ing. Considerable distress having been occasioned recently through the scarcity of game at Montreal Lake, an exodus of a considerable number of the Indians of that band to this reserve is promised for the ensuing summer, subject to the approval and assistance of the department.

THE MONTREAL LAKE AND LAC LA RONGE BANDS.

These Indians, chiefly Wood Crees, showing a large admixture of sturdy white blood, and numbering in all 713 souls, by virtue of their different mode of life from childhood, canoeing their sole means of travel in summer, calling into play the muscles of chest, shoulders and arms; and snow-shoes and dog-train in winter to train the muscles of the legs, enjoy a more complete physical development and are consequently more robust than any other Indians of this agency.

Living almost entirely in the open air, they (especially those at Lac la Ronge, where abundance of game and fish is the rule) are peculiarly free from disease—their healthy, full-blooded and intelligent appearance is a tribute to the simple life.

A day school at Montreal Lake and a boarding school at Lac la Ronge, both ably managed under the auspices of the Church of England, are doing good work and are well attended.

WAHSPATON BAND, RESERVE NO. 94A.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Sioux, formerly members, or their descendants, of 'Sitting Bull's band.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises about four sections, most of which is very light and sandy and can only support a limited number of residents. In view of this fact two other sections of better land in an adjoining township were temporarily withheld from settlement by outsiders to meet the possible requirements of this band. During the past summer these sections have been taken possession of by members formerly residing at Prince Albert and may now be included in the reserve.

Population.—There are now thirteen families in residence on this reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are particularly cleanly in their habits. Those who escape consumption and scrofula are fairly robust, but the diseases named constantly claim their victims and have levied a fearful toll on this band.

Occupations.—The nearness of these Indians to the city of Prince Albert enables them to earn good wages by the delivery of cord-wood and hay, and the sale of roots and berries.

Buildings.—Their buildings are neat and clean; but one-roomed, sod-roofed and of less value than those of any other reserve.

Stock.—Their cattle and ponies are slowly increasing in numbers and are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—They have not many implements; but those they have are kept in good repair.

Education.—The day school is attended by all the children of school age on the reserve. It is taught by the resident missionary and is under the management of the Presbyterian Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are particularly law-abiding and as a whole are the most energetic and industrious in the agency; some good fields have been prepared and houses built on the new sections to be added to the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—This band continues to be the most temperate and moral in this agency.

GENERAL REMARKS.

My appointment as commissioner to treat with the more distant bands now included in Treaty No. 10, and to take evidence regarding applications for scrip from

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the same region, required me to leave the agency in charge of the clerk, Mr. Jackson, during my absence, which commenced early in June. The season as a whole proved one of the most trying we have had. The spring opened so late that the Indians believed there was no chance of a ripened crop and the area under cultivation on the principal farming reserves was in consequence greatly reduced. A quantity of new land was, however, broken on each of the reserves during the summer, and I anticipate a marked advance next season throughout the agency.

Hay was harvested under great difficulties. For one spell of 30 days rain fell during some portion of each twenty-four hours so that no hay in coil or windrow dried sufficiently to stack during that period. A great deal was ruined; but the past winter was exceptionally mild, stock of all kinds was able to graze out until January, and half the usual allowance of fodder proved sufficient for their needs. The cattle on all the reserves were in excellent condition when turned out in the spring.

A new and most valuable form of assistance was introduced during the year by the department in the purchase and loan to ex-pupils of brood mares on easy terms of repayment. This must prove a great incentive to industry with the younger generation, on whom centre our hopes for the uplifting of the race.

I have, &c.,

THOS. BORTHWICK,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
BROADVIEW P.O., May 27, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1908, together with statistical statement, and inventory of government property in my charge.

Location of Agency.—The headquarters of the agency is located on the northwest quarter of section 4, township 18, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, about 9 miles northwest of the town of Broadview, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Reserves.—The Crooked Lake agency comprises Ochapowace reserve, No. 71; Kahkewistahaw, No. 72 and 72A; Cowessess, No. 73; Sakimay, No. 74 and 74A. These reserves are all located along the Qu'Appelle river, and are convenient to good market towns on the south and north. The total area is 120,895 acres, being a reduction since last report of 6,796 acres, surrendered for sale by Little Bone's band.

OCHAPOWACE BAND, NO. 71.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 52,864 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 113.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of these Indians has been normal. A few live in fairly comfortable houses, but generally their houses are small and unsanitary.

Occupations.—The members of this band who are engaged in farming seeded last year a substantial acreage; but, owing to early frosts, the results were most disappointing. Small herds of cattle are kept by these Indians, for which they provide well. Some hay is also put up for sale. Wood is a staple source of income.

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Education.—The Indians of this band are very willing to send their children to school.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians belong to a type difficult to break away from old customs; progress among them is consequently not very marked, although a few are making some advancement.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band in a general way are not much addicted to intoxicants, although a few are. The morals of the band are very fair indeed.

KAHKEWISTAHAW BAND, NOS. 72 AND 72A.

Reserve.—The reserve contains 13,535 acres and is situated north of Broadview.

Population.—The population of this band is 95.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have been free from unusual epidemics, but many of the families are diseased with scrofula. Marked improvement has been made in many of their houses, which should tend to better sanitation.

Occupations.—Most of the Indians who farm on this reserve were required to establish new places this year, their old holdings being within the surrendered area, considerable new land was broken, and new houses and stables erected. These Indians also keep cattle, for which they provide ample hay and have a surplus for sale.

Education.—Most of the children of this band who are of school age and physically fit, attend school.

Characteristics and Progress.—In my opinion the year under review has been one of some progress with this band, while the conditions are such that we cannot look for a great deal, yet further advance may be attained.

Temperance and Morality.—The standard of morality and habits of temperance in this band are not what could be desired, but improvement may be noted.

COWESESSE BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve.—The agency buildings are located on this reserve. The reserve contains 29,704 acres. The land is of choice quality, ample wood and water are available; hay is not so plentiful as on the other reserves.

Population.—This band has a population of 189.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good throughout the year. Their houses are usually neatly kept, and altogether the sanitary conditions are better than on the other reserves.

Occupations.—These Indians engage more generally in the industry of farming than those of the other bands, and some of them have all that pertains to a good farmstead, comprising implements, wagons, sleighs, horses, cattle, pigs and poultry. At certain seasons of the year some of the men work out, and earn considerable in wages.

Education.—There is no difficulty with this band regarding education, they desire to have their children educated, and as soon as they are of school age generally arrange to place them in a boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—In my opinion there is steady advance with this band, although in dealing with them we meet with many disappointments.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year the conduct of this band with regard both to temperance and morals has been remarkably good.

SAKIMAY AND LITTLE BONE BAND, NOS. 74 AND 74A.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band comprises 25,280 acres, the reserve at Leech Lake, No. 73A, 6,796 acres, having been surrendered for sale.

Population.—The population of this band is 147.

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Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this band have enjoyed normal health through the year; they, however, are not a healthy band, many of the families being scrofulous. A few of the houses are good log dwellings with shingled roofs, but most of them are small huts with sod covering, and are not sanitary.

Occupations.—The few Indians in this band who farm in a small way have heretofore not received satisfactory results, owing to inferior methods of farming. Improvement is noticeable. Many of them depend largely on their cattle. Wood, hay, senega-root, furs and fish, are sources of income to these Indians; a few work out for settlers and earn wages.

Education.—This band looks upon education with less favour than the other bands in this agency, although some children are in school, others who should be there, are not in school.

Progress.—These Indians cannot be regarded as making much progress, although I think they have a better appreciation of what is required and expected of them, and some advancement may be expected in a few cases.

Temperance and Morality.—Marked improvement in the habits and morals of these Indians may be noticed.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Progress.—In a general review of the work of this agency during the year, I regret that climatic conditions rendered the work of the Indians very disappointing in results; however, it is pleasing to report that they are not discouraged and their preparations for another year have been satisfactory. In the care of cattle they are steadily improving, and also in the way they do their field work there is decided advancement. A striking feature on all the reserves is the change in fencing; the old rail fence has almost entirely disappeared, and a wire one has taken its place, representing very considerable cost in money to the Indians.

Land Surrendered.—In July, Inspector Graham, representing the department, held a meeting of the survivors of Little Bone band, to take a surrender of their reserve, 6,796 acres, for sale. A majority of the Indians agreed to surrender, and at a subsequent meeting the Little Bone Indians were admitted as members of Sakimay band. When the land is sold, the proceeds will be funded for the united band.

Cattle.—Speaking generally, the Indians in this agency are getting more interested in their cattle each year; perhaps because they get more direct benefit from them. During the year they sold 108 head, besides which, 49 head were beefed for food.

Crops.—The result of the harvest in this agency was disappointing owing to an unusually late spring followed by a cold, wet growing season. The grain did not mature in time to escape the early frosts, consequently a great deal of the wheat crop was rendered worthless, and all of it was damaged, although some was of marketable quality, and fit for seed. Some very good oats were grown. Potatoes and roots were not a good crop.

Dwellings.—During the year 8 new dwelling-houses of a substantial type have been erected, viz.: Kahkewistahaw reserve, 6; Cowessess reserve, 1; Sakimay reserve, 1. These are all good log structures with frame gable, and shingled roofs, well lighted, and fitted with panel doors. Some debt for lumber has been incurred, which it is expected will be cleared off next year.

Sanitation.—The sanitary conditions on Indian reserves are necessarily primitive. The first principles of sanitation, namely, light and pure air, seem beyond their knowledge, the 'air-tight stove,' which has supplanted the old open chimney as a mode of heating, has closed an avenue to some measure of ventilation, which must be regarded as a distinct loss. Garbage is gathered up in the spring and burnt. Whitewash is freely used before going into the houses in the winter.

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Temperance.—It is gratifying to report a general improvement in the temperate habits of these Indians during the year. Only 5 prosecutions for intemperance were recorded against 23 for the previous year; by bands the offenders were, Kahkewistahaw, 3; Sakimay, 2. In my opinion the habits of the Indians with regard to the use of intoxicants are regulated largely by the frequency or otherwise of their holding gatherings or dances. Indian dances or gatherings are undoubtedly demoralizing from every point of view, and should be strongly discouraged.

General Remarks.—Owing to partial crop failure, and a large falling off in the demand for fire-wood, which is a large source of income to these Indians, ready money has been scarce; the income from the sale of cattle has been very useful in addition to the wholesome food provided through their beef-supply. No destitute assistance was required except for the very old and infirm who are alone, and in a few cases of sickness.

Inspection.—Inspector Graham visited the agency several times this year.

Staff.—The members of the agency staff have been attentive to duty. Mr. H. Nichol, who has faithfully acted as clerk here for three years, is about to be transferred to Qu'Appelle agency as agent. The promotion is well merited. The farming instructors in their respective duties have been fairly successful.

Schools.—Cowessess (Roman Catholic) boarding school, situated in the valley of the Qu'Appelle near Crooked lake, is a very well conducted institution. The children under the principalship of the Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I., and the thoughtful care of the Reverend Sisters of St. Joseph, are certainly well looked after. This school is worthy of every encouragement.

Round Lake (Presbyterian) boarding school, situated near the lake of that name, and just off Ochapowace reserve, provides an excellent training in the classroom. The pupils are neatly dressed, well nourished, and generally healthy. Scrofula is not tolerated here. The Rev. Hugh McKay, D.D., is the principal.

I have, &c.,

M. MILLAR,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
DUCK LAKE AGENCY,

DUCK LAKE, April 25, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa:

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for this agency, together with agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property under my charge, for the year ended March 31, 1908.

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, 13 miles from the agency headquarters, and has an area of 16 square miles. It is considerably broken up with small lakes and sloughs. The soil is sandy and cannot be depended on during dry seasons.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Plain Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 99.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was very good; during the summer they live in tents, in winter in log houses, which they keep clean.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the band is hunting and trapping, supplemented by freighting and root-gathering; they own and take good care of a fine herd of cattle. From the sale of the beef animals they annually receive a good return for their labour. They also draw from the herd their winter supply of beef.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve. The children of school age are sent to the Duck Lake boarding school.

OKEMASSIS AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands border chiefly on Duck lake and its hay marshes, being about 3 miles from the town of Duck Lake, which, having its flour-mill and good market, adds considerably to the advantages these bands have. The total area is 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 cultivating with favourable results.

Tribe.—These two bands are Plain Crees.

Population.—The population is 164.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of these bands during the past year was good. They are very cleanly in their habits, showing that they understand and value sanitary measures.

Occupations.—The younger men on these reserves all farm, and that too with encouraging success. During the winter months they have always more or less hay to sell, so that from their crops, hay and surplus cattle they make a comfortable living. The older men do not farm to any extent, however, all of them that are able-bodied support themselves by hunting, trapping, gathering roots, freighting, &c.

Buildings.—The buildings of these reserves are not as good as one would like to see, the principal reason for this being that there is no wood on the reserves that can be turned into lumber; there is, however, a gradual improvement going on, and a few years should see them all with comfortable dwellings.

Stock.—A fine herd of stock is owned by the Indians of these reserves, which they value and take as good care of as any other class of men.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements on these reserves are up to date and sufficient for requirements. The Indians have a portable engine and threshing outfit, with which they do their own threshing, and do it well, without any assistance or oversight.

Education.—There is no day school on these reserves, the children of school age being sent either to the Duck Lake boarding or the Regina industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of these reserves are industrious and law-abiding; they are year by year becoming better off.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, NO. 99.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies on both sides of the Saskatchewan river, 14 miles from the city of Prince Albert, and comprises 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.

Population.—The population of this band is 148.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the past year was good. They all own good log shingle-roofed houses, in which they live all the year round. They quite understand the value of and attend to the necessary sanitary measures.

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Occupations.—The occupations of the band are various. The younger men have not taken to farming, preferring in most cases to work off the reserve; some of them go to the lumber camps in winter, and log-driving in spring; others freight goods to the northern posts of the Hudson's Bay Company. The older men farm to some extent. In winter they hunt and trap, they also earn money by freighting.

Stock.—The Indians of this reserve own a considerable number of cattle, but for various reasons they are not increasing. The cows are milked, and they make and sell butter.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are sufficient for requirements.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, at which the attendance is irregular, not because the children are at any time off the reserve, but rather, I think, from the indifference of their parents.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are half-breeds. They lack the push and ambition of the white man on the one hand, and on the other the honesty of purpose of the Indian. Protected by the government as Indians, they have failed to make the use of themselves that they would have done had they not entered treaty. They make a living, but further advancement will not under present conditions take place.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the men of this band are addicted to the use of liquor, which they have little trouble in getting. While intemperance and immorality usually go together, it cannot be said of these people that they are immoral.

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 is of very good quality, interspersed with small lakes, sloughs and hay meadows, but in all a splendid country.

Tribe.—These Indians are Plain and Swampy Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 236.

Health and Sanitation.—While the general health of this band during the past year was good and no epidemic or contagious disease was prevalent, yet tuberculosis in its various forms still keeps a strong hold on them. This cannot be charged to a want of sanitary precautions, as they are a cleanly people, who live during the summer in tents and in winter in well constructed shingle-roofed log houses.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of this band is hunting and trapping. A number of the younger men farm, but the temptation of the hunt makes the success in this direction limited. The members of the band own a large herd of cattle, which on the whole are well taken care of.

Buildings.—Nearly all the Indians of this band own comfortable log dwellings, shingle-roofed, floored and in some cases plastered inside and divided into rooms.

Implements.—The reserve is well equipped with all the necessary farm implements.

Education.—There are two day schools on the reserve, both of which are well attended when the Indians are on the reserve. When the parents go hunting they take the children with them, so that it is quite common upon one visit to find as many as fifteen children in attendance at each school, while on the next visit one may find only two or three. This irregularity of attendance does not tend to the advancement of the children, and is apt to sap the interest of the teachers.

Characteristics and Progress.—I consider these Indians' industrious in their own way; they find it easier to make a living by hunting and trapping than by farming, and so hunt and trap. They provide ample feed for their stock, but then their interest in hunting clashes with the interest in feeding their stock, and the latter sometimes suffers.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not addicted to the use of intoxicants, and are moral.

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NUT LAKE BAND, 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 pea vine is luxuriant. The nearest railway point is Wadena on the Canadian Northern railway, some 40 miles south.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this band is 210.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the past year has been good. Except in the extreme cold of winter they live in tents. The tents are moved frequently, hence the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band live by hunting and trapping.

Characteristics and Progress.—The nature of the occupation of this band of Indians compels them to move about a great deal, so that they neither know nor value a good home. In the extreme cold of winter they live in mud-roofed shanties. They are not as yet over-cleanly in their habits, and it cannot be said that they are making progress. I have no doubt that when they make up their minds to settle down on their reserve, depend less on the product of the chase, and turn their attention to farming and stock-raising, their progress will be rapid.

KINISTINO BAND, 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.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this band is 81.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was good. It cannot, however, yet be said that they realize the value of sanitary measures; but this, I expect, will be gradually acquired.

Occupations.—These Indians during winter depend for a living on hunting and trapping, and for the past few years have done very well. During the summer they work for neighbouring farmers.

Buildings.—The buildings with two or three exceptions, are mud-roofed shanties, which they occupy only in the extremely cold weather.

Stock.—They have a few head of cattle, of which they take reasonable care.

Farm Implements.—For what farming they have done or will do in the near future, they have sufficient implements.

Education.—They have no school, and so far the parents are averse to having a school on the reserve or sending their children to an industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are slowly working into the white man's ways. They are very independent and entirely self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—They are as temperate and moral as can be expected from their present conditions.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In common with all others depending upon farming in this country, this agency also suffered. Our crops were light and on some of the reserves badly frozen, added to this the almost total disappearance of fur made the winter a hard one for old and

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young. Fortunately the winter was mild, and work of various kinds enabled all to pull through without any material assistance. The general health of the Indians during the year was good, and no epidemic visited the agency.

A very comfortable home for the farmer's use was completed on the Kinistino reserve, as well as stable and granary.

Abundance of hay having been put up along with a mild winter brought all of our cattle through in very good condition.

A pedigreed Clydesdale stallion was supplied last spring, from which I expect a great improvement in our horses will be noticeable in a few years.

I have, &c.,

J. MACARTHUR,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,
CARLYLE P.O., April 20, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on matters in connection with this agency, together with an inventory of government property under my charge, and copy of agricultural and industrial statistics.

Tribe or Nation.—This band—white Bear's band, No. 70—is an amalgamated band, made up partly of Cree, Assiniboine and Saulteaux Indians, and occupies the White Bear reserve.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the southeast corner of what is known as the Moose mountains, and lies about 6 miles north of the town of Carlyle on the Arcola and Regina branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The agency buildings are very prettily situated about 9 miles northeast of Carlyle near what is known as the 'Heart hill,' the highest point on the range. The reserve contains 30,288 acres, a greater portion of which is covered with scrub and timber. A considerable portion of the reserve is covered with lakes, most of which are small, but there are several fairly large ones which are well stocked with excellent fish. The southern portion of the reserve is very hilly and rough and badly broken up with sloughs and small lakes. Consequently there is very little good arable or hay land in comparison with what is unfit for either purpose.

Population.—The population of this band is 198.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year has been fairly good. We had an epidemic of whooping-cough at the beginning of the year, several cases proving fatal. Beyond that, a few cases of consumption and sore eyes have been about all we have had to contend with. Great effort has been made to prevail upon the Indians to keep their houses clean, and in a few cases with very little success.

Occupations.—Some of the Indians are farming in a small way, and are learning how to handle farm machinery for themselves; but they still require a good deal of looking after. Quite a number are keeping cattle in an entirely Indian fashion, although I must say that I see some improvement along both lines. Those not engaged in farming or stock-raising work out a little, hunt, trap, sell dry wood or willow pickets, tan hides and in fact do anything that they can get to do to keep themselves supplied with the necessaries of life and keep out of debt. For over a year and a half they have not been allowed to contract any fresh debts, and they are

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living more comfortably than they ever did before. If they want a thing, they either go and sell something or do some work and then pay for what they get instead of coming to the agent for an 'order' on a store and getting what they want on the long chance of being able to pay for it in the dim future.

Buildings.—There are only 12 of the houses that were occupied three years ago in occupation as dwellings now, and with one exception the present buildings show a great improvement on the old ones in every way.

Stock.—The stock came through the winter in good condition with no losses, and I am looking for a good crop of calves.

Farm Implements.—We are fairly well supplied with farm implements, but would be the better of some more.

Education.—We have one day school under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church and taught by Miss E. May Armstrong, a lady of long experience and first-class ability and methods, and one who is making a good school out of pretty rough material. The parents of the school children in part of the band take a good deal of interest in the school, and send their children quite regularly. Others will require a certain amount of compulsion before they will send their children at all.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on this reserve are not really industrious, yet they are becoming better off in spite of the fact that last year was the most disastrous, from a farming standpoint, that I have seen in nearly forty years in the west. They are law-abiding, none of them having been punished for any offence against the law during the last year and a half.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, as Indians go, a very temperate lot, still it does no harm to keep a sharp watch on them. As to their morals, I believe that they are as moral as it is possible to find a band of Indians of the same size anywhere in the Northwest. There certainly is no band where there is more earnest Christian work done to improve their morals than there is done by our missionary right here on this reserve.

Staff.—The staff for the past year consisted of myself and Mr. J. A. Stewart, farmer.

I have, &c.,

THOS. CORY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE AGENCY,

ONION LAKE, April 20, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Six Indian reserves are contained in the Onion Lake agency: Seekaskootch, No. 119; Weemisticooseahwasis, No. 120; Ooneepowhayo, No. 121; Puskeeahkeewein, No. 122; Keeheewin, No. 123, and Chipewyan, No. 124.

ONION LAKE BAND, NOS. 119 AND 120.

Nation.—The Indians of the Onion Lake band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserves.—The reserves belonging to the two bands, which when embraced as one are known as the Onion Lake band, are called Seekaskootch and Weemisticooseahwasis,

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taken from the names of two chiefs, now deceased. These two reserves adjoin one another, Weemisticooseahwas is lying to the west of Seekaskootch, the southern boundary of each being a continuous line, the eastern end being about 6 miles north, and the western end half a mile north, of the North Saskatchewan river. The fourth meridian passes through the western reserve, about one mile west of the line dividing it from the eastern.

The area of Seekaskootch reserve is 38,400 acres. The centre of the reserve lies low and is comparatively flat, in places affording good pasture, and containing some good hay marshes. The north and south portions are hilly and mostly wooded with poplar and pine, but to the northeast there are some patches of open country. The greater part of a small but picturesque lake, lies within the reserve on the southern boundary. The character of the soil is light, except at the foot of the hills to the north, where there are some patches of richer land.

Weemisticooseahwas reserve contains an area of 14,080 acres, embracing several good hay marshes and numerous poplar groves. The general character of the soil is light.

Population.—The population of Seekaskootch band is 326, and of Weemisticooseahwas band, 91.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been very good throughout the year; during the first part of the winter, small-pox broke out on Weemisticooseahwas reserve, but by proper attention and isolation of cases, it was confined to three families; no deaths, however, occurred from the outbreak. A fatal case of diphtheria occurred during the early part of the year, on Seekaskootch reserve, but the disease was confined to one household. Every member of the band requiring vaccination, has been vaccinated, excepting a very few who absolutely refused. At the beginning of spring, there is a general cleaning up around all the dwellings, and the filth accumulated during the winter is burnt; and in the fall, when the houses are being made tight and wind-proof for the winter, the majority of them are lime white-washed inside and out.

Occupations.—When spring opens, those who still follow the hunt set out trapping and shooting rats, the pelt of which animal has within the last four years risen from seven cents each to one dollar for three. Others, mostly of the younger generation, are engaged on their little fields, ploughing and seeding; but as the soil is light, they are encouraged to confine their attention in the farming industry to the cultivation of oats and barley, in preference to wheat. The district is more adapted for stock-raising and to this industry their attention is chiefly directed. During the haymaking season they are kept busy providing sufficient hay for the winter, the bulk of which is hauled in the winter-time. There are few, however, who do not participate in the hunt more or less at some season of the year. As the country becomes settled, there is more opportunity for the Indians getting employment. Hitherto, what freighting they did was for the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders; now, however, they are not infrequently engaged in cutting and hauling logs and rails for settlers.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses owned by these Indians are built of logs, and, though they are small, are made warm and comfortable for winter; few of them are inhabited in summer, the Indians being happier and in better health under canvas in the warmer weather. Four houses are much superior to the others, being two storeyed and having shingled roofs. The stables have been in better order this winter than they have been for some time, and the shelter has been much improved by the addition of sheds.

Stock.—Stock-raising is a profitable industry with these Indians, inasmuch as the most thrifty of them are deriving their own beef, and much of their support in general, from their stock.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well provided with farm implements, most of which they have purchased out of the proceeds of beef or cattle.

Education.—There are two boarding schools on the Onion Lake reserve, one under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and the other under those of the Church

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of England, both of which are taken advantage of by the Indians; indeed, the attendance at the former school has attained the maximum, and it appears as though provision will have to be made for an increased number of pupils. Indians are very changeable in their disposition regarding schools; at present they are pretty well united in admitting the advantage of having their children educated, but there are times when it is difficult to keep parents from taking their children away from the schools. The progress made by the pupils at both schools, is satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a community these Indians agree very well among themselves, and cause very little trouble in regard to the breaking of laws. Indolence is an Indian failing, but there are a number who may be now called industrious, and the fact that less government assistance is annually required for these Indians, shows that they are advancing towards self-support.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been more trouble caused by liquor during the past year than in any previous year, on account of increased facilities for getting it; precautions are taken to prevent the Indians obtaining whisky, but at times they get possession of it. Morally, I cannot say they are improving.

FROG LAKE BAND, NOS. 121 AND 122.

Nation.—The occupants of these reserves are all Crees.

Reserves.—Ooneepowhayo reserve, No. 121, and Puskeeahkeewin's reserve, No. 122, adjoin one another; the northern boundary of the former, and a portion of the western, forming a part of the boundary of the latter. Both reserves extend the full length of the western shore of Frog lake, and a few miles to the north and south of it. Both bands together are generally known as Frog Lake band.

Ooneepowhayo reserve contains an area of 21,120 acres. The soil throughout is sandy loam. The surface to the south and east is very uneven and wooded with poplar, excepting a few open pieces toward the south. The eastern portion is more open, but contains a good deal of willow scrub and some poplar groves. There is good pasture for cattle and some small hay sloughs, where in favourable seasons good hay can be cut, but not in quantities sufficient to winter the cattle owned by the Indians; they are obliged to go outside the limits of the reserve to get all the hay they require.

The are of Puskeeahkeewin's reserve is 25,600 acres. The soil is chiefly sandy loam. A considerable portion is overgrown with willow where the soil is peaty, and in the open parts of the willow bush a good deal of hay can be cut in dry seasons. The north and northwestern extremities are wooded with poplar and pine.

Population.—The population of Ooneepowhayo band is 103, and of Puskeeahkeewin's, 26.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has been fairly good throughout the year; no epidemic has visited that part of the country. An improvement is noticeable in the cleanliness of some of the people, and of their houses, while three houses I could mention show no improvement. As on other reserves, a general cleaning up round the houses takes place as the snow begins to disappear. All the people of this band have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Most of the people derive the great part of their living from hunting. Cattle-raising is, with difficulty, followed to a small extent, the hindrance being lack of hay; the Indians generally manage to get enough to bring the cattle through the winter, but have to cover a large area of ground and travel far in order to do so. They are indolent with regard to farming, only one family makes any success of it, and then only in a very small way.

Buildings.—The houses are built of logs, and are well chinked and mudded every fall to make them warm and wind-proof for the winter; but, as usual with most of the Indians, they do not occupy their houses in summer, finding it healthier and more convenient in many ways to live under canvas.

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Stock.—Their cattle are of first-class stock and are increasing.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with mowers and rakes, and have ploughs and harrows sufficient for their requirements.

Education.—One boy is at the St. Joseph's industrial school, Davisburg, and two boys and one girl are at the Onion Lake Roman Catholic boarding school. The parents of these children quite willingly allow their children to be at school, but there are others who cannot be persuaded to send their children. There is no school on the reserve, the nearest being either of the boarding schools at Onion Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and seldom have any trouble amongst themselves; are not progressive, but are not becoming poorer.

Temperance and Morality.—I have no reason to believe that there is any liquor traffic going on among these Indians; but the laws of morality are not properly observed.

KEEHEEWIN BAND, NO. 123.

Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—Keeheewin reserve is situated about 30 miles northwest of the southern end of Frog lake, and contains an area of 18,016 acres. It is well adapted for cattle-raising, as it contains some splendid pieces of pasture as well as sloughs, where in a moderately dry season abundance of hay can be cut, and in wet seasons the upland hay is good and plentiful. There are numerous poplar groves, and the southern portion is thickly timbered with poplar and pine. The soil is mostly of a rich sandy loam, and there are a few places suitable for farming, were it not that early frosts are general.

Population.—At last census the population of this band was 145.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of small-pox broke out on the reserve and among the neighbouring settlement of half-breeds at Moose Lake, from which very few families escaped; but fortunately no deaths occurred. The matter was handled in a masterly way by the department, assisted by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in seeing that the quarantine established was properly observed. Medical aid was provided by the department for the sufferers, and particular attention was given to the disinfecting of the houses and any valuable articles owned by the Indians. Nearly all their clothing was burned and replaced, all at a considerable expense to the department. Quarantine was raised on March 11. At the outbreak of the epidemic, there was some difficulty in getting the Indians to keep quarantine; but after they saw for themselves the very infectious nature of the disease, there was but little trouble. All those that required it were vaccinated. With the exception of this epidemic, the health of this band has been very good. It is rather surprising that they should be the Indians to suffer, because they are the most cleanly in their habits and housekeeping of all the bands comprised in the agency.

Occupations.—The industry chiefly pursued by these Indians is cattle-raising, in which they are fairly successful; the natural conditions of their reserve are certainly much in their favour. They are, however, a people to look out for work and take advantage of every opportunity of getting freighting, helping settlers to build houses, and any such work that comes in their way. The country round the reserve is fairly good for hunting, a pursuit which at times is not unprofitably followed by most of them.

Buildings.—The houses occupied by these Indians, though small, are well built of logs with pole and mud roofs; with two exceptions they are clean and well kept, and in winter are warm and comfortable. When the warm weather comes, they are quickly vacated for tents, which the Indians find more healthy and comfortable. The stables were made comfortable for the winter, but more shelter in the form of sheds is required, and these the Indians have promised to erect by next winter.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are of a very good grade, and are well looked after during the winter.

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Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with mowers, rakes, wagons and sleighs, and what they at present require in the way of ploughs and harrows.

Education.—There are no schools on this reserve, but seven children of the band are at the Roman Catholic boarding school at Onion Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians living on this reserve are not indolent, and are almost entirely dependent upon their own exertions. Cattle-raising is the industry chiefly followed, and some of the younger men get employment working and freighting for surveyors and for traders who frequently pass through the district. Not far from the reserve a good French settlement is springing up, which in some respects will be an advantage to these Indians. Settlers have a good deal to learn from the Indians, in return for which the Indians become acquainted with the usages of the whites. These Indians are law-abiding, and are gradually becoming better off.

Temperance and Morality.—I do not know that any of these Indians are addicted to the use of liquor, and so far as other moral conduct is concerned, they rank among the better class.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 124.

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all of the Chipewyan tribe, except where by intermarriage a few Crees come in.

Reserve.—Their reserve is situated from 40 to 45 miles north of the agency headquarters, and about 6 miles southwest of Cold lake.

Population.—The population of this band is 273.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has not improved, lung and stomach troubles being the most common. During the small-pox epidemic, all that could be, were vaccinated. One of the earliest cases of the epidemic occurred in this band, but the house was immediately quarantined and the disease confined to one household; fortunately no deaths occurred. The rubbish and filth which collects round the houses in winter, is burnt in the spring, but the Indians are slow to take advice with regard to sanitation generally.

Occupations.—These Indians procure their livelihood chiefly by hunting and trapping, and by freighting and other work for the settlers and traders. The past winter, however, has been unpropitious for hunting, and as a consequence they have not been able to provide for themselves as usual. Some have cattle, but cannot devote sufficient attention to them to make the undertaking profitable.

Buildings.—The houses are made of logs and are well built, showing as a rule better workmanship than those of the Crees. Their horse stables, in some cases, are well kept, but the cattle stables do not receive so much attention.

Stock.—The cattle owned by the Chipewyans are of a low grade, and are not increasing.

Farm Implements.—Very little agriculture is carried on by these Indians and, for what they do, they have sufficient implements; for haymaking, they have mowers and rakes sufficient for requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a people they are not progressive. They are good hunters, it is their business and pleasure, and in a bad hunting season they are depressed, and for food have to depend upon the fish that they draw from Cold lake and Goose lake, where some of them spend most of the winter.

Temperance and Morality.—Although these Indians are not altogether temperate, in other respects they are law-abiding and do not quarrel much among themselves. Otherwise their moral character is fairly good.

I have, &c.,

W. SIBBALD,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
PAS AGENCY,

THE PAS, April 2, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1908; also statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

CHEMAWAWIN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river at the west end of Cedar lake, and has an area of 3,010.93 acres. It is well timbered and a quantity of hay can be cut; the soil is good, but the greater part is covered with limestone.

Population.—The band numbers 137 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year this band suffered severely from an epidemic of measles, the greater part of the mortality being due to exposure during convalescence.

Occupations.—The members of this band live entirely by fishing and hunting. The fur-catch has been very poor this year; they, however, managed to catch enough fish for their wants and to sell some besides.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are in many cases too small and overcrowded, which in a measure is a fruitful cause of disease; although the Indians have been repeatedly advised of this both by the doctor and myself, they are too indolent to improve their homes.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, under the charge of Mr. Frank Barker, who takes great interest in his work, but the children are only making fair progress, owing to the parents being obliged to take them away on their hunting trips, having no means of leaving them behind.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am sorry to say that these Indians are not advancing in any respect, owing to their indolence and improvidence, which seems to be the inevitable condition of their mode of life, it being at best a game of chance.

Temperance.—The Indians of this band are temperate and of fair morals.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the west side of Moose lake; a large island in the lake also forms part of the reserve, the total area of which, including a hay reserve, is 3,663 acres. This consists of timber, swamp and hay land; the soil is good but rocky.

Population.—This band numbers 119 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—A severe epidemic of measles resulted in the death of twelve members of this band. The houses are kept fairly tidy and the garbage is gathered in the spring and burned.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting form the staple of their support, the fur catch was a good deal less than last year, but the fishing was very good. The Indians might have earned more than they did at this industry, but did not avail themselves of the advantage, catching only sufficient to do them from day to day.

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Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are fair, but should be better; as they have very good timber wherewith to build. The houses are whitewashed with lime.

Stock.—They have a few head of cattle, but do not seem to take any interest in acquiring more.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve, but as the parents take their children with them when away hunting, the attendance is irregular.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band do not seem anxious to exert themselves more than is absolutely necessary to secure a living, therefore it can be seen that permanent progress is impossible.

Temperance and Morality.—I have not heard of their obtaining any intoxicants; and their morals are up to the average.

PAS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated partly on both sides of the Saskatchewan river, also at the mouth of the Carrot river. They have a timber reserve on the Carrot river and a fishing station on Clear Water lake, making a total of 7,610 acres. This is covered with small timber; the soil in places is good, but the larger part of the reserve is composed of muskeg and swampy land, where hay can be cut when not overflowed.

Population.—There are 410 souls in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a good deal of mortality in this band during the year caused by the after-effects of measles, and consumption. The resident medical officer, Dr. Larose, is in constant attendance, but the proper care and nourishment of the sick is not carried out by the Indians, who are apathetic to the former and cannot afford the latter; the recovery of the patient is therefore largely a matter of constitution.

Occupations.—During the winter the Indians hunt fur and fish for their own use, also for sale. This year the fur hunting has been very unsatisfactory, but the fishing has been good. During the summer they find work as boatmen. They have sawed about 60,000 feet of lumber at their mill and have now over 1,200 logs cut. A few cultivate small patches of potatoes.

Buildings.—A number of new houses have been built on the north side of the river by Indians who formerly occupied the present townsite. The houses are kept in fairly good order, and when possible are whitewashed. A number intend building new houses during the summer; at present there are several families living together, this they now see does not do and is the cause of a good deal of sickness.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, one at the Pas and the other at the Big Eddy, 5 miles up the river. The attendance at both places is irregular on account of the lack of interest shown by the Indians in the education of their children, also on account of taking them away when hunting or fishing at distant lakes.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are willing to hire out when they get a chance, but, beyond working on the York boats and cutting cord-wood, there is little to be made. They are a law-abiding community and of good manners, they are getting along as well as can be expected, taking into consideration the ways and means at their disposal.

Temperance and Morality.—I had occasion on the complaint of an Indian, to fine two white men who went on the reserve in a state of intoxication and offered liquor to some of the Indians, who, with the exception of one, refused to take any. On the aggregate, I have nothing to say against their morals.

SHOAL LAKE BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Carrot river, and contains 2,237 acres.

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The soil is good, and there is a quantity of fine spruce timber on it; a considerable amount of hay can be cut when not flooded.

Population.—The band numbers 73 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of an epidemic of measles, the general health of this band has been good. Refuse is gathered up and burned, and the houses whitewashed as a sanitary precaution.

Occupations.—These Indians live by hunting and trapping; they also catch fish in the Carrot river; they grow a quantity of potatoes and nearly every spring bring some down to the Pas for sale; some have cattle and could keep many more, but so long as the fur hunt lasts, their ambition in this direction is limited to a few head.

Buildings.—The houses are good log buildings, and the new ones put up last year are an improvement on their former homes.

Stock.—The cattle were well wintered, the stables comfortable, and sufficient fodder was provided.

Education.—The children attending the day school on the reserve are doing well, notwithstanding the irregularity of the attendance, caused, as elsewhere, by their parents taking them away on their hunting trips.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are law-abiding, but not so industrious as they should be; with the exception of the old and sick, who get relief during the winter months, they manage to make a living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

RED EARTH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is a mixture of the Swampy Cree and Saulteaux tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Carrot river 15 miles from Shoal lake, and has an area of 2,040 acres. The soil is good clay. There is some hay-land, but little building timber on the reserve.

Population.—The band numbers 129 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—Although this band had several cases of measles, no deaths resulted from this cause; the general health has been very good.

Occupations.—They live by hunting, also grow a considerable quantity of potatoes, and have cattle and horses.

Buildings.—The buildings are a very fair lot, which they keep neat in appearance by a yearly application of whitewash; the stables are log buildings, well kept and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle are well looked after and sufficient hay was provided for their use.

Education.—The day school on the reserve is well attended while the parents are at home, but as these people travel about a good deal, taking their children with them, the attendance is not regular; still there is an advancement to be noticed.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are industrious, good hunters, and have, notwithstanding the scarcity of fur in this district, made a very fair hunt. Mr. Kennedy, the teacher, takes a good deal of interest in the people; he is a handy man and encourages them in building better houses and stables by giving them a helping hand; on the whole I am glad to say that this band is going ahead.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are good.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on Cumberland lake and has an area of 1,883-17 acres. The soil is of poor quality, stony, swampy and in parts covered with brush. There is a quantity of building timber available.

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Population.—The band numbers 162 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good, with the exception of an epidemic of measles, which, however, was not severe.

Occupations.—They are engaged mostly in hunting and fishing, they also earn considerable wages working for the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders.

Buildings.—As these people are away a good deal, they only use their houses when living on the reserve; the buildings are small and not very well kept.

Education.—A new day school-house has been built on the reserve since my last report, and is a great improvement on the old one. Mr. Settee, the teacher, takes interest in his work, but the nomadic propensities of the people make the attendance irregular, and progress slow.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are law-abiding, but their diligence in providing for the future does not extend further than their immediate necessities.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year an Indian was convicted of drunkenness. Their leaning towards alcoholic stimulants is in a great measure counteracted by the alertness of Corporal Munday. Their morals are fair.

PETER BALLENDINE BAND.

The members of this band live entirely by the hunt. They assemble once a year at Pelican Narrows to receive their annuity money, some of them coming a long way for that purpose. At the last payments they numbered 476 souls; they have no reserve as yet and are scattered over their hunting grounds. I regret to report the death of Councillor Thomas Ballendine, who was accidentally shot while hunting moose.

General Remarks.—The Indians within this agency live by hunting and fishing. As this depends on existing circumstances, which range all the way from nothing to plenty, the quality of their living will be seen to be of a fluctuating character, being well off one year and possibly poor the next, according to fish or fur being plenty or scarce; it is, therefore, difficult to expect permanent progress so long as they live in the manner they do.

I have again to testify to the excellent services of Corporal Munday of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, who is energetic and conscientious in the discharge of his duties.

I have, &c.,
FRED. FISCHER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
PELLY AGENCY,

KAMSACK, April 2, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for this agency for the year ended March 31, 1908.

The Pelly agency consists of four reserves, Coté, No. 64, the Key, No. 65, Kee-seekoose, No. 66, and Valley River, No. 63A.

COTE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of Coté band are Sauteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 30 square miles and is situated about 2 miles north of the town of Kamsack on the Canadian Northern railway. The land is
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rolling and covered with poplar and willow bluffs, with large openings of farming and hay land interspersed.

Population.—There were 252 souls at the last census.

Health and Sanitation.—There has not been any epidemic or serious disease on this reserve during the past year. Dr. J. I. Wallace, of Kamsack, the medical officer in charge, has been very attentive to all the calls, and has done much to help the Indians, both by careful treatment and by advice regarding cleanliness and sanitation in their homes.

Occupations.—Several of the Indians are farming, with considerable success, while several still follow their former mode of life, hunting and fishing. A great deal of money has been earned selling wood and freighting.

Buildings.—The surrender of the older settled portion of this reserve last summer necessitated the building of new houses and stables by almost all the band. Several good frame and log houses have been built as also several shanties and stables during the past year. Logs for building or lumber are very scarce on this reserve.

Stock.—The stock has fared exceedingly well this year and has wintered in splendid condition.

Farm Implements.—With few exceptions these Indians have all the implements they need, a great many having purchased new ones with their own money during the past year.

Education.—The children of Coté reserve are educated at the Crowstand boarding school. The boys are taught farming and stock-raising, while the girls are taught housekeeping and dressmaking, and both receive excellent school training from Miss McLaren, who is a most able and devoted teacher. Good progress is being made in all lines at this school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The year was not as good financially as the last, but a good deal of money was made. The wheat crop was all frozen, but the oats and barley, with few exceptions, yielded very fair crops. Fur was very scarce and little was earned from that source. Wood was also not as readily sold this year from the fact that Galicians and Doukhobors, who had no crops, were forced to sell wood for an existence, which reduced prices and spoiled the Indians' market for wood. This band is a hard lot to get settled down to steady work, the evil influences of several who are intemperate and immoral, undoing a great deal of our work with the better class.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are very much addicted to drinking intoxicants and to immorality, but seem to have steadied up considerably during the last two months.

THE KEY BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of the Key band are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 38 square miles and is situated about 20 miles northwest of Kamsack and about 3 miles west of Fort Pelly; it is bounded on the west and south by the Assiniboine river. The land is very rolling, but has some good tamarack and spruce timber on it. A large part of it is covered with poplar bluffs with several openings of farm and hay lands well watered.

Population.—At the last census this band had a population of 87.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians here was good. Dr. Wallace has charge of this band also and visits whenever needed. Every spring all rubbish is cleaned up around the houses and burned.

Occupations.—Several on this reserve are starting to farm, and we look for a much better showing during the coming year. The greater number of this band are hunters.

Buildings.—A few new stables and shanties were erected during the year, and several good houses are in course of erection. These Indians have logs out to saw which will make about 75,000 feet of lumber, and we look for new houses of a good quality to be built this coming year.

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Stock.—The stock has wintered exceedingly well and very few losses have occurred.

Farm Implements.—Gradually each year this band is purchasing the necessary implements and machinery for more farming.

Education.—The day school on this reserve has been closed for lack of pupils. Most of those previously in attendance have gone to the boarding schools of their choice, and have much better advantages than could possibly be had in a day school.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band had better crops than last year and are a steady lot of Indians, who want to do more work and are progressing favourably. They do considerable freighting and fishing as well as farming and hunting.

Temperance and Morality.—This is the most temperate band in the agency, being farther removed from towns where liquor can be obtained.

KEESEKOOSE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 28 square miles and lies about 9 miles north of the town of Kamsack, between the Duck mountains on the east and the Assiniboine river on the west. This reserve has splendid farm and hay lands, also large poplar bluffs containing excellent wood timber.

Population.—At the last census the population was 126.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no serious epidemic or disease during the past year, consumption and scrofula being the greatest enemy to the Indians. The general health of the Indians, however, was better than last year. Dr. Wallace attends to this band also and has been very prompt to answer all calls for treatment or prescription.

Occupations.—These Indians have done considerable farming, but there is ample room for improvement. A large number of this band also continue hunting and trapping. Quite a large quantity of wood was sold by these Indians.

Buildings.—Several new houses and stables were erected on this reserve during the past year, but most of them still cling to the sod-roofed shanties. Good building timber is very scarce and lumber is an exorbitant price.

Stock.—The stock is in good condition, having wintered well, and very few losses have taken place. During the summer and early winter the heaviest losses were suffered from tuberculosis among the bulls and cows, not only on this reserve, but in the whole agency.

Farm Implements.—These Indians also purchased almost all the necessary farm implements required and are well able to make successful farmers.

Education.—The children of this band are trained at St. Phillippe boarding school, which is under the control of the Roman Catholic Church. The children are given not only school education, but farming, stock-raising, housekeeping, dressmaking and fancy-work are also taught. The Rev. Father DeCorby and his staff are deserving of considerable credit for the progress made in this school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressing slowly and will soon be in a position to support themselves very well. The majority of the Indians here seem desirous of doing better and we look forward to steady advancement. A considerable number of them, however, still continue to hunt and fish for a living; but, as game becomes more scarce, they will no doubt return to farming.

Temperance and Morality.—I am sorry to say that quite a number of this band are addicted to drinking intoxicants; but their standard of morals is much higher than that of Côté band. The severe punishment given some of them last winter has put a check on the drinking habit; there has not been a case reported for over two months.

VALLEY RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 18 square miles, of which about 4 square miles is covered with spruce and tamarack timber, the rest being covered with poplar

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bluffs interspersed with good farm-lands. The reserve is situated on the line of the Canadian Northern railway at a point 13 miles west of Grandview, Man.

Population.—At the last census there were 64 souls on this reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of these Indians is good. The accumulated refuse and garbage is cleaned up from around the houses and burned every spring. The houses on this reserve are kept clean and tidy. Dr. Shortreed attends all calls for this band and has been very prompt and painstaking with his work here; but the excessive use of intoxicants by these Indians has no doubt added to his difficulties in making cures.

Occupations.—The members of this band work in the adjacent saw-mills and lumber camps, as well as hunting and trapping. No farming has been done, but now that a farmer is placed in charge, we expect to see several settle down to farming.

Buildings.—The houses are mostly small, but well kept and clean. These Indians have taken quite a number of logs to the saw-mills near by and expect to build better houses and stables this season.

Stock.—The stock here has not increased as it should have done, but as it was too far from the agency headquarters to be watched, no doubt considerable killing and selling took place without permission. This will be rectified now a farmer is in charge.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have very few of the necessary implements as yet, not having started farming.

Education.—The children from here who desire an education go to the Birtle boarding school, where they receive every attention and instruction possible.

Characteristics and Progress.—Very little progress has been made here, as these people being remote from the agency headquarters, and having no resident instructor on the reserve, have worked as they chose in saw-mills and lumber camps, and never settled down to cultivate their lands. They are a very able and intelligent lot of people and should do good work under the present overseer.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band, being in close touch with hundreds of lumber-jacks and river-drivers, are seriously addicted to drinking strong liquors; but the overseer in charge will, no doubt, check this curse to a great extent.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Although the year has been a bad one for farming, still there was considerable progress made by the Indians of this agency. New land was broken and new houses either built or in course of erection. The Valley River and the Key bands have sufficient timber taken out for sawing to build new houses for all the workers on each reserve. The Indian cattle sold well, some 65 head of steers sold to Mr. Duncan of Yorkton, averaging \$45 per head. Besides these, the Indians sold privately or killed for their own use about 25 head more. We have yet on hand over 200 tons of hay, some of which the Indians will be able to sell later on. The scarcity of fur-bearing animals and rabbits made it a hard year for the hunters and the old people, and we were unable to reduce our rations as we had expected, but look forward to better times this year. There were several cases of measles in the agency and Crowstand boarding school during the year, but nothing of a serious nature or of an epidemic, and the prompt action of Dr. Wallace in quarantining each case soon stamped the disease out. The large sum of money received by Coté band from the sale of part of their reserve, no doubt added to the amount of drinking here; but I believe the curse has received a very serious check this year, and while much money was spent on liquor, we are glad to know that a much greater amount was spent for horses, farm implements, wagons, sleighs and food. Unfortunately the fell disease, glanders, broke out among the horses here, and the agency and Indians lost 13 horses, which is a very serious loss to us. During the year a telephone line has been installed between the Indian office and the town of Kamsack, which has proved a great convenience.

I have, &c.,

W. G. BLEWETT,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
QU'APPELLE AGENCY,

BALCARRES, April 30, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

The Qu'Appelle agency consists of eight reserves: Piapot, No. 79; Muscowpetung, No. 80; Pasqua, No. 79; Standing Buffalo, No. 78; Peepeekesis, No. 81; Okanees, No. 82, Star Blanket, No. 83; and Little Black Bear, No. 84.

PIAPOT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band with few exceptions belong to the Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 32 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. It comprises township 20, and part of 21, range 18, west of the second meridian, and contains about 58 square miles. The land of this reserve is a light sandy loam, somewhat stony and badly broken with sloughs and coulees. There is, however, more than sufficient farming land of very fair quality for the band, and while the crops are never heavy, they mature early and usually escape frost. Last year's crop was frozen, but there was sufficient seed-wheat of fair quality on the reserve for this spring.

The reserve had abundance of hay in the Qu'Appelle valley, and the Indians here usually have a surplus supply for sale. This year the surplus is considerable, but the market is very poor.

The wood on this reserve is small and very little is sold.

Population.—The band numbers 158 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—This band is healthy. There are few cases of consumption or scrofula. The majority of the houses are clean and well kept. The number of good houses is increasing.

Occupations.—This band has not had a resident farm instructor for two summers, and in consequence the farming has not improved. The crop returns for 1907 show a yield of 3,109 bushels. Of course the returns were much smaller than would have resulted from an unfrozen crop. The cattle on this reserve are very well looked after. During the summer of 1907 a large pasture was fenced for the cattle, the Indians paying for all the material and performing the work. Considerable money was earned from the sale of wood, hay, bead-work, &c.

Houses.—Two houses of one and a half storeys, with good shingled roofs and floors, were erected this year. The stables are constructed of logs and poles, and are very comfortable.

Stock.—The Indians here realize considerable money from the sale of cattle, besides having a good supply of beef for home consumption. The cattle are improving in quality.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this reserve are fairly well equipped with farm implements, almost all being their own property. They also own a quarter interest in a threshing-machine.

Education.—Some of the children from this reserve attend the Qu'Appelle industrial school, and some the Regina industrial school. The parents are showing more interest in the education of their children year by year.

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Characteristics and Progress.—This band is making gradual progress, building better homes, getting better outfits, &c. There are a few old people who are assisted by the department, but very few.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few cases of intoxication have come to my notice during the year. I believe there is more immorality on this reserve than on the other seven, but it is very difficult to secure evidence.

MUSCOWPETUNG BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Crees and Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve lies east of Piapot's and south of the Qu'Appelle river, and has an area of about 58 square miles.

The land is heavier than that of Piapot's. Some excellent land is found on this reserve, but a part of the south is poor land, bearing considerable alkali. The supply of hay is very plentiful, both of prairie wool and valley hay. The wood-supply is limited, but sufficient for the band and some for sale.

Population.—The population of this band is 86.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are not so healthy as those of Piapot's band. There is considerable consumption and scrofula. Some new houses have been built this year, which are somewhat of an improvement on the old, being larger and higher. Some of the houses here are kept clean, but some of the older Indians cannot be induced to see the necessity for cleanliness and ventilation.

Occupations.—The occupations here are the same as on Piapot's reserve, farming, stock-raising, and some muskrat-hunting. Considerable surplus hay is sold each year. These Indians, for their numbers, have a good herd of cattle, and, although their energy is not sufficient to lead them to do a great deal of farming, yet they are pretty well off.

Buildings.—The houses are somewhat of an improvement over last year, but are all sod-roofed, and the majority without any ventilation; but almost all are floored with lumber. The stables are mostly log, and are comfortable.

Stock.—These Indians have a fine herd of cattle, Shorthorn grades, with a strong strain of Galloway. These are pastured during the summer in a large pasture with abundance of feed and water.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements from their own earnings.

Education.—These Indians now offer little, if any, opposition to the education of their children. Some of their children attend the Qu'Appelle industrial school, and some the Regina industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are old men and only one or two are at all good workers, but get a good living from the sale of grain, cattle, wood and hay. The crop of 1907 was all frozen, some wheat being unfit to cut.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate, and, I believe, very moral.

PASQUA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are principally Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve is bounded on the west by Muscowpetung reserve and on the north by the Qu'Appelle river and lakes. It is about 6 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. The area is about 35 square miles. There is considerable wood on this reserve, but little hay, being made up principally of prairie wool.

Population.—The population of the band is 131.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this band has been good. These Indians are more advanced than those of Muscowpetung and Piapot's reserves, having a number of good houses and stables, and almost all the houses are exceptionally well kept.

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Occupations.—Nearly all the younger Indians and a number of the older ones depend almost altogether on mixed farming for sustenance. There are some good farmers on this reserve. Considerable money has been earned by the sale of logs. Some fishing was done during the past winter, which yielded very fair returns. The wheat on this reserve was not so badly frozen as on the two before mentioned; consequently the Indians have had better returns from their farms.

Stock.—The herd of cattle on this reserve is not large, owing to the scarcity of hay, but prove fairly profitable, supplying beef for home consumption and a number to sell besides. Good bulls are used and the cattle are of very good quality. They are kept in a pasture during the summer.

Farm Implements.—This band is well supplied with farm implements, almost all being private property.

Education.—The children from this band are all sent to school quite willingly.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is steadily making progress. There are enough individuals who are good farmers to act as an example and incentive to others to do well. I might mention as examples Tom Stevenson, Sam Cyr, Antoine Cyr, George Thorne and Andrew Gordon.

Temperance and Morality.—The same difficulty is found here as last year. The proximity of new towns, new settlements filling up, many strangers coming in, make it easy to secure intoxicants. Strict punishment is meted out when evidence can be found.

STANDING BUFFALO'S BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 21 and 22, range 14, west of the second meridian, and contains an area of 7 square miles. The soil is a light sandy loam something similar to Piapot's.

Population.—The population of this reserve is about 219.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Sioux or Dakotas, and formerly resided in the United States and do not draw treaty here.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are very healthy. There is very little sickness among them. The majority of the houses are small, but are kept clean and tidy.

Occupations.—These Indians farm almost all the tillable land on the reserve and keep a few cattle. The pasturage is very limited and hay is not easily secured. The men earn considerable as farm labourers and are in demand at good wages. The women are good gardeners and raise good crops of vegetables.

Buildings.—The majority of the houses are small, but are well kept. There are now a number of good houses with shingle roofs. Two good new houses were built this year. All are well kept. The stables are not large, but are sufficient.

Stock.—The herd here is small, as fodder is hard to get, but what are kept are well kept, and add to the income of the band besides supplying some beef.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements of their own.

Education.—Almost all the children from this reserve attend the Qu'Appelle industrial school and are very quick to learn.

Characteristics and Progress.—Being strong, healthy and fairly energetic, the men of this band earn considerable money outside of their farm returns by working for farmers off the reserve. The men practically all dress like white men, and almost all live like them. They are very fond of sport, and have an excellent football team.

Temperance and Morality.—One case of intemperance came to my notice during the year, but none of immorality.

FILE HILLS BANDS, NOS. 81, 82, 83 AND 84.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

Reserve.—These four reserves are situated in ranges 10 and 11, west of the second

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meridian, townships 21, 22, 23 and 24, about 10 miles north of the towns of Abernethy and Balcarres on the Pheasant Hills branch of the Canadian Pacific railway.

These reserves are bluffy and have many sloughs, the farming land being on the east side, and the best of this on Peepeekesis reserve. The soil there is a good sandy loam and with good cultivation produces excellent crops.

Population.—The population is as follows: Peepeekesis, 112; Okanees, 58; Star Blanket, 39; and Little Black Bear, 57.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians here is fairly good, although there is considerable consumption and scrofula. In the majority of cases the houses are cleanly and well kept.

Occupations.—All the younger Indians and some of the older are engaged quite extensively in mixed farming. The bands own large herds of cattle, which, by feeding and putting up hay, require considerable labour. Considerable money is also earned from the sale of wood, pickets and dry logs. The loss of the bulk of the crop by frost this year was hard for some, but all have made a very good living.

Buildings.—The houses and stables in the colony are of superior quality, and some good houses are found even among the old Indians.

Stock.—The cattle owned by these bands are of very good quality. Good bulls are used. The cattle run in a large pasture in the summer and are fed by the owners in the winter. Some excellent horses are also in possession of these Indians and a number of good colts bred from a registered Clyde stallion are growing up. The ex-pupils on the colony are also keeping cows, pigs, and hens.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm machinery and take very good care of it.

Education.—Considerable interest is taken in the education of their children by the majority of these Indians. The children of these bands attend either the File Hills school or Qu'Appelle school.

Temperance and Morality.—No difficulty has been experienced with any of these Indians during the year in regard to either intemperance or immorality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The bulk of the wheat crop having been frozen in the colony, this year was rather a serious setback, but the boys are going ahead as usual again. Happily there was almost enough wheat left over from the crop of 1907 for seed for the whole of the Indians. More land is being cultivated year by year, more houses and stables being built, more machinery and horses purchased, and altogether these young people are doing well.

The Presbyterian Church built a church in the colony this year, largely through the contributions of the Protestant graduates; and the Roman Catholics have also the material on the ground ready for building a church.

I have, &c.,

W. GORDON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY,

KUTAWA, April 11, 1908.

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 fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

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Five reserves are included in the agency, namely: Muscowequan's, No. 85; George Gordon's, No. 86; Day Star's, No. 87; Poorman's, No. 88, and Fishing Lake, No. 89.

The agency headquarters are situated on section 16, township 28, range 16, west of the 2nd meridian, on the old Carlton trail, about 50 miles northwest of Lipton on the Kirkella branch of the Canadian Pacific railway.

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway passes through the Muscowequan reserve, and it is expected that a station will be located within 6 miles of this agency. This will be a great convenience and a considerable saving will be effected, as in the past the outlay for freighting supplies was considerable.

The government telegraph station, Touchwood, is situated here, at Kutawa.

MUSCOWEQUAN BAND, NO. 85.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 10 miles southeast of the agency headquarters and comprises an area of 24,271 acres. The soil is a good clay loam and the reserve is well adapted for mixed farming.

The eastern portion is rolling prairie interspersed with poplar bluffs and hay sloughs. There is a heavy bush on the western portion, from which good building logs and fire-wood are obtained.

The main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific runs through this reserve, and a siding has been located thereon.

Population.—The population of this band is 133.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. Some cases of small-pox were found in one of the houses on November 27. The house and inmates were immediately placed under quarantine, and the disease fortunately did not spread. All the cases recovered.

The members of this band requiring it were all vaccinated during the summer.

The rubbish which collects around the dwelling-houses is raked up and burned in the spring.

Occupations.—Farming, cattle-raising and hunting are the main occupations from which the members of this band make a living. The proceeds derived from the sale of logs, fire-wood, willow posts and hay now form an important source of income for these Indians.

They are steadily bringing more land under cultivation, and are practically self-supporting.

Buildings.—The dwellings on this reserve are built of logs with sod roofs. They are, with a few exceptions, kept fairly clean, and appear to be warm and comfortable.

These Indians live in tents during the summer months.

Stock.—The cattle owned by this band are a good quality of stock. They were well cared for during the past winter and came through in excellent condition.

The hay-supply provided was ample and several stacks were carried over.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are fairly well equipped with farm implements, which are added to as required.

Education.—The children of this band attend the Muscowequan boarding school, whose property adjoins the reserve. This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The boys are given a good training in farming under the direct supervision of a lay brother who is a practical farmer.

The girls receive instruction in cooking, butter-making and general housework as well as in sewing and knitting. In fact they make nearly all the clothing required by the pupils.

The class-room is presided over by Sister Riordan, who is very competent, and the progress being made by the pupils is very satisfactory.

This school has a large and well kept farm and garden in connection.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality came to my notice during the year.

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GEORGE GORDON'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Little Touchwood hills about 13 miles south of the agency headquarters, and will be within 8 miles of a station on the Grand Trunk Pacific when it is completed.

The reserve comprises an area of 35,456 acres. The northeastern portion is covered with poplar bush and scrub. The open land on this reserve is rough and stony and hard to bring under cultivation; the soil, however, is good and when brought under cultivation produces good crops.

Population.—The population of this band is 199.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great deal of illness amongst the children of this band during the year and the death-rate has been higher than usual. This was mainly caused by an epidemic of whooping-cough and grippe.

The sanitary precautions as prescribed by the department are strictly observed by this band.

Occupations.—The main occupation on this reserve is mixed farming. These Indians also add to their income by the sale of fire-wood and logs, working for settlers, and hunting.

This band is the most civilized in the agency and many of the homes compare favourably in appearance and surroundings with those of the better class of white settlers in the district.

Buildings.—The buildings on the reserve are nearly all one and a half storeys high with shingled roofs and are well finished. They are almost without exception kept scrupulously clean.

Stock.—The cattle came through the winter in good condition. Many of the Indians keep milch cows all the year round, and make butter for their own use and for sale.

After supplying themselves with fresh beef and also the agency during the summer and winter months, there was a surplus of steers for sale.

Farm Implements.—This band is well equipped with farm implements, which are added to as required.

They have a threshing-machine and one of their number who attended the Elkhorn industrial school runs the engine and does the blacksmithing required by the band.

Education.—The Gordon boarding school, which is under the auspices of the Church of England, is situated in a central position on this reserve. It provides accommodation for thirty pupils and that number is in attendance.

Mr. Mark Williams and his wife are principal and matron respectively, and they keep everything in good order. The children are making fair progress in the classroom under Mr. George Jones, who acts as teacher.

It has been very noticeable here that, while the health among the children on the reserve has been very poor, there has been very little sickness in the school.

The building is kept well aired, clean and tidy at all times.

The majority of the members of the band belong to the Church of England. They have their own church situated on the reserve and it is kept in repair by the members.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality came under my notice during the period reported upon.

DAY STAR'S BAND, NO. 87.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Big Touchwood hills, and comprises an area of 15,360 acres, most of which is covered with a heavy growth of poplar bush and willow scrub, hay-sloughs and small lakes. There is a small portion of open land near the southeast corner which is being steadily brought under cultivation. The soil is rich black loam and is very productive.

This reserve is better adapted for stock-raising than for the growing of grain.

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Population.—The population of this band is 43.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health was good until the latter part of the year, when nearly all the children suffered from whooping-cough, from the effects of which three deaths occurred.

The houses and premises were kept clean and tidy and sanitary precautions were observed as far as possible. These Indians live in tents during the summer months; but before leaving their winter quarters the rubbish is raked up and burned.

Occupations.—Cattle and grain-raising are followed as a means of livelihood. These Indians add to their income by hunting, selling logs, fire-wood and willow posts; hunting and digging senega-root are also engaged in by these Indians.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are log buildings roofed with sod. They chiefly consist of two rooms, which are well lighted and floored with lumber.

Stock.—The cattle belonging to this band are of good quality and provide an important source of income for them. They were well cared for during the winter and came through in good condition.

Education.—A day school is in operation on this reserve under the auspices of the Church of England. Mrs. S. Smythe is the teacher, and she is doing good work. The children are taught sewing, knitting and gardening in addition to the usual class-room studies. The children take a great interest in their school, and no difficulty is experienced in keeping up a regular attendance.

A new frame school building was erected during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not addicted to the use of intoxicants, and their moral conduct is good.

POORMAN'S BAND, NO. 88.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 9 miles northwest of the agency headquarters, and comprises an area of 27,200 acres, nearly all of which is rolling prairie, broken here and there with sloughs. The soil is a warm clay loam, which is well adapted for the growing and maturing of grain and root crops.

There is an abundant supply of hay available on this reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 117.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good among the adults. Whooping-cough was prevalent during the latter part of the winter, and was the cause of a great deal of the mortality amongst the children.

An improvement was noticed in cleanliness in their houses during the past winter. These Indians are inclined to be untidy and careless housekeepers.

The importance of keeping their houses and premises clean is being constantly explained to them.

Occupations.—The resources from which these Indians gain their livelihood are: mixed farming, hunting, freighting, senega-root, working for settlers, sale of fire-wood, bead-work and tanning hides, &c.

They are practically self-supporting and the only help given is to the sick and destitute. They are steadily increasing their acreage under cultivation and are working more independently.

Buildings.—The buildings with one exception are composed of logs with sod roofs. Although in most cases they are small, they appear to be warm and well lighted and seem to suit the Indian idea of comfort.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is steadily increasing in numbers. An ample supply of hay was put up and the cattle came through the winter in very good condition.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are steadily adding to their supply of farm implements, and are now fairly well equipped in this respect.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. Ten of the children are now attending the Gordon boarding school, two at Muscowequan's, one at the Elkhorn industrial school and one at Qu'Appelle industrial school.

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There are several children on the reserves of school age who are not attending school owing to the opposition of their parents. The prejudice against schools is being gradually overcome.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality were brought to my notice during the year.

FISHING LAKE BAND, NO. 89.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 50 miles northeast of the agency headquarters and comprises an area of 22,080 acres. A portion of the reserve is level prairie, which is well adapted for farming. The remainder is rolling land interspersed with hay sloughs and poplar bluffs.

A portion of the Fishing lake is included in this reserve, and the fish obtainable therein forms a source of income which the Indians take advantage of to a limited extent.

Population.—The population of this band is 105.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. There was an outbreak of scarlet fever on this reserve in the fall. Dr. Ainley, of Wadena, was called in, and attended to those requiring his services.

These Indians still derive a great deal of their support from hunting, and only occupy their houses from time to time, even during the winter months.

They are not very cleanly in their habits.

Occupations.—The main source of income is derived from hunting, working for settlers and sale of fire-wood.

They may be classed as self-supporting.

Buildings.—Their houses are neatly built and many of them have thatched roofs. During the past winter quite a lot of material was taken out of the bush for new buildings.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are of good quality. An ample supply of hay was secured and the stock came through the winter in good condition.

Farm Implements.—These Indians purchased 6 ploughs, 2 disk-harrows, 3 mowers, 3 rakes, 8 wagons, 6 bob-sleighs, besides sundry other implements and harness, from money advanced by the department on account of the surrender of a portion of their reserve, and it is their intention to commence breaking land this year.

Education.—A day school is situated on this reserve. It is under the auspices of the Church of England, with the Rev. Wilfred Sandilands in charge.

The attendance is gradually increasing, but will necessarily be small until the Indians give up their roving habits and settle down on their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—No charge was laid against any of these Indians for intemperance during the year; but I am afraid that some of them indulge 'on the quiet.' They appear to be fairly moral in their habits.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Land Surrender.—During the months of July and August I accompanied Inspector Graham to Fishing Lake, Nut Lake and Kinistino on business connected with the separation of the three sections of Yellow Quill's band, which was satisfactorily arranged.

On the return to Fishing Lake, an arrangement was made with the Indians of that point whereby they agreed to surrender a portion of their reserve $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 miles, and a considerable amount of money was paid to them on account of this.

The Indians asked my assistance and advice in expending their money, and I purchased several good teams of horses as well as a car-load of flour, wagons, ploughs, harness and other useful articles for them; very little of their money was expended foolishly.

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During the year Dr. Harvey resigned his position as medical officer, and Dr. Philipps, of Kutawa, was appointed in his place.

Characteristics and Progress.—The past year has been rather a trying one for farmers in this western country, inasmuch as the crops, upon which so much depends, were nearly all frozen and almost a total loss.

Our Indians suffered with the rest; but, notwithstanding this, they have not been an increased burden on the department. They are becoming independent of the ration-house and a steady reduction is being effected in the issue of food-supplies.

They are steadily increasing their acreage, and with the advent of the railway, which will bring the markets within reasonable distance, I trust that they will become encouraged to make greater efforts in this direction.

It is also encouraging to note that no charges of any nature were preferred against any of the Indians of this agency for infraction of the law during the past twelve months.

I have, &c.,

W. MURISON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,

PRINCE ALBERT, April 20, 1908.

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 year ended March 31, 1908.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

This agency includes Beardy's, Okemahsis, One Arrow's, John Smith's and James Smith's bands of Cree Indians, to which have been added in recent years the Kinistino and Nut Lake bands of Saulteaux.

The headquarters of the agency are on Beardy's reserve, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the village of Duck Lake.

The agency staff includes Mr. James Macarthur as agent; J. H. Price, agency clerk; Henry Gardipie, teamster and interpreter; Louis Marion, farmer on One Arrow's reserve; Peter Campbell, farmer on John Smith's reserve; Jeremiah Stevens, farmer on James Smith's reserve, and P. J. Hamilton, officer in charge of Kinistino and Nut Lake reserves.

The inspection was made in July and August. The population of the agency at that time included 642 Crees and 292 Saulteaux. During the twelve months ended March 31 there were among the Cree bands 54 births and 43 deaths, and among the Saulteaux 22 births and 21 deaths. The largest increase is shown in Beardy's band, where there were 16 births, equal to 117 in 1,000, while there were but 5 deaths, equivalent to 36 in 1,000.

I found a further improvement in the Indians' dwellings, both as to the structure of the buildings and as to their sanitary condition. This was most marked on John Smith's reserve, where the Indians almost without exception occupy their houses throughout the year and where comfort and cleanliness is the general rule. Several well finished new houses were found there.

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The past has been a lean year with the Indians generally throughout this inspec- torate as compared with the average. The season was unfavourable for agriculture; the market for beef cattle has been dull; and game and furs have been unusually scarce, and the main portion of the income of every Indian is affected by one or other of these conditions.

Owing to the lateness of the spring and the general failure to prepare land the year before, the acreage of crop in 1907 was much less than in 1906, while there was a shrinkage of over 60 per cent in the aggregate yield of grain.

The cattle industry has been fairly successful. The total number showed a decrease at inspection of about two per cent, but the owners had realized a considerable benefit from their herds, having sold in the aggregate 174 head and beefed 166.

So evident has been the success of the efforts to improve the quality of the Indians' cattle by the use of pure-bred sires during the past twenty years that the Indians are now alive to the importance of improving their horses and recognize the value for this purpose of a registered Clydesdale stallion recently provided by the department. The number of horses in this agency is not large, being little more than a team for each working man; but they are gradually acquiring a better class; they take better care of their animals than formerly, and are anxious to increase their stock.

Other live stock is kept by a few of the Indians, and for the most part in small numbers. Two Indians of John Smith's band keep small flocks of sheep, which in spite of very careless management are proving a source of some profit to the owners. As the price of wool is improving and as mutton is worth from 9 cents to 10 cents per pound by the carcass, there is scarcely any industry that should pay better under present conditions than sheep-raising.

Nearly half the population of the reserves of this agency have supported themselves hitherto by hunting. During the past eighteen months, however, there has been a heavy falling off in the income from this source, felt all the more severely as it follows upon a remarkably productive period of two or three years' duration. The prices of most furs continue high; but foxes, lynx, mink and muskrat, which a few years ago were very numerous, are now scarce indeed. One consequence of this state of things which is already apparent is that Indians who have lived in the past by hunting alone are now looking towards agricultural pursuits as a means of support.

A particularly satisfactory feature in connection with the management of this agency is the attention that has been paid for some time past to the direction and encouragement of young men in industrial pursuits. Some of these are graduates of the schools, while others have been educated on the reserves; and much success has attended the efforts to lead them into habits of industry. This is particularly true of Beardy's and Okemahsis' bands, where an excellent showing in agriculture has been made by these young men, and where as an indication of the progress that has been made it may be mentioned that an up-to-date threshing outfit, paid for by themselves, has been operated for some seasons past by the Indians alone, without the aid or immediate supervision of a white man.

Assistance to these young men has been rendered with due caution, and they have not been pampered, but on the contrary are being trained to self-reliance.

Among old and young the disposition to contract debts has been restrained, and the Indians have not been encouraged to incur heavy liabilities to the department or to others.

No material alteration has been made during the year in the government buildings at the agency headquarters or on the reserves. Farm buildings, however, of a substantial and comfortable description have been erected on the Kinistino reserve, where there had previously been no resident farmer. These consist of a dwelling, stable, storehouse and granary, and were completed about the end of August.

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CARLTON AGENCY.

This agency includes the Mistawasis, Muskeg Lake, Ahtahkakoop's, Kene-mootayo's, Pelican Lake, Sturgeon Lake, William Charles' and James Roberts' bands of Cree Indians, and a band of Sioux located partly on the Wahspaton reserve near Prince Albert. The inspection was made during December and January.

The staff of the agency at that time consisted of T. Borthwick as agent; T. E. Jackson, clerk; Miss V. J. Hounsell, junior clerk; J. McKenzie, miller and engineer; Frank Bruce, interpreter and teamster; John Dreaver, labourer; Geo. Isbister, farmer on Sandy Lake reserve; James Dreaver, farmer on Big River reserve; J. G. Sanderson, farmer on Sturgeon Lake reserve; J. R. Settee, overseer of the Montreal Lake reserve; and J. Bevtrley, farmer on the Wahspaton (Sioux) reserve.

The total number of Cree Indians in the agency at last annuity payments was 1,489, and although there are no complete statistics available on the subject at the present time, yet as the health of the bands has been fair and the mortality not greater than normal, it is tolerably certain that the population now slightly exceeds that number.

The general health is noticeably better, and the birth-rate larger, among those bands that are leading the primitive and open air life of the hunter and whose food consists to a great extent of fish and game. At the same time, it is observable that under steadily improving conditions a change is gradually coming about in favour of those Indians who are leading the more settled life associated with industries of the reserves.

The dwellings of the Indians throughout the older reserves of this agency are of a superior class, the walls being of logs skilfully dressed and neatly framed together, floors, joists and ceilings of spruce lumber of good quality, roofs of spruce or jack-pine shingles, and doors and windows of convenient proportions and inserted in well fitting casings. On most of the reserves the material is furnished in part from the agency saw-mill and shingle-machine; but on the Sturgeon Lake reserve, where improvements during the past year are very marked, and where these mills have not been operated for many years, all the material with the exception of the logs was purchased by the owners.

With two or three striking exceptions, I found the dwellings and their surroundings in a clean and sanitary condition. Whitewashing, however, had been generally neglected, and in very few of the houses are open fireplaces any longer to be found, a want which has a distinctly noticeable effect on the ventilation. The Indians regard the fireplace as out of date, and it is only by close supervision and sometimes much persuasion that they can be induced to make provision for it in the construction of new houses.

There was a decrease of 16 per cent in the acreage under crop throughout the agency in 1907 as compared with 1906, and a shrinkage of 38 per cent in the aggregate yield of grain of all kinds.

Latterly these Indians are showing more judicious discrimination than in earlier days with respect to the choice of locations in their reserves. At one time the chief consideration was proximity to water, wood, and perhaps hay. Now, however, the enterprising ones are seeking out the more open and fertile portions of the reserves, with a view evidently to more extensive grain-growing. They recognize that the conditions of their industries are changing; as wild hay is becoming scarce and dear, it is necessary to provide a cheaper food for their stock, in order to pursue cattle-raising at a profit, and for this purpose to utilize the by-products of the farming industry. In a few instances locations of 50, 60 or even 100 acres of the choicest land that is to be found anywhere have been selected and securely fenced with tamarack posts and wire, and in some cases a fair proportion has already been brought under cultivation.

Within the eighteen months ended December 31 there was a net increase of 61 head in the Indians' herds of cattle. Sales on foot during this period numbered only

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69 head, but no less than 193 head had been beefed by the owners, mainly for their own use, though in some instances for sale at the lumber camps, where there was large demand. The losses through accidents and through neglect, 150 in all, were a heavy tax upon the industry. The conditions, however, in the winter of 1906-7 were particularly severe, and similar losses were usual throughout the district. During the past winter the management of the cattle has engaged the closest attention of the agent, the effect of which will be to increase the interest in their stock and to stimulate the farmers in the discharge of their duties in this connection.

There are 380 horses in the agency belonging to Indians, and 25 belonging to the department. About 10 per cent of the Indians' horses are work animals of medium size, several head having been purchased during the past year at prices ranging between \$100 and \$200. The most disappointing circumstance in connection with these purchases is that in no case did the Indian pay cash or even make any considerable cash payment. Of the 25 government horses two are stallions of a general purpose class, which are being used for the improvement of the Indians' stock.

It is by breeding up from ordinary grade stock, through the exclusive use of thoroughbred sires, that the Indians have come to be the owners of the best class of range cattle in the west, and by a similar method it is expected that they will presently acquire an equipment of working horses adequate to their needs, which are steadily increasing.

A further attempt is being made to introduce hog-raising on the reserves adjacent to the agency headquarters. Though this is an industry that cannot as yet be made a general success among the Indians, yet there is no reason why a few of the thriftiest should not engage in it even now with much profit.

A number of Indians who have for a few years past lived abroad from their reserves, earning in various ways a more or less uncertain livelihood, have lately returned, empty-handed and for the most part destitute, and are anxious to be given a fresh start. They are being helped judiciously and may in time again share in the general prosperity of the bands to which they belong.

A fair number of the Indians of these reserves who are regularly established in farming are entirely self-supporting, or so nearly so that any small issue or assistance they receive is given more as a matter of encouragement than as a necessity.

The reserves have already been visited very regularly by the agent, which is certain to have a beneficial effect; and I have recommended to the agent that instructions to the farmers be issued from time to time from the agency office confirming the instructions that he may have given verbally when at the reserves, in order to give greater definiteness and force to these instructions, to remove any opportunity for avoiding responsibility, and for the sake of the help and guidance that may be thus afforded to the farmers and the support it may lend to their authority over the Indians under their charge.

More than half the Indians of this agency support themselves by hunting, deriving a large proportion of their food-supply from the splendid fish of the lakes to the north. While the Indians admit that the white man can teach them how to rake the bottom of the lakes for fish, they are not supposed to be able to learn much about hunting the deer or trapping the fur animals, and accordingly this industry receives no direction. The remarkable falling off of game and furs, however, that has occurred within the last year or two, is causing them much concern, and there is a movement on foot for the whole of William Charles' band to abandon their hunting grounds and migrate to reserve 106A, which was once set apart for them for the purpose of farming.

The Sioux population of this agency numbers about 120 in all. They are located partly on the Wahspaton reserve, 9 miles northwest of Prince Albert, and partly in a camp on government and private land nearer to the city. Those on the reserve follow pursuits similar to those of the Crees, and live in much the same condition; while those who dwell in the camp earn a livelihood mainly by working in the city and on the farms of the locality, supplying themselves abundantly with food and

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clothing, but living miserably in every other way. A few have recently removed from the camp to make their permanent abode on the reserve, induced by the measure of prosperity that their kinspeople are there beginning to enjoy. Sections 3 and 4, township 50, range 27, west of the 2nd meridian, which have for some years past been reserved from settlement for such of these people as desired to locate there, are now partially occupied and cultivated.

Extensive additions and improvements have been made to the government buildings at the agency headquarters during the past eighteen months. Some repairs have also been made to the farm dwellings on the reserves.

During the greater part of the past year, Mr. Borthwick was absent from the agency, being employed in other duties for the department, and the management of the agency devolved upon Mr. Jackson, the agency clerk, an arrangement which necessitated the employment of a junior clerk for the time. A most regrettable circumstance which has to be mentioned in this connection is the death of Miss Hounsell, which occurred at the agency about the date when the term of her appointment as junior clerk was to have expired.

MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.

This reserve is situated on the right bank of the South Saskatchewan river, about 18 miles above the city of Saskatoon.

It is occupied by a portion of the late Chief Whitecap's band of Sioux, including 16 men, 18 women and 16 children, 50 in all.

The inspection was made in February.

For about a year past the reserve has had no regular supervision, Mr. W. R. Tucker, the former overseer, having been granted an extended leave of absence. I found, however, that Charlie Eagle, an intelligent young Indian of the band, was well informed as to the affairs of all his neighbours, and was endeavouring, though without definite responsibility, to look after them as he had seen Mr. Tucker do in the past.

The main industry of this band is cattle-raising, and this proves a continued success. Losses have been light, while on the other hand the owners have had their beef-supply, and in addition have sold in the aggregate during the past year beef cattle to the value of \$2,200. The sales were conducted by Mr. Tucker, who made a special visit to the reserve for this purpose, and as usual the highest prices were realized. The 3-year-old steers brought uniformly \$45.50 per head.

Farming has not been attempted in the past, but gardening has been made a success, and the Indians are now anxious to engage in the raising of grain.

There are no longer any work oxen on the reserve, but there is a good stock of horses, 67 head in all, some of which are working animals of very fair size and serviceable for all ordinary farm work.

Apart from their cattle the income of these Indians is derived from the sale of hay, wood, berries, fish, ducks and muskrat-skins; and from day labour, especially in connection with threshing, from which source they derived upwards of \$200 within the space of two or three weeks last fall.

The day school has been closed for about three years. The old building, which was once centrally located, is now from 2 to 3 miles from the Indians' dwellings, as they have gradually moved toward the southern portion of the reserve in order to be nearer the hay-lands which were added to the reserve since the school was built. There are eight children of school age in the band, and the building of a new and better school-house at a point convenient to the dwellings of the Indians is a question under consideration.

The results of the past work of the school on this reserve are very satisfactory. Among the younger men and women there are scarcely any who cannot communicate quite freely and intelligibly in English, while some have acquired considerable information through the reading of newspapers.

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In October last, these people built a new church on a convenient site in the portion of the reserve which is now settled, and about two and a half miles from the old school and mission. The new building is neatly finished, the work being performed by the Indians voluntarily. They also provided all the material, contributing whatever money was required except for a donation by Mr. Tucker.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

I visited the Battleford agency for a few days in the beginning of January, but did not make a full inspection.

The list of employees continues the same as at my last inspection.

With the exception of Kahpahawekenum's band at Meadow Lake, the Indians of this agency may be said to live exclusively by the agricultural and live stock industries.

A decrease of 18 per cent in the aggregate yield of wheat for 1907 as compared with 1906 is fully accounted for by the less favourable weather conditions of the spring of 1907. The cattle and horseraising industries, however, have prospered, and the owners have realized a large benefit from their herds.

The steady prosperity of the bands of this agency is very well indicated by the decrease in the issue of food during the year ended March 31, 1908, as compared with the year ended June 30, 1898, namely, 86 per cent in flour, 88 per cent in bacon, and 74 per cent in beef. In other words, there has been issued for the assistance of workers and for the relief of the destitute during the past fiscal year only about one-eighth as much flour and bacon and one-fourth as much beef as for a corresponding period ten years ago; while a substantial reduction is also observed in the issues of clothing and of minor articles of food. Moreover, with this smaller issue the Indians are very much more comfortable than they formerly were with the larger allowance.

In general the health of the Indians has been good throughout this agency during the past year, and the birth-rate exceeds the death-rate, a matter in which there is a noticeable improvement from year to year, though for the past decade there is on the whole a decrease in the bands of this agency from natural causes.

The Onion Lake agency was not inspected during the year.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,

BALCARRES, May 9, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report on matters in connection with the different agencies in the South Saskatchewan inspectorate.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

I made my annual inspection of this agency in May and June, last.

Staff.—The staff at the time of my inspection consisted of an agent, W. S. Grant, and a farmer, Jas. Hassan.

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Office.—I made a thorough inspection of the office, and found the books and records properly kept, the work being done by Mr. Grant and his son, who is now on the regular staff of the agency.

Cattle.—I found the cattle rather poor in condition owing to the extremely severe winter that they had just come through. I consider the losses light compared with other parts of the country; as near as I could find out the loss was about 8 per cent.

The Indians of the band beefed and sold some 27 head during the year. At the time of my inspection, there were 154 head of cattle on hand, being an increase of 3 head over the previous year. The cattle reports from this agency for the past winter are very satisfactory, the losses being very light indeed.

I found the two throughbred bulls had been kept at the agency headquarters all winter, and the animals looked in the best of condition.

Crop.—I was greatly pleased to find that the area under crop was almost double what it was the year before. The band had about 600 acres of wheat and 200 acres of oats. The crop was put in in good time, and had it not been for the early frosts, which struck the whole surrounding district, the crop would have been a record one. However, the Indians were not discouraged and are putting in another large crop this year.

I saw a number of young Indians breaking up new land, which is in crop this year.

The Indians of this agency are beginning to farm on a large scale, and if they continue to do as well as they have in the last two years, there will be some good-sized farmers among them. One man had 155 acres in crop, and another 125 acres, and several had 70 acres in. There was a decided improvement in the way the land had been farmed.

I saw a number of gardens while making my inspection. The Indians have planted a large quantity of potatoes and turnips.

I found the yards surrounding the Indian premises neat and tidy, the rubbish being raked up and burnt.

There was very little sickness in this agency during the twelve months prior to my visit.

About fifteen old people had been receiving regular assistance from the department during the winter.

The agency and farm buildings and premises presented a neat and tidy appearance. A new fence was being built around the agency buildings.

I found the government horses in good condition, and the equipment well looked after.

I was pleased at the way the work of this agency had progressed since my last inspection.

PELLY AGENCY.

The staff of this agency is as follows: agent, W. G. Blewett; farmer, J. R. Brigham; interpreter, Jn. Singuish; medical officer, J. S. Wallace.

I made two inspections of this agency during the year; the first was in June and the second in December.

I found the office work well up, all the records were kept in a neat and business-like way. At the time of my first inspection, Mr. Blewett was doing the office work himself; but shortly after this the department supplied him with a clerk, Mr. A. A. Crawford, who is a good office man and a chemist, which comes in very well in dispensing medicines for the Indians.

The agency buildings presented a neat and tidy appearance. The surrounding premises were also in the best of order.

I found the agency horses in good condition, and the equipment in good order.

The farm implements not in use were carefully stored away in buildings.

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I found that the crop had been sown a little late; the cause of this was that the Indians had prepared little or no land the year before, and most of, if not all, the ploughing had to be done in the spring before sowing.

The Indians of the three reserves had in altogether 493 acres of oats, 36 acres of wheat and 31 acres of barley. I visited this agency two months after the crops were sown, and the prospects at that time were exceedingly good for a very heavy crop. However, a few days after my visit, the agency was struck with the same frost that caught all the other agencies in this inspectorate, and the crop was greatly damaged.

As the department is aware, the Indians of Coté's band surrendered three miles of the south boundary of their reserve. It was on this portion of the reserve that most of the Indians resided. Since the surrender, most of the Indians have built new houses, which are a great improvement on the old ones, ploughed new fields, and the reserve now looks much more prosperous than it did, with the old buildings and poorly fenced farm-fields.

Cattle.—The cattle came through the winter of 1906-7 fairly well, considering the severity of the winter. The losses were about 8 per cent. The calf crop in the spring of 1907 was disappointing, the proportion of calves in comparison to the number of stock was small. The increase in calves this spring, 1908, is more satisfactory.

The bulls were kept up at the farm all the winter, and were in good condition to be turned out.

The agent has been greatly handicapped with the enormous liquor traffic that has been going on. However, within the last few months the Royal Northwest Mounted Police have established a post with two men at Kamsack, and, from what I could learn, there is not much drinking going on.

About twenty old people received destitute rations and assistance from the government.

Dr. Wallace is the medical officer for this agency, and he reports the health of the Indians generally good.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

I inspected this agency between the 6th and 13th of November, last.

At the time of my inspection the staff was as follows: Thos. Cory, agent; J. N. Stewart, farmer.

I began my inspection in the office. I did not find the office work in good order, as Mr. Cory is not an office man. The department has since sent a clerk to this agency, and I am hoping to find the office work in better order.

I found the cattle in good condition to go into the winter. The losses of cattle during the winter of 1906-7 were slightly more than in the other agencies.

The agency bulls were in good condition and were kept at the stables by the farmer during the winter.

There are a number of Indians of this agency owning cattle who take very little interest in them, and have to be followed very closely by the agent or farmer to see that they are properly looked after.

The Indians had ample hay put up for the winter of 1907-8.

Threshing operations were just completed when I was making my inspection. The returns were as follows: wheat sown, acres, 158; threshed, 2,100 bushels; oats sown, acres, 65; threshed, 940 bushels.

The wheat sample was very good indeed, caused by the frosts which affected the whole of the agencies in this inspectorate.

Since my last report the Indians of this agency summer-fallowed 189 acres and broke about 25 acres of new land.

The Indians built several new houses and stables since I reported last.

I understand the health of the Indians has been about the same as usual.

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QU'APPELLE AGENCY.

Staff.—The staff is as follows: W. Gordon, agent; A. W. Tye, clerk; A. H. Miles, farmer; W. F. Davidson, farmer; P. Fraser, farmer; A. R. Muirhead, farmer; Jas. Moore, interpreter; H. North, rancher.

I made an inspection of this agency during the months of December and January, last.

I made a thorough inspection of the office and found that all books and records have been correctly kept.

The Indians of this agency are splendidly equipped in the way of farm horses and agricultural implements, all or nearly all of which have been purchased with their own earnings.

At one time it was with difficulty that we were able to induce the Indians here to spend their money on something which would be of practical benefit to them. I am pleased to say that we experience no such difficulty now. The Indians here spend their money as well as their white neighbours do, and the large equipment which they now have goes to prove this.

At the time of my last inspection (January, 1908) there were 1,524 head of horned stock on hand, and the increase since the inspection of January, 1905, was 67 head, a remarkably good showing when one considers that the Indians were able to kill their own beef and sell some 718 head.

The average of losses of cattle in this agency for the last three years has been 4.3 per cent.

There is a decided improvement in the manner in which the Indians of this agency look after their stock: they provide better, and the stables are better. I do not consider that there is any neglect now.

The class of horses is improving. The Indian pony is gradually being replaced by the draught horse, and in this agency there are sixty teams of horses ranging in value from \$250 to \$550. Quite a number of the Indians are breeding these heavy mares to draught stallions, and at the present time the Indians have a fine lot of young horses coming on.

The Indians experienced quite a setback last year. In fall and winter I had every horse on the eight reserves of this agency tested for glanders, and as a result of this test 85 head had to be destroyed.

The grain crop of this agency was almost a complete failure at File Hills, and a partial failure on the west reserves (Pasqua, Piapot, and Muscowpetung). On the Sioux reserve the soil is a light sandy loam, and the grain was good, it having ripened two weeks earlier than on the other reserves.

Notwithstanding this partial failure, the Indians produced since last inspection (practically two crops), 127,300 bushels of wheat, and 80,000 bushels of oats; valuing the wheat at 60 cents per bushel, and the oats at 30 cents, the revenue from crop alone would be about \$100,000, and if one adds to this the value of cattle sold and beefed (718 head at \$35 each) it will be seen that the value of cattle and grain consumed and sold in this agency has been something like \$125,000. In addition to this the Indians have sold large quantities of hay, roots, wood, and logs, &c., &c.

Since last inspection 1,860 acres of new land have been broken, and 2,950 acres of land have been summer-fallowed.

The style of farming is improving each year, and there are quite a number of Indians farming from 100 to 200 acres of land.

The largest crop that has ever been put in on this agency is now being sown, and the prospects are very good. The soil is in splendid condition and the Indians have a large summer-fallow to sow.

The colony of ex-pupils situated at File Hills is going ahead all the time. Quite a number of new buildings have been erected during the year, and others are in course of erection.

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The Presbyterian members of the colony have, with the assistance of outsiders, and through the efforts of Miss Gillespie, principal of the File Hills boarding school, built a neat frame church, costing about \$1,600. The Roman Catholic members of the colony have material on the ground to build a good church; work is to go on at once with the building.

In addition to inspecting the agencies mentioned in this report, I made short visits to Touchwood Hills, and Crooked Lake agencies.

During the past twelve months I have been called upon to do a great deal of special work. The taking of land surrenders at Crooked Lake, Kamsack, Fishing Lake, Leech Lake, and an overland trip to Kinistino taking up much of my time.

I am sending under separate cover a report of the schools inspected.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

BLACKFOOT AGENCY,

GLEICHEN, April 1, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Reserve.—The Blackfoot reserve, with an 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 southeasterly 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 arise, and, flowing northerly, also empty into the Bow river.

On both the north and south sides of the Bow are ridges of sandy dunes.

Some scrub and small timber grow 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 of the river, but in other places they are perpendicular.

This valley consists not only of 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 814, being a decrease of 13 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 dread disease phthisis. Care is taken to see that the refuse of the winter is all cleared up and burnt before the Indians leave their houses in the spring. Most of the Indians live in tents during the summer months, the open air life agreeing with them 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 work of the department.

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Education.—The two schools, one under the auspices of the Church of England, and the other the Roman Catholic Church, are still in operation, and are continuing their good work.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are well provided with wagons, harness, saddles, mowers, rakes and other small implements and tools, and, as the country on all sides of the reserve is rapidly filling up with settlers, the facilities for Indians earning money, in many ways, have increased at least 50 per cent, during the past two years; consequently, with the exception of the old, blind and physically incapable, they are practically self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—On account of the numerous towns and villages in close proximity to the reserve, the temptations morally are greater and the facilities for procuring intoxicants increased, but in the face of all this, I would consider these Indians as a body, temperate and moral.

I have, &c.,

J. H. GOODERHAM,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLOOD AGENCY,

MACLEOD, May 31, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

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 last named 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-eight years of reservation life is still the prominent characteristic of the Bloods.

Reserve.—The Blood reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary's 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 land. The two rivers form the boundary line 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.

Population.—The population of the reserve at the annuity payments last November was 1,178, being an increase of 10 for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no serious epidemics during the year and the general health of the Indians has been fair. The birth-rate was 45 per 1,000 and the death-rate 35.

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There is a good and commodious hospital on the reserve, sustained by the government and in charge of the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity, where attention is given to patients requiring hospital treatment, the institution being regularly visited by the physician provided by the department.

That scourge of the Indian race, tuberculosis, in its two forms of scrofula and consumption of the lungs, is responsible for much of the sickness that occurs on this reservation. For the handling of this and other infectious and contagious diseases we have an isolation hospital containing two small wards and a nurse's room.

Occupations.—Heretofore, the principal occupations of the Bloods have been cattle-raising, haymaking and freighting, to which must now be added farming, which will probably in a few years be the most important work engaged in by the Indians of this reservation as will be explained below under the head of 'Progress.'

The Raymond beet sugar industry has for several years furnished employment for a large number of the Bloods in the spring and fall. Last spring several hundreds of them were engaged for a month thinning beets in the fields, and in the month of October practically the whole population of the reservation was busy harvesting beets in the same fields. As whole families can be employed in pulling and topping beets, as well as in thinning them, the work is more profitable to the Indians than occupations in which the labour is restricted to the men.

Black-horses still operates the coal mine which he has been working for many years, and acquires a considerable income from the sale of coal to the public.

Stock.—Owing to the exceptional grazing capabilities of this magnificent reservation, it has long been recognized that in connection with the cattle industry lies a great hope for the future of these Indians, a belief that is encouraged by the natural fondness of the plains' Indians for live stock. Being convinced that in the ownership of large herds of cattle will be found a solution to most of the problems with which we have to contend in connection with their management, the department for some years furnished annually a number of heifers which were issued to the Indians in a special effort to make cattle-owners of such members of the tribe as could with safety be intrusted with the care of horned stock. This work is not finished, as there are still many young Indians to be given the necessary start, but the showing to date is quite satisfactory. At the last round-up we branded 1,146 Indian calves, and carefully counted the whole herd, which was found to number 5,537 head, showing that our losses during the preceding bad winter were much lighter than the average throughout the district. In the management of these cattle special attention has been given to the matter of quality, which has entailed the purchase and maintenance of an expensive herd of thoroughbred bulls, numbering at the present time 157 head. A few are Galloways, but most of the older bulls are Shorthorns, while most of the young animals purchased during the last three years are Herefords. All these bulls are pedigreed stock. Some we bought in Ontario and Manitoba, but the best and cheapest bulls are those purchased by the department at the annual public auction sale of thoroughbred cattle held at Calgary under the direction of the Department of Agriculture.

Like most Indians of the plains, the Bloods own considerable numbers of native horses, and in order to improve their quality the department keeps on the reservation twenty-nine stallions, which are loaned out to the Indians under appropriate conditions.

Education and Religion.—In connection with this agency the department supports two boarding schools, one in charge of the Church of England, and the other under the Roman Catholic Church, the aggregate attendance being 90 pupils. From the latter school and from the reserve direct are obtained recruits for the industrial school at High River, which at present contains 21 pupils from this reservation.

In religious belief and practice the Bloods are mostly pagan.

Progress.—The extensive and successful growing of fall wheat in South Alberta during the last five or six years having demonstrated the practicability of adding that

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industry to the occupations of the Blood Indians, it was decided to go actively into farming last year. As the Bloods are a large community, any work undertaken by them must be on a fairly large scale to be worth while. It was, therefore, thought advisable to place under immediate cultivation a large acreage, and as the initial work of breaking the sod is too heavy for Indian horses to accomplish, except in a limited way, the Indians, upon the advice of the writer, decided to purchase with tribal funds a first-class steam ploughing outfit consisting of a 32 h.p. traction engine and a ten furrow engine gang plough, the intention being to use the steam rig for breaking only, all subsequent work to be done by the Indians with horses. The machinery arrived in due course, and with it 820 acres were broken up for fifteen Indians, who, after thoroughly disking the land, seeded in the month of August an average of forty acres each with fall wheat, the rest being reserved for oats, which were put in this spring, making a total of 820 acres for the first crop. The 600 acres of wheat obtained a good start last fall and came on in the spring with a splendid growth. At the time of writing it is in a perfect condition, there not having been a patch winter-killed on any of the fifteen farms. All the Indian farmers have insured their crops against hail. Under the system adopted these farms are located in groups to facilitate the use of the steam plough, which works to better advantage on a long furrow of a mile or more, to permit economy in implements and to enable the supervision to be done with greater ease and by less men than would be possible were the farms scattered all over the reserve. While the first fifteen farms are thus adjoining one another in a solid block, there is no community of interest except in the ownership of the joint fence that was built by the fifteen Indians to inclose the whole area and in the use of implements. Each man owns his own farm, and, after it is once broken for him, works it individually without having any interest in the work or produce of any of the adjoining farms.

A second block of land, containing 432 acres, is being broken about 15 miles from the first one, and this will, when finished within a few days, be issued to eight Indians selected from a large number who have applied for it. The intention is to continue the breaking until every working Indian on the reserve is supplied with whatever acreage he is capable of cultivating, there being of course a great difference in what individuals can handle.

Though a clamorous minority of the older Indians, headed by some of the principal chiefs, were opposed to the farming scheme, the working element, which is in the majority, is so favourable to the project that the applications for land now aggregate as much acreage as the steam plough will be able to break in two years.

The policy of placing each Indian upon his own resources as soon as they are sufficient for the sustenance of himself and family, has been steadily maintained. The Bloods who are entirely self-supporting now number 269, and a large number are semi-self-supporting.

To illustrate the extent of the reduction that has been effected in free food-issues at this agency, it may be stated that five years ago the issues of free beef amounted to more than 451,000 pounds, while during the fiscal year just ended the free beef issued totalled but 139,000 pounds, a saving of 312,000 pounds in the year.

Temperance and Morality.—The results are still apparent of the department's campaign of two years ago against the traffic in intoxicants to Indians, as there are few cases of drunkenness now reported.

The morality question is at present a more serious one on this reservation, the transgressors being principally young married people who, after quarrelling, separate and insist upon availing themselves of the old tribal right to take other partners. As it is only necessary for them to dispense with formal marriage in the second union in order to evade the statutes, these cases are sometimes difficult for an Indian agent to handle.

I have, &c.,

R. N. WILSON,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
EDMONTON AGENCY,

EDMONTON, May 28, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

ENOCH'S BAND, NO. 135.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 8 miles west of Edmonton, and contains an area of 19,520 acres, all inclosed with a substantial post and wire fence. The soil is rich and easily brought under cultivation. It yields abundantly and is unusually free from hail and summer frosts. It is plentifully supplied with wood and water, and natural meadows afford pasturage and hay. It is underlaid with coal where mines can be easily opened and economically operated. Good markets are at the door, and railways connect it with both oceans.

Population.—The population at the last annuity payments was 116.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has not been good. The mild weather of the winter may have tempted them into unduly exposing themselves, and with constitutions enfeebled by tuberculosis they suffered as a result. An outbreak of whooping-cough carried off some children.

Occupations.—Grain-growing and stock-raising are their main dependence. They make money selling dry timber, hay and wild fruit. There was no fur this winter, which shrunk their revenues appreciably.

Buildings.—Individuals of the band built five good dwellings and one noticeably good stable. The logs taken out and the lumber sawn this winter give grounds for the belief that next year will find them all provided with good dwellings and outbuildings.

Stock.—As was intimated in last year's report might be the case, the number of calves born was less than usual, and the losses in grown stock diminished the herd. The increase from the brood mares, both in number and quality, was satisfactory. The present winter was mild and stock did well. The cattle were well fed and there is a surplus of hay left over for sale. Only one case of unauthorized killing of cattle is known to have occurred.

Farm Implements.—The supply has, thus far, met the requirements of the Indians.

Education.—When the children are of an age to attend school, they are sent to one of the residential schools for Indians, as there is no day school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—In the past the Indians of this band have been described as characteristically vacillating and infirm of purpose. If we judge them by their career this year, we may have to review, perhaps reverse our judgment. With almost no exceptions, the Indians have wrought diligently and purposefully, and have stuck to it manfully and tenaciously. They have stocked the saw-mill and are sawing the logs for 14 new houses and will have about 125,000 feet of lumber. Their requisition this year is for seed to plant 450 acres, as against 250 last year. They seem settled and determined, and there is little doubt they will accomplish what they have designed to do.

Temperance and Morality.—One of their number perished from exposure while intoxicated on New Year's day, and the circumstance itself and the proceedings arising from it have had a sobering effect on the drinkers of the band. Apart from

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this, there is no improvement to report. In the matter of morality their conduct would be rated fairly good.

MICHEL'S BAND, NO. 132.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies some 7 miles west of St. Albert. It has an area of 15,732.25 acres, which is partly fenced. It is good farming land and carries enough timber to supply the needs of the band.

Population.—The population at last annuity payment was 94.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fair. The character of their dwellings and their mode of living ensure them better sanitary conditions than fall to the lot of most Indians.

Occupations.—A number of the band follow hunting and trapping, and are attached to the band and belong to the reserve more for the purpose of drawing annuity than anything else. Those who reside on the reserve follow farming in all its branches.

Buildings.—Those whose homes were not disturbed by the recent sale of their lands have good houses and outbuildings. Those whose holdings were sold are preparing to build on their new selections and have taken out logs for the purpose.

Farm Implements.—All who applied for implements have been given a full equipment, and that of the best. They were paid for from the funds of the band.

Education.—They are all eager to have their families educated, and, as there is no day school on the reserve, the children are sent either to the boarding school at St. Albert or the industrial school at Dunbow.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band have reached a stage in their evolution where a stranger would find it difficult to identify them as Indians among an assemblage of the neighbouring settlers. They speak English, dress becomingly, and have a general well-to-do air about them. Their houses are well kept and in general comfortably furnished. They were for a time handicapped for want of horses and implements to farm with, but now that the hindrance is removed, they will no doubt progress again. They ask for seed to sow nearly 400 acres, which indicates a rapid recovery from the temporary paralysis of the past few years. One of the band has purchased a steam threshing outfit, and, having a bank account, has met his payments at maturity, and possesses energy and thrift that will see him safely through.

Temperance and Morality.—In both these virtues they stand high for Indians.

ALEXANDER'S BAND, NO. 134.

Reserve.—This lies about 4 miles north of Michel's, and contains 17,691 acres. It consists of open, undulating prairie and rolling timbered country, most of it adapted for agriculture. It was all inclosed with a good post and wire fence this year.

Population.—At last annuity payments the population was 176.

Health and Sanitation.—There was more ill-health than usual this year. They remained all winter at the reserve, as there was no hunting and it is possible this had to do with it. Whooping-cough caused some deaths among the children.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are their avocations by choice. Inducements and arguments have done little hitherto to lead them to more farming and better management of their stock. The almost complete failure this winter in making a living by the chase has disposed them to the more settled pursuits, and they are asking to be given seed-grain and implements.

Buildings.—They built 12 cabins, and put up a few stables and corrals, and provided shelters for their wagons and implements. They are sawing about 100,000 feet of lumber at their own mill, and intend to use the product in building 17 new houses, enlarging or improving 10 more, and putting up 8 new stables.

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Stock.—From their own funds 11 teams of good work horses were bought, and this enabled them to put up plenty of hay. The failure of the hunt kept them at home, so that the cattle were cared for better than usual and came through the winter well.

Farm Implements.—Eleven outfits, consisting of wagons, harness, mowers and rakes, were purchased for them before haying, and later, sleighs, ploughs, harrows and discs sufficient for their needs were provided.

Education.—There is now no day school on the reserve, but the boarding and industrial schools are always open to receive and anxious to have the children.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band still retains the characteristics of the nomad. Cunning, trained and tireless, they are usually successful in the chase, and in consequence hard to win to the monotony and drudgery of agricultural life. Their last winter's experience, however, furnished an argument as unwelcome as it was unanswerable in favour of the less favoured calling, and, as we have seen, its appeal does not appear to be wholly disregarded.

Temperance and Morality.—They are much given to drink. Morally, their conduct causes no disturbance within, and provokes no scandal without the band, and so may be rated fair.

JOSEPH'S BAND, NO. 133.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at Lac Ste. Anne, and has an area of 14,720 acres, three-fourths of it being covered with spruce and poplar timber, and the remainder being hay, prairie, and bottom land.

Population.—The population numbered 150 when last paid annuity.

Health and Sanitation.—There was an unusual amount of sickness among these Indians this winter, due, possibly, to their remaining in the shacks on the reserve when the hunt failed.

Occupations.—They are hunters and trappers, almost exclusively. They provide enough hay for their small bunch of cattle. The women cultivate the gardens in summer and feed the stock in winter.

Buildings.—Their houses, as might be expected, are of a very primitive kind. The Indians use them as shelters when they visit the reserve and abandon them when they return to the bush. They have sheds and corrals for their cattle.

Stock.—There have been two discouraging winters in succession, and it will take some time to restore their faith in the business and repair the losses in the herd.

Education.—Naturally, education does not enter into their scheme of things. Day schools have been tried, and failed, and boarding schools have no attractions.

Characteristics and Progress.—Their characteristics are those of the nomad and the hunter. This was a lean and hungry year for them. The fur-bearing and game animals disappeared from their accustomed haunts, and there was no call for labour, neither was there sale for timber. Under these circumstances, it became imperative to ration them till spring would come.

Temperance and Morality.—They are addicted to the use of liquor. They are believed to be moral.

PAUL'S BAND, NO. 133A.

Reserve.—The reserve of Paul's band is situated at the east end of White Whale lake, and contains 20,378 acres. It was inclosed with a good post and wire fence this year. It is generally well suited for farming and grazing. Natural meadows and good grazing land occupy about one-fourth of it. The rest is covered with poplar and spruce timber. Both the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways will cross the reserve. Their advent and operation will make the marl deposits known to exist here very valuable.

Population.—At last annuity payments there were 153 Indians in the band.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians was good. Neither epidemic nor contagious disease has visited them. They are living in more commodious houses and under better sanitary conditions than in the past, and improvement in their health is following.

Occupations.—Putting up hay for their stock, working for the neighbouring settlers, clearing right of way for the railways, and hunting and fishing afford them occupation. Now that conditions are changing, they are looking to resuming farming again and are asking for seed for the coming season.

Buildings.—They are well provided with both dwellings and outbuildings.

Stock.—They provide well for and give good attention to their stock. This winter was mild and stock came out well.

Farm Implements.—As for some time little farming has been done, the equipment, though small, has been adequate for their needs. Whenever there is a revival, their own funds will provide implements as fast and in as great measure as required.

Education.—There is no anxiety evinced by the parents for the education of their children. The reserve is pretty well canvassed by the Red Deer industrial school for pupils, and as many as can be persuaded to do so send their children there, there being no day school at the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—This is a tractable, easily managed lot of Indians. They are generally industrious, and while not going very fast, are gaining a little and headed in the right direction.

Temperance and Morality.—While they are watched as they are at the reserve, they keep sober; when away from surveillance, they are prone to indulge to excess. Their reputation for morality is fair.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Mr. Gibbons resigned as agent in June, and the late Mr. McKay, who was appointed to succeed him in November, died before entering on his duties. Mr. Bard retired in May, and was succeeded by Mr. Harry Hope as farmer for Alexander's band. The late Dr. Tierney, who was medical officer for the agency, died in February.

The new office and store building was finished and occupied. Repairs costing \$2,100 were made to the houses of the agent and clerk, the stables were repaired, an implement shed constructed, an ice-house and a refrigerator for keeping beef provided, and the pasture was enlarged to 1,000 acres.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM BLACK,

In charge of the agency.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

HOBBEMA AGENCY,

PONOKA, April 1, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Reserves.—Hobbema agency is prettily situated on the left bank of the Battle river, about 10 miles down from the town of Ponoka, and 5 miles south of Hobbema siding, on the Calgary and Edmonton railway. This agency comprises the following

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reserves, which adjoin and practically form one large reserve, with an area of nearly 100,000 acres. The Calgary and Edmonton railway runs through the reserve diagonally for 15 miles.

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 contains 39,360 acres.

ERMINESKIN'S RESERVE, NO. 138.

This reserve, which includes that of Louis Bull's, covers an area of 39,360 acres. It has the north boundary line of Samson's reserve for its southern boundary, and extends northerly to the 46th township line.

THE MONTANA OR BOBTAIL RESERVE, NO. 139.

This reserve lies to the south of Samson's and the Battle river, and extends southerly to a paralled line which brings the southwest corner to within 3 miles of the town of Ponoka. The reserve comprises 20,160 acres.

REMARKS APPLYING TO ALL RESERVES.

The surface of these reserves consists of rolling prairie, swamps and lakes, with a small quantity of scattered timber of sufficient size for cutting into lumber, and for building purposes. At the northwest corner of the reserve bordering on Bear's Hill lake, and at the opposite side of the reserve at the southeast corner bordering on Battle lake, are extensive hay meadows.

Tribe.—Nearly all these Indians are Crees.

Population.—At the annual payments of annuities there was a total of 745 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly satisfactory during the year. Influenza was very prevalent throughout the winter, and its victims chiefly children. Several who were afflicted with tuberculosis also succumbed to the disease. After the winter was over, all the garbage which accumulated around the dwellings was gathered up and burned. In the fall of the year the houses were lime-washed inside and outside. These Indians continue the old custom of living under canvas during the summer, and as they are frequently changing their localities, it is probably more conducive to health.

Dr. Robertson, of Wetaskiwin, is the medical attendant when required, and promptly responds when any call is made for his services.

Occupations.—The resources and occupations of these Indians have been varied and numerous. Mixed farming and stock-raising are the two main resources. The fishing at Pigeon lake was a source of income to quite a number of families for a portion of the year. Others found occupation and fair remuneration near the reserves by clearing bush-land for settlers. A few engage in hunting, especially during November; the catch of fur was good and prices high. The sale of 625 tons of hay by individual Indians, in the towns of Ponoka and Wetaskiwin, contributes largely towards their support.

Buildings.—A number of new houses and stables have been built this year, and many of the old ones were repaired and improved.

Stock.—The Indians possess a fine herd of cattle, and there is an abundance of good pasture and grass on the reserve. The winter season was unusually favourable, and the stock came through in good condition.

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Farm Implements.—The Indians are fairly well equipped with farm implements, and this year added the following to their supply: 7 wagons, 6 bob-sleighs, 3 mowers, 1 horse-rake and 4 sets of harness. This machinery they purchased out of their earnings.

Education.—The boarding school under the auspices of the Roman Catholic mission, is situated on Ermineskin's reserve, near Hobbema siding. This institution continues in its admirable work; the girls get a thoroughly practical training in all domestic work, and during the year satisfactory progress was made by the pupils in their educational studies. The school is well equipped, and has fifty pupils enrolled.

The two day schools under the management of the Methodist mission have been closed since last June.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are peaceable and law-abiding. Fifteen new houses and three stables were built during the year, and several old rail fences were replaced with barb-wire. A number of Indians have been occupied this winter getting out saw-logs and hauling them to the mill to be cut into lumber for their own use in improving their houses. The area under cultivation was increased nearly 200 acres, but owing to the unfavourable season and early frosts, the crops here were a partial failure.

Temperance and Morality.—There were a few cases of intemperance during the year, and in all cases the offenders were punished, and the persons supplying the liquor prosecuted. These Indians are fairly moral.

General Remarks.—The following improvements were made at the agency headquarters this summer, all the frame buildings were painted and a new picket fence placed around the agency buildings; the agent's house, office, and storehouse were reshingled, and a new cattle corral was built.

I have, &c.,

GEO. G. MANN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

PEIGAN AGENCY,

BROCKET, March 31, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908, together with the usual statements of agricultural statistics and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Peigan reserve is situated on the Oldman river, west of Macleod. Its form is almost square, and its area 181½ 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 11½ square miles. The Crownsnest Pass railway passes through the reserve from northwest 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 section-house and a good stock-yard with every facility for shipping. Chokio is the next, nicely situated about 5 miles from Brocket station; this latter is situated on the southwest corner of the reserve; the station is a good building and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has an agent at this point. T. Lebel & Company have a large warehouse, the Alberta Pacific Elevator Company an elevator, and there is a large raised platform for the farmers to load direct into the cars. Three different firms have been buying baled hay, oats and wheat this season, and, as this is the most

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convenient point for most settlers to the south—in what is called the Kootenai and Halifax Lakes country—to dispose of their hay and grain, a large volume of business has been done in the past season. It is to near this point that the agency buildings have been removed.

The place where these Indians have commenced farming is about two miles from the station, and the grain can be delivered direct from machine to elevator, warehouse or cars, if so desired.

The reserve is composed of undulating prairie and untimbered hills, all being suitable for grazing purposes, with considerable area of good farming land.

Population.—The population of the reserve is 470 souls. Details in connection with this subject are found in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band 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 the spring there is a general cleaning up around their houses and a general supply of lime used, the rubbish burned; and during the summer they are all under canvas.

Occupations.—The cattle and horse industries are the principal occupations, as the natural facilities and more particularly the soil are better adapted for stock-raising than grain, at the same time we have considerable area of what I consider good wheat soil. Our farming last year, though on a limited scale, gave very satisfactory results, and the Indians interested were highly pleased; the result is that I expect to increase the acreage this year.

Buildings.—The frame houses are principally of the one storey style or cottage, substantially built and neat in appearance, and usually clean; though a number of the Indians are still living in the log and mud huts. There has been some improvement to buildings during the year.

Stock.—Owing to the favourable conditions of the past season, the range stock commenced the winter in exceptionally good condition, and the unusually mild winter has made the extra expense of feeding unnecessary. The beef stock is in almost as good condition as during the summer months, and there have been practically no losses from disease or other causes. Owing, I presume, to the severe weather during the winter of 1906-7, the calf crop of the past season was below what it otherwise should have been.

Education.—There are two boarding schools in connection with the reserve, one under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, situated within the reserve limits; the other in the hands of the Anglican Church, situated off the reserve near the west and south limits. The aggregate number of Indian children attending these schools is 54. There is a lack of interest shown by the parents with reference to sending their children to school. However, the pupils who are attending the different schools are making good progress.

Progress.—I can safely say that a noticeable advance along all lines has been going on for the past year. The earning facilities for those willing to work have more than doubled. The class of horses they have been selling have advanced at least 25 per cent over last year, and they realized from this source a considerable revenue; from sales of beef, \$2,509.16, and a large amount from miscellaneous earnings outside of the reserve, such as working for farmers, ranchers, threshing outfits, work in connection with their saw-mill and from their grain. Besides purchasing and paying for everything themselves in the way of wagons, mowers, rakes, harness, saddles, lumber, shingles, doors, windows, house furniture, small tools, and general repairs to their wagons, harness and machinery, they have supported themselves largely in the way of rations, thereby reducing the gratuitous food-supply. The reduction in the beef-issue over last year is 16 004 pounds. With the exception of the aged and infirm, who are well taken care of, the band is practically self-supporting. Taking them as a whole, they are honest and law-abiding, and there is no question of a doubt that they are advancing rapidly.

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Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are moral in their habits; and I am glad to say that there have been but few cases of intemperance during the past year.

I have, &c.,

E. H. YEOMANS,

Indian Agent,

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,
SADDLE LAKE, April 16, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908, with statistical statement, and inventory of government property under my charge.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, NO. 125.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

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, band No. 127, adjoining it to the west, has an area of 82,560 acres. The north and west portions of the reserve are rolling prairie, while the south and east are fairly level. Small clumps of poplar abound throughout the whole reserve, while to the south, along the banks of the Saskatchewan river, a supply of tamarack and fair-sized spruce is obtainable. Saddle Lake creek, which has its source in Saddle lake, runs through the centre of the reserve, from north to south, and empties into the Saskatchewan river. The reserve is well adapted for either farming or stock-raising.

Population.—The population, including Blue Quill's band, No. 127, is 266.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good during the year. The usual sanitary precautions were carefully carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations followed by these Indians are farming and stock-raising, but the majority of them augment their income by freighting, trapping, and working for settlers in the vicinity of the reserve.

Buildings.—A number of these Indians have good dwelling-houses, with shingled roofs, and warm comfortable stables for their stock. The majority of them wash the walls with white mud, which gives the buildings a neat, tidy appearance.

Stock and Farm Implements.—The stock belonging to these Indians wintered well, and is in good condition. These Indians are fairly well equipped with farm implements, wagons, sleighs, and machinery.

Education.—A boarding school, under the guidance of the Roman Catholic Church, is situated on the western portion of the reserve. Deep interest in the welfare of the children is manifested by the staff of this school, and satisfactory progress has been made during the year. A day school is situated on the Saddle Lake or eastern portion of the reserve, and is under the management of the Methodist Church. The majority of the children live too far away from the school to attend regularly; however, good progress has been made during the year by those who were able to attend.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are law-abiding, intelligent and industrious, and are making very satisfactory progress.

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Temperance and Morality.—One case of intemperance occurred on this reserve during the year. The general morality of these Indians is good.

JAMES SEENUM'S BAND, NO. 128.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shores of Goodfish and Whitefish lakes, about 30 miles north of Saddle lake, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian. The greater portion of it is not suitable for farming, being broken by steep hills, swamps, and thick bush, but as it is singularly immune from early frost, in the fall, a limited quantity of good wheat, and vegetables of various kinds, have been successfully cultivated. The lakes are well stocked with fish.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 320.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good during the year. The usual sanitary precautions were carefully carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—Stock-raising and farming are the chief occupations followed by this band, but the majority of them add to their incomes by hunting, fishing, and trapping.

Buildings.—The Indians of this band have comfortable dwelling-houses, and good warm stables for their stock.

Stock and Farm Implements.—The stock on this reserve wintered well, and is in good condition. This reserve is well equipped with farm implements, machinery, wagons and sleighs.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, both under the auspices of the Methodist Church; they are situated, one at the north and one at the south end of the reserve. The attendance at both has been good, and satisfactory progress has been made by the pupils during the year.

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

Temperance and Morality.—During the year three Indians belonging to this band were found guilty of being intoxicated; two of the cases occurred while the Indians were working on the roads for a contractor. A heavy fine was imposed on the person who supplied the liquor; he has appealed the case to the Supreme Court. The general morality of these Indians is fairly good.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, NO. 129.

This band numbers 12 persons, they are half-breeds, and make their living by hunting, trapping, fishing, and working for the Hudson's Bay Company.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 130.

These Indians eblong to the Chipewyan tribe. They live in the vicinity of Heart lake, about 100 miles north of Saddle lake. They number 84 persons. They make their living chiefly by trapping, hunting and fishing; but, as game was very scarce last winter, the department had to assist them with food.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, NO. 131.

These Indians belong to the Cree nation. They live at Beaver lake, which is about 15 miles east of Lac la Biche. They make a living by hunting, trapping and fishing; but as game and fur are getting very scarce, they are anxious to try farming. In order to give them a chance to do so, the department has supplied them with a few head of cows and oxen, and some farm and garden implements, which will no doubt be supplemented by more, if they show an honest effort to take up the work seriously. They number 105 persons.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

A new pony planer and matching-machine was supplied by the department to this agency, this year; this will be of great value to the Indians, as the high prices that obtain for lumber put it beyond their power to purchase it. It will also mean a saving to the department, and make it possible to erect what buildings are required at the agency headquarters and farms, at a minimum cost. A new house was built for the interpreter; but I regret to say that the other new buildings which I contemplated putting up, and which were estimated for, not having been finished, as, owing to the difficulty of hiring a plasterer and stone mason, at a reasonable cost, the winter set in before a start could be made. However, all the material is on the ground, and I look forward to completing the work early this summer. A tent hospital for Indians was established here by the department during the year. It consists of three double-walled tents. The staff consists of Dr. Aylen, of Fort Saskatchewan, in charge, a trained nurse, and an Indian boy to do chores. It is situated on the northeast shore of Saddle lake, about 4 miles from the agency headquarters. The equipment is very complete, and the attention given by the staff to their duties is creditable. So far the Indians have not patronized it much, but no doubt when they realize the benefits such an institution means to them, they will appreciate more fully the efforts put forth by the department for their welfare.

I have, &c.,

J. BATTY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
SARCEE AGENCY,

CALGARY, June 25, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908, on matters in general connected with the Indians of the Sarcee reserve.

Tribe or Nation.—These Sarcees originally belonged to the Beavers from the far north. They came to this country some three hundred years ago.

Reserve.—This reserve lies southwest of the city of Calgary, and comprises township 23, ranges 2, 3 and 4, west of the 5th meridian, and contains an area of 69,120 acres. The land is of first-class quality, generally rolling, and as a stock range is unequalled in the province. In the eastern part of the reserve the land is more level and is capable of producing winter wheat and other cereals.

Population.—The population of the Sarcee band at last treaty payment (November, 1907) was 203.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been good. The boarding school was, however, visited by an epidemic of chicken-pox last winter and was under quarantine for four months.

Occupations.—Stock-raising, farming and working for settlers in the vicinity of the reserve are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—In many cases the buildings are comfortable and in fair repair. Some improvements were made during the year.

Stock.—The Indians take to this industry better than any other, and in many cases are increasing their herds and becoming better off. All stock on the range came through last winter in good condition, and the losses were merely nominal.

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Farm Implements.—They now supply out of their earnings all their own machinery and implements, and, as they are owned by themselves, they seem to take better care of them.

Education.—There is a boarding school on this reserve under the auspices of the Church of England with Venerable Archdeacon Tims as principal, Mr. Percy E. Stocken, assistant principal, and Miss B. Crawford, matron, with eleven pupils on the roll.

The Calgary industrial school, situated some 6 miles away, where many of the pupils graduated, was closed recently.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Sarcees speak a distinct language from the other southern Indians, and mix but little with them, occasionally; however when there is a sun-dance on or something of this nature, they will nearly all visit the neighbouring tribes to practice their pagan rites, which are still very dear to them.

Their language has a peculiar guttural sound and is not easily learned by the whites, in fact very few outside of the tribe can speak it. Many of their manners and customs are also different from those of other southern Indians.

Progress is noticeable among a few, during the year. Some appear anxious to succeed, as is evidenced by the increase of their little bands of cattle and well cultivated fields of grain and roots. If they only practised more independence and economy, and were not always on the lookout for help from the government, in the way of getting free rations, I have no doubt many would in a short time be in a better position and no longer a burden on the government.

I am glad that some advancement is noticeable along these lines, as rations of flour and beef have been cut down during the past ten years by more than one-half; before long I hope to see no free food issued to any, except the old and those who are destitute through illness and old age.

Temperance and Morality.—As the towns in the vicinity of the reserve are increasing in population and liquor is more easily procured by the Indians, intemperance is no doubt increasing, and some other means will have to be used to cope with this evil.

If a guard-room were established on the reserve with a few police, I am of the opinion that very soon there would not be so much to complain of in this respect. It is extremely difficult now to get a conviction against those who supply it.

In morality their conduct is fair.

General Remarks.—The reserve being fenced with a wire fence of three strands 48 miles in length, settlers are still allowed to pasture their live stock within its boundaries on paying a fee of \$2 per head. This brings in quite a revenue, and my stockman and herders are paid out of this fund.

The question of surrendering a portion of the reserve by the Indians is still a prominent one, many of the young men being anxious to part with some of it, while the old men, through superstition altogether, are still averse to the project.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEILL,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
STONY AGENCY,
MORLEY, April 9, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908, 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, Moses Bears paw's and Jonas Two Youngmen's bands 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 hilly and gravelly, a great portion being covered with timber.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Stonies, a branch of the Sioux.

Population.—The population is as follows: Bears paw's band, 251; Peter Wesley's, 277; Jonas Two Youngmen's, 112; a total of 640 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good, excepting of course scrofula and consumption, some few succumbing to the latter disease.

The hospital, with a professional nurse in charge and under the superintendence of Dr. Lafferty, is doing good work, but it is not appreciated by the Indians as it should be for the welfare of their families.

Sanitary precautions were taken at all Indian houses, and all garbage removed and burnt.

Occupations.—These Indians raise cattle and horses, cut and deliver logs to the saw-mill, load fire-wood, posts and rails on cars at Morley station, haul wood to Kan-anaskis, Lime Kilns and Exshaw, besides labour at outside points.

These Indians were as usual away hunting last fall. From the wood industries alone their earnings amounted to \$10,251.50, nearly all of which they received in cash. Their total earnings from all sources amounted to \$25,748.50, besides amounts earned down south during the year which are not obtainable.

Buildings.—Several buildings have been erected and repaired; they are generally clean and comfortable.

Stock.—Stock-raising is one of the principal industries on this reserve. Cattle and horses are doing well. Some good colts have been raised and a great improvement is being seen by the introduction of Hereford bulls the last two years. Owing to the heavy snow-storm in the latter part of April, 1907, quite a loss of cows and heifers calving occurred.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have purchased 5 wagons, 3 mowers, 9 ploughs, 5 sets bob-sleighs and 8 sets of double harness, besides stoves and useful articles for their households.

Education.—There is a boarding school on the outskirts of the reserve, having an average attendance of 30, who are making fair progress and who are in the best of health, all the unhealthy ones being sent to the hospital, where they are receiving every attention.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are advancing as shown in many ways, especially by the amounts they are earning, which is making them more self-reliant; they are law-abiding, better off, and spend their money judiciously.

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Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, no cases of intemperance coming to my notice; but their morals are not all they should be after the long number of years they have been under the charge of missionaries.

I have, &c.,

T. J. FLEETHAM,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,

GLEICHEN, April 22, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the work within this inspectorate for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during January, 1907, but no thorough inspection has since been made. I have, however, frequently visited this point during the fiscal year to do special work and this work I shall briefly review herein. Mr. J. H. Gooderham filled the position of agent here for a little over three years and then about May 1, last, he was transferred to a like charge over the Blackfoot band of Indians. Mr. E. H. Yeomans at the same time was transferred from the Oak River Sioux agency in Manitoba, to fill the office vacated at the Peigans by Mr. Gooderham. The transfer of the Peigan agency from Mr. Gooderham to Mr. Yeomans was consummated by me on April 30, last, and the customary transfer documents were forwarded on to the Indian Commissioner at that time.

The agency headquarters was located on the north side of the Oldman river during the early period of the settlement of these Indians on their lands, and since that date the conditions have changed in many respects, and, as the buildings were becoming dilapidated, it was thought more prudent to transfer the best of these buildings to a point on the south side of the river, and conveniently near to one of the sidings on the Crowsnest branch of the Canadian Pacific railway than to erect such new buildings as were required at the old site and repair the best of the others. In accordance with this programme, I was directed to look over that portion of the reserve adjacent to the line of the railway and to recommend a location for new agency headquarters. The first selection for the new agency was made near Chokio siding, which is within one mile of the centre of the reserve. A test for water was immediately made at this selected site, and with barren results. A point just southerly from Brocket station was then decided upon, where there is abundance of good water and, moreover, near to the best farming and meadow land within the limits of the whole reserve. New residences were erected here for both the agent and the clerk, and a few of the buildings from the old site were removed and rebuilt on the new site near Brocket. The office and storehouse building was pulled down, removed and rebuilt, under tender and contract, during March, last, and now the Peigan agency headquarters is within 250 yards of Brocket telegraph office and station and is connected by telephone with most of the important points in the province. There yet remains a good deal of work in connection with the final completion of a few of the buildings, fencing, &c., but hopes are entertained that all of this work will be entirely completed within a few months and that no further expenditure of money will be necessary on

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this reserve for agency buildings for many years to come. A good deal of my time was taken up during the fiscal year in connection with the transfer of this agency and with the buildings referred to herein.

The loss of cattle on this reserve during the winters of 1905-6 and 1906-7 is likely soon to be seriously felt, and the indications are now that the old-time custom of providing a meat ration for these Indians will again have to be resorted to. Less than 3 years ago these Indians held nearly 3,000 head of cattle, and their herd was gradually increasing and the free meat issue decreasing in a corresponding manner, and simply for the reason that many of these Indians had cattle of their own raising and were in a position to provide themselves with meat from their own herds. During the calendar year 1902 there was 216,416 pounds of beef gratuitously issued to the Indians of this reserve, and during the calendar year of 1906, the free beef issue was reduced to 64,564 lbs. Now there are only about 1,100 head of cattle owned by these Indians, and, owing to the heavy loss of cows during the winter of 1905-6 and 1906-7, there was a small calf crop in the spring of 1906-7-8, and in consequence there are very limited numbers of steers maturing for beef requirements the next and following years. Moreover, the condition of the range is such at the present time that it would not be prudent to place more stock on this reserve with the view of providing for the meat requirements of these Indians until such time as their own herd again naturally increases to the number it was during the summer of 1905. There is neither grazing nor prospects for a sufficiency of hay to hold more stock than there is now on this reserve.

There is a growing disposition on the part of the young men of this band to increase the farming operations and to have a portion of the reserve subdivided so that individuals may be allotted small subdivisions and then confine their farming operations to these divisions. Although the crop of last season was not a strikingly heavy one, the Indians were fairly satisfied with the results and are anxious to increase the acreage as rapidly as they can.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

Mr. J. H. Gooderham was installed as agent here last May, and since then Mr. J. L. Laycock resigned the position of farmer at farm 20B, and was succeeded by Mr. David Breton, who is not only a practical stockman, but an all-round handy man and, moreover, not the 'wheel-barrow' kind so frequently met with and who require lifting and shoving to be of any use to an agent. I started an inspection of this agency and reserve, but was called away to take up other duties; I hope, however, to complete the work already started within a reasonable period.

The loss of cattle here was considerably greater than I thought when I wrote my last annual report—May 30, 1907. The winter last past was an exceptionally favourable one for stock and I am informed that the calf crop promises to be above the average this season. It will, however, take some years to place these Indians where they were before the hard winter of 1906-7 as regards their stock holdings.

A discouraging feature in the management of Indians of late years, at this and at many other of the reserves within this inspectorate, has been the inducements held out at cities, towns and villages to the Indians to leave their homes and their work to take part in parades, old time dances, &c. These mirth-loving people will leave their hay-making or any other important work for weeks at a time and travel from town to town to take part in horse and squaw races, parades and like diversions, and it goes without saying that men, women and maidens do not return home, on the whole, imbued with a greater regard for ethical conduct than when they left their homes to take part in the beguiling amusements referred to herein.

SARCEE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during the month of July, last. The staff then included: A. J. McNeill, agent; G. Hodgson, farmer; Otter, choreman; John One Spot, stockman; Billy Little, Tony, and David One Spot, herders.

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The entire herd of cattle, between 700 and 800 head, is under the direct charge of John One Spot, who is a member of the band and a graduate of the reserve boarding and the Calgary industrial schools, and Mr. McNeill assured me that he was particularly attentive to his duties and that he filled the position creditably to himself and to Mr. McNeill's satisfaction. I was so struck with the completeness of his monthly diary that I removed one from the office file and forwarded it on to the Indian Commissioner.

This reserve comprises three whole townships of land, and it is fenced, with a post and wire fence, on the entire boundary.

In addition to the herds of cattle and horses owned by the Indians, there were 1,348 head of cattle and horses, owned by whites, grazing on these lands and for which \$2,696 was collected for the twelve months previous to July 1, 1907. This is cited as evidence that these Indian lands are utilized; the Indians think that it is more productive for the weal of the district than is a great deal of the land now in the hands of the whites and that it would be more consistent if some of the referred to land-holders would utilize the land now under their control than to be agitating for the lands the Indians reserved for their own welfare.

The buildings erected here years ago were put up on wood block foundations, and in consequence the lower timbers of several of these buildings have decayed and now some of them are not reparable, notably the house occupied by the agent and an unoccupied cottage which was occupied by a clerk some ten years ago.

About 10 acres of land was seeded to winter wheat during the autumn of 1905, and a fairly good return was secured at the harvest of 1906. Mr. McNeill failed to secure a machine, and neither this wheat nor the oats grown in the season of 1906 were thrashed. The oats were fed in the sheaf during the hard winter of 1906-7, and the wheat stack was standing in the stack-yard when I made the inspection of the agency and the reserve. The crop of last season promised to be a fairly good one with the exception of the garden stuff and some pieces of grain, which bore evidences of damage from gophers.

Individual Indians had made a number of improvements to dwellings, stables, and fencing, and had broken up some new land, too.

On the whole, I thought these Indians had made reasonable progress between the dates of the two last inspections and that there were few reasons for fault-finding with the management or with the conduct of the staff generally.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

This agency, together with the reserves in connection therewith, was inspected during the latter part of August and the early part of September last, and I also made a short visit, to look into some special matters, to the Saddle and Whitefish Lakes reserves during last March.

The staff in August last comprised: J. Batty, agent; J. W. Carrol, clerk; H. J. Niblock, farmer at Saddle Lake; S. Whitford, interpreter, blacksmith and carpenter at the agency, and Peter Erasmus, assistant farmer at the Whitefish Lake reserve.

Mr. Peter Tomkins did hold the position of farmer, engineer, &c., at the Whitefish Lake, but a few weeks previously to the period of my inspection he had resigned and departed. About the first of October Mr. Vincent Smith was appointed to the position vacated by Mr. Tomkins, and when I was at Whitefish Lake in March last, Mr. Smith was in direct charge of this reserve.

A tent hospital had been erected on the northeast shore of the Saddle lake during the previous July, and this hospital was under the supervision of Dr. Aylen, of Fort Saskatchewan, with Mrs. Smith in direct charge. Mrs. Smith has since resigned, and a Miss Mackenzie, a certificated nurse of three years' training in the Shields-Hall hospital, has taken her place. This hospital has not been patronized to a very great extent by the Indians.

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A new frame house for the use of the interpreter has been erected near the agency headquarters, and a good deal of material has been provided towards the erection of a new house for the farmer and the improvement of the house occupied by the agent. It is intended to remove the agent's house about 50 yards, where the ground is higher, and there place it on a substantial stone foundation and otherwise improve it.

The spring of 1907 opened too late in the opinion of the agent to risk much land in spring wheat, and Mr. Batty's view in this regard proved to be well founded, for the 129 acres seeded to spring wheat was badly frozen and in fact I do not think that any spring wheat ripened in that locality last season. I have urged the agent to test the possibilities of winter wheat growing on the reserves under his charge, and I have his assurance that a few acres will be seeded to this variety of wheat next August.

About 50 M. feet of lumber had been sawn during the fiscal year and previously to my inspection, and when I was at the agency during March preparations were being made to convert all the logs on hand into lumber.

No water-supply has yet been assured at Farm A, Whitefish Lake reserve, and the bulls and other stock had to be taken two or more miles daily to water, and the water required for domestic purposes in the farmhouse had to be hauled from the lake, which is about three miles distant. When I was at this farm last March, I learned that a three-inch auger and about fifty feet of iron tubing had been secured, and that as soon as the frost should be out of the ground a test well would be bored in the hope that a supply of water would be found near to the farmhouse and stable, both of which were newly erected about three years ago.

I noticed a few new log-walled Indian dwellings in course of construction on the two reserves. These houses had shingle roofs, and when completed they will be comfortable and creditable Indian dwellings. Mr. Augustus Steinhaur had a well kept garden, in which there was a season's supply of turnips, carrots, onions, potatoes, &c.

STONY AGENCY.

Morley, a station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, about 42 miles westerly from Calgary, is within the Stony reserve.

This agency was inspected during portions of the months of October and November and the staff then comprised: T. J. Fleetham, agent; W. B. Smith, clerk; John Grant, farmer and stockman, and John Brass, interpreter. In addition there was a staff of three employed in and about the hospital, namely: Miss Lang, nurse; Miss Gibson, cook, and Mr. C. Christianson, handy man. The salary of Miss Lang, however, is paid by the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church.

This hospital then had six patients, and it had been in operation just twelve months. The average number of patients for the entire year was 5½. About \$4,000 had been expended on buildings and equipment, and about \$2,000 for operating it during the twelve months referred to, including the sum of \$400, the salary of the medical officer, Dr. Lafferty. The buildings, equipment and premises were in good order, and there was a continuous flow of the best of spring water throughout the building. A detailed statement of the equipment on hand, supplies purchased and consumed, &c., was made up and forwarded to the Indian Commissioner together with a report on the institution.

The Indians of this band erected two new dwellings during the fiscal year, repaired a number of other buildings, and purchased a number of implements and tools out of their earnings. They had earned through the wood industry alone \$3,416.55 during the previous twelve months, besides which considerable sums had been earned working about the lime kiln at Kananaskis and in other directions, and when they surrendered 1,000 acres of land adjacent to the Horseshoe falls every man, woman and child had been paid \$5 for their interest therein, and besides, they, like all other annuity Indians, had received \$5 per soul, so that in one way and another these Indians handled con-

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siderable sums of money. During the twelve months previous to October 31, they turned into the abattoir 49 beef cattle, and during the twelve months prior to June 30, 43,078 lbs. of beef had been issued to the aged and infirm, and on October 31, individual Indians had been loaned 966 lbs. of beef, and other individuals had then 6,142 lbs. to their credit. They own in the neighbourhood of 800 head of cattle, and probably about the same number of very good native horses. The loss of cattle during the hard winter of 1906-7 was about 30 per cent of their entire holdings.

The general improvements on the reserve during the year between the inspections were about as follows: the erection of about five miles of post and wire fencing, the breaking of 25 acres of new land, the erection of a calf-shed on the north side of the Bow river, hills had been graded and culverts placed over boggy places so that hay could be conveniently hauled from far away meadows to where it would be required during the feeding season, a new house had been erected for the use of the clerk, an automatic water service was provided in the agent's house, and minor improvements here and there about the buildings and throughout the reserve. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company had, too, completed a good fence on both sides of its line through the reserve—easterly and westerly.

HOBEBEMA AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during the latter part of December and the early part of January, and the staff then consisted of: G. G. Mann, agent; A. W. Perry and T. W. Lucas, farmers; G. J. Ferguson, blacksmith, sawyer, carpenter, &c.; Donald Whitford, interpreter; Sammy Crier, mail-carrier, and David Baptiste, general labourer. Miss Mann did all the clerical work, although not permanently employed.

The agency headquarters are on the Battle river and about 10 miles distant from Ponoka. The house that the agent occupies is a frame one, but without a stone foundation or a frost-proof cellar. It was erected about 20 years ago and a new small frame house was erected a year ago for the use of Mr. Ferguson. The office, storehouse, clerk's house, interpreter's house, blacksmith-shop and stables are all log buildings, and were built about 23 years ago without proper foundations and are now in a dilapidated condition. Farmer Lucas occupies a small and cheaply constructed frame house located south of the Battle river; and Farmer Perry occupies a dilapidated frame house without a foundation other than decayed timbers and the earth. The stables in connection with this farm, No. 18 A, are of log and were erected many years ago and are now falling down.

During the last calendar year the Indians put up 15 new dwellings, 3 new stables and a new granary.

There were 422 logs turned into lumber and shingles last season at the mill operated at the river and near to the agency. This is a water-power mill, but the timbers in the head and tail races are now so decayed that I question whether this power can again be used unless the timbers are renewed, and the power is not sufficiently reliable to make such an investment profitable.

There was only 574 bushels of wheat threshed from 39 acres and it was of a poor quality. The wheat grown on 56 additional acres was not worth threshing owing to the heavy frosts before this wheat matured. The Indians, however, threshed about 11,000 bushels of oats, and although they were frosted, they were fit for feed and saleable.

The Indians purchased the following named implements and saddlery: 7 wagons; 6 sets of bob-sleighs, 3 mowers, 1 rake, 4 sets of harness, and 2 saddles, during 1907; and notwithstanding the poor results of their farming operations, they have made some advancement in the line of better buildings and their investments in implements as the foregoing report shows.

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BLOOD AGENCY.

Parts of the months of January and February were occupied in the inspection of this agency and reserve.

The staff here included, R. N. Wilson, agent; J. W. Jowett, clerk; C. H. Clarke, G. D. Winder, E. G. Hillier, stockmen; J. A. Webb, issuer; J. B. Shield, interpreter; Joe Ely, mail-carrier, &c.; Max W. Fat, Joe Beebe, James Wells, assistant stockmen; Calf Tail and Does-not-tie-his-shoes, constables; Dr. Edwards, medical officer; Rev. Sister Mary of the Presentation, matron of the hospital; Sisters St. Germain and St. Le Blanc, nurses; and Weasel, White Buffalo and Yellow Shining were employed during the winter months to assist at the feeding of the bulls.

The monthly pay-sheet then amounted to \$698.33.

A complete traction steam power ploughing outfit had been purchased during 1907, and 820 acres of land had been ploughed and about 600 acres had been seeded to winter wheat, and the prospects for a good return are now very bright. There is now about \$10,000 of the Indians funds invested in farm machinery and in land improvements in connection with the farming operations herein briefly described.

When the cattle were gathered together last autumn and a count made, it was found that there were about 5,500 head and that the loss during the hard winter of 1906-7 was less than 30 per cent.

These Indians have of late years made very satisfactory progress towards self-support, and it is thought that within a year or two all the able-bodied members of this band will be in a position to provide for themselves, and that only the aged and infirm will be wholly or partially looking to the government for assistance.

I found that the office work had been very methodically carried on by Mr. Jowett, and that during the year 1907 there had been 1,239 cheques issued and that these cheques called for \$21,740.73.

Various returns and statements were made up and forwarded to the Indian Commissioner, in duplicate, together with a report touching on various matters in connection with the workings on this reserve, and like returns and reports were, also, made up and likewise forwarded after the inspections of all other agencies and reserves.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Mr. James Gibbons resigned the position of agent nearly a year ago, and from that time to this Clerk Black has had the supervision of the Edmonton agency and reserves in connection therewith. Last December, however, I was notified that Mr. Owen McKay, of Leduc, had been appointed to succeed Mr. Gibbons, and I was instructed to install Mr. McKay in the office and duties to which he was assigned. I went up to Edmonton and was accompanied out to the agency by Mr. McKay, and there learned that he entertained doubts as to whether he would accept the position or decline it. Mr. McKay evidently decided to accept the post, and I resolved to go and inspect the Hobbema agency while Mr. McKay was engaged in moving his family and household effects from Leduc to the agency. While I was engaged at the inspection of the Hobbema agency the painful news of the sudden demise of Mr. McKay reached me, and the Edmonton agency inspection was deferred therefore. I am now under instructions to proceed again to this agency to install Mr. Urbain Verreau, who evidently has been appointed to the position of agent, and it is my present intention to go to the place referred to and to hand over the supervision of the agency and reserves to Mr. Verreau and also instruct him regarding the duties of the office.

When at this agency during December, I observed that a much required new office and storehouse had been erected and that this building was then occupied. The agency house had, too, been considerably remodelled and a new hot-hair furnace placed therein.

I have &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,
Inspector.

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REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR TREATY No. 8.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, January 7, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the affairs of Treaty No. 8 for the year 1907.

I left Ottawa on April 17 and proceeded to Edmonton, where I remained until May 7. On the latter date I left for Peace River Crossing via Athabaska Landing, a distance of about 500 miles; and I may say that this was the hardest trip that has fallen to my lot to make in that country; the frost was coming out of the ground and temporary bridges had to be erected, rafts constructed, and more or less chopping done over ground which had never before been used as a roadway. We travelled the distance in wagons by trail. In former years I usually made use of the water route from Athabaska Landing to Slave Lake; but at the former place I learned that, owing to the lateness of the spring, the ice had not moved in Lesser Slave lake, so that, as above stated, I travelled the whole distance by wagons, in order to meet the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer on her first trip from Vermilion to Fort St. John.

I reached Lesser Slave Lake on May 20, and found that Dr. West, medical officer for Treaty No. 8, could not accompany me, owing to an attack of rheumatism. The following day we left for Peace River Crossing and reached there on the 24th. We had to remain there until the 30th, when the steamer arrived.

The trip to Fort St. John from Peace River Crossing, although only a distance of 200 miles, took until June 8, to cover. The river was in flood, and it was impossible to go up stream more than two or three miles an hour, and at times much more slowly even than this. Treaty payments were made at Fort St. John in the afternoon of the day of arrival to 101 Indians. During the year there were 4 births and 6 deaths. On Sunday, the 9th, we left Fort St. John on our return trip down the Peace river, and paid treaty to 137 Indians at Dunvegan. The health conditions at this point were good, as no deaths were reported. There were 3 births during the year.

Treaty payments were made on June 11 to Duncan Testawits band, at Peace River Crossing, 58 Indians receiving payment. There was 1 birth and 3 deaths reported. We reached Vermilion on Saturday, June 15. Treaty payments were made to the three bands there on the 17th and 18th. Altogether 482 Indians were paid. There was a noticeable increase in the births, 26 being reported. Only 7 deaths occurred during the year.

On the 19th we left for Little Red River, below the chutes on the Peace river, and on the following day treaty payments were made to 69 Indians. At this point there were 2 births and 8 deaths reported during the year.

From Little Red River we proceeded, on the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Primrose*, to Fort Chipewyan, a distance of 280 miles. On June 25 we paid annuities to 564 Indians in the two bands there. During the year 25 births and 14 deaths occurred.

From Fort Chipewyan we sailed to Fond du Lac, at the east end of Lake Athabaska, a distance of about 200 miles. Annuities were paid there on the 29th to 311 Indians. There were 5 deaths and 8 births reported.

The payments to the Indians at Fond du Lac terminated our work in the Peace River and Athabaska Lake districts.

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I am pleased to be able to state that throughout this territory I found the Indians in a good state of health. They reported a hard winter and a shortage of fur, but they managed to survive the winter with but little assistance from the trading posts. At all the places visited I heard complaints with regard to the sale of beaver skins, but I feel satisfied that, with the explanation given them of the object of the law, they are quite willing to desist from killing the beaver. The Indians at Fond du Lac stated that in their district they were prohibited from disposing of their beaver skins, and were not killing the beaver; and that, this being the case, the Indians of the province of Saskatchewan, where there is no such law, were coming into their territory, killing the beaver and disposing of the skins in Saskatchewan. I learned from the traders at this point that this was being done and that the Indians of that district had lost a great deal, not only in beaver skins, but in other fur which the Indians of Fond du Lac would have got had not the Indians from Saskatchewan come in to kill beaver.

From Fond du Lac we returned to Fort Chipewyan, and then proceeded to Fort Smith. Dr. Barrow, of Edmonton, joined the party at Fort Chipewyan, having been sent north to take the place of Dr. West as medical officer.

The annuities were paid at Fort Smith to 196 Indians. There were 8 births and 10 deaths during the year.

We left Fort Smith on July 6 for Fort Resolution by the Roman Catholic mission steamer. The annuities were paid there to the three bands, the Yellowknives, Dogribs and Chipewyans, on July 11. Altogether there were 521 Indians paid. During the year there were 20 births and 25 deaths.

After paying the annuities, we crossed Great Slave Lake to Hay River and paid annuities to 114 Indians on July 17. There were 7 births and 8 deaths reported. There has been an epidemic of measles at this point.

We returned to Fort Resolution and remained there until the arrival of the steamer *Wrigley* from Peel's river on August 4. We then proceeded up the Great Slave river, across Lake Athabaska and up the Athabaska river to Fort McMurray, where we paid annuities to 173 Indians. This number includes the Cree and Chipewyan bands and the Stragglers band of that place. There were during the year 6 births and 3 deaths. The date of payment there was August 14.

We then travelled up to the Pelican portage, a distance of 140 miles, part of the distance by tracking line, and the last 50 miles on the steamer *Midnight Sun*. Mr. A. Kennedy and his canoe party met us at Pelican portage on August 30, and we travelled together to Wabiskaw. Paid annuities at that point to 224 Indians. There were 11 births and 9 deaths reported.

On September 6, we left by pack team for Whitefish Lake, a distance of 90 miles from Wabiskaw. Paid annuities there on the 12th to 74 Indians. There were 2 births and 4 deaths reported.

On the following day we left Whitefish lake and reached Lesser Slave Lake on the 14th. We remained at the police barracks until the 17th, when we left for Sturgeon Lake. Paid annuities to 168 Indians at that point. There were 6 births and 3 deaths reported.

We returned to Slave lake, and on the 27th paid part of Kinosayo's band in the house of Mocstoos (headman), at Sucker creek. In the evening we went on board the steamer *Northern Light*, and on the following morning paid annuities at Kinosayo's reserve, Swan river. There were 332 paid. There were 16 births and 8 deaths reported.

This was our last point of payment.

I have already reported that an agent is required at Lesser Slave Lake. At present it is more than ever essential, owing to the fact that settlers are going into the district. Eight or ten families went in during the past summer, and I understand that a great many more intend moving in during the summer of 1908.

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During the summer I made payments to 16 chiefs, 33 headman and 3,465 Indians. There were 145 births and 115 deaths reported.

I have, &c.,

H. A. CONROY,
Inspector, Treaty No. 8.

REPORT OF SURVEYOR J. K. MCLEAN.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, December 14, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report that the following surveys were completed by me during the past season.

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I arrived at Elkhorn on May 14, and proceeded to survey the hay grounds belonging to the school. I also ran a series of levels to show whether or not it is practicable to drain the proposed septic tank at the institution.

LONG PLAIN RESERVE, NO. 6.

The outlines of this reserve having become obliterated, they were re-established. A large drain which has been constructed on this reserve by the Provincial Department of Public Works terminates at present in a large slough on the reserve instead of being carried on to the Assiniboine river as recommended when the work was undertaken. This has the effect of destroying a valuable hay ground, the loss of which falls heavily on the progressive Indians, four of whom live in the immediate neighbourhood and depend on this slough for their hay-supply. These four men have good stock, implements and houses, and have about 300 acres under crop this season.

ROLLING RIVER RESERVE, NO. 67.

Owing to increasing settlement in the neighbourhood of this reserve, it was necessary in order to prevent trespass, to re-establish the boundaries. The land is somewhat rough and stony, but generally wooded except at the south end, where a few of the Indians have a small area under cultivation. After completing this survey I intended proceeding to Norway House; but owing to the late season and to the fact that the ice did not leave the north part of Lake Winnipeg until nearly July 1, I was instructed to make other surveys.

WAYWAYSEECAPPO RESERVE, NO. 62.

The boundaries of this reserve were also re-established. About one-half the reserve, or all the open portion, was subdivided into quarter sections, so that the Indians, some of whom are doing well as farmers, will be able to have their farms in quarter sections, instead of scattered over the reserve in irregular areas. Several of these Indians have from 50 to 80 acres under crop. One of them had very fine fat

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cattle last spring, and a stock of old hay left over, which was very unusual for any farmer after the long, cold winter and spring.

RIDING MOUNTAIN RESERVE, NO. 61.

Nearly the whole of this reserve was subdivided into farms corresponding as nearly as possible to the regular sectional system. Owing to the granting of two roads running north to the municipality of Strathclair, the farms were made to front on these roads.

These Indians are improving. They have good stock and implements, and are increasing the area of cultivated land yearly.

The surrendered portion of this reserve was examined and valued.

CLEAR LAKE RESERVE, NO. 61 A.

This is a small reserve at Clear lake in the forest reserve in the Riding mountains, belonging to the Riding Mountain Indian reserve, and is made up of a number of sections, the outlines of which had not been surveyed. Complaints were made that timber was from time to time being taken, and the boundaries were surveyed. A few Indians reside here, but beyond a few small gardens they do no cultivation.

THE PAS RESERVE A.

Five hundred acres at the north end of this reserve having been surrendered, it was surveyed into a town-plot. About 400 lots, 66 feet wide by 132 feet deep, were laid out and the remainder was surveyed into park lots, which can be surveyed into small lots at a later time or sold in blocks. A branch of the Canadian Northern railway crosses the Saskatchewan river here, and, as it shortly will be completed to the river, a town should grow up quickly, in fact a few people are now there awaiting the advent of the railway.

The Hudson's Bay Company has a store and this season built a large storehouse intending to supply seven of its northern posts from the Pas. There are also two or three small stores. Station grounds are laid out on the surrendered portion. Lumbering operations on a large scale in the vicinity are also spoken of, so that in the near future a town of considerable importance may spring up.

I have, &c.,

J. K. McLEAN,

REPORT OF SURVEYOR J. L. REID.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, December 12, 1907.

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

SIR,—In compliance with instructions of March 22 last, I left Ottawa on April 18 and, having organized a party, made subdivision survey of portions of Indian reserves Nos. 72 and 73 at Broadview, in the province of Saskatchewan.

From Broadview I proceeded to Mistawasis reserve, No. 103, and subdivided the southerly portion of that reserve; thence to the Big River reserve, No. 118, laying

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off an addition to that reserve, cutting off the same area from the southwest corner of said reserve, No. 118.

From Big River reserve I took the outfit to Battleford and ran round the boundaries of the land assigned for the uses of the Battleford industrial school.

From Battleford I proceeded to Frog lake and surveyed a fishing station for the Indians of reserve No. 121, cutting off an equal area from the southeast corner of that reserve.

From Frog lake I went to Cold lake, where I laid out 160 acres for the Roman Catholic mission from reserve No. 149, and laid out a fishing station on Cold lake in lieu of the land taken from the reserve for the mission property.

From Cold lake I proceeded via Saddle lake to Beaver lake and laid off a reserve for the Indians of that locality, in compliance with instructions received.

Returning from Beaver lake I proceeded to Meadow lake and retraced the boundaries of that reserve, thus closing the season's operations.

I have, &c.,

J. LESTOCK REID.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,
WINNIPEG, June 30, 1908.

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.

The late spring of 1907 and the unfavourable weather before the harvest made the year a poor one for the Indian seeking his livelihood from the tilling of the soil.

But those who have failed to follow the department's lead, and continued the hunt as a means of sustenance, were not in a position to point the finger of scorn at those of their brethren who had adopted the agricultural life; for the marked scarcity of fur-bearing animals made the hunt on the whole a comparative failure.

The depletion of many of the waters by commercial fishing restricted for some that ready-to-hand supply of food to which in the past they were accustomed.

The Indian, who, with the white farmer, felt the effect of the poor harvest, was also affected by the financial stringency. Indeed, those of them who have attained the condition of self-support felt it even more keenly than did the white man, for the reason that it is not so long ago since to the red man the significance of money was unknown.

Despite the unfavourable conditions, however, there has been a fair degree of progress among the Indians of the west, and agricultural operations have been resumed on an extended scale. At the beginning of their farming ventures, failure so discouraged the Indians that it was difficult to induce many of them to again put their hand to the plough and others continued reluctantly the tillage of the soil without the will which makes labour pleasant and profitable. Now, however, a fair proportion know the good results that the earth, notwithstanding occasional failures, will yield to cultivation, and after failure they return to the tillage of the soil with hopefulness and energy.

Last fall the Indians of the Qu'Appelle agency broke 860 acres of new land, and the area put under crop this spring was much larger than ever. On the Assiniboine

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reserve, where the cultivated area was doubled last year, there has this spring been a still further increase. The Indians of Touchwood agency have brought more land under cultivation; and in the large Carlton agency more interest than ever has been evinced in farming. In the Pelly agency there has been this year an addition to the number of farms, and those Indians who moved off the surrendered land on Cote's reserve have found new fields.

The Blood Indians, one of the groups most averse to agriculture, and having a reserve in a portion of southern Alberta which long was regarded as unsuitable for farming, have been moved by the success of their white neighbours to assay the growing of fall wheat. Out of their funds, a complete steam ploughing outfit has been purchased; and fifteen Indians have broken 840 acres of land, 600 of which is now under wheat, not in a community farm, but in individual holdings. They have availed themselves of insurance against hail, and have evinced an unlooked-for interest in their farming operations. The wheat is reported as doing well. Eight other Bloods are following this example and having land broken for seeding in the autumn.

On the Peigan reserve—somewhat similarly situated to that of the Bloods—farming was started on a small scale a few years ago, and, although the last harvest was not heavy, the Indians are increasing the acreage to be put under crop in the fall.

The outlook is such as to encourage. Weather conditions so far have been excellent, and we may look forward to a much better harvest than that which repaid the toil of the year that is past.

It is to be hoped that, emphasized by the lesson of a bountiful harvest this autumn, the failure of the hunt—which must become less and less dependable as a means of support as the area of settlement extends and railways spread over the country—and the restriction of Indian fishing incident to the extension of that industry commercially, will lead the Indians to the safe and ample means of livelihood afforded by the soil, through its cultivation and the pasturage of cattle.

While the results of the farming operations during the past year were not encouraging, the mild winter which followed the harvest gave compensation in the cattle industry. On the whole it has been very successful. More interest has been shown in the care of cattle. In many cases more hay than was required had been put up, and many Indians were in a position to sell at a good figure to those who had not sufficient. Although it was suggested that because he had formerly lived by the buffalo, the Indian would take more kindly to cattle-raising than to farming, our early efforts in that direction were not encouraging. The Indian rather thought that, like the buffalo, the bovine should live without care or trouble on the part of man, and that he should be shot irrespective of the time or the season, whenever appetite suggested the desirability of a meat-supply. Constant effort is, however, now being rewarded, and the Indian is coming to realize that in cattle-raising, as in every other avocation, work is essential to success.

The winter of 1906-7 was a hard one on stock, and it will take some time to make up for the consequent losses. In the Carlton agency the loss in 1906-7 was 150, but by December 31 last, there was a net increase of 61 in the herds. In the Crooked Lake agency the Indians sold 108 head and beefed 49 for their own use. In the Onion Lake agency the industry was profitable, many of the Indians having supported themselves almost exclusively therefrom. In the Touchwood agency the cattle came through the winter in splendid condition. Many of the Indians keep milch cows all the year round, and some make butter for their own use and for sale. On the Assiniboine reserve there has been a good increase, and the Indians are benefiting more largely from their stock. In the Battleford agency there has been a marked improvement; and many of the Indians are meeting with success in raising hogs and sheep. When the herds of the Qu'Appelle agency were rounded up in January, 1908, it was found that in three years there had been an increase of 67 head, which must be considered a good showing when it is taken into account that the Indians during that period pro-

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duced much beef for their own use and disposed of over 700 head. The Blackfoot Indians, who suffered severe losses in 1906-7, look forward to some considerable recuperation through increase of the herd. At the last round-up upon the Blood reserve 1,146 calves were branded, the whole herd was found to number 5,537, and the losses turned out to be less than the average of loss throughout the district. Cattle-raising has always been regarded as the principal means of support of these Indians, and it is gratifying to know there is large hope that in the near future the attainment of that result may be looked for.

While the expenditure upon Indians has reached a large figure, it is to be remembered that it is based upon the principle of spending in the present for the purpose of making the Indian ultimately self-supporting, instead of spending for the mere purpose of feeding him for an indefinite time. In the distinctively agricultural agencies the ration-house, as it once existed, is practically a thing of the past, and all but the old and infirm may now be classed as self-supporters, some gaining their livelihood in the main by mixed farming, and those who have not yet taken to agriculture, through different forms of labour performed for hire. In the distinctively cattle-raising reserves the reducing of free rations continues.

In the Blood agency five years ago 450,000 pounds of beef were issued free to the Indians. During the last fiscal year the issue was only 139,000 pounds. At this rate, it will be seen that the time is not distant when the issue will be restricted to those who are unable through age or physical infirmity to provide for themselves. In 1902 the free issue of beef to the Peigan Indians amounted to 216,416 pounds; in 1906 it was reduced to 64,564 pounds. Last year there was a further decrease of 1,604 pounds. This band is now practically self-supporting, only the aged and infirm being provided for. On the Sarcee reserve the free rations continue to diminish towards the vanishing point. In the Stony agency where the Indians turn their beef into an abattoir to be held for their own use, there were 6,142 pounds at the credit of the Indians, and those who had exhausted their supply there were loaned, not given gratis, some 1,000 pounds. On the Blackfoot reserve the earning power of the Indians in the past two years is estimated to have increased fifty per cent, and now, outside of those incapacitated for labour, they are close to self-supporting.

Although the health of the Indians is reported to be generally good, and there has not, during the year, been any great epidemic, it is to be regretted that on certain reserves the death-rate has exceeded the birth-rate. The chief cause of this unfortunate condition is tuberculosis. The disease is particularly difficult to cope with among Indians. The introduction of the tent hospital, however, is proving beneficial in glandular tuberculosis; and as a rule the Indians are paying more attention to sanitation. But at best it will take many years to eradicate consumption, and the advancement of the Indian to a position in which from the fruits of his labour he will be able properly to feed and clothe and house himself and his family, will operate to that desired end more effectively than the medical treatment and care that can be afforded to those in whom the germs of the dreaded disease have begun to develop.

The reports indicate that improvement in health as a rule keeps pace with improvement in conditions. On the Blood reserve, where there has been considerable advancement and much betterment of the conditions of life, resulting in better provision now being made for bodily comforts, the birth-rate has been 45 per thousand and the death-rate 35. Of course this must in a measure be attributed to the general hospital and the hospital for contagious diseases conducted on the reserve by the Grey Nuns under the medical supervision of Dr. Edwards. It is regrettable to note that among the neighbouring Blackfeet who are of the same kind as the Bloods, the death-rate has exceeded the birth-rate by twelve. It is all too apparent, indeed, that they have not made as good use of their increased earning powers in the way of improving the conditions of life as have the Bloods. In the Carlton agency, where there is considerable of good housing, the births have greatly outnumbered the deaths. In the Battleford

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agency, where there is a pretty general marked improvement in conditions, the births have exceeded the deaths by 18. On the other hand, in the Qu'Appelle agency, where there have been large crops raised by the Indians, and a large measure of prosperity and improvement in conditions has been noted from year to year, the birth-rate has only been $6\frac{1}{2}$ per thousand, and for 14 births there have been 20 deaths.

The Battleford agent attributes the excess of births over deaths in his agency to 'the dwellings and premises being kept in a cleaner and healthier state,' to the Indians being 'more comfortably clothed,' to their 'having more wholesome food,' and to 'the living of better lives.'

In the Carlton agency, where the health statistics are also gratifying, the dwellings and surroundings are particularly clean and sanitary, and of the Sturgeon Lake reserve it is remarked that several dwellings have been erected which are superior to those of the surrounding white settlers.

There is a notion that the ravages of tuberculosis are a consequence of the change from the former roving life of the Indians under canvas to their now more sedentary conditions of existence and to their life in unsanitary and ill ventilated dwellings. As a matter of fact, the Indians who followed the buffalo, very generally wintered in mud-plastered cabins with flat thatched roofs, with scarcely ever more than one door, and usually but one window. The only real means of ventilation was the open fireplace made of mud, but this passed away and stoves were introduced, which the Indians, like the white man, preferred because of their greater heating capacity. It is just such of those huts as remain that continue to afford rich breeding grounds for the germs of tuberculosis; and it cannot be too strongly insisted upon that step by step with material progress the Indians must be led to provide themselves with better housing.

The increasing of his area of tillage, the enlargement of his herds, and the accumulation of money will not operate for the real benefit of his race, unless the Indian be taught to use these things as instruments for the better feeding and clothing of himself and those dependent upon him, and for the housing of his family in comfortable and properly ventilated houses. The Indian himself is beginning to realize this, and despite the discouraging ravages still wrought by the dread disease of tuberculosis, there is reason to look forward to the day when the Indian will be at least as free from this plague as his more favoured white brother.

The pushing of settlement up against many reserves that until the marked western development of recent years were practically isolated, has intensified the strain to which sudden contact with the settled conditions of our civilization put upon the Indian, unprepared by his environment to readily make use of the advantages while avoiding the evils of the new order. The history of the progress of civilization shows that it often creates difficulties for those it is designed to benefit before removing the evils which it is intended to cure. Where not long ago Indian settlements could only be reached by devious trails or through the bush-lands, railways have entered, and in place of scattered Indian dwellings, towns have arisen. With the towns has come the readier access to intoxicating liquor, so tempting to the red man and so destructive to all hope of his advancement. One of our greatest problems has been to find means to adequately cope with drunkenness, which despite all effort increases its baneful influence among many of the bands. And with every measure of increase in the liquor traffic goes a proportionate measure of immorality. It is consoling, however, to note that among a goodly number of the tribes the liquor traffic is gradually growing less, that groups are now noted for temperance, and that a healthier moral condition has taken permanent form. It is to be remembered, in justice to the Indian, that cases of dissoluteness generally obtrude themselves on the public notice, while virtue quietly practised passes unobserved.

It is to be regretted that there is not a more general realization among the citizens of the country of the importance, in the public interest as well as in the interest of the Indians themselves, of discouraging the aborigines from indulging in

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demonstrations of their old-time customs and ceremonies. At many fairs and exhibitions Indian parades and dances are put among the prominent attractions. The result is that the unprogressive Indian, who seeks to perpetuate the old order and to prevent the extension of the new, is aided in his efforts and put in a position to work against the more progressive and especially the younger element who desire to break with the old order and to follow in the ways of the cultivators of the soil. I have done what I could to put an end to this most prejudicial practice, and I am happy to say that in this I have received the fullest co-operation on the part of the Provincial Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. I am, therefore, led to hope that in the future Indians will cease to be used as painted and bedecked things for the amusement of others, and will when taking part in exhibitions take such part as displayers of the products of their labours.

Under the treaties large areas of land, in most cases the best fitted for agriculture, were set apart for the Indians. As was to be expected, the area was much in excess of that which they could, even when their maximum working power was reached, make profitable use of. The locking up of vast tracts which the Indians could not make use of was neither in their own nor in the public interest. Yet the Indians in many cases were averse to parting with any. The amendment in the new law which permits of fifty per cent of the money derived from the sale of surrendered lands being immediately used, and the investment of the returns in outfitting Indians for work and enabling them to improve the conditions in which they live, has led many of the Indians to make surrenders. And thus with the proceeds of land that could only lie idle and unremunerative, they are being put in a position to make use of that which they still hold.

For many years the St. Peter's reserve, adjoining the town of Selkirk, has been a fruitful source of trouble. Several claims of non-Indians to the ownership of land therein have been pressed continually. And the proximity of the reserve to the town militated against the progress of the Indians. Recently the claims to land in the reserve were adjusted by Chief Justice Howell; and the Indians were induced to surrender the whole of the reserve, in consideration, among other things, of the setting aside of a tract of land for them upon Lake Winnipeg, where, removed from the temptations of the town, they may be expected to form a progressive settlement.

Education.—Much that is distinctively new cannot be added to what has been said in previous reports upon the subject of education. The work has proceeded along the established lines, and as a whole the results must be regarded as fully justifying the expenditure of public moneys necessary for the maintenance of Indian schools.

These schools are grouped into three classes: day schools, boarding schools, and industrial schools. The day schools are a distinct class. Between the boarding and industrial schools it is not always easy to draw a clear line of demarcation, for many of the larger and better-equipped boarding schools provide a measure of industrial training for the pupils. Indeed, in every case we insist as far as possible on some manual or industrial training being given. And in the case of the boarding schools erected within the last few years at Fort Alexander, Fort Frances, and Sandy Bay, it was specially arranged that means should be provided for giving the boys such training as would enable them to take up the tillage of the soil after they had finished their school course.

During the past year three day schools have been closed, namely: two in the Savanne agency and one in the Pelly agency. The attendance had fallen so low that there was no justification for keeping them open. But they were closed on the understanding, of course, that, in the event of there being evidence afforded that a fair attendance of Indian children could be secured, they would be re-opened. In pursuance of that policy, we have re-opened a school at Fort Alexander which had been long closed for want of adequate attendance; and it is to be hoped that while they lacked its advantages the Indians may have learned to appreciate it better. The Fort Resolution school, which existed before the Indians in its vicinity came into treaty,

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is now listed as a regular day school; making the total number of day schools within the bounds of the treaties, 70. In addition to these there are 23 day schools outside of treaty.

Day schools have never been regarded as very effective agencies of Indian education; and indeed with the small salaries paid it would scarcely be reasonable to look for any large results. There are points, however, at which day schools are capable of doing, and do effect good. Reading the reports of agents, the conclusion might seem fair that these schools are comparative failures; but, when one takes a general view, he finds evidences of the opposite. This year the attendance has been better, which, while it may in some measure be attributed to the mild winter, must be partly due to the growing interest of the Indians in the education of their children. We have not much information to go upon in regard to those schools outside of treaty. The reports, owing to the distances, come irregularly and sometimes not at all; but we do know that they have been established in connection with missions and that the object of their establishment was solely the benefiting of the Indians, and they cannot under the direction of the missionaries effect aught but good.

The preference which the Indians in recent years have evinced for boarding schools in the vicinity of reserves seems to increase. This preference begets interest, and the interest of the parents is a large factor in the success of the school. There are 44 boarding schools receiving regular grants from the department. The school at Fort Providence has been put into this class. The Roman Catholic boarding school which existed for many years at Isle à la Crosse, was just being removed at the time Treaty 10 was made. When the Isle à la Crosse mission was founded by the late Archbishop Taché, then a young missionary, it was established on a site which appeared the most desirable in the vicinity. Time wrought its changes, however; where fish had been once abundant they became scarce, and what it was supposed would afford a reasonable area of land for cultivation, turned out in years to be very limited. It was seen that a change would have to be made, and therefore as the building grew old, necessary repairs were not made. On a pleasant site on the rising ground above Lac la Plonge, which abounds in fish, and surrounded by a well-wooded tract of land, the soil of which when the timber is removed will afford ample ground for cultivation, a large and well-appointed building was erected, and at the date of the making of Treaty 10 and before the Commissioner left the country, the children were removed from the old school and comfortably placed in the new. In Treaty 8 a new boarding school building was erected at Sturgeon Lake to take the place of that at Smoky River, at which it was found a satisfactory attendance of children could not be secured. The Smoky river empties into the Peace, and in the vicinity of their confluence there are not many Indians, whereas Sturgeon Lake is a gathering point for many.

In the boarding schools provision is made for 1,689 pupils, or 15 more than were provided for in the preceding year; the increase being due to the fact that the Fort Alexander school has been authorized to receive 60 instead of 45 boarders. This school is well equipped, and can adequately accommodate the additional number. I have before me the returns for the last quarter from all the boarding schools, except those at Hay River, Fort Resolution, and Fort Providence, which are so far removed that their returns are late in arriving. The returns show that fifteen of the boarding schools have the exact number of boarders authorized. Six of them keep a few pupils in excess of the number authorized. This is done because there is available accommodation; but without support from the department. The rest of the boarding schools have not pupils enrolled to the number authorized, but with the exception of the Church of England school on the Blood reserve and the St. Albert school, which lack 10 and 13, respectively, of the number authorized, each of the others is only short from two to three pupils.

Of industrial schools we have one less, the Calgary school having been closed on December 31, last. The preference of the Indians for boarding schools on reserves

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made it impossible for the school at Calgary to secure such a number of pupils as would at all warrant the expenditure necessary for keeping it in operation. There are now seven industrial schools.

The teaching in the class-rooms of our schools is in accordance with the department's programme. Thirty-nine teachers have Normal or other teaching certificates. Twelve of these are in industrial schools, 17 in boarding schools, and 10 in day schools. While it is desirable to have Normal-trained teachers in the schools, it should be remembered that the Sisters, who do a large share of the teaching in those institutions conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, are generally recognized as being well qualified for their work; and the same must be said of those non-certificated teachers who are found in schools conducted under the auspices of other denominations.

The work of the class-room is not allowed to absorb the whole time and attention of the Indian boys and girls. We endeavour to have the hand trained as well as the head. The girls are taught household duties by taking part in the regular domestic work of the schools; they learn to cook meats and vegetables and to bake bread by seeing such cooking and baking done and by helping thereat. They are taught to care for their clothes, and by example as well as precept are taught the pleasures as well as the advantages of cleanliness. They devote some time each week to sewing and mending, and their handiwork in this direction has been praised by many competent to judge. Every industrial school takes measures to train the boys in practical agriculture; and in some of the boarding schools there are farming instructors who teach the rudiments of farming. No attempt is made to teach scientific farming, for the Indian has not reached a stage, and must not be expected to for many years, where he can grasp the significance of the chemistry of the soil. We confine ourselves to measures designed to make him familiar with the handling of the plough, and with the sowing and reaping of the grain. Carpentry and blacksmithing are also taught. We do not, however, as a rule aim at giving such technical training in these branches as would turn out finished artisans, but rather confine ourselves to making the Indian boy when he leaves school competent to do the carpentry work that a handy white farmer does, and to be able to make the ordinary repairs to implements, wagons, and harness. Our Indian boys have in one respect an advantage over the ordinary white boy. When the treaties were made, liberal allotments of land were set aside, and now every Indian boy when he leaves school has awaiting him an ample area of land, in most cases very good, and in all cases cultivable, upon which he can at once settle and make a home.

During the year there have been in our schools very few cases of breach of discipline or desertion. Each year seems to make the Indian more amenable to the restrictions of school life, and more ready to benefit by the advantages afforded. Indeed, the children were not at any time most to blame, for, apart from scattered individual cases, they seemed to appreciate what was being done for them. Many of the parents, however, suspicious of the new order and preferring to have their children grow up to be like unto themselves, often induced boys and girls who had been placed in the schools, to desert, or in their intercourse with them so worked upon their minds as to make the school life seem irksome, and rendered the children restive of discipline. It would be invidious to make comparison among the several schools. The standing of each can be pretty correctly gauged from the particular reports. My reading of these reports, and the close supervision I have given to the work of the schools during the year, compel me to the conclusion that it would be difficult to find more effective agencies for the uplifting of the Indian and the placing of him eventually in the position of a self-supporting citizen of the country.

That we are succeeding in this direction in a very fair measure is evidenced by the progress of the colony of ex-pupils established some years ago at File Hills. These young Indians are now practically in the position of white farmers. If one were not

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aware that he had crossed the boundaries of an Indian reserve, it would never occur to him that the cleanly and comfortable homes presided over by tidy housewives, the well-tilled fields, the domesticated cattle, hogs, and barn fowl, the work horses, implements, and wagons, belonged to young Indian people whose fathers hunted the buffalo and despised the settled ways of the white man.

Of course we deliberately set out in the colony to obtain by selection, grouping, care, and extra expenditure the looked-for results of our educational policy. But what has been achieved in that little community, is being achieved in many individual cases upon all the farming reserves, where graduates have settled and put in practice the teaching of the schools.

The benefits of the system, too, are becoming evident in the more distinctively cattle-raising reservations. One striking instance is particularly noteworthy. Upon the Sarcee reserve the entire herd of cattle is under the direct charge of John One Spot, who is a graduate of the industrial school which until recently was conducted near Calgary. He gives the utmost satisfaction in the performance of his duties; and upon one of his recent inspections Inspector Markle was so taken with the manner in which One Spot's diary as stockman is kept that he had a copy of it made and forwarded it to me as a model for stockmen's diaries.

Particular attention has been given to the providing of proper means of escape in the event of fire at the different boarding and industrial schools. That the measures taken may be regarded as reasonably effective has been shown in the case of the Elkhorn industrial school, where a fire lately broke out, evidently caused by spontaneous combustion in the bed-room of one of the teachers during her absence, and which had got well under way before any of the members of the staff, who were then on the ground floor, became aware of its existence. The prompt use of the fire-apparatus with which the department had equipped the school extinguished the flames and prevented what threatened to be a serious conflagration.

It has been questioned whether the placing of Indian children in schools has not injuriously affected their health. It has been suggested that the change from the free, open life to the confined life of the schools has tended to develop their inherited tendency to tuberculosis. I do not think there are adequate grounds for this assumption. The improvement of the means of ventilation in our Indian schools has at least kept pace with such improvements in institutions for white children, and with better ventilation, especially in the dormitories, and good substantial food, it is difficult to see how the Indian child could be more in a condition at home to readily resist the germs of tuberculosis than when in our schools.

In looking at mortuary statistics of school pupils, it must be borne in mind that when the schools were first established the pupils were recruited—and almost of necessity so recruited—without much care being taken as to medical examination, and the consequence was that many were admitted who were already so affected with consumption as to be beyond hope of permanent cure. Since a higher standard has been established, a stricter medical examination required, and our schools better equipped, the results seem to indicate that it is not to be feared that the health of the Indian race is being injuriously affected by school life. In the year that is past the health of the pupils on the whole has been particularly good; and I am rather inclined to the view that in time it will be established that the health of the Indian has been improved by residence in school rather than enfeebled.

Permit me in concluding to express my appreciation of the helpful assistance ever rendered by my staff, who have, at all times, most willingly co-operated in the carrying out of the government's Indian policy.

I have, &c.,
DAVID LAIRD,

Indian Commissioner.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY,

HAZELTON, April 4, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

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 two nations—nearly equally large—this agency is treated under two divisions.

THE KITSUN DIVISION.

Language.—The language of the Kitsuns is the original of such spoken by the Tsimpsons of the coast and the Indians of the Nass river.

Location.—The supervision of this part of the district containing the Kitsun nation, begins from the Kitselas canyon of the Skeena river, and about 90 miles below Hazelton, terminating beyond its headwaters, covering, in a northerly direction, 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 that river and towards its source with that of Kuldoe. With the exception of Hazelton, all the villages are connected by trails with the Nass where they converge at Ayensk.

Reserves.—The reserves of this division contain, collectively, an aggregate of 19,570 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, consisting mainly of natural meadows with growths of balm of Gilead, poplar, willow, alder and hazel; and the foothills to the mountains are largely covered with mixed coniferous timber.

Population.—This division consists of a population of 1,150.

Nation.—The Indians under this heading constitute the whole of the Kitsun nation, and, in recount, will herein successively be dwelt upon from the one of Kitwanga, about the middle of the Skeena, to that of Kuldoe, near its headwaters.

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 included five unsurveyed allotments for fishing grounds.

Population.—The population of this band is 156.

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.

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 of the coast. Quite a few of the young men find employment on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway survey, which likewise obtains with other bands. The women and children gather a large quantity of

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wild berries, and dry them for winter use; they also attend to the gardens during the absence of the men.

Buildings.—Care is being taken that all buildings are located on dry and healthy ground, and are spaciouly arranged to combine comfort and privacy; also with windows enough to ensure the access of plenty of sunlight and fresh air.

Stock.—Cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better arrangements for shelter and provender are constantly being made for the same.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a wagon, the implements used are not such as would be serviceable in actual all-round farming, but suffice in clearing and tilling land for the potato and other root crops, and in reaping, gathering and stowing hay.

Education.—There is one school, and it is centrally located in the village. It is making good progress, to which the pupils' parents contribute by encouraging its attendance to a fair degree.

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.—These people 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, Kinkolith and Fishery bay, Nass, is 68.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no illness in this band. Sanitary measures are observed; also vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—The lake furnishes an abundant supply of salmon, whitefish and trout; hunting and trapping bring good returns, as does also the gathering of wild berries by the women and children.

These Indians work in the coast salmon canneries during the season, and hunt and trap during the winter. In common with all the Kitsuns, they avail themselves of every opportunity of useful employment.

Buildings.—As elsewhere, lately constructed buildings are modern and well-placed.

Stock.—Cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better provision is being made for stock from year to year.

Farm Implements.—Only implements serving to break up land, till the soil and for weeding are in use, and such as are employed in haying.

Education.—There is no school in this village; some of the children periodically attend those at Kitwanga, Kinkolith and Ayensk, Nass.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are law-abiding and industrious, and notwithstanding their isolated condition, have made a fair advance and can be termed well-to-do.

Temperance and Morality.—There were no complaints in regard to either intemperance or immorality.

KITSEGUKLA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, comprising an area of 2,732 acres, are located on both banks of the Skeena. The new and old villages are on the left bank of the river; the latter about 9 miles below the first. The new village is on the No. 2 reserve, with its area subdivided on both banks of the river.

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Population.—The people of this band's two villages number 96.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians was excellent. Their premises were kept clean and the ordinary precautions were observed, especially so at the new village. More of the people were vaccinated.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping. They largely seek employment, during the season, at the canneries of the coast; and much of their spare time is employed in chopping cord-wood and in improving their homes and land.

Buildings.—With the exception of those of the old village, the houses are well located, modern, fairly commodious and amply lighted.

Stock.—The stock of these Indians is of good quality and is well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a good plough, only ordinary implements required for breaking up land, clearing, tilling and weeding the soil, and for haying, are yet in use.

Education.—A school-house is being built in the centre of the new village. When school was taught at the old place the attendance of pupils proved fair, but became much retarded since the people began moving to the new settlement, 9 miles distant.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are law-abiding, industrious and energetic. They are constantly improving in a general respect.

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

GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Reserve.—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. For the most part these lands are well watered and suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes.

The delta formed by the confluence of the two rivers, whereon the township of Hazelton is situate, contains, to the back or east of it, on a plateau intersecting the delta and its triangle at shorter base from north to south, the old Indian village on the left bank of the Skeena, and on the right bank of the Bulkley, the new Indian village, with the agency buildings at a fair distance between them.

Population.—This band, largely composed originally of people of other villages, has a population of 249.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians was very good. The departmental instructions regarding precautionary measures were faithfully complied with and more of the people were vaccinated. No sign of anything contagious became apparent. Regarding tuberculosis and its dissemination, the people are well impressed of its danger. Attention is paid to cleanliness of person, premises and surroundings.

Hospital.—It is only a just acknowledgment of the sagacity and untiring energy of Dr. H. C. Wrinch to say that the hospital here has become very efficient; and of late it has been taxed to its fullest extent.

In addition to water and gas systems in perfect working order, a 'white line' operating table, with its accessories, of the most improved pattern—placed under a sky-light—facilitate dispatch combined with assured results. Regarding the hospital, it is likewise worth mentioning that, during last summer, two large closed-in balconies were added to the south side of the building. These are especially fitted for the care of tubercular cases, affording these patients the opportunity of exercising in the fresh air without being exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

Occupations.—More or less, fishing, hunting and trapping are some of the occupations of this band, but to a rapidly declining degree of late. Hazelton being the principal point for departing expeditions and the furnishing of supplies, the Indians find ready employment, at high wages, of too many kinds to mention here.

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During this year some teaming and extensive packing with horses has come into vogue. The spare days are given to the improvement of their holdings, homes and gardens.

Buildings.—With the exception of the old village, all buildings are well placed; they are of good pattern, commodious and well lighted.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered without loss, and they were better provided for than heretofore.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of two mowers, one harrow and a cart, the implements are still such as are generally used for clearing land, gardening, weeding and haying.

Education.—There is one school here for the use of this band. It is well attended and making fair progress. The parents of the pupils are taking an interest in having them attend. The school-house is located at the north end of the Hazelton townsite, near the old Indian village.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are industrious, law-abiding and careful of their earnings. They eagerly avail themselves of the subdivisions laid off for homes and continue most satisfactorily onward in the regular order of development.

Temperance and Morality.—Though the temptation to transgress in both is greater here than elsewhere on the Skeena, reasons for complaint are few.

GLEN VOWELL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated 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 plots of choice agricultural and pasture lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 88.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band was excellent; the necessary precautionary measures are well observed, and more of the people were vaccinated.

Occupations.—In addition to doing some fishing, hunting and trapping, and working a saw-mill, these people find remunerative employment, which the proximity of Hazelton affords. Much of their time is occupied in the improvement of their holdings.

Buildings.—The buildings of this settlement are spaced off and aligned, and are uniformly of modern pattern, well lighted and capacious, and compare favourably with those of white settlers.

Stock.—The cattle and horses are properly looked after, and fair provision is made for their keep.

Farm Implements.—Only the necessary implements for breaking up land, tilling the soil, gardening, weeding and haying are used here yet.

Education.—There is one school here. It is situated in the centre of the village. Its attendance is generally up to the number of children of school age in the settlement. The parents of the pupils insist upon their presence, and the teacher's efforts, thus supported, produce good results.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are law-abiding, industrious and persevering. Much of their land has been converted into pasturage and gardens, and more is being cleared and well fenced. All that is accomplished, in so short a time, is a record not easily surpassed.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate and moral community.

KISPIAX BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located about nine miles above and to the north of here, on the right bank of the Skeena and on the left bank at the mouth of

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the Kispiax river; with the special reserve of Aguedin north from the village of Kispiax, and inclusive of Sikedach, mentioned with the preceding band, comprises a total area of 4,916 acres of agricultural, grazing and hay land, which to a large extent has been subdivided.

Population.—This band has a population of 216.

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 dispensary for the treatment of cases of sickness and ailments occurring.

Occupations.—These Indians operate a saw-mill, improve their land, and quite a number of them repair to the coast for employment in and about the salmon canneries there. In addition to other pursuits of a mixed nature, they also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—All buildings erected here of recent years are of very superior quality, being in striking contrast to the old ones, and are placed upon dry and healthy soil.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better care is being bestowed upon them from year to year.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a plough and two harrows, only the ordinary implements for breaking up and clearing land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

Education.—There is one school, held in a building improvised for the purpose, fairly centrally situated in the village. It is ill-lighted and not at all suitable. Of late, this school is being exceptionally well attended, and its pupils are making good and sustained progress. Its teacher is very painstaking and energetic, and the children's parents contribute their efforts toward a punctual, good and regular attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are ambitious, industrious and provident, and have become very law-abiding. In general, their former inclinations in the opposite direction have, of late years, been gradually moulded for the better. Since the land whereon the village stands has been laid off, it will become improved in proportion as the old split cedar houses and their associations disappear. Regarding the remedy the progressive portion of the people have become fully alive, which is exemplified by a beginning being well under way.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaint of infraction in either respect was noted during the year just past.

KISGEGAS BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is about 68 miles to the north of here, situated on the right bank of the Babine river, and 3 miles above its confluence with the Skeena. For the length of 228 chains the reserve embraces both sides of the Babine river, and has a total area of 2,415 acres of mixed quality of land.

Population.—This band has a population of 239.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been excellent. The most necessary sanitary measures are being fairly well observed, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—Remotely situated, these Indians are almost exclusively employed on the hunting and trapping grounds, which extend far beyond the head-waters of the Skeena and Babine rivers, Bear lake, and also to Stikine. They also resort extensively to fishing. When at home, the people occupy themselves in improving their gardens and in breaking up more land. The women and children gather and dry wild berries for winter use.

Buildings.—Here also the improved pattern of buildings is superseding the old, and entirely so on the new village site of late years allotted and subdivided.

Stock.—The stock, consisting of horses, wintered well.

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Farm Implements.—No other implements are in use here but such as are required for gardening, breaking up land and haying.

Education.—The mission building, conveniently located between the old and the new villages, is also used for school purposes. During the year, the regular school was closed for want of a teacher. When school is being taught, the attendance for the winter season, is good, and the parents of the children encourage it.

Characteristics and progress.—These people are intelligent, industrious and law-abiding. They are still mainly employed on the hunting and trapping grounds, and those with homes at Bear lake seldom come here. The trapping grounds prove very productive and profitable, and, as a whole, much has been achieved in the general betterment of their welfare and condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Under both these headings their conduct is very good.

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, a distance of about 25 miles. The reserves contains 446 acres of land of varying nature, which is almost equally divided in area on both banks of the Skeena.

Population.—The people of this band number 38.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been very good. They observe the necessary sanitary precautions and more of them were vaccinated.

Occupations.—Like the preceding band, the occupations of these people, with the exception of fishing, are almost altogether confined to their hunting and trapping grounds, but from year to year they enlarge the extent of their gardens. The women and children also gather and dry wild berries for winter use.

Buildings.—No other buildings but those of split cedar prevail here.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock.

Farm Implements.—Only implements for breaking up land, gardening and weeding are in use here.

Education.—There is no school at this village, but the children periodically attend that of Kisgegas, when it is being taught.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are intelligent and law-abiding. Though somewhat isolated, they have adopted civilized habits and manners to a remarkable extent.

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 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 Sikanees and 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 hereinafter.

Reserves.—The reserves of this division comprise an area of 29,510 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, with 19 villages under the Babine and Carrier groups, collectively.

The natural features of the reserves are principally flat-lying meadows bordering on lakes, and more or less timbered toward the hills.

Population.—This division embraces a total population of 1,966.

Nation.—All the bands in review in the subsequent account comprise the whole of the Hagwilget or Déné nation.

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ROCHER DÉBOULÉ BAND.

As many remarks that might be made about this band are equally applicable to those that follow, some of which are very small, they will not be made under the bands individually, but will be summarized in conclusion.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its main canyon, 3 miles to the southeast of Hazelton. The reserve comprises both sides of that river, and contains an area of 443 acres, which is assigned to the Getanmax (Hazelton) band.

Population.—The population is 161.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located on the left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its second big canyon. In area the reserve is almost evenly divided on both sides of the river, and contains 1,853 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 157.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situated on the right shore of Babine lake, near its discharge, the Babine river, where there is a bridge of about 200 feet in length. The reserve has an area of 894 acres, distributed on each bank.

Population.—The population of this band is 153.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is on the right and the reserves are on both shores of the lake, and comprise an area of 359 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 134.

YUCUTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserves are located at the head of Stuart lake, on the intervening 9 miles of land between Babine and Stuart lake, or portage.

Population.—This band has a population of 16.

TATCHÉ BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserves are situated on the left shore of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth and left bank of the Tatché river. The reserve area amounts to 1,779 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 64.

PINTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are on the left shore of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth and right bank of the Pintce river. The reserve consists of 728 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 46.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are on the right bank midway up the Tatché river, at this point commonly called Trembleur river. The reserve area is 584 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 25.

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TSISLAINLI WITH TSISLI BAND.

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 comprise an area of 1,291 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 21.

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 total reserve area is 2,375.

Population.—This band numbers 197.

STELLA BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the right bank of the Stella river and near its discharge into Fraser lake. The reserve area is 2,077 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 60.

FRASER LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the left shore of Fraser lake and at its discharge, the Natleh river. The reserve contains 1,949 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 64.

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, Belgatcé 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 76.

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 situated on the head of the lake and near the mouth and left bank of the Nadina river.

Population.—This band has a population of 32.

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 is 7,488 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 110.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Reserves.—The village is on reserve No. 1, on the right bank of the Fraser; No. 2 reserve is situated on the same side of that river; No. 3 is located on the left bank of the Nechako river, with No. 4 on the latter's right bank, and also on the right bank

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and mouth of Chilako, one of its eastern affluents. In area, the reserves comprise 3,095 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 123.

BLACKWATER BAND.

Reserves.—Reserve No. 1 is located on the right bank of the Fraser river; No. 2, on the left bank of the Blackwater river, and No. 3, on the eastern shore of Nattesley or Bobtail lake; altogether they amount in area to 537 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 68.

MCLEOD LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situated on the western shore of McLeod lake, and the reserve on both banks of long river. The reserve contains an area of 286 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 99.

FORT GRAHAME AND LAKE CONNELLY BANDS OF SIKANEES.

Location.—Fort Grahame is the principal trading post of the first mentioned band of Sikanee, and Connelly lake outpost of the latter. Their hunting and trapping grounds extend to all points of dispersion over an area of about 400 miles of mountains, lakes, rivers and swamps to the east of their respective trading posts.

Habits and Customs.—Both of these bands are nomadic in their habits. They are averse to fish diet and subsist entirely on fresh and smoked caribou, moose and beaver meat, lynx, rabbits and grouse. Under these conditions, these Indians can only travel in units of single families.

Population.—From the best of information, the Fort Grahame band numbers about 89.

The Connelly Lake band has a population of about 118.

CONNELLY LAKE BAND OF NAANEEES.

Location.—Under conditions similar to those of the two preceding bands two semi-nomadic bands of Naanee range over a large expanse of country to the north of Lake Connelly.

Population.—The population of these two bands is about 153.

REMARKS CONCERNING HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians are made aware of the importance of general cleanliness. Many of them have been vaccinated, and no contagion of any kind appeared, and the best of health prevailed.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are hunting, trapping and fishing and looking after stock, mainly consisting of horses. The bands of Rocher Déboulé, Moricetown and Fort Babine engage in packing with their horses; the latter occupation is likewise followed by the Indians of Stony creek. Those of Stuart lake and Fort George do considerable freighting by canoes. In general of late they all are devoting more attention to their gardens and in breaking up land.

Buildings.—With the exception of the Sikanee and Naanee Indians, more interest is being shown in constructing better houses in healthy localities.

Stock.—Likewise with the exception of the outlying bands just referred to, there are cattle and horses in all the localities, and these wintered exceptionally well, and the means of their provender and shelter are continuing to improve from year to year.

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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.—The only school of this division, is the one at the Stuart Lake mission. There, considerable progress is being made and the parents of the children assist in securing good attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a whole, the Indians are law-abiding and tractable. Since, for those further removed, mixed employments are wanting, the results are yet correspondingly small. But nevertheless, what thus far has been accomplished, will make these people more ready to take hold when a change of conditions soon arises. In their way, the stock is being looked after; the areas of their gardens are constantly becoming enlarged and more care is being bestowed upon them.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year, no information as to infraction under either of these terms was received.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Population.—The population of the two divisions of this agency being 1,150, and 1,966, respectively, the total population is 3,116.

Reserves.—With an area of 19,575 acres, of the Kitsun division, and 29,510 acres of the Hagwilget division, this agency contains a total reserve area of 49,085 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, inclusive of some for fishing grounds.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

COWICHAN AGENCY,

DUNCANS, May 2, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

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 19,941 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 the band is 26.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is very good. They are careful to keep their dwellings clean.

Occupations.—The Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, and working at the fish-traps.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are in very good condition, many of their houses being constructed of lumber, and painted.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle, and take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—Their implements, of which they have a good supply, are well taken care of.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. Some of the children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

CHEERNO BAND (BEECHER BAY.)

Reserves.—(Nos. 1 to 11 inclusive). These reserves are situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about 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 the band is 42.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed good health throughout the year, and the sanitary regulations are well attended to.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, and working at the fish-traps and canneries.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are very good, principally large rancherie houses.

Stock.—Their stock is of fair quality.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements.

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.—These Indians are fairly temperate and seldom get into trouble.

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 140.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is very good, first-class water being supplied to them by the Esquimalt Water Works Company. Their homes are kept clean.

Occupations.—They engage in fishing, hunting, stevedore work, farming, working in saw-mills and factories.

Buildings.—A few live in the large rancherie houses; others have frame and lumber dwellings, well furnished.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle, and take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of farm implements and take good care of them.

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Education.—There is a school on the Songhees reserve, which is fairly well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and most of them well-off.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, although there are a few who are fond of liquor and will procure it whenever possible.

BANDS IN THE SAANICH DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves numbered from 1 to 13 inclusive, in Saanich district, viz., Malakut, Tsekum, Pauquachin, Tsartlip and Tsawout, the total area of the said reserves being 3,313 acres.

Population.—The population of these bands is 234.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good during the past year, and the sanitary condition of the villages has been very good.

Occupations.—They engage in farming, fishing, hop-picking, and working in the cement works and mines.

Buildings.—A few live in the rancherie houses, others have frame and lumber dwellings and well furnished.

Stock.—They have good stock and take good care of it; many of the animals are of improved breeds.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of the most modern farm implements and take good care of them.

Education.—There are two schools provided for these Indians, one situated at Tsawout, and the other near Tsartlip reserve, and some of the children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and make good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral; but a few will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

BANDS IN COWICHAN DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves numbered 1 to 9 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, Clemclemaluts, Khenipson, Quamichan and Somenos. The total area of these reserves is 6,136 acres.

Population.—The total population of these bands is 620.

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, stevedore work, working in canneries, hop-picking and as trackmen on railways.

Buildings.—The class of buildings is constantly improving and they are well kept.

Stock.—They have some splendid horses, many of which are improved breeds, and they take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They have all the modern and up-to-date kinds of machinery, and take good care of them.

Education.—There are four schools provided for these Indians, one situated at Somenos, one at Clemclemaluts, one at Quamichan, and one near Koksilah village. The two former are supported by a grant from the department, and the two latter by

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the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. The children are making very fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral; a few of them will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

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 the 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 30.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health throughout the year, and the sanitary regulations are well attended to.

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 of fair quality.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of farm implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians.

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

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, and 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 land of the two bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 96.

Health and Sanitation.—They have an ample supply of clear spring-water, and keep their dwellings clean.

Occupations.—They engage chiefly in fishing and cultivating oysters.

Buildings.—They have comfortable dwellings, and keep them in good condition.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle, and take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of farm implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—There is no school on these reserves.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making good progress in farming.

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

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 81.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good and 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 being their chief occupations. They own a steam tug, which is used in towing logs.

Buildings.—They have comfortable dwellings, and seldom live in the large rancherie houses.

Stock.—They have some well-bred stock, but it is allowed to run wild on the island, and consequently is not given much attention.

Farm Implements.—Their implements, of which they have a good supply, are well taken care of.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, but a number of the children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral people.

PENELAKUT BAND.

Reserves.—(Nos. 6, 7 8 and 9). This reserve includes Limalche and Tsussie bands. These reserves are situated on Kuper island and Tent 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 205.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the past year, and the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in fishing, boat and canoe building, farming, working stevedore, and hunting.

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

Stock.—They have a number of fair cattle and take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements and take good care of them.

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 people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, a few of them only being addicted to the use of liquor.

NANAIMO BAND.

Reserve.—(Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive of the Nanaimo band.) This reserve consists of a reserve on the Nanaimo harbour and one on the Nanaimo river, with a small fishing station on the southern shore of Gabriola island. The total area of these reserves is 637 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 160.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, and the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, fishing, working in coal mines and trimming coal in ships.

Buildings.—A few of them have comfortable dwellings, and keep them clean and neat, but most of them live in the large rancherie houses.

Stock.—They have some very good stock, and they take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of all farm implements, and take good care of them.

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Education.—There is a school on this reserve, and they take considerable interest in educational matters.

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

Temperance and Morality.—A majority of these Indians are temperate and moral; a few of them will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

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 14.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are fairly healthy, and the sanitary conditions are all that could be expected.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly employed in fishing and manufacturing dog-fish oil, they do very little farming.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of dwellings.

Stock.—They keep a few stock of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They possess 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 and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with but a few exceptions, and moral.

QUALICUM BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the mouth of the Qualicum river. It has an area of 197 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 14.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good and the sanitary regulations well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting and acting as guides for fishing and hunting parties.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are comfortable and their other buildings are kept in very good condition.

Stock.—They have 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 Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COMOX BAND.

Reserve.—(Nos. 1, 2 and 3).—This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Comox harbour and on the left bank of the Pentledge river at its confluence with the Tsolum river. In connection with this reserve is a graveyard on Goose spit, Comox harbour. The area of this reserve is 378 acres.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 44.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been very good and sanitary regulations well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians chiefly engage in fishing, hunting and farming.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are comfortable and well kept.

Stock.—They have a number of fair horses and some cattle.

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Farm Implements.—They are fairly well equipped with farm implements.
 Education.—There is no school on this reserve.
 Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding.
 Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral Indians.

GALIANO BAND.

Reserve.—(No. 9 of the Penelakut band). This reserve is located on the northern extremity of Galiano island and the area is included in that of the Penelakut band.

Population.—The population of this band is 31.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health and sanitary precautions are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing and boat-building.

Buildings.—There are very few dwellings on this reserve.

Stock.—These Indians have not any stock.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Education.—The children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and good people.

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 northwest extremity of Mayne island. The area of this reserve is included in that of the Saanich bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 24.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been very good and sanitary conditions good.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in fishing, hunting and working for the white settlers.

Buildings.—As this is only a fishing station, their buildings are mere shanties, constructed of cedar slabs.

Stock.—They have only a few sheep.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have not any farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and make a very good living by fishing.

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

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. During the year a son of the late Sam Livingston, Alfred, and his wife have returned to live on the reserve, making the population three. Alfred says he now intends to make this his home.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year the Indians have been able to secure plenty of work at good wages, which offset the failure of the fishing at the Fraser river. They have been fairly industrious and law-abiding; many owning good horses, which are well cared for.

Unfortunately the death-rate is very high, the principal cause of death was gripe and tuberculosis.

The Kuper Island industrial and the several day schools continue to do good work and the work is much appreciated by the Indians.

I have, &c.,

W. R. ROBERTSON,

Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
FRASER RIVER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, April 1, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

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, Kwawkwawapilt, Squiahla, Skwah, Skulkayan, Skway, Soowahlie, Tzeachten and Yukkwekwioose.

Population.—The total population of these nine bands is 317.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed good health throughout the year, and they have nearly all been vaccinated. Sanitary regulations are well observed in their villages.

Occupations.—They depend chiefly on fishing, farming, and hop-picking, and they also work as farm-hands for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings and other buildings are fairly good and are kept in repair. They have some very good stock which compares very favourably with that of their white neighbours. They are fairly well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—They are much interested in the education of their children, and send them to the Coqualeetza Institute, Chilliwack, and to St. Mary's Mission school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them are fond of liquor, but they are very moral.

BANDS ON HOWE SOUND, BURRARD INLET AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

Reserves.—These bands, known as the Squamish Indians, and occupying reserves containing a total area of 6,806 acres, are as follows: Burrard Inlet No. 3, Kapilano, Squamish (Howe Sound), Seymour Creek, Mission (Burrard Inlet), and False Creek.

Population.—The total population of these six bands is 391.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good, they observe the necessary sanitary precautions, and vaccination is attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—When at home, these people are occupied at farming and gardening, but their main pursuits are fishing, hunting, hand-logging, and loading lumber in ships at the saw-mills.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are mostly of a modern type, especially those constructed in recent years. Their stock is well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—Most of the children of school age belonging to these bands attend the Squamish Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and are getting along fairly well.

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

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

CHEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river about 80 miles from its mouth, and contains an area of 1,433 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 98.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good during the past year, no epidemic or sickness of a serious nature appearing amongst them. Their premises are always kept in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—The chief resources from which they derive a living are farming, fishing, hop-picking and hunting. They also work as farm-hands for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are, in most instances, well built, and they have good barns and outbuildings. Their stock is generally of good breed, and they are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—As a general rule, these Indians desire to have their children educated, and send them to St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very good workers, and are a law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, these Indians are temperate, and they are also moral.

CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.

Reserves.—The Chehalis and Scowlitz bands occupy reserves on Harrison river, Scowlitz reserve being at its mouth and Chehalis about 4 miles up stream. They have a total area of 3,144 acres.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 162.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had fairly good health, their buildings and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—They are employed for the most part at farming, fishing, hunting and logging. They also earn considerable money at hop-picking, Johnny Leon, the chief of the Chehalis band, acting as foreman of one of the large hop-yards at Agassiz.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are mostly all of modern type, and they have good outbuildings. Their stock is well taken care of, and their farm implements are kept under cover when not in use.

Education.—Most of them are anxious to have their children educated, many of whom attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam river, about 6 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 208 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 26.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have been free from any serious sickness during the year. They keep their village in a fairly sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing, and hunting are the principal occupations of this band, they also work in logging-camps and as farm-hands.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of these Indians have well built houses. They do not keep much stock, but they give the best of attention to what they have.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and making some progress.

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Temperance and Morality.—Some of them are fond of liquor, but they are fairly moral.

DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAMAHQUAM AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserves situated between the head of Harrison lake, along the Lillooet portage to Pemberton, and contain a combined area of 7,497 acres.

Population.—The population of these four bands is 499.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been fairly good throughout the year. The sanitary condition of their villages is good, and many of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Their chief pursuits are hunting, fishing, packing and farming. They also act as guides for mining and timber prospectors, and the women earn considerable money at basket-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are mostly all frame structures, and they have good barns and outbuildings. They have a considerable number of horses and cattle, which are well cared for during winter. They are fairly well supplied with farm implements, most of them owning what they have.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

EWAWOES AND TEXAS LAKE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on the south bank of the Fraser river, about two miles east of Hope, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about seven miles east of Hope. They contain a combined area of 893 acres.

Population.—The population of these two bands is 48.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good during the year, and sanitary regulations are well observed by them.

Occupations.—The chief resources from which these Indians derive their livelihood are hunting, farming, fishing, and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are generally well built. Their stock compares favourably with that of their white neighbours and they take good care of their farm implements.

Education.—Some of the children attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school, their parents being anxious that they should be educated.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very well behaved and industrious.

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

HOPE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band 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 82.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good, no epidemic appearing among them. Sanitary precautions are well observed, and attention has been given to vaccinating.

Occupations.—Their chief pursuits are farming, fishing, hop-picking and hunting, and some of them work as sectionmen for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are comfortable frame buildings, their stock is well cared for, and they have a good supply of farm implements.

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Education.—There is no school on their reserve, but many of the children attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and have given general satisfaction during the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate as a rule, and strictly moral.

HOMALCO AND KLAHOOSE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated in the vicinity of Bute inlet and Malaspina strait; they contain a total area of 4,738 acres.

Population.—The total population of these two bands is 164.

Health and Sanitation.—Neither of these bands has had any serious outbreak of disease amongst them, and their surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are logging, hunting, and fishing; they also do a small amount of farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of their houses are neat and well built. They keep very little stock, and possess no farm implements except those used by hand.

Education.—They have no school, and consequently none of them have had the advantages of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of these two bands are industrious as a rule, and are making marked progress.

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

KATSEY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 10 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 385 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 77.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health during the past year has been exceptionally good. There is no cause for complaint with regard to the sanitary condition of their houses and surroundings, and nearly all of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians derive their livelihood chiefly from fishing, hunting and mixed farming. They also work as farm-hands for white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They all live in good, comfortable frame dwellings. They keep some good stock, which is well cared for, and they have a few farm implements.

Education.—Most of the children attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school, the parents taking a lively interest in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious and progressing steadily.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

LANGLEY AND WHONOCK BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on McMillan island in the Fraser river, about 20 miles east of New Westminster, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 24 miles east of New Westminster. They contain a combined area of 1,432 acres.

Population.—The total population of these two bands is 68.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed good health during the year and have had no contagious disease among them. They keep their villages clean and in a sanitary condition, and the majority of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

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Occupations.—Their principal pursuits are mixed farming, and fishing for the canneries during the salmon-canning season. They also earn a good deal at hop-picking, and working as farm-hands.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are all good frame buildings, and are usually kept well repaired. Their stock is of good breed and well cared for. They are well equipped with farm implements.

Education.—They appreciate the advantages of education, and many of their children have attended St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an ambitious and industrious people, and are making satisfactory advancement.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these two bands are considered temperate, although there are a few of them who will drink liquor when they can procure it. They are a very moral people.

MUSQUEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser river, about one mile from its mouth, and contains an area of 452 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 96.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. They observe the necessary sanitary precautions, and nearly all of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their chief industries are fishing, mixed farming and logging; they also work as farm-hands for white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are of a fair class. They have some good stock, which is properly attended to. They are well supplied with farm implements, which are carefully housed when not in use.

Education.—The parents are fully conscious of the many advantages of education, and the children of school age attend school at the Coqualeetza Institute, Squamish Mission, and Kuper Island schools, respectively.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are industrious as a rule, and are steadily advancing.

Temperance and Morality.—The laws of temperance and morality are fairly well observed by these people.

MATSQUI BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 30 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 1,072 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 44.

Health and Sanitation.—Their general health has been good, and sanitation is fair. They have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part at fishing and agricultural pursuits, and they also earn a good deal at hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They are very negligent in regard to repairing their buildings. They have some stock and a few farm implements.

Education.—Some of the children of school age attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, and law-abiding, but are making slow progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Some few of them are fond of liquor, but they are strictly moral.

NEW WESTMINSTER BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have reserves at New Westminster and at Brownsville, respectively, comprising an area of 32 acres.

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Population.—The population of this band is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few cases of grippe and ordinary ailments, the health of this band has been excellent. Vaccination has been attended to, and they observe the necessary sanitary precautions.

Occupations.—They spend most of their time at fishing, hunting and trapping, and supply the local market with a considerable quantity of the fish and game required. Their farming is only on a very small scale.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are all comfortable frame buildings. They do not keep much stock, and have no implements except such as are used by hand.

Education.—They take considerable interest in educational matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, and provide well for those depending upon them.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and are also moral.

NICOMEN AND SKWEAHM BANDS.

Reserves.—These Indians occupy two reserves on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 44 miles from New Westminster, comprising an area of 636 acres.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 40.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of ordinary ailments, their health throughout the year has been good, no epidemic of any kind having visited them. Sanitary conditions are fair, and vaccination is attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hop-picking constitute their chief occupations. They usually fish for the canneries during the salmon-canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They all have comfortable frame dwellings. Their stock is well kept during winter, and their farm implements are carefully put under cover when not in use.

Education.—They are rather indifferent in regard to education, and very few of them have ever attended school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded people, adhering to many of their old customs, and are not making much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians drink whenever they can procure liquor, but they are fairly moral.

SEMIAMU BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band borders on the international boundary line, and fronts on Semiamu bay; it contains an area of 392 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 37.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed excellent health during the year, and the sanitary condition of their village is good.

Occupations.—They are engaged chiefly in fishing and agricultural pursuits.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Nearly all of them have fairly good houses, which are kept clean and neat. They have some very good stock, as well as the most necessary farm implements.

Education.—They have no school, but some of the children attend St. Mary's Mission school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a law-abiding and rather easy-going people, and usually provide well for their families.

Temperance and Morality.—Considering their close proximity to the international boundary line, where they can procure liquor very easily, those addicted to the use of intoxicants are very few; and they are a very moral people.

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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 54.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, these Indians have had fair health during the year, and the sanitary condition of their village is quite up to the average.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are mostly all frame buildings. They keep some very good stock, and have a fair supply of farm implements.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hop-picking constitute the principal occupations of this band.

Education.—They take much interest in educational matters, and send their children 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 steadily improving.

Temperance and Morality.—They may be described as a temperate and moral people.

POPCUM AND SQUAWTITS BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 65 miles east of New Westminster, and contain a combined area of 5,326 acres.

Population.—The population of these two bands is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been exceptionally good during the past year, the sanitary condition of their villages is quite up to the average, and nearly all of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They depend chiefly on farming, fishing and hop-picking for a living.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are mostly all of a good class. They have some horses and cattle, which are properly cared for. They are supplied with the most necessary farm implements.

Education.—Most of the children of school age attend school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are law-abiding, industrious and easy-going, and are advancing slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SECHELT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 1,800 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 242.

Health and Sanitation.—Although no serious epidemic of any kind appeared amongst them during the year, yet many of them have suffered from grippe, colds and other common ailments. The sanitary condition of their village is excellent, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are hunting, fishing and hand-logging. The women of the band are expert basket-makers, from which industry they derive a considerable revenue each year. They also do more or less gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are all well constructed frame buildings. They do not keep much stock, and have no farm implements except such as are used by hand.

Education.—They have a fine boarding school on their reserve, which is attended by all the children of school age.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very honest, industrious and ambitious, and are making marked progress.

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Temperance and Morality.—Drunkenness is practically unknown amongst these Indians, and they are strictly moral.

SUMASS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated at Miller's Landing on the south bank of the Fraser river, and at Upper Sumas on Sumas lake, and contain an area of 1,370 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 50.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good, but sanitation in their village is not as good as on some of the other Indian reserves.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in agricultural pursuits, fishing, hunting and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are mostly frame buildings. They have considerable stock, which is well taken care of. They have sufficient farm implements for their present requirements.

Education.—Hardly any of these Indians have ever attended school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and moral.

SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 4,712 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 105.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good during the past year. The sanitary condition of their village is fully up to the average.

Occupations.—They earn their living chiefly by hunting, fishing and logging. They also do some farming on a small scale.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable houses, and good outbuildings. They do not keep much stock; and their farm implements consist only of such as are used by hand.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, and provide well for those depending upon them. They are also law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Some few of them drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but they are moral.

SKWAHALOOK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, between Ruby Creek and Hope; it contains an area of 196 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 16.

Health and Sanitation.—As a general rule, these Indians have enjoyed good health, and their houses and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are fishing, hunting and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good frame dwellings, which are generally kept in repair. Their stock is well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a law-abiding, simple-minded people, and are progressing favourably.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

TCHEWASSEN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the gulf of Georgia, near Point Roberts, and contains an area of 604 acres.

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Population.—The population of this band is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had fair health during the year, no serious epidemic appearing amongst them. The sanitary condition of their village is good, and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians do a considerable amount of farming and stock-raising; they also fish for the canneries during the salmon-canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are mostly of a fair class; their stock is of good breed and well cared for during the winter months. They have all the most necessary farm implements.

Education.—They have no school on the reserve, but some of their children attend the public school near their village.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are fond of liquor, but they are very moral Indians.

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 78.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed excellent health during the past year, and the sanitary condition of their village is normal.

Occupations.—Agricultural pursuits, fishing and hunting are their chief occupations, and some of them work as sectionmen for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are of a modern type, and they have some good stables and outbuildings. They take good care of their stock and farm implements.

Education.—Some of the children of this band attend All Hallows school, and others St. Mary's Mission school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A very disastrous fire occurred at Sechelt village on March 28, which resulted in the destruction of ten dwellings and the death of two very old Indians, who were not missed until their charred remains were found after the fire.

During the year the Sechelt band erected a very fine church on their reserve, the cost of which was upwards of \$15,000.

The five schools of the agency were well attended throughout the past year; the general health of the pupils was good, and their advancement satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

R. C. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,

KAMLOOPS, May 26, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Location.—The Kamloops-Okanagan agency is 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.

Tribe or Nation.—It is probable that the Indians of this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation. They are designated as Chinook Indians, and speak natively three distinct dialects.

ADAMS LAKE OR HALTKAM BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located near the foot of Little Shuswap and Adams lake. They have an area of 7,188 acres, comprising agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 192.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic in this band. Deaths have been from ordinary causes, and the general health as been much as usual. They are out of the way of much medical attention and no doubt suffer somewhat in consequence. They have all been vaccinated, a number recently; they keep their houses in fairly good condition.

Occupations.—These Indians, with water for irrigation, do considerable general farming, for which their tillable land is well adapted. They raise horses and cattle, fish and hunt in a small way, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have log dwellings, which are comfortable, but not imposing.

Stock.—They have good horses, some cattle and other stock.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—They have no schools; some have attended the Kamloops industrial school, and a number can read and write shorthand Chinook.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and have made good progress in farming.

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

ASHCROFT OR STLAHL BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, 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 acreage of 5,234 acres, comprising agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 45.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these Indians, and sanitation is good. They have been vaccinated.

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Occupations.—They carry on a mixed system of farming and stock-raising. They are short of water for irrigation; in consequence farming operations are curtailed. They fish and hunt to some extent, and work as labourers, cowboys and freighters.

Buildings.—The majority of their houses are built of logs and show the ravages of time; a few are modern and of superior quality.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle; the former they utilize in farming, freighting, packing and when employed as cowboys.

Farm Implements.—They have a fair supply of such.

Education.—They have no schools. One or two of the children have attended Lytton industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and make a fair living.

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 and Bonaparte rivers, on Hat creek and Loon lake.

Population.—The population is 150.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians. Their habits are migratory in the summer season. Most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm a little on Hat creek and Bonaparte, hunt and fish to some extent, and maintain themselves chiefly by labouring and as cowboys, in which latter capacity they utilize their horses.

Buildings.—They have some fair log buildings, but a number have stood for many years. Conspicuously stands a fine church.

Stock.—They have a good number of horses, mostly of a light class suitable for saddle, and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient for their requirements.

Education.—They have no school, but some have been educated at Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers while employed by whites, and give satisfaction to employers. They continue to make some improvements.

Temperance and Morality.—They have improved in habits of temperance, and they are otherwise fairly moral.

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 have an area of 1,600 acres. Most of the land is timbered and rocky, but some, when cleared, makes good farming land.

Population.—The population is 156.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic. They have been vaccinated, and their houses are fairly clean.

Occupations.—They raise hay, vegetables and fruit. They hunt and trap, mine, and work as labourers on the railway.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of log buildings.

Stock.—They have saddle and pack horses, and they have a number of good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient for their needs.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and excellent workers. Some of them are well-to-do.

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

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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 small patches which are tillable.

Population.—The population of this band is 146.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic. They have been vaccinated, and their houses are fairly clean, particularly about North Bend. They get little medical attention.

Occupations.—They raise hay, fruit and vegetables. They live chiefly by fishing, hunting, mining and working on the railway, where a number of them get steady employment.

Buildings.—At North Bend the buildings are good, but elsewhere they are not so good.

Stock.—They have a number of saddle and pack horses, but few cattle. They winter their stock chiefly at Nicola.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Education.—They have no means of education except that provided at the Kamloops industrial school, where some have attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, but do not accumulate much wealth.

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

COOK'S FERRY BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering fifteen, are located on both banks of the Thompson river, around Cook's Ferry and Spatum and in the Tuile and Highland valleys. They contain 9,110 acres of bench-lands along the river, meadowlands in the Highland valley, and some sparsely timbered lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 185.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them, sanitation is excellent, 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 older buildings are mostly of logs. Within the year four neat and comfortable frame houses were built at Spence's Bridge out of material supplied by the government, to replace those carried away by the disastrous land-slide of over a year ago.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle, and some pigs and sheep.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—They have no means of education except that supplied at the Lytton industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but around Cook's Ferry, where the supply of water for irrigation is limited, they do not accomplish much. Those living at Pemynoos make better progress. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

DEADMAN'S CREEK OR STICHISTAN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Deadman's creek. It has an area of 20,134 acres, comprising farming, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of the band is 120.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. Their houses are not well ventilated, but in other respects sanitation is good.

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Occupations.—They farm on a small scale, raise stock, chiefly horses; fish, hunt and work as labourers. They engage as cowboys to a great extent, in which employment they use their horses. This occupation is declining in that locality.

Buildings.—They have log houses, mostly mud-roofed; they are warm in winter, but not well ventilated.

Stock.—They have a number of serviceable horses, mostly for saddle purposes, and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well supplied.

Education.—They have no school, but several have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, and are noted as cowboys. They have made excellent progress in fencing and improving their reserve in the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them are addicted to drink, and opportunities for procuring intoxicants are frequent. They are moral in other respects.

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, and on Campbell and Hefly creeks. They contain an area of 33,379 acres of good agricultural, grazing, timber and meadow lands.

Population.—The population is 241.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. No epidemic has prevailed, they have been vaccinated, and they are fairly clean about their village, houses and persons.

Occupations.—They grow considerable quantities of hay and vegetables, and they find a ready market for the surplus. They raise stock, largely horses, for which they have had a good sale; they fish and hunt at intervals in season, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—Their older buildings are in rather poor condition. The newer ones are much improved, better lighted and ventilated.

Stock.—They have large bands of horses, and considerable numbers of cattle. They find a good market for both.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with such implements as they require most, wagons, buggies, mowing-machines, horse-rakes, &c.

Education.—Many children attend the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and they make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—Situated as they are, the opportunities of procuring intoxicants are great, and a number have acquired a fondness for drink. Offenders against the law are severely dealt with when caught, but many escape the consequences owing to the difficulty of securing evidence. I do not think that intemperance is on the increase. In other respects they are moral.

KANAKA BAR BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, four in number, are located on both sides of the Fraser, 10 miles below Lytton. Their area is 500 acres.

Population.—The population is 54.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. Their houses are unsanitary, but other conditions are good.

Occupations.—They produce little on their land, the tillable area being small. Their chief industries are fishing and mining.

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Buildings.—Their buildings are below the average.

Stock.—They have a few saddle and pack horses, and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Education.—Some can attend the Lytton industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are hard-working, but do not lay up much. They are good Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

LYTTON BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, twenty-seven in number, of this band, which is composed of several small bands, lie along both sides of the Fraser river from Lytton to Nesikeep, 25 miles above. They contain an area of 10,292 acres, composed of table-land and mountain slopes, where fruit and vegetables grow well.

Population.—The population is 467.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic; they have been vaccinated, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm in a general way, raise stock, fish, hunt, mine, and work as labourers in different ways.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They raise good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Education.—They have a day school in Lytton, and an industrial school two miles distant.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are doing well in agriculture and fruit-growing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOMEN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band five in number, are situated along the banks of the Thompson river, between Lytton and Cook's Ferry. They have an area of 2,976 acres, consisting of poor bench and mountain lands.

Population.—The population is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm and raise stock, fish hunt, placer-mine and work as labourers.

Buildings.—Their log buildings are good.

Stock.—They raise some small horses, and some good cattle.

Education.—They have no school, but can attend Lytton industrial.

Characteristics.—They appear industrious, but advance slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOLA (LOWER) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, thirteen in number, are located along the Nicola river from near its mouth to Nicola lake. Hamilton creek reserve is also included. The area is 3,191 acres, containing good farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 360.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared, and general health has been good; they have been vaccinated, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm largely, raise stock extensively, fish and hunt moderately, and work industriously as labourers and cowboys.

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Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have good herds of cattle and horses; they keep good stallions and mares for breeding purposes. It is not unusual for white settlers to breed to some of their stallions.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all needful implements.

Characteristics and Progress. They are very industrious, those on the Mameet reserve being particularly advanced in cultivating their land. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are only fairly temperate and up to the average in morals.

NICOLA (UPPER) OR SPAHAMIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, eight in number, are located near the head of Nicola lake and around Douglas lake. They have an area of 30,388 acres, comprising good farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 192.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They carry on mixed farming and extensive stock-raising. They hunt and fish to some extent, and work as labourers, cowboys and freighters.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings, mostly of logs.

Stock.—They have large herds of cattle and horses of the best quality.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient implements.

Education.—They have no schools. Some have attended the industrial school at Kamloops.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and many are well-to-do.

Temperance and Morality.—A few are given to drinking; most of them are very temperate, and they are generally moral.

NĒSKAINLITH OR HALAUT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on the Thompson river near Shuswap lake. They have an area of 6,996 acres, composed of good farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 161.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them; general health has been good and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm extensively and raise stock and fish. They hunt to some extent, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, and are making good progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly 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, of good farming and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 125.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. Their houses are small and poorly ventilated; otherwise sanitation is good.

Buildings.—They have a poor class of buildings.

Occupations.—They farm and raise stock to some extent, hunt more than other Indians, do some fishing, and work as cowboys, packers and general labourers.

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Stock.—They have some good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Education.—Some attend the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good industrious people, and make fair progress in farming.

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, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 227.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, raise stock, fish, hunt and work as farm-hands, cowboys and hop-pickers.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They have a number of horses for all-round work, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements, including self-binders and a steam thresher.

Education.—Some have attended Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and farm well. They are growing more hay and less grain than formerly. A few are reckless, and hard to control.

Temperance and Morality.—Some are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but the law in such cases is well enforced. They are fairly moral in other respects.

OREGON JACK CREEK BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located on the right bank of Thompson river below Ashcroft, and on Oregon Jack creek. They contain 2,380.70 acres, some farming, but mostly grazing land.

Population.—The population is 18.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic appeared among them. Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They grow hay and vegetables, fish, hunt and work as labourers.

Buildings.—These are of logs and are small.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Stock.—They have general purpose horses and some cattle.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and make a fair living.

Education.—They have no school.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

OSOYOOS BAND (NKAMIP).

Reserves.—The two reserves of this band are located at the head of Osoyoos lake and at the foot of Dog lake. The area is 32,168 acres; good farming, fruit and grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 61.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared; houses are well kept, and other sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—They grow cereals, vegetables and fruit; they fish and hunt, and work as labourers.

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Buildings.—The buildings erected in recent years show a marked improvement over those of earlier build.

Stock.—They have a number of fair horses, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Education.—They have no school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious. They sell a good deal of fruit, apples, peaches, cherries, and small fruits, for which they have a ready market.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

PENTICTON BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, three in number, of this band are located at the foot of Okanagan lake, No. 3 being 12 miles from No. 1. They contain 48,694 acres of good meadow, farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 157.

Health and Sanitation.—The houses of these Indians are clean and well kept. No epidemic has visited them.

Occupations.—They farm, raise stock and fruit, fish, hunt, and work as cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a comfortable class of buildings.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient of these.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious Indians and many are making good progress.

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

SHUSWAP (LITTLE LAKE) OR KUANT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are located at the head of little Shuswap lake and on Salmon arm. Their area is 7,840 acres, consisting of good timber and grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 95.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good, there has been no epidemic. Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm a little, raise stock, fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of a good class.

Stock.—They have some horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—They have no schools among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. They make good fields by clearing off the timber.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SIMILKMEEN, LOWER AND UPPER BANDS (CHUCHUWAYNA, ASHNOLA AND SHENNOSQUANKIN).

Reserves.—The reserves, seventeen in number, of this band 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 this band is, Lower, 134, Upper, 44.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them, and the general health has been good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm, raise stock extensively, fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

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Buildings.—They have a fair class of log buildings.

Stock.—They have a number of horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have all necessary implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and 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.

Population.—The population of this band is 29.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared among them. Their houses are small and poorly ventilated.

Occupations.—They produce little from their land. They hunt and fish to a considerable extent.

Buildings.—They have a poor class of buildings.

Stock.—They have only a few saddle horses.

Farm Implements.—They have use for few.

Characteristics and Progress.—They barely earn their living. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly 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, which produces little.

Population.—The population of this band is 17. Other statistics are included in the Lytton band, with which it is identified.

SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering three, are located on the Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers. The area is 679 acres, comprising agricultural and timber lands, with some good pasture lands on the Salmon river.

Population.—The population of this band is 161.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them, their houses are sanitary, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, and many are well-to-do. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

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

SPUZZUM BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, six in number, 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, their health has been good and they have been vaccinated.

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Occupations.—They grow a little hay, fruit and vegetables. They fish and hunt.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They have some 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.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious; but, as their means of living are few, they make little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COLDWATER BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering three, 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 108.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among them and their general health has been good. Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm, raise stock, fish and hunt, freight 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 have sufficient of these.

Education.—They have no schools, but some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, steady and law-abiding. They make good progress in farming.

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

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency, taken as a whole, are industrious, and this applies probably more to the women than to the men, and they have made great advancement in the direction of civilization within the short period of thirty or forty years. They dress well on occasion, and respectably at any time; they have as good horses and cattle, carriages and turn-outs, as the average of white settlers, and they are in evidence at agricultural exhibitions and sports of various kinds.

The industrial schools at Kamloops and Lytton continue successfully the work of education and instruction, and a day school has been in operation at Lytton since October of last year. It has been well attended.

The Indian hospital at Lytton, under the care of Rev. E. W. W. Pugh, has given relief to many suffering Indians.

I have, &c.,

A. IRWIN,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KOOTENAY AGENCY,

STEELE, April 10, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Location of Agency.—The agency is situated in the southeast portion of the province, and is bounded by the Rocky mountains on the north and east, by the United States on the south, and the Okanagan agency on the west.

ST. MARY'S BAND NO. 1.

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

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Kootenay river at the mouth of the St. Mary's river, and has an area of 17,425 acres, bottom and bench land, part of which is covered with good timber. The Isidore reserve, south of Steele, consists of 680 acres, mostly bottom-land. The Miyuke reserve, on the line of the Crow's Nest railway, has an area of 160 acres of swamp and arable land. The Bummer Flat hay reserve, north of Steele, on the left bank of the Kootenay river, contains 190 acres. The Kootenay industrial school reserve, on the St. Mary's river, contains 33 acres, and the agency office reserve at Steele, 11½ acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 218.

Health and Sanitation.—There was an epidemic of measles throughout the different bands in the agency in the spring, and during the winter a severe attack of grippe, followed by pneumonia, which in many cases proved fatal, especially amongst the aged and the young children.

The conditions at the village of St. Eugene continue to improve, and better dwellings are taking the place of unsanitary shacks that were first erected. Vaccination was carefully attended to.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of this band are stock-raising and farming. The more intelligent and those who have been trained at the industrial school find work in the lumber camps, some are employed by the ranchers in the vicinity, and a few follow trapping, hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—They have a fairly good class of dwellings.

Stock.—Of late years they improved their stock greatly, and they now own a fairly good band of horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—These consist of wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes, spades and shovels, which are carefully housed in the winter.

Education.—The Kootenay industrial school is near the reserve, and is under the supervision of the Rev. James Wagner, O.M.I., as principal, with the Sisters of Charity as his staff. The work done at the institution deserves the greatest praise, and those in charge perform their several duties with fidelity and zeal. The parents of the pupils visit from time to time, and seem to appreciate and understand the great work that is being done for the children.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the band are industrious, steady and law-abiding. They are seldom charged with any serious crime, and they are making fairly good progress in farming and are improving their dwellings.

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Temperance and Morality.—With a very few exceptions, they are not given to the use of intoxicants, and are a moral and a model band of Indians.

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND, NO. 2.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is near the international boundary and adjoins the State of Montana. It contains 10,560 acres of very good grazing and prairie land, a good deal of which can be made to grow excellent root crops and grain, and is well adapted for fruit-culture.

Population.—The population of the band is 57.

Health and Sanitation.—There was a good deal of sickness among the Indians of this reserve during the year, and a number of deaths occurred from pneumonia and measles. The sanitary condition of the little Indian village is fairly good, as it is situated on a gravelly bench, and the dwellings are not close together.

Occupations.—They follow farming, stock-raising, trapping, hunting and fishing. A few find work in the lumber camps and around the saw-mills, when in operation.

Buildings.—Their houses are built of hewn logs, and they are in most cases clean and comfortable. They also have a number of sheds for their cattle and horses, and for their farm implements.

Stock.—The Indians of the band have good cattle and horses, which they provide well for during the winter, and which they improve from time to time by purchase of well-bred stallions and bulls.

Farm Implements.—These consist of wagons, sleighs, ploughs, harrows, mowers and rakes.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians continue to make satisfactory progress, and the work done on the different farms is praiseworthy. They have their farms inclosed with good fences, which are carefully looked after.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral-living band, and with a few exceptions are not given to the use of intoxicants.

LOWER COLUMBIA LAKE BAND, NO. 3.

Tribe or nation.—These Indians are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated in the Windermere district between two beautiful lakes called Fairmont and Windermere, on the head-waters of the Columbia river, on the east side, and has an area of 8,456 acres. The land is of a light sand nature, with some swamp-land near Lake Windermere, upon which is cut very good hay. All the farms on the reserve have irrigation ditches, which ensure excellent crops.

Population.—The population of the band is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—There was an epidemic of measles and grippe amongst the Indians in the spring and during the winter, which, in a number of cases, proved fatal. The sanitary conditions are good, as their houses are comfortable, and are clean and neatly kept. Usually these Indians live in tents during the summer, which are frequently moved.

Occupations.—They depend on farming and stock-raising as a means of living. A few still go hunting and trapping. The young men find work in the neighbourhood, on the different farms.

Buildings.—Most of the houses are of hewn logs, with one or two frame dwellings, which are comfortable, well lighted and ventilated.

Stock.—These Indians own a good band of cattle and horses, which they continue to improve steadily by the purchase of a better class of bulls and stallions, and they find no difficulty in disposing of the increase from time to time.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are modern, and consist of wagons, sleighs, ploughs, harrows, mowers and rakes.

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Characteristics and Progress.—They are intelligent, industrious and progressive, and continue to improve and enlarge their holdings.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are very law-abiding, temperate and moral, and give the authorities very little trouble.

LOWER KOOTENAY BAND, NO. 4.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians belonging to this band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is in West Kootenay, on the Kootenay river, and is 3 miles north of the international boundary in Idaho, and about 2 miles south from the town of Creston, which has become famous as a fruit-growing section. It has an area of 1,831½ acres, most of which is subject to overflow during the high water, which occurs nearly every year, and only a small portion on the bench is capable of cultivation.

Population.—The population of the band is 162.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians on the reserve suffered, like all others throughout the agency, from grippe, pneumonia and measles, which proved fatal to a number. These Indians, since they built on the bench where their village and church are situated, have had better health, as they keep their dwellings fairly clean and the refuse around their premises is also attended to and removed.

Occupations.—They follow cattle-raising as their chief industry. They hunt, trap and fish, clear land, work in the lumber camps, and during the fruit season their services are in great demand as helpers in picking and gathering in the fruit for shipment, and they earn good wages.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are mostly of logs, and are an improvement on those they formerly occupied. In the summer they live mostly in tents, which are moved frequently, hence they seldom become unsanitary.

Stock.—Their cattle are fairly good. They own a nice little band, which they carefully look after in the winter. Their horses are small and of no great value, and very little has been done to improve them.

Farm Implements.—These consist of mowers, rakes, ploughs, harrows, a few wagons and sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressing and the majority of them are industrious and anxious to work.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, law-abiding and moral in their habits.

SHUSWAP OR KINBASKET'S BAND, NO. 5.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians came originally from the Okanagan country, and settled at Lake Windermere many years ago, and are Shuswaps.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Columbia river near Toby creek, and has an area of 2,759 acres. The land is excellent for all kinds of crops, as it is level, and easily cleared and cultivated, and is well adapted for irrigation. It has just sufficient timber for fuel and fencing.

Population.—The population of the band is 57.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians suffered, like others, from measles, pneumonia and grippe, and a number of deaths was the result.

The sanitary conditions of their dwellings are good, as they are well lighted and ventilated, and are kept very clean, as many of the younger Indians have been trained at the Kootenay industrial school, and understand housekeeping.

Occupations.—They follow farming, stock-raising and freighting as their principal industries. Only a few hunt and trap.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are very comfortable, and they have good barns and sheds for their cattle and farm implements.

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Stock.—The cattle are well looked after and are carefully provided with plenty of hay and straw for winter feeding.

They have a good serviceable class of horses, which they are improving by purchase of well-bred stallions.

Farm Implements.—These are up-to-date, and consist of ploughs, harrows, wagons, sleighs, mowers, rakes and a threshing-machine, all of which are carefully looked after and kept in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—They take the lead as the most progressive and industrious Indians in the agency. Their farms show careful cultivation, and their fences are kept in good repair.

Temperance and Morality.—With one or two exceptions, the members of this band are moral and temperate.

ARROW LAKE BAND, NO. 6.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps and came from the Okanagan country several years ago, and have since then lived on the Columbia river and Arrow lake.

Reserve.—The reserve is on the west side of Arrow lake in the West Kootenay district, and contains 255 acres. The soil is light and sandy and suitable for growing root crops and fruit.

Population.—The population of the band is 25.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no serious sickness among these Indians for the past season. They keep their dwellings clean and neat.

Occupations.—They are employed by the ranchers clearing land, picking fruit and berries, and they do their work in a very creditable and satisfactory manner. They also hunt and trap.

The women are excellent with the needle, and make moccasins and gloves, which meet with a ready sale.

Buildings.—The dwellings are of dressed lumber, and are kept clean and neat.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—These consist of hoes, rakes and shovels.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are trustworthy and industrious, and their services are in demand as helpers on the ranches, and they faithfully carry out any contract they may make as to work.

Their little gardens are being improved by clearing, grubbing and fencing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, and their morals are excellent.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I feel it my duty to add that the Indians of the agency are steadily advancing and are industrious, and many are excellent farmers, and I hope within a few years to see the majority self-supporting.

The ex-pupils of the industrial school are of the greatest assistance to their people, and the Indians appreciate the intelligent way in which they do their work, and the knowledge acquired at the institution enables them to earn good wages.

Doctors Watt and Elliott, the medical attendants to the agency during the past year, discharged their very onerous duties faithfully and well.

I have, &c.,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,

Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,
ALERT BAY, March 31, 1908.

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 ending March 31, 1908.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Cape Mudge on the south, to and including Smith's inlet on the north, and includes all the islands between those points; the mainland, from the entrance of Bute inlet to Smith's inlet; the east side of Vancouver island from Kuhushan point to Cape Scott, the extreme northwest point of Vancouver island; the west coast of Vancouver island as far south as Klaskino inlet; and from Klaskino inlet across Vancouver island in a southwesterly direction to Kuhushan point.

The Indians in this agency belong to two nations, namely, Kwawkewlth and Lachwiltach, each being divided into several tribes, of varying numbers. The language, however, with unimportant differences, is one and the same. There are at present only fourteen different or distinct bands, many of the smaller bands having united with others. As my report for the previous year was a very extended one, I need go very little into details, and at the close, treat of the agency as a whole.

KWASHELA BAND.

Reserves.—Smith's Inlet comprises two reserves with an aggregate of 716 acres, most of which is unfit for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The population of this band is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians was fair; measles being the only epidemic during the past year.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—All the buildings are of the usual type common to the coast Indians.

Stock.—No domestic stock is kept by this band excepting a few fowls.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Education.—They take no interest in education.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, but are making no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are so isolated that the temptations to drink are not so bad as in many other places, and they are fairly moral according to their code of ethics.

NAKWAKTO BAND.

Reserves.—There are in all 17 reserves in the vicinity of Seymour Inlet, with an area of 684 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 98.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been fair; there was an epidemic of measles during the past season.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—In the main village at Blunden Harbour there are some very fair houses. Those at their fishing stations are only poor shacks.

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Stock and Implements.—They have no stock or implements.

Education.—They have no education and apparently have no desire for any.

Characteristics and Progress.—With the exception of the work necessary in hunting and fishing, they are lazy, and inclined to be indolent, and there has been no progress made during the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—Being isolated, it is not very easy for them to get liquor, and as a rule they do not try to get it. In regard to morality, they are about the same as the others.

NUWITTI BAND.

Reserve.—This band has a reserve area of 8,606 acres, most of which is on Hope island and very little of it of much use.

Population.—The population of this band is 70.

Health.—A few of the children were affected with measles, and there were two severe attacks of erysipelas, otherwise the general health has been very good.

Occupations.—These Indians fish and hunt.

Stock.—They have nothing but a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, but not at all progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are a very temperate lot and rather above the average in regard to morality.

KWAWKEWLTH BAND.

Reserves.—There are in all about 260 acres belonging to this band, which has its headquarters at Fort Rupert. Nearly all this land is suitable for agriculture or grazing, but very little of it has ever been cultivated.

Population.—The population of this band is about 100.

Health and Sanitation.—Measles was very prevalent during the past year, but no deaths ensued. There were 5 deaths during the year, 2 from consumption and the others from what might be called natural causes.

Occupations.—Many of the young men made a considerable sum of money during the past year at hand-logging. All, or nearly all, went to the salmon-fishing at Rivers Inlet.

Stock and Implements.—These Indians have no stock and no farm implements.

Education.—They have no school at their village and they take no interest in educational matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—Formerly this was one of the most progressive tribes in the agency, but at present progress seems to be at a stand-still. There are many of their young men who possess considerable capability, but they lack initiative.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of this band are addicted to drink. While at home it is not very easy to obtain, and as a consequence the young men go off to town when they get a few dollars ahead, spend it in riotous living, and then return penniless.

KOSKEMO, KWATSINO AND KLASKINO BANDS.

Reserves.—These three bands together have 1,039.5 acres of land, situated on Quatsino sound, Winter harbour and Klaskino inlet. Most of this is mountain-land, densely wooded, while there are odd patches suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The three bands together number only 87.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic of any kind amongst this people, and the two deaths which occurred were from general breaking up with old age.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing and hunting.

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Buildings.—These are of the usual type, large and airy, and well ventilated.

Stock.—They have a few fowls.

Education.—These Indians have no education.

Characteristics and Progress.—Owing to the great want of young people in this locality, the outlook does not seem very bright for them. They are not progressive in any sense of the word and cling to all their old customs.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not given to the use of intoxicants; and their morality is fairly good.

NIMKISH BAND.

Reserves.—This band has a reserve area of about 445 acres situated on Nimkish river on Vancouver island and a small reserve, where the village is, at Alert bay.

Population.—The population of this band is 141.

Health and Sanitation.—Measles has been very prevalent and nearly all the children suffered from it. There were a number of deaths from consumption. The village is kept fairly clean.

Occupations.—This band is very fortunate in regard to occupations. There is a saw-mill at Alert Bay which employs a number of men. As all steamboats going north or south call here, it makes a kind of distributing point. During the past year a great deal of money was made by taking timber cruisers and surveyors to various places. Many of the young men also worked at hand-logging. Then the fishing season gave all employment that wanted it.

Buildings.—There are a few modern houses, which are comfortably furnished and kept in good repair; but the majority are of the usual type.

Stock and Implements.—There are a very few head of cattle here, but they give very satisfactory results. No farming, however, is done.

Education.—This band is very much the best off in the agency with respect to educational matters, as the industrial school is located here, and there is also a day school. Very little interest is taken in the schools, however; but those who attend seem to do very well.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is fairly industrious and intelligent, but do not progress as one would expect with the advantages they have. As a rule they are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Considering the fact that they are more exposed to temptation than in most of the places in the agency, one cannot complain very much about the temperance or morality of the place.

TSAWATAINEUX BAND.

Reserves.—This band has a reserve area of 852.65 acres, mostly at the head of Kingcome inlet and Wakeman sound, a great portion of which is very suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population.—This band consists really of four bands, namely, Tsawataineuk, Ahwharmish, Quaw-ano, and Quickswotaineuk, and numbers all told 221 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The members of this band are noted as being extremely dirty, and yet they seem to be fairly healthy. They were almost the last to have the measles.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are fishing, hunting and hand-logging. They have a splendid reserve at Kingcome Inlet from an agricultural standpoint, but it is not at all used for such purposes.

Buildings.—They have two villages, one for summer and one for winter, but the houses are very poor.

Stock and Implements.—Of these they have none.

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Education.—This band has two schools, one at each village, and Mr. Pearson, C.M.S. missionary, who is their teacher, follows them from one village to the other. They do not attend very well, and seem to think it not at all necessary for the children to be educated.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is inclined to be very indolent, though on occasion they work hard and work well. With the exception of a few, they are on the whole law-abiding, but not at all progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—In regard to temperance, one cannot find much fault; but their idea of morality is very low.

MAMALILLIKULLA BAND.

Reserves.—This band has a reserve area of 574.5 acres, situated on Village island and Tribune channel, but only a small portion of this is fit for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The population of this band is 100.

Health and Sanitation.—In these respects this band is about on a par with the rest of the agency.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are hunting, fishing and hand-logging.

Buildings.—These are of the usual type of large shack.

Stock and Implements.—Of these this band has none.

Education.—These Indians have no school, and show no desire for one.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is fairly industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is about on a par with the rest of the agency.

TANAKTEUK BAND.

Reserves.—This band has four reserves, aggregating 565.7 acres, situated on the shores of Knight inlet, but a large portion of it is mountain and unfit for much.

Population.—The population of this band is 101.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are fairly healthy. An epidemic of measles attacked not only children but grown people. Their summer village at the head of Knight inlet is very healthy, but the winter village at Harbledown island has a poor water-supply.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are principally hand-logging, fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—Not only are the buildings of a poor type, but they are poor samples of the type.

Stock and Implements.—These Indians have no stock and no farm implements.

Education.—There is no school in connection with this band, though a disposition is shown that, if one were supplied, the children would attend.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is fairly industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects the behaviour of these Indians is fairly good.

KLAWATSIS AND MATILPI BANDS.

Reserves.—These two bands together have about 172 acres of reserves, of which about one-third might be useful for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 102.

Health and Sanitation.—This band is much cleaner than any other in the agency, and as a rule the people are very healthy. With the exception of measles, there has been no epidemic among them.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and hand-logging are the chief occupations of these Indians.

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Buildings.—Their buildings, though of the usual type, are above the average in appearance.

Education.—There are no schools, and apparently no desire to have any.

Stock and Implements.—Of these this band has none.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band as a whole is very industrious, and the members are good workmen in their own lines.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are rather above the average in these respects.

WAWLITSUM OR SALMON RIVER BAND.

Reserves.—This band has one reserve at Salmon river, of 329 acres of first-class agricultural land.

Population.—The population of this band is 33.

Health and Sanitation.—The village is well situated and has good drainage. There has been no epidemic during the past year.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and hand-logging are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—These are very poor.

Stock and Implements.—This band has one plough, the property of the department, but no stock is kept.

Education.—There is no school of any kind at Salmon river. One boy from there is at present in attendance at the Alert Bay industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is not at all progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—With one or two exceptions this band is addicted to the use of intoxicants. Unfortunately there is a saloon of the lowest kind not very far off and always a low class of white men hanging about who are ready to obtain liquor for them. In morals they are of a low order.

WEWAIKUM OR CAMPBELL RIVER, AND KWIAHKAH BANDS.

Reserves.—During the past year the Cape Mudge or Wewaiikai band gave up their claim to the reserve at Campbell river to this band, which has been settled on it for many years. They have now 675.5 acres including the reserves at Cardero channel and Loughborough inlet. The reserve at Campbell river is splendid agricultural land.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 80.

Health and Sanitation.—The village is very healthily situated on a sand spit, and has good natural drainage. These Indians have one difficulty and that is the difficulty in getting fresh water. However, it is to be expected that a remedy will be found for that during the coming year.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and logging are the chief occupations of these bands.

Buildings.—Their buildings are all frame houses, but not of a first-class order.

Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have no stock and no farm implements.

Education.—A few of the children get an occasional day's attendance at Cape Mudge day school, but little interest is taken in educational matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—With the exception of the law relating to intoxicants, the members of this band are fairly law-abiding, and they are fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to state that this band and their vicinity is the black spot in the agency. The reserve is close to a saloon, and while I have every reason to believe that the proprietors do not connive at supplying the Indians, still there are always enough loafers to do so. It is always very difficult to obtain evid-

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ence enough to get a conviction, as in many cases the culprit is hardly known to the Indians themselves and is gone before any trace of him can be secured.

WEWAIKAI OR CAPE MUDGE BAND.

Reserves.—This band has 1,665.5 acres of as good land as is to be found in the country, being almost all suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The population of this band is 115.

Health and Sanitation.—This village is healthily situated, and the general health has been very good, there having been no epidemic excepting measles.

Occupations.—Fishing and logging are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are the usual shacks, but there are some fair frame houses.

Stock.—This consists of one horse and one cow, neither of which as yet has been a source of profit.

Education.—There is a day school presided over by Rev. J. E. Rendle, Methodist missionary. The attendance at this school is very fair when the children are at home, but unfortunately they are travelling about a great deal.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band have many advantages in the way of training and marketing, but they are very slow to take advantage of them. They are a sociable people and many of them very industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is fairly temperate and moral.

REMARKS APPLICABLE TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

The past year has been an exceptionally good one so far as the earning power of the Indians is concerned. Early in the season there was a tremendous demand for logs, and many of the people took advantage of it. Late in the year the demand suddenly fell off, and prices dropped to such an extent that most of those who were logging stopped work. Those who continued working have had the greatest difficulty in disposing of their logs. Owing to the action of the provincial government in refusing to issue any more hand-logger's licenses, and owing to its withdrawing all timber-lands from the market, the Indians who have been making money out of timber will be forced to find something else to do. They are not very ready to adapt themselves to new conditions and as a result I anticipate a great deal of hardship during the coming year, as none of them have saved anything out of their earnings. They are now preparing for the usual oula chon fishing, and I have prevailed on them to make unusual efforts to obtain a full supply of their own native foods, in order to prepare for hard times.

With the exception of a very bad epidemic of measles, the general health has been fairly good. Measles broke out in the industrial school, having been brought from Fraser river by a boy who came from there to attend school and who sickened a few days after arrival. There were 15 cases in the school, and in spite of every precaution it spread through the village, there being about 40 cases there, not counting the white children. The number of cases of tuberculosis is increasing, and several deaths occurred from it.

There is a very great apathy in the whole agency over the matter of education. There are three day schools besides the industrial school, but the attendance has not been at all satisfactory. In the case of two tribes the parents were summoned to court for not sending the children, and were released on suspended sentence. Since then the attendance has been much better. The industrial school is doing first-class work, and the moral tone of the school is so good that its influence must eventually be felt amongst the people. The Indians cling to their old customs very persistently, and to a large extent this nullifies the good done both by schools and churches.

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The Indians of this agency are not at all a progressive people, and in fact in many ways are going backwards. The unusual amount of money they were able to earn has spoiled them to a large extent, as they do not know the value of it, and spend so freely that they have nothing left. Many of the young men are good workers while they are at it, but none of them seem capable of a long-continued period of sustained effort. The want of incentive seems to be the great trouble.

In regard to temperance and morality, there has been on the whole a decided improvement. There were a number of convictions for supplying liquor to them, which has had a good effect. The only real plague spot in that respect is in the vicinity of Campbell River. In regard to other forms of immorality, there has been a decided improvement, as the Indians are beginning to realize the danger of their race becoming extinct if they do not amend and lead better lives.

I have, &c.,

W. M. HALLIDAY,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY,
METLAKATLA, April 30, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report respecting the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Location of Agency.—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 Kitselas canyon, and taking within its boundaries the Queen Charlotte and Dolphin islands.

Area.—The total area of the reservations in this agency is 88,237 acres.

Population.—The population of this agency is almost 4,000.

Reserves.—The principal reserves are Skidegate and Massett on the Queen Charlotte islands, Kitkatla on Dolphin island, Kitlacedamax, Aiyansh, Lachkalsap, 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 on the entrance of Douglas channel, Kitimat at the head of Douglas channel, China Hat on Tolmey channel, Bella Bella on Lama passage, Bella Coola at the head of Bentick arm, Kemsquit at the head of Dean channel, Oweekayno at the head of Rivers inlet. These reserves can now be termed the headquarters of the Indian people of this extensive agency.

SKIDEGATE BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves are situated in close proximity to Skidegate inlet, Queen Charlotte islands, with an acreage of 1,613 acres, with Skidegate village situated near the mouth of the inlet. The land is generally rough and unsuitable for agriculture.

Population.—The population is 242.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band of Indians during the year was fairly satisfactory. An epidemic of measles visited the largest part of the agency during the autumn and winter of 1907; in several cases, when affected with tuberculosis, the patient succumbed.

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Sanitary conditions are fairly satisfactory and an improvement is noticed every year.

Occupations.—Fishing, during the season, is mostly followed by these people, and hunting fur-bearing animals during the winter season. A few of the men remain at home, making Indian curios out of wood and stone, and their women making fancy and useful baskets.

Buildings.—They have comfortable homes, mostly well furnished.

Education.—They have a day school, the children are bright and intelligent, and when they are at home make good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, self-supporting and well-to-do.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few cases of intemperance were reported, and the morality of these Indians is improving under the guidance of the missionary and doctor.

MASSET BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Massett Indians, like those of Skidegate, are of the Haida nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located on Graham island, one of the Queen Charlotte group, and have an area of 1,872 acres. The land is level, and mostly adapted for agriculture.

Population.—The population is 362.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has slightly improved during the year, but measles resulted fatally in several cases. The sanitary conditions have improved.

Occupations.—They engage in fur-seal hunting, and in search of sea-otter and bear. During the fishing season they migrate to the Skeena. They do some wood and stone carving, but they are not as well versed in that line of work as the Skidegate Indians.

Buildings.—They have some very comfortable dwellings, but in many instances the furniture is lacking.

Stock.—They have a few horses and cattle.

Education.—One day school, under the direction of the Rev. W. E. Collison, and taught by H. Edenshaw, is carried on during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, and make fair progress along the lines of civilization.

Temperance and Morality.—Very rarely intoxicants are found in their possession. Morality is also improving.

KITLACDAMAX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Neishga nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated at the head of Nass river, and are well adapted for agricultural purposes; some small reserves are located at the mouths of small streams and are used for camping grounds during the salmon-curing for food purposes, by this band of Indians.

Population.—The population is 108.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these Indians, and their houses are fairly clean.

Occupations.—Fishing is the occupation during the seasons and hunting and trapping during the winter.

Buildings.—The buildings are warm and comfortable old style Indian houses.

Stock.—They own a few horses and cattle.

Education.—Some of the children attend the school at Aiyansh; they have no school of their own.

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Characteristics and Progress.—They show advancement, are industrious and self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—They have been little addicted to intoxicants. Their morality is improving.

AIYANSH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Neishga nation.

Reserves.—This reservation is situated adjoining the southern portion of the Kitlacadamax reserve, and has an area of nearly 2,300 acres. The land is level and well adapted for mixed farming. They have small fishing stations, which they use when securing food.

Health and Sanitation.—No serious illness has been among these Indians. The sanitary arrangements are good and are enforced under the direction of the council and Rev. J. B. MacCullagh.

Buildings.—They have comfortable dwellings and several nicely furnished.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hunting are the occupations of these Indians.

Education.—One day school is kept open the greater portion of the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very enterprising. They have improved and advanced.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few liquor cases have been reported. Morally their record is good.

LACHKALSAP BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Neishga nation.

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 4,356½. The small reserves are old Indian villages located at the mouths of small salmon streams.

Population.—The population is 144.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good, except that an epidemic of measles visited this reserve. Sanitary conditions show continued improvement.

Occupations.—These Indians are good fishermen, and during the salmon season fish for the Nass river canneries, the women working inside washing fish and filling cans. They engage largely in the oulachon fishing during March and April, curing and extracting grease from this important item of food of northern coast Indians. They are good hunters and obtained a fair catch of furs. They also do some hand-logging.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are comfortable, and their old style Indian houses are warm.

Stock.—These Indians have a few cattle.

Education.—They have a small day school, taught by Rev. E. P. Laycock, their spiritual adviser; during his tuition the children made very good progress.

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

KITNILLUCHSHILT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Neishga nation.

Reserve.—This small reservation is located on the Nass river, just below the canyon.

The land in some places is suitable for gardens, but cannot be called agricultural land.

Population.—The population is 56.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this small band is improving. Sanitary conditions are more satisfactory.

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Occupations.—Fishing and hunting cover the industries they engage in.
 Buildings.—They occupy the old style Indian houses.
 Education.—Some of the children attend school at Lachkalsap.
 Characteristics and Progress.—They are inclined to be careless about themselves, but are making slow progress for the better.
 Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

KINCOLITH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Neishga nation.
 Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located on the lower Nass river, Portland canal, and Observatory inlet. They contain a total area of 5,135 acres. The larger reserves are mostly mountainous and of little commercial value. The small reserves are old Indian villages, and are laid off at the mouth of small streams, from which the Indians of this band secure their salmon for food purposes; small gardens are found on them.

Population.—The population is 250.
 Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of measles visited this village, and the school had to be closed for a time, otherwise their health was fair during the year. Sanitary conditions are very satisfactory in this village.

Occupations.—These people are good workers. During the winter they are engaged in logging, hunting and cutting wood; in the spring in oulachon-fishing for food purposes; during the salmon-fishing season they fish for the canneries, and the women work in the canneries filling cans and cleaning fish.

Buildings.—They have good comfortable dwellings, in many cases well furnished.
 Education.—They have one day school, taught by Miss E. Collison, daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Collison. The children made excellent progress, and the parents are taking more interest since their children have a white teacher.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are among the most advanced in the agency and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and of good moral character.

PORT SIMPSON BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Tsimpsean tribe.
 Reserves.—This is the principal reserve in this agency from the standpoint of size, the total area is nearly 31,000 acres, the land in general is unfit for cultivation, but portions of it are suitable for vegetable gardens. Port Simpson, the home of this band of Indians, is one of the oldest places on this coast.

Population.—The population is 703.
 Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been good, except that an epidemic of measles, which swept this agency, carried off several of the full-grown people who were likewise affected with tuberculosis.

Occupations.—These Indians are industrious people. They are good hunters, loggers, mill-hands and fishermen.

Buildings.—They have nearly all comfortable dwellings, which in most cases are well furnished.

Education.—The Crosby Girls' Home is one of the up-to-date institutions of this agency. Miss Paul, the principal, and her staff of lady assistants are doing excellent work. The boys' boarding school, Mr. Chs. H. Johnston, principal, is likewise doing good work. The day school is in charge of Mr. B. A. Savage, and is well attended when the people are at home.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are industrious and progressive.
 Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

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METLAKATLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Tsimpsian tribe.

Reserves.—Out of the southern half of the Tsimpsian reserve, these people surrendered 13,519 acres to the government for the use of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, for which they received \$7.50 per acre, leaving them a balance of 15,453 acres of the southern half in addition to the northern half. Some of the land has very good soil, which the Indians are cultivating, raising their own vegetables.

Population.—The population is 194.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians was fair during the year, except that like those of Metlakatla, they were visited by the measles. Tuberculosis has not increased during the year. Sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—Fishing is the principal source of their income, some are employed on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

Buildings.—These Indians have very comfortable dwellings, their furnishings are mostly up-to-date.

Education.—The Metlakatla industrial school, under the direction of Mr. J. R. Scott, had a full complement until the summer holidays. At the commencement of the summer holidays most of the older boys were discharged on account of their proficiency or having obtained the age limit (18 years), and at the reopening of the school, after the holidays, many of the remaining pupils were prevented by the epidemic of measles from returning. The school, therefore, in the boys' division during the latter half of the year, had a very limited attendance, less than half the usual number; while in the girls' division so few returned after the holidays, on account of the epidemic of measles, that it was considered unadvisable to reopen it. The Indian day school was under the direction of Miss Jackson the first half of the year, the latter half under Miss Johnson; the children made good progress.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people, with but few exceptions.

KITKATLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They are of the Tsimpsian nation.

Reserves.—The principal reserve is located on Dolphin island; the total area, including several small fishing reserves, is 4,640 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 207.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been fairly good this year; sanitary conditions are improving.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in hunting, fishing and logging.

Education.—They have a day school, under the direction of Rev. R. H. Gurd., and taught by an Indian teacher.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very superstitious. The progress is fair.

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

PORT ESSINGTON, KITSUMKELUM AND KITSSELAS BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Tsimpsian nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of these Indians are all located on the Skeena river. The Port Essington special reserve adjoins the town of Port Essington. The Kitsumkelum and the Kitselas reserves, situated some 70 or 80 miles up the Skeena river, contain some good agricultural land.

Population.—The population is 191.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has not been very good, the epidemic of measles visited this village and several cases of tuberculosis are reported. Sanitation is improving.

Occupations.—These Indians depend mostly on fishing, hunting, logging and working at the canneries.

Buildings.—The houses are mostly very poor and dilapidated.

Education.—These Indians have a day school. Miss Tranter, the teacher, has the children well in hand, and they are making excellent progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are making progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not very temperate, but have improved during the past year. They are fairly moral.

HARTLEY BAY AND CHINA HAT BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these people are situated on the coast line, and in general are of rugged nature and not adapted for agricultural purposes; they are useful principally as hunting grounds.

Population.—The population is 155.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these two small bands has been fairly good. Sanitary conditions are quite satisfactory.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and logging are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—They live mostly in the old style Indian houses.

Education.—They have a day school in each village, the children are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral, with but few exceptions.

KITLOPE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Gardner channel, and is suitable for hunting purposes only.

Population.—The population of this small band is 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians are fairly healthy. Sanitary conditions are improving.

Occupation.—These Indians mostly make their living by hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—These are uninviting in appearance, but are fairly comfortable.

Education.—They have no school; a few of the children attend the Kitimat school.

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

KITIMAT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of these people are all situated on Douglas channel, and are not adapted for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The population is 268.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of measles visited this village during the winter, no other serious sickness has been reported. Sanitary conditions are improving.

Occupations.—Fishing, logging, hunting and working at the canneries are their principal occupations.

Buildings.—They have very good dwellings, but these are not kept very clean inside.

Education.—They have an Indian day school, the children are making good progress under the tuition of Miss Bower, M.D.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate people, and fairly moral.

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BELLA BELLA BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the Coast district, with a total area of 3,372 acres.

Population.—The population is 318.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fair, excepting an epidemic of measles.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, working in the canneries and building boats are the means of support of these Indians.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are comfortable and warm.

Education.—Under the tuition of Miss Morris the attendance at school has very much increased; the progress of the children is excellent.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate, their morality is improving.

KEMSQUIT, TALOMEY AND BELLA COOLA BANDS.

Reserves.—The Kemsquit reserves are located at the head of Dean channel, and contain a total area of 930 acres. The Talomey and Bella Coola reserves are located on the southern and northern arms respectively of Bentic arm, and contain a total area of 4,007 acres. The Kemsquit reserves contain some agricultural land and fair-sized timber. Very good soil is distributed through the Talomey reserves and some fine timber. The Bella Coola reserves have the finest soil and excellent timber, with large tidal flats producing excellent grass. The Bella Coola reserve has been partly surveyed into small farms.

Population.—The population of Kemsquit is 63, of Bella Coola and Talomey, 216.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been fair, the epidemic of measles, which likewise visited this part of the agency, had no serious consequences. Sanitary conditions are improving.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these people are fishing and working at the canneries, some farming and hunting.

Stock.—They have a few horses and cattle.

Education.—One Indian day school, teacher Miss E. Gibson, daughter of Rev. Mr. Gibson, the resident missionary at Bella Coola, is kept open most of the year. The children have made good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are fond of liquor, but through strict enforcement of the law, their indulgence is somewhat checked. Their morality is improving.

OWEEKAYNO BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated at the head of Rivers inlet, and contain a total area of 1,761 acres. The land may be classed as worthless, except for hunting and fishing purposes.

Population.—The population is 102.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has somewhat improved during the year. Sanitary conditions show likewise a slight improvement.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band are of the old Indian style.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are of an indolent disposition. They show very slight progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not a temperate people. Morally there is an improvement noticeable.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The great amount of work in connection with this agency, and the fact that I have been in office only since February 15, 1908, prevent me from furnishing as

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complete a report as I otherwise should like to send forward, and I had to rely largely on the report of my predecessor in office, and for statistics I shall have to do the same.

I have, &c.,

E. LORENZ,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
STIKINE AGENCY,
TELEGRAPH CREEK, April 2, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Stikine agency for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Reserves.—Reserve No. 1 is situated on the north side of the Stikine river, 12 miles northeast of Telegraph creek, and consists of 375 acres, on which is situated the village. It is divided by the Taltan river, where the Indians secure their fish during run of salmon. Reserve No. 2 is about 1 mile farther north and consists of 40 acres, a part of which is wild hay meadow, producing about 5 tons.

Population.—The population of the Taltan band is 232.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good the past season. The sanitary condition of the village is very good.

Occupations.—The occupation (generally) is trapping fur-bearing animals during the winter months. Most of the young men of the band are engaged during the summer as packers, boatmen and guides for hunting parties, while the older ones remain on the reserve fishing.

Buildings.—The buildings are all comfortable log houses.

Stock.—During the last few years the Indians have been buying some pack horses, they have at present 15 head.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this agency have no farm implements.

Education.—An assisted school is situated at Telegraph Creek, being partly maintained by the provincial government and local help. Owing to the fact that some of the Indian families are away at different times during the term, it is impossible to have a regular attendance. The children that attend regularly are doing very well, and they all appreciate the interest the government has taken in the matter.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this agency are industrious and law-abiding and appear to be looking more to their future welfare.

I have, &c.,

G. D. COX,
Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WEST COAST AGENCY,
ALBERNI, April 1, 1908.

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 terminating on March 31, 1908.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Otter Point to Cape Cook, a distance of 200 miles along the west coast of Vancouver island.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Aht nation and comprise at present 18 bands; some of them are much intermarried with other bands which happen to be located comparatively near them.

Reserves.—The 18 bands 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 Barkley sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshaht band, containing 1,030 acres, and the other at Numukamis, Sarita valley, belonging to the Ohiat band, and containing 1,700 acres. The areas of the other reserves are small, varying from 2 acres up to 250 acres each. The majority of these reserves are rocky or heavily timbered, having been given primarily as fishing stations or as village sites and contain only small patches suitable for cultivation.

TSESHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band and where the Indians have their most permanent home is named Tsaahah (No. 1) and is situated on the west bank of the Somas river at Alberni, and comprises an area of 1,030 acres. There is some good land on this reserve. The total area of all their reserves is 1,458 acres.

OPITCHESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their most permanent home is named Ahahwinnis (No. 1) and is situated on the east bank of the Somas river at Alberni, and contains 96 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 422 acres.

HOWCHUCKLISAHT 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 principally live, are named Ahadzooas (No. 7) and Haines Island (No. 8) and are situated at the eastern entrance of Barkley sound, and comprise an area of 145 acres. The Indians also spend several months of each winter at Numukamis reserve in the Sarita valley. The total area of all their reserves is 2,671 acres.

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TOQUAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians have most of their houses is named Mahcoah (No. 1) and is situated at Village passage, Barkley sound, and contains 124 acres. The band is a small one and a good deal intermarried with the Ewlhulhaht band and often resides with them at Ucluelet. The total area of all their reserves is 421 acres.

EVLHULHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their general residence is named Ittatso (No. 1), is situated on Ucluelet arm, Barkley sound, and comprises an area of 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 649 acres.

CLAYOQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their permanent home is named Opitsat (No. 1), is situated on Clayoquot sound, and contains 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 540 acres.

KELSEMAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their home for the greater part of the year is named Yakhis (No. 11), is situated on Flores island, Clayoquot sound, and contains 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 223 acres.

AHOUSSAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their winter home, named Mahktosis (No. 15), is situated on Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, and comprises an area of 250 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 826 acres.

HESHQUIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their most permanent residence, named Heshque (No. 1), is situated at Heshquiatic harbour, about 20 miles north of Clayoquot sound, and contains 222 acres. A number of the Indian houses of this village are in reality built on land belonging to the Roman Catholic Church as represented by Very Rev. Dean Brabant, who took up the land over forty years ago and allowed the Indians to build on it. 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, named Yuquot (No. 1), is situated at Friendly cove, Nootka sound, and contains 211 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 527 acres.

MATCHILAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians have most of their houses, named Cheshish (No. 1), is situated in the rear of Bligh island, Nootka sound, and contains 29 acres. Many of this band live much of their time with the Moachaht band, with whom they are much intermarried. The total area of all their reserves is 127 acres.

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NOOCHATLAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their chief home, named Noochat (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 winter home, named Oke (No. 10), is situated on Esperanza inlet and contains 32 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 123 acres.

KYUQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band, and where the Indians make their permanent home, are named Aktese (No. 1) on Village island, and Kukamukamees (No. 2) on Mission island, comprising an area of 193 acres. These islands form part of the Barrier islands group. The total area of all their reserves is 611 acres.

CHAICCLESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their most permanent home, named Acous (No. 1), is situated in Battle bay, Ououkinsh inlet, and comprises an area of 100 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 258 acres.

NITINAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band and where the Indians most generally 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 live when at home, named Pacheena (No. 1), is situated at the mouth of the San Juan river at Port Renfrew, and contains 153 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 404 acres. Many of this band spend much of their time living with the Nitinats, with whom they have been intermarrying for a long time.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—The population of the various bands hereinbefore enumerated is as follows:—Ahoussaht, 236; Clayquot, 217; Chaicclesaht, 62; Ehattisaht, 93; Ucluellet, 134; Hesquiat, 142; Howchuckliset, 37; Kelsemaht, 75; Kyuquot, 255; Matchilaht, 57; Moachaht, 143; Nitinat, 195; Noochatlaht, 49; Ohiat, 148; Opitchesaht, 51; Pacheenaht, 53; Toquot, 27; Tsesaht, 119; making a total of 2,093.

Health and Sanitation.—The birth-rate for the past year is practically the same as for the previous year. The death-rate has increased somewhat. There is a reduction of 40 on the total population, not a very large percentage of over 2,000 people, but the diminution is constant and applies in a greater or less degree to every band. Occasionally a band will show an increase of two or three souls during the year, but this is generally due either to immigration from some other band or perhaps to the

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correction of an error in the records. All the bands are decreasing, but some much more rapidly than others. The Kyuquots, long the most numerous on the west coast, are declining rapidly and will soon have to yield the premier place to the Ahoussaht band, which, though also lessening in numbers, are only doing so slowly, and, as they have a very fair number of children and young people, bid fair, in time, to hold their own and perhaps even increase. A certain amount of vaccination was performed, but the Indians strongly object to it, as it is so likely to give them serious and long continuing sores, their blood being generally so impure that a sore once started will sometimes not heal for a year. Owing to the sanitary conditions being better and greater facilities existing for taking care of them after vaccination in the industrial and boarding schools, I have seen that the pupils of those institutions have all been attended to, and in most cases with but little trouble.

Two cases of typhoid fever occurred at Ucluelet during the late summer, but owing to the prompt measures taken by the department's medical officer, Dr. C. McLean, who resides there, the outbreak was confined to the original imported cases and spread no further. Measles has been epidemic in many of the bands during the late fall and winter, and a number of the children fell victims either to the attack of the disease itself or to tubercular complications following want of care during the time of convalescence. The disease found its way into the three large industrial and boarding schools in the agency; but, owing to the care exercised by the staff and the maintenance of proper precautions while the patients were beginning to recover, no case resulted fatally nor even proved of a serious character. Consumption, as always, caused a number of deaths. The department at my suggestion granted permission to spend a sum of money from the trust fund of the Kyuquot band to drain a slough lying close to the houses on one of their principal reserves at Kyuquot, as it was considered that a body of dirty stagnant water so close to their houses and wells could not but be prejudicial to their health. It is also hoped that the land thus drained may prove suitable for garden purposes, and later on, perhaps, the Indians may be induced to grow some vegetables which would be a valuable adjunct to their invariable fish diet. The department also granted a sum to bring clean drinking water into the village of the Nitinat band at Claoose, as the water they were in the habit of using was at many seasons of the year stagnant and contaminated.

The fact that very few of the Indians reside on the same reserve for a whole year continuously results in better sanitary conditions around their villages than would be expected by observing their ordinary habits; but in their absence the hot sun in the summer and the almost incessant rains of the winter months serve as natural scavengers and leave the village clean when the Indians return to it.

Occupations.—Formerly it could be said that, substantially, these Indians had but two occupations, namely, sealing and fishing. Both these sources of livelihood have decreased so much of late years that the Indian has had perforce to seek other sources of income. So great has been the falling off in the seal catches that, whereas the Indians used to return home with plenty of money when they were only receiving \$2 per skin, yet now when the average price is \$9 to \$10 per skin, it is not nearly so remunerative either to the Indians or to those who operate the schooners which carry the Indians as seal-hunters to the Behring sea, and at present, indications point to very few schooners being sent to Behring sea this season.

So with the other main branch of their occupation,—fishing. Most of these Indians who did not go sealing almost invariably went to the Fraser river and fished for the canneries there, being paid so much for each fish caught and often they made very good wages during the fishing season, but the run of salmon is now so poor on the Fraser river, (except in every fourth year) that this also holds out very little inducement to the revenue-seeking Indian. As an alternative they have in some instances been able to obtain work in saw-mills and in logging camps, especially last summer, when white men were extremely scarce and in much demand. A number of the Kyuquot band at Kyuquot and of the Tseshaht band at Barkley sound obtained

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remunerative and congenial employment at the whaling stations situated at the places just named. The work was not too exacting, the employment was steady and lasted for the whole season and it afforded them the opportunity of getting an abundance of whale meat, a diet of which they are fond.

The women also work in the canneries and in the whaling stations when they can get work, and spend a great deal of time in the winter and spring months making baskets out of the inner bark of the cedar-tree skilfully interwoven with fine dyed grasses; and these find a ready market in towns for sale to tourists and others.

Buildings.—The number of new buildings erected during the past year has been small and those erected were, for the most part, of but little importance. Last summer not only was lumber at an exorbitant price, but it was very scarce, and hardly any could be obtained from the saw-mills in the district, and to ship it in from outside sources would have made the price prohibitive. As a rule the Indian postpones building operations until he has a chance to collect some lumber from the sea, thrown or washed overboard from some vessel in distress or perhaps part of the cargo of a total wreck. Owing partly to the precautions adopted by another branch of the federal government to safeguard the shipping off the west coast of this island, the past winter has seen no wrecks take place on this coast; a marked improvement, as generally several have to be chronicled every winter. Owing partly to the high price of lumber and also to more modern ideals gaining ground among the Indians, it is the custom now generally to build a house of moderate dimensions suitable for the use of only one family, instead of the huge structures made out of hewn cedar boards which used to be the rule. I imagine that the very large houses were, more often than not, the product of slave labour, and, as that is a thing of the past, the individual Indian will hesitate before incurring the tremendous work involved in hewing out of the log the old-fashioned house. Many of these old houses are still standing, a monument to the energy of their forefathers, with beams, perhaps thirty feet long and three feet in diameter and raised on posts twenty or more feet high, while the sides are closed in with hewn boards, sometimes twenty feet long and as much as four feet in width.

Stock.—The reserves in this agency are with very few exceptions quite unfit for any kind of agriculture unless with an expenditure of an enormous sum of money and labour, and even then the result would be more than doubtful, as many of the reserves are rocky and others would only be third-class land when expensively cleared. The Tseshats and Opitchesahts at Alberni keep a few horses, but more for the sake of being able to drive about with a buggy than with any idea of profitable employment. Douglas and Santos of the Tseshah band own each a team of work horses and occasionally haul fire-wood, &c. The Opitchesahts, whose reserve is close to Alberni, have some excellent land on their reserve, and might do well raising potatoes.

Farm Implements.—For the reasons stated above, there are very few farm implements among these Indians. The Tseshahs own two or three wagons, and Harry Thomas owns a mowing-machine. There is also a plough on the reserve and a set of harrows, the latter supplied them by the department.

Education.—There are in this agency 10 schools, which is more in proportion to the population than in the other agencies in British Columbia. They consist of an industrial school at Clayquot, a boarding school at Alberni, and another one at Ahoussaht, and seven day schools in various parts of the agency.

Industrial School.—This is situated on Meares island, near Clayoquot, and is conducted by the Roman Catholic Church. Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B., is principal and Sister Mary Francis Xavier is matron. There are four more of a staff, including a manual instructor. The annual report of the reverend principal, which will be found in another part of this volume, will well repay perusal, giving as it does an admirable epitome of the objects, practice, and results of the work to which he has devoted his life's energies.

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Boarding Schools.—These are both in charge of the Presbyterian Church. The staff in each school is the same as reported in former years with the exception that Miss N. Parkins has taken the place of Miss Millar as assistant matron at Ahoussaht. Both schools have a good attendance.

Day Schools.—These are located as follows: Kyuquot, taught by Rev. Father Sobry; at Clayoquot, taught by Rev. C. Moser; at Nootka, taught by Rev. A. S. Stern; these are all of the Roman Catholic faith; at Clayoquot, taught by Rev. G. T. Barlow; at Cla-oose, taught by C. A. Dockstader; these are of the Methodist belief; at Uclutet, taught by Mrs. M. Swartout, and at Dodger's Cove, taught by J. T. Ross, under the auspices of the Presbyterians. The last-named school was opened for the first quarter of the fiscal year, the teacher and missionary, Mr. Ross, having to leave then owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Ross, and no one was appointed by the church to fill the vacancy. I think it can be fairly said that the Indians are more disposed than formerly to see their children educated. Owing to the industrial and commercial development now taking place on this coast and the consequent influx of white people, the Indians are brought much more in contact with white men and they are beginning to realize the advantages of a knowledge of the English language. Changing conditions are also compelling the Indians to look for employment from white men, and in several instances it has been brought home to them by certain large employers such as saw-mills, &c., refusing to take on those Indians who could not understand orders given in English. Of course there is a small element, as there would be in any community, of irreconcilables who cling obstinately to the belief in, and observance of, the old and ignorant superstitions and who would fain see the younger generation trained in the same manner, but the younger men, even while yielding to the pressure of the older people, are losing confidence in their own customs, and better things may reasonably be expected when the children of the young men and women now passing out of the schools, come, in their turn, under the influences of Christian instruction and education. As a rule, when capably instructed, the children are anxious to learn and make rapid progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this agency are, with the exception of one band, of a quiet and peaceable character. Really serious crime has not occurred during the past year. Their greatest temptations are towards drinking and gambling, and, when under the influence of the former, they are apt to be violent. Many of them who would not voluntarily seek to obtain liquor, seem unable to resist the temptation of drinking it when brought within their reach. The prospects for this year do not look so encouraging for the Indians as at this time last year. Then there was a scarcity of white labour and a great deal of activity in all branches of the lumber business, and many of the Indians got well paid employment in these lines of work. This season there is more or less stagnation in the lumber industry and white labour is plentiful and will generally be given the preference. It does not seem at present as if there would be nearly as many schooners as usual taking Indian crews to Behring sea this summer. This is no doubt partly due to decreased catches, but also in some part to the exactions made last year by the Indians, not only holding out for a high price per skin, but demanding excessive advances and in some cases rather taking advantage of the sealing company.

Temperance and Morality.—Probably the only band which is absolutely temperate from conviction is that of the Hesquiats, where the Very Rev. Dean Brabant has taught and laboured for thirty and more years. In most of the other bands drinking will occasionally occur as opportunity offers. In every band there are, of course, a praiseworthy few who would not touch intoxicants. It is, however, absolutely certain that in no part of this agency is there sufficient drinking to have ill effects on the health or well-being of the band. This is due in a large measure to the strict liquor laws enacted by the government of Canada and to their prompt enforcement by the local constabulary employed by the provincial government. Immorality amongst the

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Indians themselves is not common. They have a bad habit of abandoning their wives and taking others, which leads to much trouble; but while they are living with a woman they are generally faithful. In the vicinity of white settlements there is a certain amount of prostitution, but on the whole they are as a race quite as virtuous as one could expect.

General Remarks.—The death is announced at her old home in Ontario of Mrs. J. T. Ross, wife of the missionary of that name, after a long illness borne with Christian patience. Mr. and Mrs. Ross worked among the Indians at Alberni some twelve years ago, and even to-day are kindly remembered by the Indians. Later, Mr. Ross was stationed at Ahoussah and for some years past at Dodger's Cove, a reserve of the Ohiat band, and moving twice a year to Numukamis, another reserve of the same band. The deceased lady was highly esteemed by all who knew her and won the entire confidence of the Indians among whom she dwelt. The privations incidental to the life of a pioneer missionary on this coast were no doubt largely responsible for the contraction of the disease to which she succumbed. It is but another instance of a bright young life, full of hope and promise, cheerfully laid down in the cause of the spiritual elevation of these as yet ignorant natives, and while Mrs. Ross did not live to see large and important changes resulting from her labours, yet I doubt not that succeeding missionaries and future generations of Indians will reap the fruits of her self-sacrifice and that, like the widow of old, her offering of 'all she had' will not go unrewarded by Him 'who seeth all things and knoweth all things.'

I have, &c.,

ALAN W. NEILL,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,

CLINTON, March 31, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1908.

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 1,995.

ALEXANDRIA BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on both sides of the Fraser river and about 400 miles from its mouth. It contains an area of 1,858½ acres. Its natural features are good grazing lands which require 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 the members of this band has been good; no epidemic of any kind visited them. They have comfortable homes, which are kept in good order, and all the surroundings are in a good sanitary condition.

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Occupations.—Farming, hunting fur-bearing animals and working as farm-hands with white settlers are the principal occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—They have comfortable dwellings and good horse stables.

Stock.—They have quite a number of horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—There is only one school in the agency, the Williams Lake industrial, situated at Williams lake. Quite a number of children from this reserve have attended this school and made good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, but, owing to the scarcity of water for irrigating their lands, have not made much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and, with one exception, temperate.

ALKALI LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east side of the Fraser river 320 miles from its mouth. It contains 8,347½ acres. Its natural features are good farming and grazing lands, but unfortunately water for irrigation is not available and in consequence not much land can be cultivated. It is nearly all under fence and used for pasture. There are also good hay meadows, from which large quantities of hay are cut.

Population.—The population of this band is 179.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. There were no epidemic diseases amongst them. Premises are kept in a sanitary condition and no deaths occurred during the year.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising and working as farm-hands with white settlers are the chief occupations, while quite a number are engaged as packers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have good dwellings and horse stables.

Stock.—These Indians own quite a number of horses and cattle and a few pigs.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—Williams Lake industrial school being the only school in the agency, quite a number of their children are being educated there and the parents take much interest in their progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and making steady advancement.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

ANAHAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in a valley near the Chilcotin river, about 50 miles from its mouth. It contains 9,922 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands, good hay meadows and fair timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 224.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few cases of grippe, no sickness was reported amongst them. Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming, stock-raising, freighting, working as farm-hands and cowboys with white settlers. Some engage with hunters of big game.

Buildings.—They have a good class of dwellings and horse stables.

Stock.—They have quite a number of horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—A number of children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school. The parents take a great interest in their advancement.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

ANDERSON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the upper end of Anderson lake, being the most southerly part of this agency. It has an area of 504 acres. The natural features are good bottom-lands, good hay meadows, good timber and good grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 67.

Occupations.—These Indians farm a little, have good vegetable and fruit gardens, trap fur-bearing animals, work in salmon canneries and gold mines, and the women contribute from the sale of baskets and buckskin gloves.

Buildings.—They have good dwellings and horse stables.

Stock.—They have a few head of horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—There is a fair supply of farm implements.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic visited them.

Education.—They have no schools. A few children are educated at St. Mary's Mission, New Westminster.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious and make a good 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 along the rivers, all requiring irrigation when cultivated. There are good grazing lands along the mountain slopes.

Population.—The population of this band is 104.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians farm considerably, gold-mine at favourable stages of the rivers, act as guides to hunters of big game, and work for white settlers.

Buildings.—They have good dwellings and horse stables.

Stock.—Quite a number of horses and cattle are owned by these Indians.

Education.—They have no schools and have received no education.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

CANOE CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a small stream which empties into the Fraser river 300 miles from its mouth. On account of the scarcity of water for irrigation, very little land 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, where quite a quantity of hay is secured yearly.

Population.—The population of this band is 164.

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Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians and sanitation is good, premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—Farming, working at various occupations with white settlers and hunting and fishing are their principal occupations.

Buildings.—They have fairly good dwellings and horse stables.

Stock.—Quite a number of horses and cattle are owned by these Indians.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—These Indians have no school. A few children attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

CAYOOSH CREEK NO. 1 BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Cayoosh creek where it joins the Fraser river 220 miles from its mouth. The natural features are open bench-lands and fair grazing lands. It contains 367 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 31.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. Surroundings are in a good sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing and working as labourers with white settlers at various occupations are their chief sources of revenue.

Buildings.—These Indians have comfortable dwellings and horse stables.

Stock.—A few horses and cattle are all they own.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few children from this band attended the public school near Lillooet. There is no school there now.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

CAYOOSH CREEK NO. 2 BAND.

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 along the mountain-sides.

Population.—The population of this band is 11.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. There was no sickness of any kind; the premises are kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing and gold-mining are their principal occupations.

Buildings.—They have good dwellings and horse stables.

Stock.—They have a few horses, cattle and pigs.

Farm Implements.—They have a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few children from this band have attended the public school near Lillooet. They have no school now.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

CLINTON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the Clinton valley, and contains 1,073 acres. The natural features are small flats and meadow-lands along the banks

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of a small stream running through the reserve, and timbered mountain slopes afford good grazing.

Population.—The population of this band is 48.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Premises are kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, freighting, working as labourers with white settlers, supplying fire-wood for the village of Clinton.

Buildings.—They have good dwellings and horse stables.

Stock.—They have a few head of horses.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—There is no school belonging to this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

DOG CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band 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 and good grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 20.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good, dwellings are kept clean and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing and working as labourers for white settlers, are the principal occupations.

Buildings.—They have fair dwellings and horse stables.

Stock.—They have a few horses, cattle and pigs.

Farm Implements.—They have a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few children from this band have attended the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to report that two young women of this band are intemperate; the chief complained to me. I fined a white man who furnished the intoxicant heavily.

FOUNTAIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Fraser river 250 miles from its mouth. It contains 1,864 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands and good grazing lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 212.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few cases of grippe, the health of this band has been good. Premises are kept clean and sanitation well observed.

Occupations.—They farm considerably and work for white men at various occupations. They hunt, fish and gold-mine.

Buildings.—They have a good class of dwellings and horse stables.

Stock.—They have a number of horses, cattle and pigs.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

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HIGH BAR BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east and west banks of the Fraser river, and contains 2,924 acres. The natural features are small patches of agricultural lands and good grazing lands, which require irrigation. Unfortunately water for this purpose cannot be obtained, and in consequence they do not raise much of a crop.

Population.—The population of this band is 56.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic visited them.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening, fishing, hunting, gold-mining and working as labourers for white settlers are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—They have fairly good dwellings and horse stables.

Stock.—They have a few horses.

Farm Implements.—They have a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making a fair living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

CANIM LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band 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 bottom, good grazing lands and good hay meadows. The rest of the reserve is covered with good timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 77.

Health and Sanitation.—There were quite a number of deaths at this reserve, mostly from lung trouble; otherwise the health of the band has been good. Sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, working as farm-hands with white settlers, trapping, fishing and hunting are their principal occupations.

Buildings.—They have good dwellings and horse stables.

Stock.—They have horses, cattle and pigs.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—They have no schools, but quite a number of children from this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding and making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

LILLOOET NO. 1 BAND.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on the west bank of the Fraser river, the remainder on the east bank; it contains 1,418½ acres. The natural features are good bench-lands, which are suitable for cultivation, but owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation, there is not much land cultivated. There are good grazing and fair timber lands on the reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 57.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole, the health of this band has been good and the village is kept clean. No epidemic visited these Indians.

Occupations.—Farming, freighting, hunting, fishing and working as labourers with white settlers, gold-mining and acting as guides to hunters in search of big game, are their chief occupations.

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Buildings.—They have a good class of dwellings and horse stables.

Stock.—They have horses, cattle and pigs.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and the majority earn a good living.

Temperance.—I regret to report there is very little improvement in this respect. There have been many convictions and the dispensers of intoxicants heavily fined, with but very little effect.

LILLOOET NO. 2 BAND.

Reserve.—This is situated on the west bank of the Fraser river about 12 miles from the village of Lillooet, and contains 544 acres. The natural features are bench and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 10.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept in excellent order.

Occupations.—This band does a little farming and gardening and occasionally gold-mining.

Buildings.—They have good dwellings and horse stables.

Stock.—They have a few head of horses.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient farm implements.

Education.—There are no schools on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

PAVILION BAND

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east and west sides of the Fraser river, and contains 4,136 acres. The natural features are good bench-lands, good grazing and very fair timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 68.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. There were no epidemics amongst them. Premises are kept in good order.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, working as farm-hands for white men and acting as guides to hunters and tourists, are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—They have fairly good dwellings and stables.

Stock.—They have horses, cattle and pigs.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—There are no schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morals.—They are moral and temperate.

QUESNEL BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east and west sides of the Fraser river 3 miles from the village of Quesnel, and contains 1,687½ acres. The natural features are flat benches along the Fraser river, the upper benches being covered with good timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic appeared among them. They have now removed from the village formerly occupied by them and put up new buildings on another part of the reserve, which are clean and comfortable.

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Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, trapping, working as farm-hands with white settlers, and boating, are their principal occupations.

Buildings.—They have fairly good dwellings and horse stables.

Stock.—They have a few horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient farm implements.

Education.—A few children from this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, but lazy, preferring to hunt, fish, and trap, to cultivating their lands.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been no complaints in these respects.

SETON LAKE OR MISSION BAND NO. 1.

Reserve.—This is situated on the west side of Seton lake, and contains 2,085 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands, timbered mountain slopes and poor grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 74.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. There were no epidemics amongst them. Premises are in a good sanitary condition.

Occupations.—They farm a little, have good gardens in vegetables and fruit, pack, hunt, fish, gold-mine and boat.

Buildings.—They have a good class of dwellings and horse stables.

Stock.—They have a few horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—There is no school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, but, owing to the scarcity of water for irrigating their lands, they are not making much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SETON LAKE OR ENIAS BAND NO. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the east and west sides of Seton lake, and contains 188 acres. There is only one man on this reserve, depending on fishing and government support, as he is badly crippled.

SETON LAKE OR SLOSH BAND NO. 5.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the head of Seton lake, and contains 80 acres. The natural features are bench-lands surrounded by high mountains which are heavily timbered.

Population.—The population of this band is 34.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good, premises and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening, boating, hunting, fishing and packing are their principal occupations.

Stock.—A few horses, cattle and pigs are owned by these Indians.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few children from this band are being educated at St. Mary's Mission, New Westminster.

Buildings.—They have good dwellings and horse stables.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding and are making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

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SETON LAKE OR NECAIT BAND NO. 6.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the foot of Anderson lake and contains 84 acres. The natural features are bench-lands surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered.

Population.—This band has a population of 49.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. No epidemic diseases visited them; their dwellings are clean and the surroundings are in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—They farm in a small way. They have good vegetable gardens. They boat, fish and hunt. Quite a number go to the coast during the salmon-canning season, where they get good wages.

Buildings.—They have good dwellings and horse stables.

Stock.—They have a few horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and law-abiding, and make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SODA CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is on the east side of the Fraser river and along the Cariboo wagon road. It contains 5,210 acres. The natural features in the portion along the Fraser river are bench-lands, while the portion along the Cariboo road is meadow-land. There is good grazing land and fair timber at both places.

Population.—This band has a population of 81.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good. Sanitary conditions are well observed and dwellings are kept clean.

Occupations.—Farming, teaming, working as labourers with white men, hunting, fishing and trapping are their principal occupations.

Buildings.—They have good dwellings and horse stables.

Stock.—They have a few horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral. A couple are intemperate.

STONE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the west bank of the Chilcotin river and has an area of 4,225 acres. The natural features are bench-lands, good grazing lands and hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 96.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. There were no epidemics among them. The sanitary conditions are up to the average.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing, hunting, trapping, guides to hunters, cow-boys and working as farm-hands with white settlers are the principal occupations.

Buildings.—They have fairly good dwellings and horse stables.

Stock.—These Indians have a number of horses and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—They have no schools.

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Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians depend more for a living on hunting and fishing than on the cultivation of their lands; for the last year or two they have been doing better in this respect.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

TOOSEY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Riskie creek, a small stream flowing into the Fraser river. It contains 6,352½ acres. The natural features are bench-lands, good grazing lands and hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 62.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, and there was no epidemic amongst them. The premises and surroundings are kept clean.

Occupations.—Farming, trapping, fishing, hunting and freighting and working as farm-hands and cowboys with white settlers are their principal occupations.

Buildings.—They have good dwellings and horse stables.

Stock.—They have horses, cattle and pigs.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—They have no school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

WILLIAMS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the Williams Lake valley, and contains 4,613½ acres. The natural features are good bottom-lands and excellent hay meadows and good grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 160.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good; no epidemic broke out amongst them. Their dwellings are clean and premises kept in a good sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, teaming, hunting and fishing are the principal occupations of this band.

Buildings.—They have good dwellings and horse stables.

Stock.—They have a number of horses, cattle and pigs.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

Education.—Most of the children from this band have attended the Williams Lake industrial school.

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

Temperance and Morality.—A few are fond of intoxicants when they can procure them. As a rule they are moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In addition to the resources of the Indians of this agency, I may add that quite a revenue is obtained by nearly all the reserves from the sale of moccasins and gloves made from the tanned deer and cariboo skins, and also from the sale of baskets, which are much sought after by tourists. At some of the reserves robes from the skins of the marmot are made and are sold at good prices. These Indians also put up for winter consumption large quantities of berries of all kinds.

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The attendance at the Williams Lake industrial school was fully up to the required standard and I desire to state my approval of the work done by the principal and teachers of that institution.

I have, &c.,

E. BELL,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, June 15, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report upon Indian affairs in the province of British Columbia for the year ended March 31, 1908. The respective reports and statistical statements received from the different Indian agents, as well as those coming from the principals of the industrial and boarding schools established in this superintendency have been, as they were received, promptly forwarded for the information of the department at Ottawa. Under the different headings formulated by the department for my guidance the following summary of particulars bearing upon the subject in hand may, I trust, meet the requirements by showing in a general way the condition of the Indians during the period reported upon.

Population.—There has been, as shown in the statistical returns, an increase in the number of deaths as compared with births in nearly all the agencies.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on the whole has been satisfactory, although, as usually occurs, measles was for a time epidemic in some of the agencies with more or less fatal results. The sanitary conditions continue to improve owing to the instructive attention of the departmental medical officers, the hospital attendants, the Indian agents and missionaries, the natives becoming more capable each year of appreciating the benefits derived from the precautionary measures advocated. Vaccination is also attended to in all cases where it is considered advisable to operate.

Resources and Occupations.—The following recapitulation affords a fairly full account of the different occupations and pursuits followed by the British Columbia Indians; employment at the whaling stations recently established in the west coast of Vancouver island; 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

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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 cordwood for sale to canneries and to steamboat-owners on Crown lands; acting as interpreters; as lighthouse-keepers, and engaging from time to time in all such desultory occupations wherefrom they expect to derive sufficient remuneration to recompense them for their labour. The Indian women, it may be remarked, are also money-earners to no inconsiderable extent. During the canning season and at the hop-fields they find profitable employment, they engage extensively in the manufacture of baskets, which they dispose of profitably to tourists and others; they cure and dress deer and cariboo skins, out of which they make gloves and moccasins; and they frequently find a market for dressed skins intact, they being useful for many purposes; mats from the inner bark of the cedar, and of rags, are also made, some of which are of an attractive and superior quality; they make their own and their children's clothing, being much assisted in the latter by sewing and knitting machines; they also gather large quantities of berries, which in some cases they sell among the white people, a major portion is, however, dried for use; in doing chores and laundry work for their white neighbours they also find remunerative employment.

Buildings.—An improvement in the style of architecture of the houses being built by the Indians is observed, and more attention is being paid to the surroundings and sanitary arrangements.

Stock.—Where the land within the reserves is suitable, a commendable interest is taken in stock-raising. The breed of cattle and horses shows a steady advance, and, owing to the good prices obtained for horses of superior grade, the cayuse or native pony is not cared for as in former years. As the Indians advance, they evince a desire for the comforts that surround a fairly well-to-do white man, and so, in many places, they acquire sheep and pigs which, on account of being easily kept, prove profitable and consequently are highly esteemed. Turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens are also to be seen in the native settlements.

Farm Implements.—The Indians, having to contend against so many competitors in the labour field, owing to the increasing influx of whites and others into the country during late years, find that they cannot make money as easily as they did in former years when disposed to work at odd jobs outside their reserves, and are as a consequence giving more attention to the resources nearer home, such as farming and stock-raising. During the year reported upon I know of many Indians who formerly went to the canneries and other places during summer in search of work, that have now come to the conclusion that they would be much better off and more comfortable by remaining at home and attending to their gardens and stock, &c., a course which for years I and others have endeavoured to persuade them to adopt as being in every way to their advantage both morally and physically.

Education.—Considerable progress is being made in such localities as are provided with schools. The desire on the part of 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 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 those who are at all interested in such good works.

Native 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; instances of the kind increasing every year, afford remunerative employment not hitherto available.

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-

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maids and general servants, &c., and give great satisfaction to their employers. In their own homes it is noticeable that many of 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, in many pleasing instances prevail; 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 most of what 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.—Religious observances and services are 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 borders on the pathetic, affording an example that might profitably be followed by many of their more civilized fellow Christians of a lighter colour.

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, in many instances being situated on rising ground, can be seen from a long way off; its appearance together with the faint echoes of the periodically tolling bell having a tendency to produce human and reverential emotions in the breast 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 amongst them.

Character and Progress.—Under this head it is pleasing to be able to report that the native people continue to give evidence of considerable self-reliance and industry. As loggers, farm labourers, stockmen on cattle 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

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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 herds of as 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. Others are desirous, frequently, of purchasing land on their own account from the government; but, owing to an amendment to the Provincial Land Act passed last session, they are now unable to do so; this they look upon as a great hardship and injustice, as they are quite willing to pay taxes, &c., and claim to be British subjects. There are a few Indians who, possessed of a progressive and independent spirit, 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, and upon my strong recommendation, 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.—In these respects it may safely be stated that the majority of the Indians are free from blame, left to themselves, they pursue the simple life, but unfortunately temptations offered by unprincipled white men (their white brothers of many generations of civilization) and others, cause many to give way to the craving for intoxicants common to the aboriginal races all over the world. Taking all things into consideration, the Indians in British Columbia have a most creditable record, judging from the criminal statistics alone, in which returns they appear far ahead of other people as a law-abiding, temperate and inoffensive class. Much credit is due to the Dominion constables appointed for the purpose of aiding the provincial and municipal police in bringing to justice those disreputable characters who make, or attempt to make, a despicable living by selling intoxicants to Indians; many cases have thus been brought into court and examples made which have had a salutary effect in checking the illegitimate trade under consideration.

General Remarks.—The returns from the different agencies for the year reported upon, with the exception of Babine and Williams Lake, show a slight decrease in the population. Among the very young people, in five of the agencies, measles and complications arising therefrom, proved more or less fatal, and generally throughout the superintendency several deaths were caused, chiefly among the old people, from the effects of grippe; consumption also claiming a certain number of victims.

Agricultural returns were on the whole favourable and stock wintered well, no losses to any appreciable extent having been recorded. Game and fur-bearing animals are becoming scarcer each year; many of the skins taken, however, brought good prices, which compensated to some extent for the few taken, and in some localities the bounty paid by the local government of \$7.50 on cougar scalps and \$2 each on those of

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coyotes helped considerably. Notwithstanding that in some of the fishing localities the results were not favourable, it is satisfactory to know that there was a large increase in the general earnings of the Indians and that they were on the whole well provided with the necessaries of life during the winter.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
Indian Superintendent for British Columbia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER.

INDIAN OFFICE, VICTORIA, April 3, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, ESQ.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information a report in connection with the Indian Reserve Commission and the surveys of Indian reserves made during the year ended December 31, 1907.

Mr. Ashdown Green, who has been employed as surveyor to the commission off and on for the past 26 years, resigned his position on June 30, last, and has since been temporarily engaged in the office whenever his services were urgently required. Among other things, he superintended the construction of a dam across the Cowichan river to divert the water from the Indian fields on the reserve, and directed the removal of timber jams, &c., on the Vedder river. In addition to these duties he plotted the field-notes of Mr. Gore's survey of the Hope, Bonaparte, Cook's Ferry and Chilliwack reserves, and prepared tracings of the plans for the department, the agent and the chiefs.

Owing to the high fees demanded by surveyors and the increased cost of wages, transport and provisions, the only surveys undertaken were those within the railway belt at Hope, Chilliwack, Cook's Ferry and Bonaparte, which more than consumed the funds available for that service. These were surveyed by Mr. Thomas Gore, D.L.S., and the notes have, as already stated, been plotted, and the field-notes sent to the department.

On June 15 last, accompanied by Mr. Green, I proceeded to Kitimat (as reported in my letter of July 23, No. 737-8) where I was joined by Agent Morrow. Here four additional reserves were defined which include the sites of two old villages, some garden patches and a fishing and hunting station.

Inclosed I forward a list showing the work yet to be done in connection with the Indian Reserve Commission and surveys in British Columbia. In view of the statement of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works that 'Owing to the unsatisfactory state of affairs between the Dominion and the Province in relation to the question of Indian Reserves, the Executive considers it inadvisable in the meantime to make further allotments, but will be prepared to consider any application by the Department for purchase, or deal with suitable exchanges,' the work of the Reserve Commission apparently must remain in abeyance until these questions are settled; the surveys, however, with the exception of those at Kitimat, which have not been approved by the Chief Commissioner, can be proceeded with at once when funds are available.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
I. R. Commr., B.C.

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LIST SHOWING WORK YET TO BE DONE IN CONNECTION WITH THE
INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION AND SURVEYS IN
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Additional reserves required for bands whose present allotments are represented not to be sufficient for their requirements.

Queen Charlotte Islands, additional land at Slate Creek.

Kitwanger, additional land asked for at Andemaul.

Kispiax, additional fishing station asked for.

Nitinat, additional fishing station at Vargas Island asked for.

Fountain, Pavilion, Lillooet, Ashcroft, Bonaparte, Deadman's Creek, Clinton, additional land at Rhrebeum Lake for fishing and grazing purposes, asked for.

Douglas Portage, village site and fishery asked for.

Babine, additional fishery asked for at Copper river.

Kincolith reserve at Dogfish bay, Portland canal; in lieu of that cut off by U. S. boundary.

BANDS FOR WHICH NO RESERVES HAVE HITHERTO BEEN MADE.

Anaham Lake. No reserves allotted to this band.

Ootsa Lake. No reserves allotted to the Indians in this district.

Kitwancool. No reserves allotted to this band, the Indians having refused to give any information as to what they require or to have any land laid off for them.

RESERVES, &C., TO BE SURVEYED.

Redstone Flat.

Nazco River.

Bella Coola. Roads on subdivision to be widened.

Metlakatla. Grant to G. T. P. Railway to be surveyed.

Babine. Lands given in exchange for fishery rights.

Birnie Island. One acre to be surveyed for lighthouse purposes.

Cape Mudge. To be subdivided.

Hartley Bay. Townsite to be surveyed.

Kitimat. Four reserves defined but not approved of by the Chief Commissioner.

Yale. Nine reserves within the railway belt to be surveyed, viz: Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

A. W. VOWELL,
I. B. C.

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, JULY 1, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

SIR,—I beg to present the fourth annual report of the Chief Medical Officer, being for the fiscal year 1907-8. The medical service of the Indian bands has been extended to those in treaty, and certain other bands outside of treaty have incidentally received medical advantages. The total population of the 375 bands for the year is estimated at 109,394, under the supervision of 93 agents and 186 medical officers.

The year has not been marked by any outbreaks of disease of a wide-spread or epidemic character, but small-pox, diphtheria and measles, the latter in particular, have appeared in several bands, though causing no notable mortality. The reports of the several agents and inspectors, as well as physicians, incidentally refer now and then to difficulties, owing to the location of bands, regarding a regular and frequent medical service.

In my report for 1905 the following remarks were made in connection with mortality tables:—'And yet some of these death-rates are so great, so abnormal, in bands situated on the best of soils, in the most favoured climate, that we are forced to examine closely and try to obtain for ourselves a true clinical picture of the situation as it exists..... It is primarily a difference in moral development with its accompanying lagging behind in material advancement, both of which are chief factors in determining the health of any people. If the health of the Chippewas of Saugeen be compared with that of the Sarnia band, the truth of these remarks will be apparent. Away from deteriorating influences the band prospers and has maintained physically a high degree of health.'

Observation of the bands since that report, or during the past three years, has only served to confirm the truth of the statement then made, so that it may be said that apart from the accident of some epidemic outbreak, the general death-rate of a band becomes a very close measure of its moral and material status. This has been evidenced by the relative readiness with which different bands have seconded any efforts made to deal with tuberculosis on their reserves. Some have shown an exemplary desire to assist in any way possible to lessen the prevalence of this so fatal disease, while others of the less advanced bands have been slow to second the efforts of medical officers to have their sick taken from houses and treated in our local hospitals or sanatoria. It is very gratifying, however, to be able to report a real anxiety on the part of the bands of older Canada to have, if possible, the death-rate amongst them from this too-prevalent disease lessened, and that they show in discussing the matter with them a quite remarkable knowledge of the problems involved and the difficulties to be encountered.

Of the outbreaks of acute contagious disease during the year, that of small-pox in the Onion Lake agency was the most important. The disease was reported present at Onion Lake by telegram dated October 28. No history of the source of the outbreak has been supplied the department, except that in a letter dated January 2, it is stated that a number of half-breed families had been quarantined. The disease, however it was started, developed rapidly, for in December the acting agent reported several cases at Long Lake and at Cold Lake, and also several families were reported to have the disease at Moose Lake. The first comprehensive report dealing with the outbreak is that of Dr. Amos, under date of January 21, after a personal visit made to the district. Summed up, there were 9 cases at Moose Lake, 19 cases at Long Lake and

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TABLE OF DISEASES, 1907-1908—*Concluded.*

GENERAL DISEASES.	MONTHS.												Total.																																																																																																																																																																								
	1907.								1908.																																																																																																																																																																												
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.																																																																																																																																																																									
<i>XII.—Injury—</i>																																																																																																																																																																																					
1. Fracture and dislocations	11	7	3	8	3	5	10	5	7	4	9	7	79																																																																																																																																																																								
2. Gunshot.....	13	6	3	3	5	8	8	11	13	10	7	9	96																																																																																																																																																																								
3. Lightning.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1																																																																																																																																																																								
4. Drowning	7	3	5	8	7	5	5	3	0	0	0	1	44																																																																																																																																																																								
5. Electric cars.....																																																																																																																																																																																					
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10. Other accidents.....	5	9	2	0	9	1	5	9	3	0	2	4	49														331	<i>XIII.—Ill-defined causes—</i>														1. Dropsy	2	1	4	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	14	2. Tumours.....	8	5	2	7	4	3	3	0	5	7	4	7	55	3. Other ill-defined Causes.....	31	31	19	15	23	29	25	32	19	23	27	19	293														362	<i>XIV.—Eyes—</i>														1. Corneal ulcer	22	18	22	24	22	18	11	16	21	9	13	21	217	2. Conjunctivitis	37	39	42	31	28	30	42	28	37	40	41	34	429	3. Pterygium.....	50	31	27	21	19	22	49	31	25	29	33	27	364														1010														23044
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In all 23,044 cases of disease are reported to have been treated by physicians, but it is probable that cases are reported from month to month as being treated which represent returned cases. There were in all 513 cases of communicable epidemic disease reported. A total of 56 cases of small-pox, 69 of measles, 34 of scarlet fever, 59 of diphtheria, 55 of whooping-cough, 31 of typhoid fever, 123 of influenza and 86 of other epidemic diseases made up this class. Except for influenza, with 123 cases, this class of disease shows less prevalence than during the previous year.

Class II, which deals with general non-epidemic constitutional diseases, is as amongst other classes of people most prevalent both as regards cases and deaths. Neither pyæmia nor malarial diseases varied much from the previous year, but tuberculosis and scrofula, a form of tuberculosis, are reported as prevailing to a perhaps slightly less degree than in the preceding year. The total of these two diseases reported is 2,209 as compared with 2,697 in 1907. This would seem to indicate a decline in the prevalence of this disease, but the mortality tables and reports from everywhere still show the disease to be the principal cause of death amongst our Indian bands. The other most prevalent disease in the group is rheumatism and gout, of which 2,005 cases are reported as compared with 1,294 last year. Some 54 cases of alcoholism, also, are reported as compared with 10 in the previous year.

Under Class III are included diseases of the nervous system and special senses. Under the latter is placed toothache, which seems to have been especially prevalent,

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but apart from this disease the paucity of diseases of the nervous system is quite remarkable. The asylums of the country further illustrate the practical absence of insanity among the Indian population. Much the same remark may be made regarding diseases of the circulatory system, Class IV, there being in all but 1,253 cases of heart disease and allied ailments. These two facts serve to show that native populations, where the stress of business competition is largely absent, have the advantage at any rate of an immunity from a class of diseases which especially marks the high tension of modern life.

Class V includes diseases of the respiratory system, and as in previous years, a long list is given of diseases which, like bronchitis, pneumonia and pleurisy, are so closely associated with tubercular disease. Were it possible to have an accurate diagnosis of many of these cases, it would doubtless be shown that they are but the first stage of consumption.

Class VI, diseases of the digestive organs, shows a total of cases reported of 4,614, which serves to illustrate how the crude habits of many of these people with regard to both the preservation and preparation of their food result in a very high degree of prevalence of digestive troubles.

In Classes VII and VIII it will be noticed that as regard diseases of the genito-urinary system and puerperal diseases the table shows a quite remarkable freedom, there being but 1,266 cases of the former and 866 cases of the latter. The same may be said of diseases of the skin, under Class IX, and of diseases of the locomotor system in Class X. Under Class XII are included injuries, and these gun-shot wounds were the greatest in number. It is noteworthy of remark that 44 cases of drowning are reported, but if to this number the victims of the Quebec bridge disaster be added, some 35 in all, it would appear that this cause of death is disproportionately large in the Indian bands. Under Class XIV, including eye diseases, 1,010 cases are reported. While the number is not large, it might still be reduced, since a number of these cases are doubtless repeated in the monthly medical returns; they illustrate, however, the fact that diseases of the eye, especially among the older Indians, exposed to the smoke of the camp fire, prevail quite generally, and as chronic conjunctivitis or trachoma, result in blindness not infrequently.

While, as already mentioned, the returns from the different bands are much the same as last year, it may be stated that reports from British Columbia are very defective. The reason for this is understood when it is remembered that the reservations in this province are small but numerous, consisting of favourite fishing and hunting grounds distributed along the inlets of the sea coasts and streams in the valleys of the mountains, often many miles distant from a medical officer who, perforce, can make only occasional visits.

These remarks regarding special outbreaks of the acute infectious diseases, and on the statistical tables of monthly returns, constitute what may be called the routine features of medical health work amongst the Indians during the year.

But the continued high death-rates compel our attention to the continued existence of conditions which are preventing that progress in population and material and social well-being which is so much to be desired. The monthly reports of medical officers as already referred to indicate a remarkable freedom from diseases other than of the digestive and respiratory tracts; but as it is by these two pathways that the endemic parasitic germs of tuberculosis find their entrance to the body, it is plain that we must guard these avenues of infection in reality if we wish to notably lessen the mortality from tuberculosis. Regarding the former of these, medical science now recognizes that it is digestive troubles due to improper food in infancy that not only cause many deaths from diarrhoeal diseases, but which also prepare through these inflamed tracts the tissues for the reception of the bacillus of tubercle, whether as actually tuberculous meat or milk, or from infected house filth and dust actually getting into the food through hands, dishes, &c. The recently published report of

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the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis in England points out—'That of the total 60 cases investigated by us, 28 possessed clinical histories indicating that in them the bacillus was introduced through the alimentary canal.'

While the commissioners' report further points out as a demonstrated fact that the type of the disease germ varies in its virulence and that in the cases where the involvement of the cervical glands, (the form peculiarly prevalent amongst the Indian people), was especially studied, the type was not commonly so virulent as where the disease especially involved the abdominal organs, yet the virulent type was found in at least one-third of the cases examined.

What proportion of cases of tuberculosis are brought about through the medium of the digestive tract as compared with the respiratory still forms the basis of much scientific discussion, but it is sufficient for us to know that the house conditions on most of the reserves are such as to make infection certain by one or both ways. In a remarkable paper recently presented before the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis at Washington, D.C., by Dr. Jas. R. Walker, resident physician to the U. S. Pine Ridge agency in South Dakota for many years, the exact situation with regard to tuberculosis amongst Indian bands is so clearly set forth that I cannot do better than extract a few sentences contained therein. The population of this band of full-blooded Sioux was 4,870, regarding whom exact sanitary and vital statistics were kept for ten years. The paper states:—

'Tuberculosis among these Indians does not differ in any respect from tuberculosis amongst white people. The infecting material is the same and is produced and disseminated in the same way; individuals are affected in the same manner and the disease runs the same course, produces the same results and is subject to the same measures, remedial or preventive as it is among the white people. It does not show any especial affinity for the Indian nor affect him under any condition in which it would not affect a white man. There is no inherent peculiarity which renders him more liable to infection from tuberculosis than is a white man under like circumstances.' After indicating the size of children, their growth and size at maturity, the paper states—'That in person the Indian is as well adapted to fulfil the requirements of a healthy life as is the white. Yet a much larger proportion of these Indians than of the white people are infected with tuberculosis. This must be the result of external conditions that do not especially pertain to the Indian..... Tuberculosis existed among these Indians before they came into contact with the white people, but at that time the disease was rare among them and remained so until they changed their nomadic to a settled life in houses. When they began to live in houses, tuberculosis began to increase among them, so that the conditions that caused this increase must have been different from those surrounding them when they lived in tepees. They were filthy, both when they lived in tepees and when they lived in houses. It was statistically demonstrated that those who were the most cleanly were the less susceptible to infection by any disease than those who were the most filthy, and conversely, that the most filthy were the most susceptible to infection of every kind. But there is no evidence that this filth ever caused tuberculosis except when it was mingled with the specific germs of the disease.'

'When they began to live in houses, the government supplied them with an abundance of food and in a much greater variety than they had been accustomed to. It also supplied them with cooking stoves and utensils, so that their food was better cooked than when they lived in tepees. Coincident with this increase of food prepared and taken in a more sanitary way was the increase of tuberculosis amongst them.'

'During their savage life the clothing of these Indians was of skins fashioned after a primitive style. They never laundered them or changed them for purposes of cleanliness. At this time they were often subjected to inclement weather with insufficient clothing and often slept with insufficient covering to keep them warm. But the evils of poor clothing, hardship and exposure were offset by the

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invigorating effects of their outdoor life, and they were less vulnerable to infection of every nature than they were afterwards,.....

'When these Indians were gathered on a reservation the government's policy was to get them settled in fixed homes, and they were urged to build houses. But no plans for building or instructions as to the sanitary requirements of a house were supplied them. They built their houses small and low, with tight dirt roof and the ground for a floor, with every crack or crevice stopped with daubings for the purpose of preventing ventilation.'

'A heating and a cooking stove were provided for each house. In cool weather these were both fired at once and the Indians would crowd into these superheated cabins and swelter there. If the door of the place was opened on a cold day, the exhalations of the inmates would condense in a cloud that was stifling to one unaccustomed to such air. Such conditions of life were debilitating and lowered the resistance to morbid agencies of every kind. They threw their slops about the door as they did when living in tepees, but they could not move away from them and their surroundings soon became noisome with filth. They would make prolonged visits, two or more families crowding into rooms not large enough for one, and thus pollute the surroundings at double the rate.'

So completely does this description tell the whole story of the passing of the Indian from the nomadic to settled habits of life, under the conditions indicated and with results as set forth, whether in Canada or the United States, that we need only now to deal with some of the results of Dr. Walker's endeavours to lessen the prevalence of tuberculosis in this large band. He states that in 1896 of 4,983 Oglalas, 741 were tuberculous, of whom 120 died in that year; that is 148·7 per 1,000 were diseased and the death-rate was 24·8 from this cause alone. Acting along the lines of prevention based upon the assumption that tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by specific material, Dr. Walker used every possible means to impress the Indians with this fact, and amongst the first steps he took was to get the infected Indians out of their houses and into their tepees again or into tents, and, his second step to prevent so far as possible the sick from mingling with the unaffected, and to collect carefully the sputa and destroy them. He says:—'At the first the authorities gave hearty support to the work and the co-operation of the Indians was secured beyond expectation, so that the work was made effective according to the plan much more rapidly than had been foreseen.'

'Tuberculosis was steadily and continuously reduced among these Indians for five years from the time the work was begun, when the proportion of tuberculosis was found to be reduced from 148·7 to 105·4 per 1,000, and the annual number of deaths from this disease from 24·8 to 13·45 per 1,000; that is, tuberculosis was reduced nearly one-third and the death-rate from it nearly one-half.

Dr. Walker further remarks that there would have been a much greater reduction had the Indians been so situated that better supervision could have been given them, but they were scattered over an area as large as the State of Connecticut and it was impossible for one physician to give to all the personal supervision necessary to keep them from lapsing from the sanitary work required of them to produce the best results. He further points out the unfortunate results of the physician who had charge of the work being deprived of the opportunity of giving it his personal supervision with the result that the disease somewhat increased in the second five year period; he ends the paper by stating:—'A practical method for suppressing tuberculosis amongst these Indians would be by the establishment of a sanitary camp where all who are affected with the disease should be collected and maintained under competent supervision until each case terminates.'

During the past year hospitals have been in operation at Morley on the Stony reserve, at Waywayseecappo's reserve in the Birtle agency, at Saddle Lake, on the Saskatchewan, at Touchwood Hills and at File Hills. The procedure in these

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hospitals is a simple one, the service consisting of a local nurse, generally with a servant to assist her in household duties, in charge of a tent hospital, with a small wooden building alongside for administrative purposes. That at Waywayseecappo, for instance, consists of a log cottage and three tents, double-walled, which have comfortably housed patients during the rigours of the last two winters. In addition to a small garden, cared for by the lady superintendent, and her sick patients, two cows are kept, a pony and such conveniences as a well, an ice-house, &c., have been supplied.

The results obtained can scarcely be overestimated. In a special report from the Birtle Indian agent, supplemented by a report from Dr. Wright, medical officer in charge, are summarized the operations of the hospital from November 1, 1906, to October 31, 1907. Briefly it is therein stated:—

Total treated under 4 years (0-4),	15.	
“	“	—tuberculized, 6; 2 died; 4 recovered.
Total treated between 5 and 9 years,	4.	
“	“	tuberculized, 3; 2 died; 1 recovered.
Total treated between 10 and 14 years,	6.	
“	“	—tuberculized, 2; —; 2 recovered.
Total treated between 15 and 19 years,	4.	
“	“	—tuberculized, 2; 2 recovered.
Total treated between 20 and 29 years,	12.	
“	“	—tuberculized, 3; 1 died; 2 recovered.
Total treated between 30 and 39 years,	16.	
“	“	—tuberculized, 1; —; 1 recovered.
Total treated over 40 years,	30.	
“	“	—tuberculized, 1; —; 1 improving.

Thus it will be seen that of a total of 173 in the band, 18 were tuberculized and came under treatment, or over 10 per cent of the whole, of whom 4 died or 23 per 1,000 in a total death-rate of 40 per 1,000. That the death-rate was not higher was directly due to the fact that 6 children of the band were sent from the Birtle school to the hospital and were treated successfully, while of the other 12 tuberculized, sent to the hospital, 11 were operated on successfully, while 3 others recovered without operation. The monthly reports from this tent hospital state incidentally the difficulties experienced by the officers in getting all the patients from the several bands of this agency to go to the hospital for treatment; but the cordial co-operation between the agent, medical officer and nurse has resulted so favourably that the agent in his report above referred to states: ‘I am pleased with the success of our hospital, as at first I was under the impression that it would be a failure on account of the distance from the medical officer and the agency. Dr. Wright, however, was fortunate in securing the services of Nurse Johnston, who is very capable and is in sympathy with the Indians and is not easily discouraged nor afraid to stay alone on the reserve. A capable nurse who is in sympathy with the Indians can do a great deal of good on a reserve in teaching, especially the women, habits of cleanliness and keeping their houses clean and well ventilated. I trust that the department will not let the work drop even if the patients are few, as on most reserves there are always numbers of very old people who practically get very little sympathy and care from their relations and friends. Dr. Wright deserves to be commended for his strict attention to the work, which has been very successful, especially his operations on scrofulous cases. Consumptives are now admitted to the hospital; at the present time there are 2 from the Bird Tail Sioux reserve, both are doing as well as can be expected. I am pleased to tell you that all the scrofulous cases in this agency have been operated on and all cured.’

It may be stated that in five of the larger bands of western Ontario recently visited by me, I found from exact figures given me by the medical officers that in

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four out of five of these bands the deaths from tuberculosis amounted to 15 in 1,000, or as in the case of the Six Nations with 4,236 population and 30 deaths per 1,000, one-half were from consumption. These bands are amongst the most progressive in Canada, so that if this is the state of affairs in them with their relatively good houses, we can understand what it must be where the death-rate mounts up to in some bands from 60 to 70 in the 1,000. As all agree who have studied the subject as Dr. Walker of the Pine Ridge United States agency has, there is but one method of improving the situation and that is, as he pointed out in his paper before referred to, the removal of infected cases, as is being done in Birtle and elsewhere, from the houses and a steady inculcation and education of the householders in habits which mean improved cooking, increased cleanliness and, above all, continued disinfection of houses and the supplying them, through ventilation, with an abundance of fresh air throughout the winter months. The process is simple, but its execution is difficult, requiring a large number of workers of the proper training and spirit and adequate funds to carry on the work.

I trust that it may be found possible to follow the work now so generally being taken up by state and municipal authorities and extend the work already so successfully initiated.

I have, &c.,

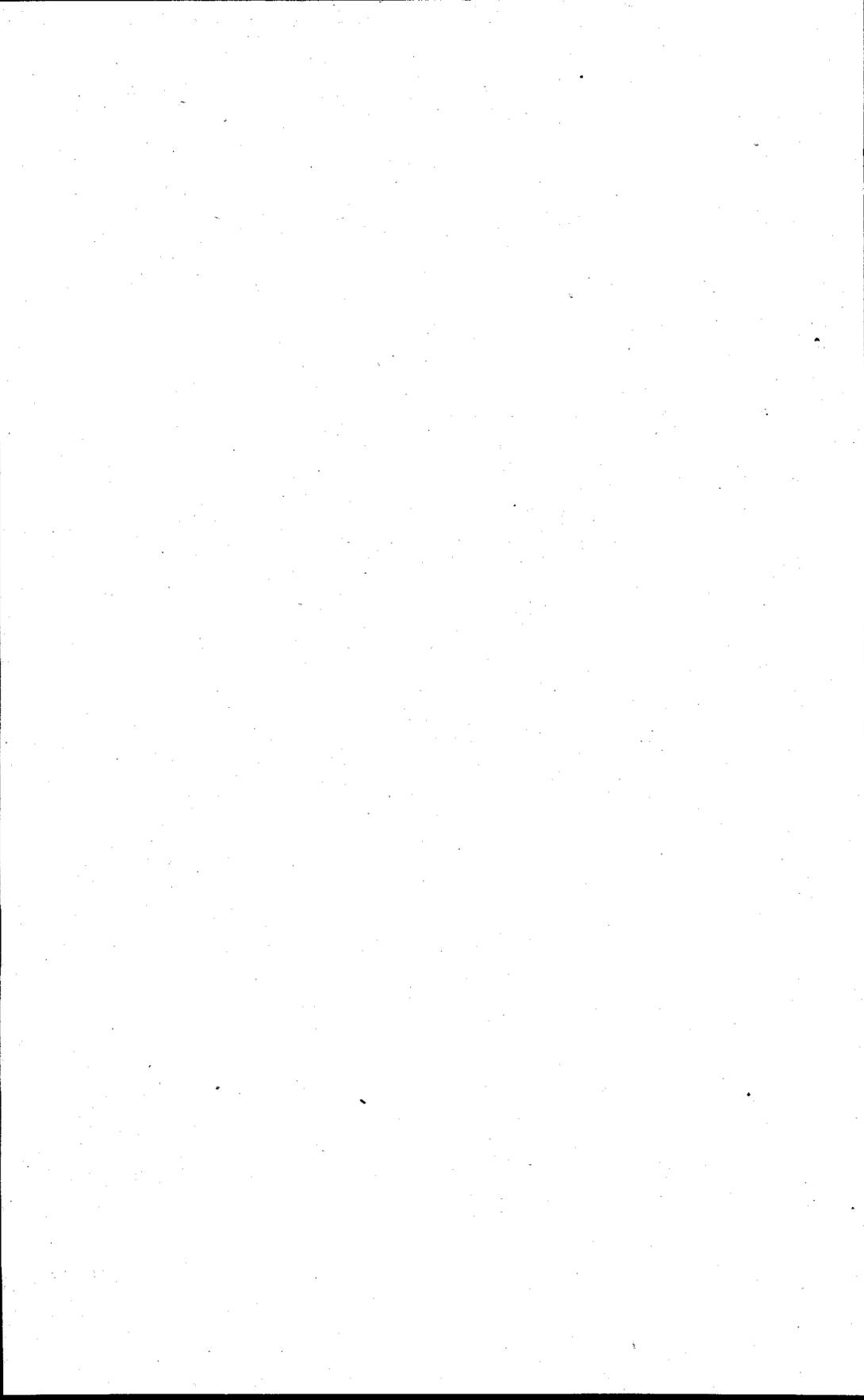
PETER H. BRYCE,

Chief Medical Officer.

REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS

OF

BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
ALBANY MISSION R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ALBANY, JAMES BAY, VIA McDougall Chute, March 31, 1908.

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

SIR,—To comply with the request made in a circular issued by the department on March 5, 1907, I beg leave to transmit to you the following report.

Location.—Our school is situated on Albany island about 4 acres east of the Hudson's Bay Company's post, and 4 or 5 miles from the James bay coast. No reserve has yet been located for the Albany tribe.

Land.—The ground on which this school has been erected belongs to the Hudson's Bay Company, from which it has been leased for a nominal rent, by the Roman Catholic Mission.

Buildings.—The school building, and the other buildings connected with it, are the Roman Catholic Mission's property.

Accommodation.—There is room for 32 children and for a staff composed of 5 or 6 members.

Attendance.—Being a boarding school, the attendance is perfect, cases of sickness excepted. Very seldom does a child leave the school before the scholastic year is closed.

Class-room Work.—Pupils of the first year schooling are taught reading, writing and arithmetic. Those of the following years learn, besides the aboved named, geography and grammer.

Farm and Garden.—Farming is not practicable in this country, for the reason that the climate is not suitable.

Industries Taught.—Although not an industrial school, the girls are taught cooking, washing, sewing and the mending of clothes.

Moral and Religious Training.—One hour is devoted each day to moral and Christian teaching. Moreover, between class hours each pupil is required to write in a copy-book, in his own language, the explanation of the moral and religious principles given in the preceding class. In the first place, this practice has the good effect of drawing the pupil's attention to what is said in class, knowing that he will have to note it down. Secondly, after the pupil has left school, he makes a good use of his note-book in teaching his brothers, sisters and even his own parents.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils, as a rule, is very good, although, occasionally, there are some cases of sickness amongst them. Consumption and scrufula are the two prevalent diseases. Some have been affected by scurvy. The cause may be found in the sudden change from their former way of living. Before coming to school, the rule of their lives was to have no rule, sometimes starving, sometimes overeating, always enjoying as much liberty as the birds of the forest. Confinement and a regular manner of living, seems to be a heavy burden on their frail constitution. Another cause may be the diet. It is impossible to feed them on fresh fish and fresh meat all the time. Nowadays, the hunters themselves, living in the bush, rely almost entirely on flour for their living, so scarce has the game become in the country, especially during the long winter season. The house in which the pupils live is a three-storey building, basement included, measuring 65 x 35 feet. There is plenty of light, and fresh air is abundant. In the school-room and dormitory, ventilators are in good working order.

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Water Supply.—Fresh water is supplied from the river, and carried into the house in buckets. A hand pump was secured some years ago, but it has not been put to work yet, owing to the fact of the spring ice breaking up, which, we fear, would unearh the pipes, and spoil our work.

Fire Protection.—Two ladders, one placed at each end of the building, are fixed to the walls from the upper storey and run down on to a porch.

Heating and Lighting.—Seven stoves, the cooking stove included, are used in heating the building. Light is obtained from coal-oil lamps and candles. Gas and electricity are unknown in this country.

Recreation.—The girls are allowed outside, once each day, for half an hour or more. They spend the rest of their recreation in sewing, cooking or in some other manual labour. The boys go outside four times a day. The morning and noon recreations are spent in carrying wood and water, or in sawing fire-wood. After the morning and evening class, they spend their recreation in playing football, of which they are very fond. On Thursday afternoons there is no class; they have a four or five mile walk in winter, while during the open water season, they do some canoeing, which is quite a treat to them. Some form of manual labour is given the pupils each day; this is done in order to bring them up in the habits of industry.

General Remarks.—I beg you to understand that it is impossible to transmit the quarterly returns with any regularity, owing to the fact that there is no mail service supported by the government in this country. Our mail is carried by the Hudson's Bay Company, but in a limited and irregular way. For instance, your circular, dated March 5, 1907, came to hand only in September last. As for the annual report, we must send it either by the January or the June packet, as there is none in March.

A financial statement, as requested, is hardly practicable. Although the department is giving a substantial grant to the support of the school, for which we are very grateful, the greater part of the expenses are paid by voluntary offerings. I beg leave to say that not a cent of wages is paid, except a few dollars to wood-choppers. Four sisters receive nothing but their board; a lay brother is baking free of charge, another is cutting and drawing fire-wood in the same liberal way. The principal himself, although giving each day, to the pupils a class in moral and religious instruction, besides superintending the good working of the classes and the good behaviour of the pupils, receives no salary. It would be difficult to give an accurate statement of the expenses borne by the school, because, for the sake of economy, we have but one mess for both the staff of the Mission and the staff of the school, together with the pupils, and the inmates of the hospital.

Expecting that you will be satisfied with this explanation, and with this whole report as well,

I have, &c.,

F. X. FAFARD, O.M.I.,

Principal.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHAPLEAU BOARDING SCHOOL,
CHAPLEAU, April 10, 1908.

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

SIR,—I beg to make the following report regarding the boarding school here for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

Location.—Our school is nicely situated on the north side of Chapleau river, just north of the survey line, being about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile distant from the town of Chapleau; and is not on a reserve.

Land.—We are simply occupying the ten acre claim granted by the government. The land is mostly cleared, the stumps remaining. The soil is mostly light and sandy, but adapted to potato-growing.

Buildings.—There is the large main two-storeyed school building, to which has been added this winter a back kitchen, 20 x 20 feet. A frame stable, 40 x 22 feet, has also been erected during the past year. The building is used for stabling the cow and calf, one part being at present used as a workshop. A wood shed was also erected during the past summer; the building is 32 x 14 feet, and in it the wood is stored.

Accommodation.—There is at present accommodation for 30 pupils and a staff of 3, two matrons and a teacher.

Attendance.—The attendance during the past year was as follows:—first quarter, 5 pupils; second quarter, 21; third quarter, 25; fourth quarter, 32.

Class-room Work.—As most of the pupils are beginners in English, the work is very elementary, and consists largely of lessons in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic; geography and composition being taught in a school class of 4 pupils.

Farm and Garden.—The boys are taught to sow the seed and plant the potatoes and are also trained to use the hoe both in the garden and potato patch. Cabbages, onions, cauliflowers, tomatoes, celery and lettuce are grown in the garden.

Industries Taught.—The girls are trained in all household duties, while the boys are taught outdoor work in general, such as might be found on any farm, saw wood, carry water, milk the cow, feed and water the cow and calf, also keep the stable clean.

Moral and Religious Training.—All school work is intended to have a moral training. There is one-half hour each day set aside for religious instruction. In this period the pupils are taught such scriptural truths as are thought to be most needful. The Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Ten Commandments, and choice passages of scripture are taught so as to be memorized by all.

Health and Sanitation.—Up to January of the present year, the children were for the most part healthy. One little girl, however, Frances Pigeon, was taken ill last summer, and in spite of careful attention passed to rest, the doctor being unable to diagnose her case. This winter grippe has passed through the school and with 3 or 4 exceptions all the children have been laid off for a time. The grippe this year with the Indians seems especially hard to shake off; but with careful attention we hope to be able to pull them all through. Harriet Pekoday, aged 12, died of congestion of the lungs last January.

The lavatories, being outside, are kept clean and are scrubbed out each week. The school-room and all rooms in connection with the building, are kept thoroughly cleansed, sweeping, dusting and scrubbing being performed in most cases by the larger girls of the school. There is as yet no system of drainage, and no provision for isolation of persons afflicted with contagious disease.

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Water Supply.—All water used is carried from the lake.

Fire Protection.—We have practically no system of fire-protection. There is usually on hand a goodly supply of water in tubs and pails, there being no hose. There is a ladder reaching to the roof, but we have no fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated entirely by means of stoves, wood heaters. There is one stove in which coal is sometimes used. The building is lighted by means of coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Outdoor games are indulged in with great pleasure, football, skating, snow-shoeing and sleigh-riding have each their delights for the children.

I have, &c.,

ERNEST O. DUKE,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN HOME,

FORT WILLIAM, March 31, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Location.—The school is located on the Fort William reserve, on the south bank of Kaministikwia 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 the Thunder Bay district. The land is divided into playgrounds, one for boys and another for girls, vegetable and flour 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. We expected the new home to be erected at Mission Bay, but now it is decided to build at Fort William East, and it is to be completed by first of October next.

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 49 pupils registered, 20 boys and 29 girls. During the year, 32 were discharged and 25 admitted.

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 special attention is given to reading, writing and arithmetic. The progress is encouraging. English is generally spoken, and is now familiar to all the pupils.

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.—All the general work of the premises is performed by the pupils. The girls are taught all kinds of useful household work, such as: hand and machine sewing, dressmaking, mending, darning, knitting, washing, ironing, house-cleaning, making bread, cooking and baking. The bread used in the school is made by the girls. The boys are trained to habits of neatness and cleanliness to work in the garden, attend flowers and lawn, and make proper use of time.

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Moral and Religious Training.—A certain time each day is devoted to Christian doctrine. Every day, therefore, there is memorizing of some lesson of catechism, and several times a week, explanations are given. 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 called, except in one case of influenza. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully and everything is clean around the place.

Water Supply.—We have an ample supply of water, conveyed to the apartments by means of pipes attached to a windmill.

Fire Protection.—Two hundred feet of hose, 2 fireman's axes, and 3 Star glass-lined fire-extinguishers are in readiness.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated entirely by 3 large hot-air furnaces, wood being the fuel used. The means of lighting are the oil-lamps.

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.

General Remarks.—At Christmas, the children always have an annual concert and also a Christmas tree, to which the parents and benefactors are invited. The programme rendered by the children consists of drills, choruses, solos, recitations, and plays. We are greatly indebted to the pastor of the Mission, Rev. N. L. Dugas, for his untiring interest in our work and all that concerns the children's welfare.

We have, &c.,

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MOHAWK INSTITUTE,

BRANTFORD, April 25, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

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 1½ miles from the market-square of the city of Brantford.

Land.—The land comprises 380 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, 176 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 2 wings, 60 x 36½ feet each. The building is 2-storeys 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 are the dining-halls and kitchen; on the first floor: class-room, master's room and farmmen's rooms; on the second floor is the boys' dormitory.

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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, the second floor is the girls' dormitory; on the third floor a large dormitory has been finished this year to accommodate 16 beds. Each dormitory has an iron fire-escape and door opening into the main building.

Other Buildings.—Boys' playhouse, 74 x 20 feet, two and a half storeys; laundry, 30 x 20.3 feet, two storeys; dairy, 18 x 13 feet; barn and cow stables, 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; carpenter's shop, implement-house, drive-house, wagon-shed, poultry-house, two greenhouses, an ice house, a cement frost-proof fruit-house, 22 x 12 feet; the latter has been erected this year, as has also a small hospital.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for 120 pupils and a staff of 12, including 3 farm-hands and a gardener.

Attendance.—The return for quarter ending March 31, shows 115 pupils, classified as follows:—

Standard I.	12 pupils.
“ II.	10 “
“ III.	25 “
“ IV.	22 “
“ V.	21 “
“ VI.	25 “

115 pupils.

The average attendance for the year was 108.

Class-room Work.—This covers the full course prescribed by the department and the first year of high school work. Two pupils passed the examination for entrance into the high school and 4 girls who have taken our full course have attended the Collegiate Institute.

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 pupils in standards IV, V and VI, have private study from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Pupils form two divisions 'A' and 'B'; one week 'A' division attends school in the morning and 'B' division in the afternoon; the next week the order is reversed.

The pupils in standards I and II are in school full time throughout the year.

Farm and Garden.—The season was very unfavourable, a drought injured the pastures, corn and root crops. The farm supplied the institution with provisions, \$1,464.34, and the cash sales were \$3,526.79.

Industries Taught.—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 into a cadet corps, No. 161, for which the Militia Department has supplied arms. The boys are divided into four sections, under senior boys, who are responsible for the cleanliness and order of their respective sections. Four section monitresses exercise similar supervision over the girls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils was very satisfactory until January and February, when we had an epidemic of grippe; but no fatalities.

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The sanitation is good, the drainage being connected directly with the city sewers.

Water Supply—The water-supply is from the city water-works.

Fire Protection.—Fire-protection has been installed in connection with the fire department of the city; 4 hydrants with supply of hose, 2 stand pipes with hose connection on all floors, 4 chemical fire-extinguishers and 2 dozen blazekiller tubes, placed in the various buildings, axes and extension ladders. A new branch fire-hall has been erected in the immediate neighbourhood, towards which we contribute \$60 per year.

Heating and Lighting.—Both wings occupied by pupils have coal and gas furnaces of large capacity, estimated to change the air in school-rooms and dormitories every hour. The main building is heated with hot water, the sewing-room having a radiator constantly supplied with fresh air from the outside. 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, and both girls and boys have good toboggan slides. The girls are provided with swings, footballs, croquet, skipping-ropes, balls, &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, June 22, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit a report of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institute for the year ended March 31, 1908.

The institute was founded by the Methodist Missionary Society in the year 1847.

Land.—The institute farm contains 225 acres, situated on the west bank of the Thames river, in the township of Caradoc, county of Middlesex, province of Ontario.

Buildings.—The present main building was erected in 1895, and has four storeys of brick, mounting a stone basement. The central portion of this building furnishes in the basement, kitchen, bake-room and store-rooms, and on the first, second and third storeys residence for the principal and quarters for four ladies and three gentlemen officers. The south wing is devoted to the girls, the basement furnishing lavatory, clothes-room, recreation-room, and bath-room; the first floor contains store-room and sewing-room, while the third and fourth floors are occupied as dormitories. In the basement of the north wing is placed the pupils' spacious dining-room. The first floor is occupied as a chapel, while the third and fourth floors serve as dormitories for the

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boys. All these rooms are large and well lighted. The old building, now called the annex, built in 1847, was rebuilt in 1897, and furnishes dwellings for the families of two officers, two school-rooms and a four-cot hospital.

Laundry.—A substantial two-storey brick building with cellar in basement.

Boys' Lavatory and Gymnasium.—This building, formerly a two-storey frame, with brick foundation, was destroyed by fire on the night of November 20, 1907. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The outbuildings comprise carpenter's shop, implement-shed, and carriage-house, all of which require repairs; also horse-barn with brick stabling, pig-pen, hay-barn, and two grain-barns with brick and concrete basements used as stables.

Grounds.—Extensive lawn and playground surround the main building on the west, north and south. The lawn and carriage-way at the front separate the boys' playground on the north from the girls' playground on the south.

Accommodation.—The main building furnishes ample room for from 100 to 110 pupils together with a staff of 10 officers. Private residences are furnished for 4 officers and their families.

Attendance.—The number of pupils authorized by the department for this institute is 100. The average attendance is 102.

Class-room Work.—The work of this department for the year has been quite satisfactory. One pupil passed the high school entrance examination, obtaining a high standing. It is our desire to add manual training as a special feature of class work as soon as we can secure a new workshop.

Farm and Garden.—The farm is composed of 225 acres of uplands and river flats, the only drawback being the increasingly heavy spring freshets, which inundate more than one-third of the land and frequently leave it littered with foul weeds and débris. A dyke some thirty rods in length at the north end of the low land would go far to protect these lands from serious floods.

Industrial Work.—The boys are instructed in all the various branches of agricultural work, such as ploughing, harrowing, tile-draining, fencing, cement-work, the planting and cultivating of roots and corn, harvesting, &c., the rearing and training of horses and cattle and the management of sheep and pigs.

The girls are instructed in domestic work, including housekeeping, baking, cooking, laundry and dairy work; also the cutting and making of garments and fancy needlework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening service, consisting of singing, the reading of the scriptures and prayer, is observed daily. On the Sabbath morning the pupils attend divine service at the Colborne church, Muncey Mission, an officer always being in charge. One hour of each Sunday afternoon and evening is devoted to special Bible study in the chapel of the institute.

Health.—The general health of the pupils has been good. One girl died from an attack of pneumonia followed by pulmonary tuberculosis. One girl was discharged suffering in a similar way, and one boy suffering from tuberculosis of the intestines.

Water Supply.—An additional hydraulic ram was installed during the year. A small collecting cistern was also erected and covered with a small frame building kept closed under lock; the drive pipes leading to the hydraulic rams draw their supply from this; this precludes any danger of contamination. New piping was installed in the main building, much improving the pressure of all closet flush tanks.

Fire Protection.—Two large galvanized iron tanks, containing some fourteen tons of water, are situated in the upper portion of the main garret. From these inch-and-a-half galvanized iron pipes extend downward through the building, from which branches run to the several wings and corridors, giving attachments for eighteen hose. New open-mouthed hose-bibs and 400 feet of hose have been supplied during the year. In addition a special reel with 300 feet of hose is kept ready for outside emergencies.

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Heating.—The heating of the main building and annex is provided for by three hot-water coal furnaces. Supplementary heat is furnished to two class-rooms by two wood-burning stoves.

General Remarks.—Improvements carried on during the year added much to the appearance and convenience of the institute. We painted all the outside woodwork of the main building, pupils' dining-room, kitchen, bake-room, corridor, girls' lavatory, play-room and basement. The walls of the chapel were covered with berlap and cotton, all of which together with the woodwork was carefully and tastefully painted. All the plumbing in the main building was entirely overhauled and put in first-class condition, which, together with the improvement to sewers of a year ago, makes the sanitary conditions of the institute of the very best.

Fire, originating from some unknown cause, destroyed the boys' lavatory and gymnasium on the evening of November 20, 1907. This we have as yet been unable to replace, with the result that the boys are not so comfortable as we should like.

The spring was cold and seeding was necessarily late, which, aided by a frost on July 4, resulted in the harvest being the lightest for many years.

I have, &c.,

T. T. GEORGE.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

THE SHINGWAWK AND WAWANOSH HOMES,
SAULT STE. MARIE, March 31, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

Location.—The Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes are situated on the north bank of the St. Mary's river, one and a half miles east of the business portion, yet 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 Tarentorus township, which was acquired by purchase by the Church of England authorities. The property 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, 185 x 137 feet, with various wings and principal's residence adjoining, in which are the offices of the institution, kitchens, visitors' entrance-hall, staff-room, furnace-rooms, lavatories and dormitories.

2. A little to the east and almost in line with the main block, stands a large two-storey 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 1882, 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 20 feet.

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6. Carpenter's cottage.

7. Factory.

8. Shoe-shop, barns, stables and various minor buildings.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 100 pupils, 60 boys and 40 girls, and 12 members of staff.

Attendance.—We began the year with 64 pupils, i.e., 37 boys and 27 girls; 8 boys and 4 girls were admitted; 8 boys and 5 girls were discharged; one girl is temporarily absent on the reserve: one boy died; and one girl was sent to the Weston Hospital, thus leaving 36 boys and 24 girls in residence at this date.

Class-room Work.—The whole school is divided into senior and junior divisions, under qualified teachers, in separate buildings. The hours of attendance are from 8.30 to 12 in the morning and 1.30 to 5 in the afternoon, with 15 minutes recess in each session. There is also an hour of study from 7 to 8 p.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted. The curriculum adopted is similar to that of the public schools of Ontario. Progress made during the year was satisfactory, 3 boys and 5 girls were promoted from the junior to the senior division.

Industries Taught.—Every branch of carpentry work is taught by an experienced mechanic in charge. No trade has greater attractions for our boys, and generally speaking they quickly become adept at it. In addition to general repairs, glazing, mending tinware and furniture, repairing the dock, farming implements, and other articles too numerous to mention, our carpenter and his apprentices have re-shingled the memorial chapel, erected various partitions or division walls in different parts of the institution, and assisted the farm boys to chop cord-wood in the bush.

Our farm, consisting of 40 acres, is worked by a practical farmer, assisted by a number of boys. Operations, however, are considerably hampered by a rocky and light soil, and only in exceptionally favourable seasons can we expect heavy yields. The hay crop was fair. Dairy and garden products amounted to \$562.65.

In addition to these industries, all the general and domestic work of the institution is performed by the pupils under staff supervision. The girls are taught sewing, laundry and general domestic work. They are bright and teachable, 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 conducted daily in the school-room; and Sunday school on Sunday afternoon from 3 to 4.

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, as a last resort.

Health and Sanitation.—Whilst we have to record the death of one boy, the health of the pupils generally was good.

Lime, phenyle and other disinfectants are used freely about the premises. A solution of phenyle or carbolic acid is used for scrubbing purposes occasionally.

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.—An abundant water-supply is furnished through a private 3-inch galvanized iron pipe connected with the city water mains.

Fire Protection.—Our main protection lies in a 3-inch water pipe connected with the town water-works, and to which 2-inch hydrants placed inside and outside of the main building have connection, as well as two fire-tanks on the upper flats, having a combined capacity of 1,925 gallons, and which are kept full in case of emergency.

A pressure of 50 pounds is maintained at the school.

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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. All detached buildings, including the chapel, are heated by stoves. Coal-oil lamps only are used for lighting.

Recreation.—The pupils are all encouraged in outdoor games. Baseball, football, skating and hockey, in their seasons, are the favourite recreations.

The boys have a gymnasium in their drill-hall.

The girls' play-field is situated on the west of the main building, and surrounded by a fence much in need of repairs. A swing affords them much pleasure in fine weather, and for stormy days they have a cheerful recreation-room, 26 x 35 feet.

Toys, books, magazines and indoor games are provided.

General Remarks.—Of the pupils at present enrolled, 21 are motherless, 14 fatherless, and 11 have neither father nor mother. They are representatives of the following tribes: Ojibbewa, Iroquois, Cree, and Pottawattamie.

I have, &c.,

T. DOWLER,
Superintendent.
for G. L. KING,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

WIKWEMIKONG, March 31, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Wikwemikong industrial school for the year ended March 31, 1908.

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-storey frame building, 50 x 90 feet.

The sick-ward, the kitchen and the dormitory are in the missionaries' residence, a three-storey stone building, 112 x 56 feet, where also the staff has its 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. This building is 43 x 33 feet. The shoemaker-shop is also in this building.

The girls and their staff are housed in two three-storey frame buildings, connected by a passage-way, which are 132 x 46 feet, and 35 x 50 feet, respectively, and situated

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farther up the hill. Their class-rooms, recreation-hall and dormitories are spacious and airy.

A few yards to the south stands a two-storey 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, 75 x 35 feet. 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 80 in number, with 2 teachers and 12 officers; the girls were 62, with 2 teachers and 10 officers. The day-pupils are not comprised in these figures.

Of these 142 pupils, 134 only receive the per capita grant.

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 from 1.30 to 4 p.m., with a short recess in the middle of each session. Besides, the boys have one hour and a half for study each day; but on Sundays and Saturdays, they have twice as much. A library is attached to the institution, and supplementary reading is fostered; so is letter-writing. The girls devote one hour to study each day.

The pupils are divided into 4 sections, 2 for the boys and as many for the girls, and are under the tuition of 4 different teachers; the pupils of the lower grades being taught in the same room in connection with the day-pupils.

The pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	17
“ II.	30
“ III.	65
“ IV.	25
“ V.	5
	142

Farm and Garden.—Farming being eventually the most common occupation of our children when they return home, the boys of the institution habitually spend 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; two learned shoemaking this year.

Besides this special training, all the pupils are employed about 2 hours daily, each one 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 laundering 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, those who belong to Wikwemikong come regularly once a week to the school to receive lessons in crochet and fancy-work.

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 not to dissociate their studies and their manual labours from religious views. Every day, therefore, there is the memorizing of some lesson in catechism or of Bible

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history; and several times a week explanations are given, adapted to the capacity of the different classes. The children 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 punishment 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 general health of the pupils was very satisfactory during this last year. True, we had an epidemic of grippe; but it proved to be of a light form. One case, however, was complicated with pneumonia; but fortunately it ended with complete though slow recovery. It is almost useless to mention diseases of the skin, which are but too common among the Indians, and which therefore are frequently to be seen among our pupils.

When the weather permits, the boys have their daily bath in the bay. They also have up-to-date baths in their dormitory.

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. Both schools are supplied with an excellent fire-escape. The dormitories can be vacated by the fire-escapes in less than 3 minutes.

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.

Recreation.—At least two hours daily are given exclusively to recreation. So are Saturday afternoons. 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 recreation in winter.

General Remarks.—I may say confidently that the school is contributing largely to the elevation of the moral tone, and development of habits of thrift and industry, the enlightenment of the mind generally, and the improvement of the 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.

The pupils receive instruction in Gregorian chant and vocal music, and I am sure this contributes a great deal to the formation of their taste, without mentioning the advantage of the training of the voice.

I have, &c.,

TH. COUTURE, S.J.,

Principal.

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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL,
BIRTLE, April 1, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Location.—The school is situated on the north bank of the Birdtail river, within the limits of the town of Birtle and 12 miles from the nearest reserve.

Land.—There are 30 acres owned by the school and 30 acres of rented land, all situated within the municipality of Birtle in 6, 17, 26. Twenty-five acres are taken up with wooded hills and ravines and afford pasturage for stock; 35 acres are ploughed, ready for spring sowing. Negotiations are fully completed for the purchase of a quarter section, situated 2 miles northeast of the school, being the southwest quarter 16, 17, 26, Birtle municipality.

Buildings.—The school is a two-and-one-half stone structure with a good basement. The repairs begun last year have been completed. Except for painting, the building is now fully equipped for its purpose. The barn is a frame structure with a stone stable and root-house beneath. There is also a frame lean-to for storing implements. In addition there are concrete stables, 16 x 46 feet, for swine and store-cattle. We have a log ice-house and a good frame hen-house. Runways for hogs and poultry were built during the year, of stone, topped with wire fencing.

Accommodation.—The school will house 60 pupils and a staff of 6, besides providing rooms for 6 sick children.

Attendance.—The year opened with 48 on the roll and closed with the same number: 5 were received and 5 were discharged. Of the latter, 2 were transferred to other schools, 2 were sent home because of sickness, and 1 graduated. The grant is allowed for 45.

Class-room Work.—The pupils are making steady progress under Miss McGregor's capable instruction. We have now a fifth standard. The school, in competition with local schools, won most of the prizes offered at the local fair.

Farm and Garden.—Twenty acres were under cultivation and 15 more have been broken. We had sufficient vegetables and grain to provide for the needs of the school and our stock during the whole winter. We have added a binder to our equipment. From our store-cattle we have provided our meat for the winter. At present we have 4 horses, 13 cattle, 5 hogs and 50 hens.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught housework thoroughly, receiving instruction in sewing, knitting, laundrying, cooking and baking, dairying and care of rooms. In summer they assist in milking and gardening. The boys, in addition to caring for their own dormitories and basement, devoted their time to gardening, farming and the care of stock. At the local fair, the boys and girls secured 9 prizes in open competition, winning out for vegetables, roots, baking, bead-work, darning and drawing.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children all attend the regular services of the Birtle Presbyterian church. Miss McLaren conducts a Sabbath evening Bible class for the smaller pupils; Miss Macgregor conducts religious exercises daily in the class-room, having the pupils memorize verses and hymns and learn the meaning of scripture. The principal leads in morning and evening prayers.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been remarkably good, save for six scrofulous patients, all of whom have been returned cured from the tent hospi-

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tal on Weywayseecappo's reserve. All have come through the winter in good strength. The completion of our plumbing system, including a septic tank of 1,000 cubic feet capacity, and the perfecting of our system of ventilation, have put our sanitary arrangements on a city basis. Our altitude makes drainage easy.

Water Supply.—This is the great lack of the school. Most of it is hauled from the river, a third of a mile up a steep hill. The rest is got by suction from a well 900 feet away. The river water is good even in summer. The well water is exceedingly hard. In winter, the demands of our plumbing system added to the regular needs for cooking, washing and laundry purposes, compel us to keep two teams hauling water two days per week. In summer good drinking water is brought from the civic spring.

Fire Protection.—Our plant is complete and self-contained. Through the building are distributed 12 fire-axes and 25 fire-pails. In the basement is a 40-barrel galvanized iron tank, into which water is syphoned or pumped from the school well. From it, by means of a 2-horse power gasolene engine and a heavy force-pump, the water is elevated to a similar tank in the attic. From the latter runs a 4-inch stand-pipe, from which run 2-inch canvas hose, kept folded upon a swinging rack, on each floor from basement to attic. In the attic, this year, a hand force-pump has been added to elevate water from the attic tank to the roof. Hose is kept ready in a cupola on the roof. To ensure safety, plank walks have been placed along the ridges and iron foot-rests nailed to the pitches of the roof. Fire-drill is practised regularly. The big boys comprise the fire-brigade. The alarm is given by means of electric gongs ringing simultaneously. Exit can be made either by one of the three staircases or by the fire-escape.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by 3 wood furnaces and 1 hot water heater. Two of the former and the latter are new, having been installed this year. The building is now comfortable save in very windy weather. The acetylene plant now lights the whole building, having been extended during the year. No lamps are now required. The gas is supplied by the civic plant and is economical and safe.

Recreation.—The children enjoy football, baseball, swimming and tennis in summer and skating, coasting and hockey in winter. Rabbit chases are also encouraged and tramps along the hills. Indoor games are indulged in, from 7 to 9 in the winter evenings, under the supervision of the ladies of the staff.

General Remarks.—The hearty thanks of the school are due to the Department of Indian Affairs and to the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada for the liberal way they have repaired and equipped the school at an outlay of over \$5,000.

I have, &c.,

W. W. McLAREN,

Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL,

KENORA, ONT., April 1, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Location.—The Cecilia Jeffrey school is situated in Ontario near the western boundary, at the west end of Shoal lake, which is connected with the Lake of the Woods by a narrow, rocky channel, about one mile east across Rice bay from Shoal

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Lake reserve No. 40. It is in a southwesterly direction from Kenora, 45 miles by water.

Land.—A peninsula—practically an island, as it is separated from the mainland by an impassable muskeg—containing 210 acres and registered as D. 492, was secured by the Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church from the Ontario government. The greater part is composed of rocky ridges with intervening swamps covered with timber and scrub. Some pieces, if cleared, would make good garden plots, but farming to any extent is out of the question.

Buildings.—The main building is 66 x 38 feet, a two-storey frame, on stone basement. In the basement are the laundry, furnace-rooms and bath-rooms. On the first floor: class-room, dining-rooms, office, reception-room and kitchen. Second floor: 2 dormitories for the boys and 2 for the girls, with hall and 4 staff bed-rooms between. The full length of the attic is used for water tanks and for storing clothing. A new wing, 30 x 22 feet, was added last summer but is not yet completed. The basement is to be used for dairy and root cellar with partition between; first floor for kitchen store-room and pantry; second floor for staff bed-rooms, the old ones to be used for isolating sick children. There is a stable, 36 x 24 feet, frame, an ice-house, 12 x 8 feet, and a residence for the principal, 36 x 24 feet.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 40 pupils and for 5 members of staff.

Attendance.—There are 33 on the roll and there is an average attendance of 27.

Class-room Work.—The regular course prescribed by the department has been followed. A few of the larger pupils attend in class-room half the day and during the other half day are taught industrial and household work. All other pupils are in class-room the full day. Progress in writing, drawing, reading, spelling and composition is good; and in all other branches, fair. The teaching of the English language has been emphasized.

Farm and Garden.—We had a good supply of vegetables, such as corn, peas, turnips, beets, carrots and cucumbers, from a small garden plot near the school, also a quantity of strawberries from cultivated plants. Our potatoes were grown upon an island about a mile from the school, an inaccessible place in stormy weather. We have started to clear a plot on the school land for potatoes and other vegetables.

The live stock consists of 2 horses, 3 cows, and 5 young cattle.

Industries Taught.—The older boys are taught in winter the care of stock, milking, the management of horses, hauling wood and hay, and in summer, gardening and work on the steamboat. The younger boys are taught to work by giving them lighter employment about the school for a short time each day. The girls are given instruction in all kinds of housework, including cooking, baking, washing and ironing, knitting, sewing and mending.

Moral and Religious Training.—During the week there is worship morning and evening, including singing, and reading a portion from the Bible. Teaching in the class-room is also begun with Bible-reading and prayer. On Sunday there is a service in the morning, Sunday school in the afternoon, and a song service in the evening. At all times the teachers in their several departments seek to inculcate all the sound moral precepts which tend to make the character of a good citizen.

Health and Sanitation.—During the latter part of December 3 of our pupils died from the attack of an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis. Apart from this, the health of the pupils has been very good. All possible precautions are taken to keep the building in a clean and sanitary condition; the sewer empties into a bay on the opposite side of the peninsula from where the water-supply is obtained. The building is fairly well ventilated, the windows are large and are kept open when the weather permits.

Water Supply.—An abundant supply of pure water is drawn from Shoal lake and forced by a windmill into 2 large tanks in the attic, from whence it flows through

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pipes to all parts of the building. A boiler connectd with the kitchen range supplies hot water. There is a large tank in the basement for rain-water, which can also be filled from the windmill pump.

Fire Protection.—The above mentioned tanks would furnish a good supply of water in case of fire; there are hydrants on each floor with hose attached and fire-buckets are kept in readiness, as are also axes and ladders. There is a fire-escape from the boys' dormitory and 12 dry-dust extinguishers are hung in convenient places in the building.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by 2 large hot-hair furnaces, kitchen range and laundry stoves. Coal-oil lamps are used mainly for lighting; but wax candles are used when it is necessary to carry lights about the rooms.

Recreation.—In summer the children delight in swimming and boating; football and other games are also indulged in. In winter skating and coasting are the outdoor amusements most in favour, while inside, games of different kinds are played in the evenings.

General Remarks.—Many of the Indian parents show a commendable desire to have their children educated, while some manifest the greatest indifference and a few are decidedly averse to it.

The whole staff was changed during the year and all are beginners at boarding-school work. In this connection I wish to acknowledge with thanks the kindness and courtesy of Agent McKenzie, whose experience and advice have been of great value to me.

I have, &c.,

F. T. DODDS,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

FORT ALEXANDER BOARDING SCHOOL,

FORT ALEXANDER, March 31, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Fort Alexander boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

Location.—The school is picturesquely situated on the south bank of Winnipeg river on the Fort Alexander reserve, about one mile east of where the river falls into Lake Winnipeg. The location is ideal for a boarding school; the natural features of the country immediately surrounding the school being magnificent and affording scenery as fine as any in this part of the province.

Buildings.—The hennery and log barn which were being erected last year have been completed. One class-room has been enlarged. Iron sheets have been laid on the stairs. A board-walk has been made in front of the house, leading from the gate. A ditch has been dug along the board-walk and around one side of the house to allow the water to flow more freely in the spring; we have found this a real benefit this year. A cesspool also has been made to prevent any obstruction in the pipes of the water power.

Attendance and Accommodation.—Sixty pupils have been in attendance since April 1, 1907. We have ample accommodation for that number of children and a staff of 10. We have 29 boys and 31 girls.

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Class-room Work.—School is open from 8.45 to 11.45 a.m. with recess of 15 minutes, and from 1.45 to 4 p.m., being interrupted by a short recess. English is the language taught and spoken in the school. There are two teachers of experience. The children are encouraged in their studies and good conduct by rewards being given them at the end of each week. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is adhered to as closely as possible. In exceptionally busy seasons the larger pupils work outside half the day, but this is made up to them in the slack days of winter when they attend school the whole day. The grading of the pupils is as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	17
“ II.	9
“ III.	7
“ IV.	10
“ V.	17

60

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught housework, washing, ironing, darning, mending, cooking and baking. The more advanced girls receive special training in sewing, knitting and dressmaking. The boys' daily task is to saw and split wood required for fuel, besides all the general routine of house duties. Some of them are daily engaged in the stable under the supervision of the farmer. During the summer most of the boys are taught farming and gardening. One boy is employed in making and repairing boots, shoes and harness.

Farm and Garden.—All the land is inclosed within a wire fence, the posts being about 12 feet apart. Spacious grounds are allotted for the use of the children in which they have a favourable opportunity for healthy exercise and recreation.

Religious and Moral Training.—Particular care is given to this most important part of education. Special religious instruction is given to the pupils daily, and on Sunday afternoon by the principal himself. Every day prayers are said in the chapel, morning and evening; the pupils attend all the religious services of the parish church. The conduct of the children has been in general very good.

Health and Sanitation.—I am happy to say that the health of the children is thoroughly satisfactory. The sanitary conditions are good. The rooms are well ventilated and every care is taken as to cleanliness. In summer the boys are allowed to bathe in the river at least once a week and in winter a warm bath is taken by every child.

Water Supply.—Water is procured from the river by means of a pump, run by a gasoline engine, and carried to large tanks in the attic, from whence it is conveyed through the building by pipes.

Fire Protection.—There are two ways of escape, one on each side of the house. A hose is attached to a tank in the attic, furnishing an ever-ready means of fighting fire. Besides this, 15 Eclipse dry dust fire-extinguishers have been placed in different rooms in case of pressing need.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by furnaces. Wood is the only fuel used, as there is an abundance of it in the vicinity. Acetylene gas and coal-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—The children have many indoor games for winter-time. On the grounds they enjoy themselves at all the games and sports common to their age. Long walks in the woods and along the river are often taken. This winter the Inspector's visit was a real treat to them.

I have, &c.,
PH. VALES, O.M.I.,
Principal.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
FORT FRANCES BOARDING SCHOOL,
FORT FRANCES, ONT., March 31, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Fort Frances boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

Location.—The school is situated on the southwest end of the Rainy lake on Couchiching reserve, close to the boundary between Canada and the United States.

Land.—The area of land belonging to the school, and immediately surrounding it, comprises about 65 acres. I have already expended over \$1,800, cutting, removing the timber off the land, ploughing about 10 acres, and preparing the property for cultivation.

Owing to the sandy nature of the soil, it will be necessary in the near future to build an embankment in front of the school in order to protect the property. The shore was so damaged last year by the high water that we shall be obliged to remove the cemetery, to have a road, and the line shown on the map will have to be changed.

Buildings.—The buildings at present in use are as follows: house with an addition for general workshop, the building is one storey, 18 x 30 feet, on a stone foundation, one part (the addition) is used for carpenter work, and the other part is the office and bed room of the principal; one room is used for the gasolene engine, a pump of 50 gallons per minute, and the gas-plant.

A barn temporarily built, and an ice-house, are used for the summer.

The main edifice, or the institute proper, is a 3 storey building. Its dimensions are 40 x 70 feet, and the height from the ground to the top roof is 59 feet; the building is provided with all modern improvements.

The basement contains a dining-room for the children and the principal, a dining room for the sisters, a kitchen, pantry, dairy-room, lavatory and root-house, the boiler-room for the heating plant and water-closets at both ends.

On the first floor are the entrance, the parlours, chapel, two school-rooms, one 16 x 36 feet, and the other 16 x 20 feet, and the boys' play-room, 16 x 36 feet, provided with two water-closets and a wash basin.

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 sisters are provided with a ward-room, bath-room and water-closet, two sick rooms, one for girls and the other for boys, all of which are provided with water-closets, and wash basins with hot and cold water.

On the third floor are situated two large dormitories, 34 x 38 feet, provided with four water-closets and two bath-rooms, one for girls and another for boys. Each dormitory is ventilated by four ventilators, two close to the floor, bringing the fresh air from outside, and two up the siding in the chimneys, making the draught.

Accommodation.—Under the 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 the Inspector noticed great improvement in general application, cleanliness, and education of the children. We have more than the authorized number of pupils.

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, parsing, spelling and useful knowledge in arithmetic, history and geography. Special attention is given to reading and writing. The progress is good and encouraging.

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Farm and Garden.—There are about 10 acres under cultivation, comprising the garden, in which is raised a part of the supply of potatoes and other vegetables required for the use of the school.

Industrial Work.—Our children have special hours each day for manual work, but the parents are very opposed to seeing them working; it is a perpetual fight with some Indians on account of their children working. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, washing, &c., and general housework, so as to prepare them to become good housekeepers.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is given to this important branch of education. A short religious instruction 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. Baths are taken frequently and the premises are always kept in perfect order.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is taken from the lake at 1,800 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. We expended over \$1,200 last year to put in good condition the water pipe in the lake. We dug under the water level over 1,500 feet into the lake to preserve the pipe from frost and on account of the low water mark. We have extended the pipe 500 feet more. The water is first quality.

Fire Protection.—Fire-protection is abundantly provided for by means of 10 fire-extinguishers, disposed throughout the building as follows: three in the basement, one in the kitchen, one in the passage and one in the boiler-room; two on the second floor, one at each end of the passage; two on the third floor, one in each dormitory and one in the attic. Besides that we have a gasoline engine and a powerful pump of 50 gallons per minute, connected by a 2-inch stand pipe with 3 tanks in the attic, holding 2,100 gallons of water, which tanks can be shut off partially or altogether by one valve; 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 in the attic, able to spread the water all over the roof; one hose in each dormitory, and one on each floor; also one in the basement and one in the engine-room.

We have on both ends of the building a fire-escape, running 5 feet from the ground to the dormitories, with platform at each floor and a door opening outside on each floor. All doors open outwards; there are three doors for each fire-escape and besides, there are four outside doors, all opening outwards. The school-room is provided with three doors, two opening on the boys' play-room and one on the passage, and all open outwards from the school-room.

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 tanks and 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 by acetylene gas, the light-machine is in a proper room outside of the school. The matches are placed under control of the attendants.

Recreation.—The boys play lacrosse, football and baseball, which are their amusements during the summer. The girls have swings and play ball.

I have, &c.,

H. M. BRASSARD, O.M.I.,

Principal.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

KENORA BOARDING SCHOOL,

KENORA, ONT., April 1, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Location.—The school is situated at the northern end of the Lake of the Woods, about 2 miles from the town of Kenora.

Land.—The land connected with the school belongs to the congregation of the Oblate Fathers. It is registered as 1-8 township of Jaffrey. The soil is rocky and almost barren in some places. However, we can find sufficient ground for gardening and raising potatoes and other vegetables, but we are in need of land for pasturage.

Buildings.—The school buildings are of frame construction, with brick veneer. The main building is on a stone foundation, 36 x 30 feet, 3 storeys high, with an extension on the south end, 36 x 26 feet, 2 storeys high. The other buildings are: principal's residence, 20 x 16 feet, with a lean-to, 14 x 12 feet, resting on a stone foundation; laundry, storehouse, workshop (under one roof), 68 x 18 feet, stable, granary, carriage shed (under one roof), 48 x 18 feet, hen-house, 50 x 20 feet; boat-house, 24 x 18 feet; ice-house and wood-shed, 24 x 14 feet.

Accommodation.—There is room for about 45 pupils.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very good all the year.

Class-room Work.—The official programme of studies for Indian schools is followed as closely as possible. A careful method of recording merits and demerits is in use which extends to class work, politeness, cleanliness and general conduct; and an honour roll is made out at the end of each month, based on the record of the month. We find this system very good in encouraging emulation among the girls and boys, and I can say that, as a general rule, the children are doing well in their studies.

Farm and Garden.—All the farming and gardening work is done by the boys, helped sometimes by the school girls.

Industries Taught.—The boys are employed in cutting wood, gardening, farming, carpentry, and any other work which they are able to do.

The girls are taught general housework, cooking, baking, sewing, washing, ironing and dairying.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers are attended daily, both morning and evening, in the chapel. Each day, one hour is devoted to moral and religious training.

Health and Sanitation.—Two children died during the summer holidays of meningitis. They were perfectly well when they left the school, but they contracted their mortal sickness at home. The health of our pupils has been excellent all the year round.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is drawn from the Lake of the Woods by means of a water cart.

Fire Protection.—We have 20 fire-extinguishers of different kinds; 6 fire-axes and fire-pails, hanging in convenient places, 2 exterior fire-escapes from all the dormitories, which reach nearly to the ground.

Heating.—The building is heated by 2 hot-air furnaces and 2 box stoves, and lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—In winter the principal outdoor amusements for boys are, sleigh riding, skating and hockey. Our school boys have played advantageously hockey

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matches at different times with the white boys of the public schools of the town. In summer they play baseball, football, &c. The girls amuse themselves with swinging, sleighing, playing dominoes, &c.

General Remarks.—I am pleased to state that this year has been successful in every respect, thanks to the zealous and intelligent co-operation of the staff.

In closing my report, I wish to thank Inspector Semmens, whose cheerful visits never fail to bring us a sunny day, and also our worthy agent, for the keen interest they take in our institution.

I have, &c.,
P. BOURQUET, O.M.I.,
Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—KEEWATIN TERRITORY,
NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL,
NORWAY HOUSE, May 26, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting the tenth annual report of the Norway House boarding school, for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Location.—The school is situated at Rossville mission, close to the edge of Norway House reserve. Its situation affords a fine view of Little Playgreen lake, from the narrows eastward. It is about 25 miles down the east branch of the Nelson river.

Land.—The school does not possess a legal title to any land, but is using about 2 acres as a garden. The land is a good heavy clay, and produces good crops of all kinds of vegetables. Grains of nearly every sort commonly grown by farmers do well here. It is, however, only found in small lots, being cut up by muskegs and rocks.

Buildings.—The main building is 100 x 40 feet, 2 storeys high. The top storey has two good-sized dormitories, a sewing-room, clothes-room, 5 bed-rooms and 3 isolated rooms for cases of sickness. There is a stable, a root-house, wood-shed, ice-house, a storehouse for tools, oil, paints, and odds and ends of which there are many, 3 out-houses, one class-room, and a boat-house.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 55 children and a staff of 6.

Attendance.—The attendance this year has been very satisfactory. Parents have brought 8 children to the school and offered them unsolicited for attendance. Others have been secured without difficulty. Those in attendance have been quite contented.

Class-room Work.—The course prescribed has been adhered to, and good progress made by the pupils.

Farm and Garden.—The school not owning any land, nothing has been attempted in the line of farming, except the raising of a few head of stock. The gardening done so far, very little more than supplies the staff with vegetables. The supply for the children is bought from the natives or brought in from other sources.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught all ordinary household duties. The boys have a little training in gardening, carpentering, and care of cattle.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening worship, consisting of singing, reading scripture, and prayer, is held and besides we have a weekly class for boys and also one for girls. Sabbath school is held and usually a song service on Sunday, besides the regular attendance of all healthy pupils at the regular preaching services in the mission church, twice each Sabbath.

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Health and Sanitation.—There has been quite a lot of sickness this year, though no deaths. This is no doubt due to the fact that there has been a good doctor here and a trained nurse on the school staff.

Water Supply.—All water is carried from the lake, which is only about 125 yards from the school.

Fire Protection.—We have 4 tubes of Eclipse fire-extinguishing powder, hung in different part of the school; one barrel in each play-room and 3 in the kitchen are kept full of water. Buckets and axes are also on hand for emergencies. Fire-drill has been commenced this year and the scholars have become sufficiently expert to rise from bed, fully dress, and be out of the building in 10 minutes.

Heating and Lighting.—The lighting has been done entirely by oil lamps. Three wood furnaces have been installed this year and have given much better satisfaction than previously secured.

Recreation.—Each child has at least four periods of recreation each day, the staff, as often as possible, conducting and encouraging them in their games. Skating and coasting are freely indulged in during winter. Football, rowing, walking and many other kinds of amusements are provided in summer.

I have, &c.,

J. A. LOUSLEY,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,

CAMPERVILLE, April 1, 1908.

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 shore of Lake Winnipegosis, near the Pine Creek reserve. Camperville is the name of the post office.

Land.—This consists of 160 acres of land and is private property. It comprises section 1, township 35, range 19, west of the first meridian; also the south part of section 34, township 34, range 20, west of the first meridian, the property of the Rev. Oblate Fathers, is used as hay-land.

Buildings.—The school-house is a stone building, 115 x 45 feet inside measurements. It is divided as follows: in the basement are the kitchen, 22 x 16 feet; the refectory, 46 x 22 feet; the wash-room, 30 x 29 feet; the store-room, 30 x 22 feet; the dairy, 20 x 13 feet; the cellar, 34 x 22 feet; the boiler-room, 26 x 20 feet; the pantry, 10 x 10 feet; the baking-room, 22 x 16 feet; the refectory for the female staff, 16 x 16 feet.

On the first floor are 2 class-rooms, one for the boys, 23 x 22 feet, and one for the girls, 23 x 22 feet; 2 recreation halls, 23 x 22 feet respectively, and 7 private rooms and a parlour.

On the second floor are the infirmaries, one for the boys, 17 x 15 feet, one for the girls, 17 x 15 feet; the sewing-room, 20 x 15 feet; 5 rooms for female staff and a chapel.

In the attic are two dormitories, one for the boys, 49 x 45 feet, and one for the girls of the same size, and 2 rooms for the night guardians, each 15 x 14 feet.

There is a stable, 100 x 59 feet, a saw-mill and carpenter shop, 30 x 30 feet, a shed, 115 x 18 feet, an ice-house, 20 x 16 feet.

Attendance.—The attendance is very good.

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Class-room Work.—Most of the pupils are anxious to learn, and they do all in their power to meet the wishes of their teachers.

Farm and Garden.—Ten acres of land are under cultivation. Vegetables are the principal products.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught light housework, care of horses and cattle and farming. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, baking, dairying and care of poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every day one half hour is devoted to moral and religious training.

Health and Sanitation.—All the boarders generally enjoy good health. The house is large and well aired. The children have substantial food, and exercise is never wanting.

Water Supply.—A windmill draws the water from the river.

Fire Protection.—There are two outside fire-escapes, iron stairs and wooden stairs. Besides, on each floor there is a hose, 4 pails and 2 axes.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by steam. It is very satisfactory. Lamps and kerosene are used for lighting.

I have, &c.,

A. CHAUMONT,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, April 1, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Location.—This school, which is situated about a quarter of a mile east of the city of Portage la Prairie, is not on a reserve.

Land.—There are 2 acres of land in connection with the school. This land is within the corporation of the city, 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. Last spring two large rooms were opened up in the attic and are used as isolated wards. A new stable was also built, and this spring we hope to have a new poultry-house.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate 30 pupils with a staff of 4.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very satisfactory in every way. Our average has been 26 pupils during the year.

Class-room Work.—The majority of the children being under 12 years, they are not in advanced standards, but their progress has been fair. The children speak English entirely while in school. They express themselves better in English than in their own language. The grading of the pupils is as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	9
“ II.	6
“ III.	3
“ IV.	5
“ V.	1
“ VI.	1
Total.	25

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Farm and Garden.—One acre is used for garden; the other is divided into two playgrounds, one for the boys and one for the girls. We purchased two cows and a horse, which we find a great help in many ways.

Industries Taught.—In the house the girls have been carefully trained in habits of neatness and industry, in the kitchen and laundry, also in sewing and general housework. The boys are employed in cutting wood, gardening, carpentry and stable work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Thirty minutes in the morning and in the evening is devoted to religious instruction. The pupils attend the services and Sunday school of Knox church. The conduct of the children has been very good.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been good. We have had no sickness of any kind. The ventilation of the school is not all it might be.

Water Supply.—There is a good well which is sufficient for the needs of the school. There is also a soft water tank in the basement which will hold 20 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 can 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.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

SANDY BAY BOARDING SCHOOL,

SANDY BAY, April 8, 1908

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Location.—The school is situated in the centre of Sandy Bay reserve, on the west shore of Lake Manitoba.

Land.—The land, which comprises 100 acres, has been given by the Sandy Bay band. There are about 50 acres cleared, 20 of which are under cultivation.

Buildings.—The school is a 3 storey frame building, 70 x 40 feet, with a stone foundation. In the basement are the dining halls, kitchen, lavatory and shoemaker shop; on the first floor, class-room, boys' play-room, chapel, principal's room and an extra room; on the second floor are the infirmaries, nuns' quarters, sewing-room, girls' play-room. The third floor contains the dormitories. There is an annex used as a general workshop, part of which is occupied by a gasolene engine and a gas plant. Besides these buildings there are 3 stables, a storehouse, 2 implement sheds and a new ice-house, 14 x 16 feet, recently built.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for 50 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance.—The attendance has been regular. The present enrolment is 50. The grant provides for 42 pupils.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible and the progress has been good.

Farm and Garden.—We have about 20 acres under cultivation. We have raised 1,000 bushels of potatoes, besides many other vegetables.

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Industries Taught.—The boys are taught all the work that can be useful to them, such as farming, gardening, sawing and splitting fuel and the care of cattle and horses. The older boys are taught shoe-repairing and carpentry. The girls are instructed in the various branches of housekeeping, sewing, knitting, mending, laundry and kitchen work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Our pupils receive special attention in this branch of education, and their conduct and general behaviour are most satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been good. The building is well ventilated, the sanitary arrangements are looked after carefully and the premises are kept clean.

Water Supply.—We have a good well for general use and a rain-water cistern for laundry use.

Fire Protection.—There are 2 fire-escapes from the dormitories, and hose connections on each floor with tanks in the attic. We also have 10 fire-extinguishers placed throughout the building.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.

Recreation.—The boys are greatly interested in outdoor games, football and skating being their chief amusements. The girls enjoy long walks in suitable weather. Crokinole, parchesi, checkers, skipping-ropes and doll-dressing are also favourite pastimes.

Ex-pupils.—Our discharged pupils are doing well and continue to have a high esteem for their old home. One girl who is now married profits by the lessons she learnt at school to keep her house neat and tidy. One of the boys is working with his father, being a great help to him on account of his steadiness and ability.

I have, &c.,

G. LEONARD, O.M.I.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

BRANDON, March 31, 1908.

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 year ended March 31, 1908.

Location.—The school, which is not on a reservation, is very beautifully situated, about 3 miles northwest of the city of Brandon, about the centre of the hill that once formed the north bank of the Assiniboine river. It commands a fine view of the valley, the experimental farm, Brandon city and the country lying to the south.

Land.—The farm connected with the school contains 320 acres of land, being the east half of section 28, township 10, range 19. About 220 acres lies in the valley and is most excellent land for agriculture and gardening. That portion on the hillside is used for the buildings, playgrounds and pasture.

Buildings.—The main building with 102 feet frontage, brick veneered, originally T shaped, is 3 storeys, with basement and a 2 storey addition extending to the west across the rear. It contains offices, officers' rooms, dormitories, school-rooms, dining-rooms, sewing-room, kitchen, laundry, play-rooms, store-rooms, sick-room, &c. The other buildings are: residences for the principal, assistant principal and farmer, barn, stables, piggery, hennery, carpenter-shop, ice-house and 2 root-houses.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 125 pupils and staff.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year has been 100, with 5 non-pay-pupils.

Class-room Work.—The half-day system is followed, except in the case of some of the smaller pupils, who usually attend all day, especially during the winter.

The authorized programme of studies is followed and the results in this department have been very satisfactory. The pupils are graded as follows:—

Standard	I—	7 girls	5 boys	—total	12
"	II—	9	5	"	14
"	III—	18	23	"	41
"	IV—	5	10	"	15
"	V—	4	6	"	10
"	VI—	1	2	"	3
				—	—
Totals...	44	51			95

Farm and Garden.—Special attention is given to these two departments. Under competent instructors we believe the Indian of the future must make his living from the soil and stock-raising. We have under cultivation 163 acres with the following acreage: wheat, 35 acres; oats, 31 acres; barley, 6 acres; corn, 9 acres; potatoes, 10 acres; turnips, 4 acres; mangolds and sugar beets, 2 acres; fruit bushes, 2 acres; garden, 3 acres; rye and timothy, 16 acres; alfalfa, 8 acres, clover and timothy, 7 acres; summer fallow, 25 acres; and 5 acres of rye sod.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, gardening, care of stock and poultry, carpenter work and several other duties required to keep the institution in a good state of repair. The girls are taught cooking, laundry work, dairy work, sewing and general housework. Thoroughness is required in every department by the instructors, quality aimed at rather than quantity.

Moral and Religious Training.—Sabbath morning the boys and many of the girls attend divine service in the city of Brandon. Sabbath school is held every Sunday afternoon, each member of the staff teaching a class. Preaching service is conducted every Sunday evening in the institute; prayer service every morning and evening during the week.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the children has been exceptionally good. Dr. Fraser, the school physician, has faithfully attended to any who were sick. The building is kept scrupulously clean in every part and the ventilation is excellent and the building well plumbed.

Water Supply.—This consists of good spring-water from a well in the hillside, pumped by a windmill into a large tank on the top of the building and conveyed by means of pipes to all parts of the institution. This supply needs to be supplemented by another well which can be pumped by electric power which is installed in the building.

Fire Protection.—A large McRobie engine is installed with sufficient hose on each flat to reach any part of the same. The water in the tank is also pumped with hose on every flat. We have fire-escapes from all the large dormitories.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by warm air from 3 large wood and 2 coal furnaces. All these are so installed that a large volume of pure fresh air is constantly flowing into the building; while 3 large shafts provide for the exit of the foul air, thus keeping the air pure and fresh. The main building, principal's home, farmer's home and barn, are all lighted by electricity, derived from Brandon.

Recreation.—The favourite outdoor sports are running, jumping, football, cricket, baseball, marbles, skating, coasting, swinging, skipping, &c. An effort is made to keep them well supplied with all indoor games. Our boys have won several silver trophies in intercollegiate contests.

General Remarks.—During the year a number of pupils have been discharged, five being sent to the File Hills colony, and a number of new pupils admitted. The

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progress in the school-rooms and industrial departments has been very satisfactory; the pupils taking a great interest in their study and work. The farm and garden have been a good training school for the boys and a great help in supplying provisions for the institute. The pupils have been contented, cheerful and obedient.

We are grateful for the successful year and for the continued courtesy and goodwill of the officers of the Methodist Missionary Society and of the Indian Department.

I have, &c.,

T. FERRIER,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ELKHORN, March 31, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Location.—The building which we have now occupied since September 7, 1899, is situated about a quarter of a mile from the town of Elkhorn, and stands in about the centre of what was formerly known as the 'Gore,' a level piece of 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 320 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, though the latter is rather cut up by sloughs, 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.

Buildings.—These comprise the main building, the principal's residence, the laundry, the gymnasium, (the last named containing the carpenter's and paint-shop and band-room) horse and cow stables, root-house, granary, implement-shed, boys' and girls' outhouses, and coal-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. Last year a small annex was erected in the southwest angle of the school, in which to place the gasoline engine.

In July last, a new dairy, 17 x 12 feet, was built on the northwest corner of the kitchen, of stone, with ample air space and ventilation, and was found very satisfactory, the yield of butter being largely increased with no loss of milk through souring.

In October a chicken-house, 20 x 14 feet, was completed, affording long needed accommodation for the poultry, and this has also proved very serviceable.

All buildings are in good repair and the school is thoroughly clean.

The roof and top floor window frames were all painted last summer, and the greater part of the interior was also painted instead of kalsomined, as being more sanitary.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 100 pupils and 15 of a staff.

Attendance.—The attendance was 92 a year ago. It dropped to 65 in August, and is now 83 pupils.

Class-room Work.—The standard of excellence in this department is being fully maintained.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Last June, the silver medal annually presented by Mrs. Wilson to standard VI was won by No. 0.110, Sarah Cook, with a general percentage of 88 per cent, and in standard V, No. 246, John Thomas, with 85 per cent, was awarded the silver medal presented by myself.

The usual evening classes from 7.45 to 8.30, have been held during the winter except on Saturday nights.

The curriculum embraces reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, composition, literature, history (principally Canadian), and vocal exercise.

The present attendance is as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	11
“ II.	24
“ III.	13
“ IV.	19
“ V.	11
“ VI.	5
Total.	83

There were 14 promotions from standard I to II, and in standard VI, 4 boys and 1 girl are working for the high school entrance examination.

Farm and Garden.—This is the principal part of the industrial training, as being the occupation best suited to the health and environments of the Indian as a rule.

The 9 pupils in this department are very thoroughly instructed in the use and care of the tools and implements, the proper methods of handling the live stock and in fact everything pertaining to agriculture that our facilities admit of.

Our live stock consists of 2 farm teams, one light team, 14 cows, a bull, a boar, 2 yearlings, 4 calves and 3 pigs, all in very good condition.

We have an ample supply of milk, a very important item in the children's dietary, also butter and eggs, and we killed 6 pigs this winter. With the new dairy and henery we may expect still better returns.

Our seeding was very late this year, but the crops turned out very well, no damage being done by frost. Potatoes and roots generally, were a splendid turnout.

Grain returns were: wheat, 1,100 bushels; oats, 820 bushels; barley, 282 bushels; a total of 2,202 bushels, and they averaged a little over 20 bushels to the acre.

Root crop returns from farm and gardens into storage were: turnips, 500 bushels; carrots, 54 bushels; beets, 10 bushels; potatoes, 564 bushels; mangolds, 125 bushels; and other vegetables in smaller quantities including 3 loads of cabbage, and we had a full supply of everything all summer.

Our school garden was not ploughed till May 26, but results were even better than last year, except that onions were too late to mature.

Industries Taught.—In addition to the above, we also have a carpenter's shop, where the pupils acquire a practical knowledge of carpentering, besides painting, plumbing and repair work generally, and all our construction work, except stonework and bricklaying, is done by this department.

In the grounds, some 700 willow cuttings and 300 maple and ash were set in the border along our drive. Of annual flowers we raised and set out some ten thousand, making a fine show.

This year I adopted the plan of giving several of the smaller boys gardens of their own. Ten boys had ten square yards each, and the results passed my expectations. They had to spade up the prairie into garden and though through extreme lateness their produce did not all mature, results were very good; while for neatness they could not be surpassed. Apart from instruction and suggestion from the supervisor they were left to their own devices.

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In addition to these, several pupils are learning trades in town with the best results; 3 boys are in the blacksmith's shop, 1 shoemaking, 1 harnessmaking, 1 milling and one tinsmithing.

The smaller boys are employed in the gardens and grounds and do the necessary chores, and also keep their own part of the building clean and tidy.

The girls are instructed in the regular routine housework, including washing, cooking, baking bread, &c., and also in dressmaking, sewing and mending; all their own and most of the boys' underclothing being made in this department.

Moral and Religious Training.—The proper inculcation of moral principles is the chief part of this work, and is effected by attendance at church and Sunday school, by daily prayers, and above all, by example.

The pupils attend St. Mark's church, about half a mile away, twice every Sunday, where also the seniors attend Sunday school, while daily prayers are held in the dining-hall after breakfast and supper, with occasional addresses by visitors, clerical and lay.

Sunday school classes for the juniors are held in the school, instruction being given by the members of my staff.

I am well satisfied with our moral standard in the school. Exceptions we have, of course, but they are fortunately few, and their bad influence is outweighed by the influence for good of the other pupils, and I am confirmed in this by those with whom they are constantly in contact, and by residents of the town and elsewhere.

Health and Sanitation.—Thorough ventilation has always been considered as of vital importance. While our ventilating appliances are fairly good elsewhere, we find that in the dormitories the wide opening of the windows on the lee side at night with a smaller aperture at the top on the weather side in winter is a very efficient method, the air being kept pure without appreciable draught or low temperature. This is seen to, the last thing at night. All dormitory appliances are carefully washed, rinsed and disinfected with bi-chloride of mercury every day of the year. Sack-room appliances are similarly dealt with.

As far as possible all rubbish is consumed in the furnace and what cannot be burnt together with the ashes, is daily removed from the premises, except on Sundays, to a distance from the main building, so that there is no accumulation at the kitchen door. The cleaning up of the back yard and general surroundings, is as far as possible, a part of the daily routine, after the snow begins to go.

With regard to the outhouses, I had the arrangements remodelled last October in accordance with suggestions from Inspectors Semmens and Swinford, and they have proved entirely satisfactory all winter.

There is an ample supply of hot water for bathing from a special heater for the purpose and each pupil has a bath at the week end, unless excused by medical authority. There are 4 large enamelled iron baths, 2 in each department.

Tubercular disease is generally admitted to be the main trouble we have to contend with. During the year we have had 2 cases of tuberculosis, 4 cases of tubercular glands, of which two are quite recovered and one nearly so, while one boy had tubercular necrosis of the bones of both hands. It was expected that he would lose them, but after an operation he commenced to improve rapidly and is now nearly well.

In every case of disease with even a suggestion of contagion, the pupil is at once isolated and on release all the belongings, if not burnt, are thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of an experienced nurse.

We have had no deaths in the school during the year.

Drainage.—At present all waste water from all premises is conveyed by a covered tile drain to a large steel tank underground, whence it is pumped by a windmill to a distant point on the prairie. Improvements in this connection are under discussion by the department.

In December, the department sent us a 10 horse-power gasolene engine from the Ruperts Land industrial school, to be installed in connection with the drainage, but it was found to be too late in the year to mount it on a proper foundation.

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Outhouses for both sexes are at a safe distance from all buildings and from the water-supply.

Water Supply.—Our well, in connection with the 1½ horse-power gasolene engine, gives us an ample supply of very good water. The engine pumps it up to storage tanks on the top floor, whence it supplies each storey, or direct into drains as may be required.

Fire Protection.—We are safeguarded from fire by a McRobie chemical fire-engine in the basement, with connections and hose on each floor, together with 2 Babcock, 6 Stempel and 24 Eclipse extinguishers distributed throughout the building. Fire-escapes are fitted in the rear of each wing with access from every floor and a fire-axe outside each dormitory.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is warmed by hot water, transmitted direct to vertical radiators from a 12 foot tubular boiler. It was found necessary to add still more radiation to the school-rooms.

Pennsylvania hard coal was burned until Christmas, when tamarack was substituted, which entails more work but is in every way more efficient and economical, while it allows us to dispose of nearly all our rubbish by burning, and the residue is available for fertilizer.

In July an acetylene plant of 100 light capacity was installed, which gives good satisfaction. It supplies the main building, the principal's house, the carpenter's shop and the laundry.

In this connection, I think it may be safely assumed that, had the building not been so effectively lighted, the results in the recent fire might have been different.

Recreation.—Football continues to be our principal boys' game, but they also have baseball and other games in proper hours. We have a good football ground and our team won one tournament and was very successful in the league. We also have tennis for both sexes, with a very good tennis court.

The girls also have their own football, croquet, swings and other amusements and in the summer they are frequently taken for walks by the lady members of the staff.

In the winter, the boys have their gymnasium, warmed by a wood stove, while the girls have a play-room in the main building.

A skating rink was opened in the town this winter and the management very kindly gave 20 season tickets for the pupils, which were much appreciated. Our school team won the local hockey tournament.

Though still without a regular instructor, the band continues to maintain its efficiency under the leadership of one of the senior boys, and filled several engagements during the summer very creditably, in fact, I was compelled to refuse several applications for their services, lest the school work should be encroached upon.

General Remarks.—Our first visitor this year was Dr. Bryce, the principal medical officer of the department, who inspected the whole school on April 24. His visit was made at a time when we have most to contend with in the way of sanitation, but he expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied.

On August 8, the girls' camp opened on the Pipestone creek, about 12 miles west. They spent two weeks there and were followed on the 23rd by the boys, who returned on the 29th. The weather was latterly unpropitious, but the reports of the medical officer for September and October are evidence of the benefit derived, there being nothing to report except casualties due to football and the case of tubercular necrosis above referred to.

On March 17, at 11 p.m., there was an alarm of fire in the nurse's bed-room. The McRobie fire-apparatus was at work in less than one minute and all the 83 pupils awakened and got down stairs in less than 3 minutes.

All the fire-appliances were in order and did effective work. The McRobie apparatus was re-charged twice and the Babcock over and over again.

The fire when discovered had made great headway and matters at first looked

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hopeless, but by steady systematic effort it was got under control by 11.30 p.m. and out by 12.30.

Complete order and quiet was maintained throughout, the discipline being perfect. Most of the stores and blankets were taken out during the fire. By 1.30 everything was back in the building and the pupils were in bed again.

The saving of the building is due to the cool-headed energy of several of my staff.

It is with deep feelings of thankfulness to Divine Providence for the many mercies vouchsafed to us during the past year that I bring my report to a close.

I have, &c.,

A. E. WILSON,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, March 31, 1908.

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

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the inspection of the industrial and boarding schools in my inspectorate, that I have visited.

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I visited this school and completed my inspection during the last week in October, 1907.

The staff consists of: principal, A. E. Wilson; assistant principal, Mrs. Wilson; supervisor, Louis Ingram; matron, Miss E. M. Vidal; nurse and head seamstress, Miss J. Cameron; assistant seamstress, Miss M. Clunas; teacher, Miss M. N. Middleton; assistant teacher, Miss A. J. Baldwin; cook, Miss C. Stanway; assistant cook, Miss M. McNaughton; laundress, Miss S. C. Favel; farmer, T. T. Smith; carpenter, James Goldie; gardener, G. Barrett; physician, M. Goodwin, M.D.

There were 67 pupils enrolled at the time of my visit, classified as follows:—

Standard I.	21 pupils.
“ II.	8 “
“ III.	9 “
“ IV.	17 “
“ V.	8 “
“ VI.	4 “

67 “

Classes I, II, III, IV, constitute the junior room, and classes V and VI, the senior. In the junior room the pupils attend both morning and afternoon, but in the senior room half the pupils attend in the morning and the other half in the afternoon, the other half day being applied to farming, trades, and housekeeping. The classroom work is all that could be desired; both teachers hold professional certificates and have taught with success in public schools.

The buildings are in fair repair, much painting has been done by the pupils under the supervision of the carpenter, and the result adds greatly to the general prospect. The main building is heated by the hot-water system with one large boiler, and so

far has been satisfactory. All building are lighted by an acetylene gas plant, which has been installed during the past year, and it is giving satisfaction.

On the farm they have 85 acres under grain crop and 45 acres was summer-fallowed. The result of the crop was about 2,200 bushels of grain and 1,200 bushels of roots.

In the way of live stock they have 24 cattle, 6 horses, 9 pigs, and 80 poultry.

There appeared to be sufficient implements and tools to carry on the work of the farm, and the land showed that it was well attended to.

There has been considerable trouble in regard to disposing of the sewage. The whole district is so flat that it has not been possible to get drainage, and it may be that to get the best results a system of septic tanks will have to be installed.

There is a plentiful supply of good water to be obtained here from wells, and for fire-protection they have fire-escapes, the McRobie system of fire-extinguisher, and a number of smaller fire-extinguishers scattered over the building.

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I visited this school during the first week in November, 1907. The weather was warm and beautiful and I had a good opportunity of seeing the work that had been done on the farm and garden.

The staff consists of: principal, Rev. T. Ferrier; assistant principal, Rev. D. R. Patterson; farmer, H. Goodland; gardener, M. Cole; matron, Miss H. Sutherland; assistant matron, Miss A. E. Drummond; teacher, Miss A. Pipes; teacher, Miss L. P. McGill; cook, Miss C. Thompson; laundress, Miss E. Knight; the positions of seamstress and carpenter were vacant. They are all good strong-minded, capable people, well qualified to fill the duties of their various positions.

There were 94 pupils enrolled, 51 boys and 43 girls, classified as follows:—

Standard	I.....	9 boys.	16 girls.
"	II.....	14 "	14 "
"	III.....	10 "	3 "
"	IV.....	11 "	6 "
"	V.....	5 "	3 "
"	VI.....	2 "	1 "
		—	—
		51 "	43 "
		—	—

The senior pupils attend school half a day and work the other half. Their reading, writing and spelling were good, and arithmetic in the higher grades was most creditable. In map-drawing a few of the elder pupils show decided ability, and some of the girls are being instructed in painting maps and flowers. There is a tremendous difference intellectually between Indian pupils. One will appear to be dull, and uninterested as though the mind were dormant, while another is perfectly bright, interested, and shows good groundwork for future development. The children all appeared to be in good health, and the hospital ward was empty.

The building is heated with hot-air furnaces and there are two hot-water heaters for the bath-room and laundry. Slabs are used for fuel in the furnaces and anthracite coal in the water heaters.

The Smead-Dowd system of ventilation is in operation here and is giving satisfaction. I found the rooms rather chilly for my own comfort, but I know from experience that Indian children do not appreciate or require as high a temperature as white people.

For fire-protection there are iron fire-escapes on the outside of the building. The McRobie fire-extinguisher is installed, and there is also a stand-pipe from the tank at the top running down through the centre of the building, both systems having hose on each floor.

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The main building, principal's house, barn and stable, are all lighted by electricity supplied by the Brandon city plant.

The buildings are all in a state of good repair. The farm buildings are very compact and convenient in every way. The horses and cattle being under the same roof as the hay, feed-corn, chop, turnips and water, they can be fed and attended to without going outside.

The farm had 109 acres in grain, and about 21 acres in root crop last year, from which they had derived 2,956 bushels of grain and 5,049 bushels of roots, besides 49 tons of hay and 15 tons of feed corn.

The live stock consists of 1 bull, 18 cows, 4 young cattle, 2 calves, 5 three-year old steers for beef, 3 teams of work horses, 2 driving horses, 4 brood sows, 8 young pigs, 9 sucking pigs and 7 pigs just sold weighing 1,630 pounds, and 242 head of poultry, from which they had received about 8,000 eggs, in addition to fowl meat.

From the garden have been received 375 pounds of currants, 202 pounds of raspberries, 1,055 cabbages, 500 cauliflowers, 85 red cabbages, 88 bushels of beets, 41 bushels of onions and a quantity of citrons, squashes, tomatoes, parsnips, beans, pease, corn, celery and rhubarb.

The soil of both farm and garden is very rich and productive, and as all the buildings are situated on an elevated plateau on the north side of the valley of the Assiniboine, there is no possibility of any trouble arising from defective drainage.

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL.

I completed my inspection of this school on March 20, 1908.

The staff consists of: principal, Rev. W. W. McLaren; matron, Miss A. McLaren; assistant matron, Miss T. McLeod; second assistant matron, Miss W. Tansley; teacher, Miss E. McGregor; farmer, Mr. H. Stewart.

The principal has been in charge of the institution about 3 years and has made many improvements. He is enthusiastic, and this combined with discretion has enabled him to carry on the work of the school successfully. He is also missionary to the band of Sioux on the Birdtail Creek reserve. The other members of the staff are all doing excellent work in their various departments.

The school building is in good repair, and during the past year, a system of inside water-closets, basins, and baths has been installed, much to the additional comfort of both pupils and staff. The heating apparatus consists of three hot-air furnaces, and a hot-water coal-burning furnace for heating the basement and part of first floor, and another water heater for the baths and laundry. The heating has been satisfactory this winter, but I rather doubt its efficiency in a severe winter. The water-supply is not sufficient and something will have to be done in the near future to improve this.

Twenty-five acres were under crop in 1907, from which they derived sufficient vegetables to last them all winter, and feed for the live stock. They have now 15 acres of new land broken and ready for crop, and intend buying 160 acres of land, about 2 miles north of the school.

The live stock consists of 5 cows, 1 steer, 2 years old; 4 yearling heifers, 3 heifer calves, 2 work horses, 2 driving horses, 2 brood sows, 2 barrow pigs, and 50 fowl. They have also killed 4 steers for beef during the winter.

There are sufficient implements on hand to work the land now under cultivation; also a gasolene engine to pump water and saw wood.

The whole building is lighted by acetylene gas supplied by the town of Birtle. It is cheap and satisfactory. The fire-appliances consist of a tank in the attic, and a stand-pipe with hose attached on each floor, fire-pails kept full of water, fire-axes, and a force-pump on the top floor, with hose attached to contend with fire on the roof. The principal has also installed a system of electric bells all over the school that can be rung from the office. I sounded the alarm and everybody was out of the building

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in 2 minutes, with the exception of the older boys, who had the hose stretched ready for the fire.

There are 48 pupils enrolled, 27 girls, and 21 boys, and they were all present except one boy at the tent hospital. They were classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	11 pupils.
“ II.....	10 “
“ III.....	10 “
“ IV.....	10 “
“ V.....	7 “
	—
	48 “

The class-room is very pleasant and comfortable in every way. The children showed intelligence in writing, arithmetic, dictation, and spelling. They also showed considerable knowledge of newspaper events and general information of the day. The larger girls and boys spend half of the day in the class-room and half at other work, the boys helping on the farm and garden, and the girls in the kitchen and sewing-room.

The children were all well clothed and the principal informed me their health had been remarkably good. Six had been operated upon at the tent hospital for tubercular glands in the throat and the operations were all successful.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The staff consists of: principal, Mr. W. A. Hendry, B.A.; matron, Mrs. Hendry; assistant matron, Miss Hendry.

Mr. Hendry acts as teacher, and looks after the spiritual welfare of the Indians at the Sioux village. He is thoroughly qualified to develop the varied dispositions of Indian children and has their perfect respect without fear. Mrs. Hendry is a trained nurse and her skill has prevented many visits of the doctor. Miss Hendry supervises the work in the kitchen and dining-room. They sometimes exchange duties or relieve each other, and as they work in perfect harmony and union they make a strong staff.

They receive a grant for 25 pupils, and I found the full number on hand, 16 girls and 9 boys.

They were graded as follows:—

Standard I.....	3 boys.	6 girls.
“ II.....	0 “	6 “
“ III.....	2 “	1 “
“ IV.....	2 “	3 “
“ V.....	2 “	0 “

The class work was good, all the pupils understanding English perfectly, and showed a pleasant willingness to try and work out, or answer questions given to them.

The pupils of standards IV and V are sufficiently advanced in arithmetic to work out problems that require a great deal of mental reasoning. The children who enter the schools under 10 years of age, appear to develop the faculty of reasoning better than those who enter later in life. One pupil, Peter Ross, No. 23, shown as standard V, is attending the Collegiate in the city, and holding his own with the best of them there.

The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good, and although it is usual in the spring to see several pupils with tubercular glands of the neck, swelling up and breaking out, there are none this year. The principal cannot account for this in any way, except that he has varied the food as much as possible and given much more milk and eggs than usual. He has also removed all window blinds and allowed full window sunlight in the school-room and dormitories, and plenty of fresh air all the time.

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The main building has all been painted since last inspection, and looks well. A new stable to hold two cows and a horse has been built and painted. There is a loft overhead, and a carriage-shed built on the back. In the main school building two new rooms have been opened in the attic, for a sick ward and attendant's room. They are plastered, painted, heated with hot air, ventilated, and have electric lights.

The main building is heated with a hot-air furnace incased in brick. It takes its supply of air from both outside and in, and the principal says it gives satisfaction.

The water-supply is obtained from a well outside the building and it looks and tastes good. There is also a galvanized iron tank holding 20 barrels, in the basement for rain-water, and a small tank holding 2 barrels, in the attic for the bath-room supply, the water being conveyed there by force pump.

The whole building is lighted by electricity supplied from the city, and it is economical and satisfactory.

For fire protection there are tow Babcock chemical fire-extinguishers, one axe and six fire-pails, kept ready for action. The building is well within the city limits and has the protection of the fire department.

The big girls all assist in washing clothes, mending, and take turn about at working in the kitchen, cooking, baking and dish-washing. All the bread for the pupils is baked in the building. The boys do the work around the stable, and in the garden, cut and carry the fuel, and do other small chores.

The administration of the institution is in every way satisfactory. It is financed carefully, and every quarter there is a small credit balance, and all accounts are paid up at the end of the year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As I was appointed to the inspectorate only in September, 1907, I have not yet visited the boarding schools at Sandy Bay and Pine Creek, in the Manitowapah agency, but I expect to do so in July next.

I have, &c.,

S. SWINFORD,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

LAKE WINNIPEG AND KENORA INSPECTORATE,
STONEWALL, March 31, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit a report showing the status of the schools which I have visited during the past year.

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (UNDENOMINATIONAL).

This school was inspected, May 3 to 13, 1907. The 15 members of staff engaged seemed to be united, cheerful, enthusiastic, efficient and successful.

The principal has been in charge 17 years. The assistant principal has held office for 18 years. The farmer has been on duty for 8 years and the teacher 8 years. Other members of the staff have been a long time on duty and these long periods of service have given them special fitness for their respective duties.

On the occasion of my visit there were 92 pupils in attendance; 41 girls and 51 boys.

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The average attendance for the year was 92, there being in all 100 on the roll, some of whom were in the hospital in Winnipeg and some had returned to their homes.

There were 77 treaty children and 15 non-treaty. The pupils in attendance were classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	20 pupils.
"	II.	8 "
"	III.	17 "
"	IV.	26 "
"	V.	15 "
"	VI.	6 "
Total.		92

The school curriculum includes the following subjects:—

Reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, composition, geography, literature, drawing and Canadian history.

The health of the school was good at the time of my visit, only one pupil being in a somewhat enfeebled condition.

Two deaths had occurred during the year and several un-classified pupils were in a hospital in Winnipeg.

I found the heating apparatus in excellent condition. There was an abundant supply of water kept on hand for emergencies. Sufficient hose connections had been provided as protection against fire.

I thought the drainage system imperfect, and suggested some improved method for the sake of the general health.

I objected to the closets in use, *in toto*, and recommended certain improvements.

The crops of the previous year were as follows:—

Oats, 1,260 bushels; wheat, 911 bushels; barley, 190 bushels, and a large quantity of vegetables.

The building was clean from basement to garret.

The form of prayers prescribed is that of the Church of England. It is, however, more national than denominational, and visitors of all the religious bodies are cordially welcomed.

The value of all the cardinal virtues is much emphasized. Doctrinal teaching is not introduced, but practical every day religion is persistently taught.

The institution, speaking generally, appeared to be well managed.

The pupils are very strongly attached to their temporary home and have great respect for the officers in charge.

CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL (Presbyterian).

This school was inspected, February 20 to 21, 1908. Every member of the staff had been changed since my last visit, and all were new to the work in which they were engaged.

The total attendance of pupils was 33, and of these 19 were boys and 14 girls.

The pupils were classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	13 boys.	6 girls.
"	II.	3 "	3 "
"	III.	2 "	3 "
"	IV.	1 "	2 "
Total.		19	14

The school is situated on the shore of Shoal lake, in New Ontario.

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A number of the pupils well up in their classes last visit were not in attendance this year. However, the examination in reading and spelling was fairly satisfactory.

The usual good health of the school had been followed by serious sickness which had resulted in the death of three of the pupils, but at the time of inspection all the children were in good health.

The food set on the table was simple and wholesome, well cooked and clean.

The heating apparatus was barely sufficient to keep down the cold in severe weather.

The water system was out of repair at the time of my visit.

A new fire-escape had been provided for the old, or main building, and its presence gives one more ease of mind, for escape is now possible should occasion require.

The drainage system was blocked and useless when I was there, and repairs could not be made until warm weather set in.

Ventilation was very good.

Light is supplied by coal-oil lamps placed on secure brackets, and no child is allowed to handle lamps at any time.

The school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

The main building is 66 feet long by 38 feet wide, and consists of two frame storeys, upon a solid stone foundation.

A new wing, 23 x 30 feet, has been added to the rear of the main building. In height and general appearance this is made to correspond with the older part.

A beautiful new residence has been built, in size about 30 x 40 feet, for the use of the principal.

The crops of the past year were not good, owing largely to weather conditions and destructive flies.

The Rev. Mr. Dodds, principal of the school, attends very faithfully to the religious duties of the school.

The pupils appeared to be quite happy in their school home.

FORT ALEXANDER BOARDING SCHOOL (Roman Catholic).

This school was inspected by me, January 13, 1908. The number of boys present was 30; the number of girls, 30, and absent or sick, 4, a total of 64 pupils.

They were classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	17 pupils.
“ II.....	14 “
“ III.....	7 “
“ IV.....	13 “
“ V.....	9 “

Total..... 60 “

The school is beautifully situated on the south bank of the Winnipeg river, and within 2 miles of its mouth.

In class examination the reading was good, spelling rather poor, arithmetic fair, copy-book work fair and knowledge of English much improved.

One pupil died during the year of consumption and another was ill with the same disease, but the majority of the children were in robust health.

The food served was plentiful and of excellent quality, and the clothing worn was neat and warm.

The building is heated by hot water and the warmth is sufficient for all needs.

Excellent water, and ample supplies of it, are obtained from the Winnipeg river.

Every floor is supplied with fire-extinguishers and with ample hose for fire-drill.

Some blockage had occurred in the waste pipe and the building was temporarily drained into a cess-pool. The ventilation was none too perfect, but the building was clean and in the best order throughout.

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In religion this institution is Roman Catholic.
Crops last year were exceedingly good.

KENORA BOARDING SCHOOL (Roman Catholic).

This school was inspected, November 12, 1907.

There were 65 pupils in attendance at the time of inspection, 48 girls and 17 boys; 50 of these were treaty children and 15 were non-treaty.

Pupils were classified as follows:—

Standard I.	20 pupils.
“ II.	18 “
“ III.	15 “
“ IV.	12 “
Total.	65

The school is situated about 2 miles south of the town of Kenora on the Lake of the Woods.

I must express my admiration of the skill, ability and enthusiasm manifested in teaching these children.

Reading and spelling showed distinct advance on last year's showing and the general behaviour was perfect.

The food was excellent and the clothing neat and good. There is no reserve supply of water for use in case of fire, but there is a good fire-escape at the back of the building.

The drainage is inadequate and defective, but the ventilation is good.

All lighting is by means of coal-oil lamps. The school is under Roman Catholic auspices.

The main building is of brick on a stone foundation, and is 38 x 31 feet, and 3 storeys high.

The work done was very satisfactory.

FORT FRANCES BOARDING SCHOOL (Roman Catholic).

Inspection was made, November 7 and 8, 1907.

I found 51 children in attendance, 22 boys and 29 girls.

Pupils were classified as follows:—

Standard I.	20 pupils.
“ II.	15 “
“ III.	10 “
“ IV.	6 “
Total.	51 “

This school is situated on the bank of the Rainy river, about 3 miles above the town of Fort Frances.

I found great improvement in spelling, reading and arithmetic, and in the knowledge of the English language.

The meals served were of the best quality and the cooking was very good.

The pupils were very tidily dressed and everything about the school was clean and neat.

The water-supply was adequate and the fire appliances were in perfect order.

Two excellent fire-escapes afford safety in case of danger from fire.

All closets are self-acting and are in perfect order. The system of ventilation is remarkable for its simplicity and efficiency.

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The building is lighted by acetylene gas, which gives great satisfaction.

The religion of the school is distinctly Roman Catholic. The main building is 70 x 40 feet. The superstructure is of frame, 3 storeys high, on a stone foundation.

I must compliment the officers on the progress made in all directions since my last visit to the school.

I have also inspected the following day schools, viz.:—

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

BLACK RIVER DAY SCHOOL (Church of England).

School was inspected, March 26, 1908.

The number of children found present was 9: boys, 4, and girls, 5. These were graded in the following order:—

Standard I.	7 pupils.
“ II.	2 “

Punctuality was good. Furniture was well taken care of.

The school-house was clean and the conduct of the pupils good. The building is in good repair and is thoroughly whitewashed inside and out. The work done is very elementary.

HOLLOWWATER RIVER DAY SCHOOL (Church of England).

School was inspected, March 27, 1908.

The number of children enrolled was 13, graded as follows:—

Standard I.	7 pupils.
“ II.	3 “
“ IV.	3 “

Total. 13 “

Punctuality was very poor. The care of furniture was good. School material was well looked after and the conduct of the pupils was good. Reading, spelling and arithmetic were only fair. This was accounted for not by the inefficiency of the teacher, but by the irregularity of the scholars.

FRASER RIVER DAY SCHOOL (Methodist).

School was inspected, March 30, 1908.

The number of children enrolled was 47, graded as follows:—

Standard I.	32 pupils.
“ II.	8 “
“ III.	6 “
“ IV.	1 “

Total. 47 “

Reading and spelling were good, arithmetic and writing fair; punctuality good; furniture was well cared for; school-house was clean and conduct of the pupils good. The building was in good repair.

JACKHEAD RIVER DAY SCHOOL (Church of England).

This school was inspected, March 31, 1908.

The number of children enrolled was 14, graded as follows:—

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Standard I.	11 pupils.
" II.	3 "

Examination of classes showed rather poor results.
 Punctuality was bad. Care of furniture was fair; cleanliness of pupils was poor, and conduct only fair. The school building was in rather poor repair.
 The people of this place take no interest in school matters and will not encourage their children to attend.

BERENS RIVER DAY SCHOOL (Methodist).

School was inspected, April 2, 1908.
 The number of children enrolled was 33, the average attendance for 3 months was 10. The reasons for the low average were sickness, the distance of children from the school and the lack of food.
 The examination of pupils was very satisfactory. Class organization was good. Care of material was good. Obēdience of the children was very good.
 The building is in fair repair, but not being banked, it was said to be cold in winter weather.
 The people of this locality are very proud of their school, and the teacher is a very efficient officer.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

LONG SAULT DAY SCHOOL (Church of England).

This school was visited on November 6, 1907.
 I found in attendance at the morning session 10 pupils, the average for the past quarter was also 10, and the total number on the roll was 20.
 Owing to the absence of the teacher, I was unable to conduct the examination as I desired. I arrived at noon, and the teacher, substituting for that day, dismissed the pupils for the rest of the day without my knowledge.
 I had an interview with one of the councillors, who declared that the manner of conducting the school was satisfactory to him and to all his people. The teacher was much respected and the children were making good progress.
 The agent, who accompanied me, confirmed these statements and assured me that there could be no complaint.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

ST. PETERS EAST DAY SCHOOL (Roman Catholic).

This school was inspected, January 8, 1908.
 The number of children enrolled was 23. These were classified as follows:—

Standard I.	13 pupils.
" II.	3 "
" III.	6 "
" IV.	1 "
<hr/>	
Total.	23 "

The examination of the classes was fairly satisfactory. The attendance has been irregular owing to illness and lack of fuel, which it was the duty of the Indians to have provided. The school was kept clean, material was well cared for, but the obedience of pupils was not very good. The building was in good repair.

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ST. PETERS EAST DAY SCHOOL (Church of England).

The school was inspected, January 8, 1908. Number of pupils enrolled was 23. These were graded as follows:—

Standard I.	13 pupils.
“ II.	4 “
“ III.	3 “
“ IV.	1 “
“ V.	2 “
Total.	23 “

The teacher here had only been in charge a day or two and had not yet become familiar with her duties so that the examination was not altogether satisfactory.

The building was in good repair and there was every reason to hope that better results would follow very speedily.

ST. PETERS NORTH DAY SCHOOL (Church of England).

This school was visited, January 8, 1908.

At the time of inspection, owing to the non-arrival of the newly appointed teacher, the school was not in active operation.

The building, which is used as a chapel for Sabbath services, was not in very good repair.

ST. PETERS SOUTH DAY SCHOOL (Church of England).

This school was inspected, January 8, 1908.

The number of pupils enrolled was 28; of these there were in

Standard I.	9 pupils.
“ II.	8 “
“ III.	4 “
“ IV.	7 “
Total.	28 “

The work done was found to be quite elementary. This was the banner school of the agency last year, but through removals and change of teacher, it had not quite kept its status. The building was found to be in poor repair. Punctuality was poor, care of material was good and the school was clean.

MUCKLES CREEK DAY SCHOOL (Church of England).

This school was inspected, January 9, 1908.

The number of children enrolled was 11, classified as follows:—

Standard I.	4 pupils.
“ II.	4 “
“ III.	2 “
“ IV.	1 “
Total.	11 “

There was one pupil whose progress since last report had been very great, I predict for him a very bright future if his health continues. I could not record similar progress in the case of any other. Attendance had suffered considerably for lack of fuel. The teacher had done her best under the most adverse circumstances. The building was in good repair and school material was properly cared for.

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FORT ALEXANDER DAY SCHOOL, LOWER (Church of England).

This school was inspected, January 14, 1908.

Number of pupils enrolled, 7; these were all in standard II. The examination was quite satisfactory and the teacher was very much alive to her work. The care of material was good and the conduct of the pupils was excellent. The school was clean and the building was in a good state of repair. It seemed a pity that where conditions were so helpful, there should be so few scholars to take advantage of them.

FORT ALEXANDER DAY SCHOOL, UPPER. (Church of England).

This school was inspected, January 14, 1908.

The number of children enrolled was 27.

Standard I.	12 pupils.
“ II.	7 “
“ III.	5 “
“ IV.	3 “
Total.	27 “

There has been decided improvement in the status of this school since last report. Class organization was good. Care of material was good. The school was clean and the conduct of the pupils excellent. The building was in good repair and the furniture was well preserved.

The presence at Fort Alexander of a large and flourishing boarding school, necessarily reduces the attendance at day schools on that reserve, but a good deal of energy is put into the management of the smaller work, and the success which has resulted is quite encouraging.

The Indians here appear to take sufficient interest in their children to provide the school with wood and they encourage their children to attend.

KENORA AGENCY.

EAGLE LAKE DAY SCHOOL (Church of England).

This school was visited, February 25, 1908.

I found the school closed because pupils would not attend. It was stated that for some reason the parents would not send the children. I visited Mr. Fox, the teacher in charge, who courteously showed me the school building, which I found to be in good order. The teacher had determined to re-open the school in a few days and make another effort to gather the children together.

Ample supplies of school material were on hand and in good order.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Much of my time during the year has been taken up with the work of the St. Peters Commission, nearly all of whose meetings I attended.

Considerable time was also spent in the selection of the new St. Peters reserve, and also in visiting Nelson House and Split Lake, in pursuance of departmental orders.

I was further directed to make the payments in the Clandeboye agency, owing to the sickness of the agent, and also in the Norway House agency, as far north as Fisher River.

Notwithstanding this extra labour, I have visited every school in the inspectorate, in active operation, with one or two exceptions.

I have, &c.,
JOHN SEMMENS,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

COWESSSSS BOARDING SCHOOL,

BROADVIEW, April 29, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

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 the band of the reserve for the use of the Roman Catholic mission.

Buildings.—The buildings at present in use are as follows: the priest's house, 30 x 20 feet; the church, 62 x 20 feet; a house, 20 x 20 feet, exclusively reserved for the Indians; an ice-house, 14 x 12 feet; a stable, 65 x 20 feet; and a general workshop, 30 x 20 feet. The main edifice with the institute proper is a three-storey building. Its dimensions are 58 x 38 feet, and its height from the ground to the top roof is 52 feet.

The basement contains 2 dining-rooms, a kitchen, pantry, dairy-room, a bake-room, a lavatory, with large boiler and power washing-machine, and a 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 8 inches, the boys' play-room, 32 x 14 feet.

On the second floor are: the sewing-room, the pharmacy, the nuns' quarters and 2 sick-rooms, one for the boys and one for the girls.

On the third floor are situated 2 large dormitories, each 35 x 23 feet, their height being 12 feet 6 inches. The garret contains a large water-tank.

The general workshop is a two-storey building with a stone foundation. The first storey 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.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements, there is accommodation for 65 pupils and a staff of 8.

Attendance.—The attendance is regular, and the authorized number, 45 pupils, is maintained without any difficulty.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The subjects taught are: religious instruction, drawing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, history and geography; but special care is given to reading and writing. The progress is good and encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—There are about 130 acres in cultivation. We have also a garden in which is raised a full supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the use of the school. The garden and farm work gives the children a healthy occupation.

Industrial Work.—Besides farm work, boys are taught to care properly for the horses, cattle, pigs and poultry.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, bread-making and general house-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is given to this important branch of education. A short instruction is given daily on some religious subject,

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also on politeness, obedience, cleanliness and order, after which hymns are sung. The pupils take particular delight in such singing. Their character is also cultivated with care.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of our school, owing to the excellence of our fresh air, drains and abundance of light, is very good; and the general health of the pupils is a surprise to all our visitors.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is taken from a well in the basement. It is of fair quality.

Fire Protection.—Fire-protection is abundantly provided for by means of a gasolene engine and power-pump of 100 gallons capacity per minute, connected by a 2-inch stand-pipe with a tank in the attic, which can be shutt off by one pull of a lever, and the water is then pumped direct into the stand-pipe, maintaining a pressure of 100 pounds on a 1½-inch hose, with ¾-inch nozzle. These connections are placed in each dormitory and in each hall; also one in basement and one outside of building. The pump and engine are used to raise the water required to fill the tank in the attic; from the tank, it flows through a stand-pipe to the plumbing system, which is, consequently always ready for use.

The engine is started by an electric spark, and a stream can be playing on the fire in two seconds. The engine is also provided with a tube-ignition, and should the 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 half a dozen fire-buckets hung up throughout the different rooms.

Heating and Lighting.—Our new steam-heating system gives entire satisfaction. The plant is installed in an addition adjoining the building in the rear.

Every precaution has been taken to avoid any danger of fire. The heating apparatus has been placed on a cement floor, and protected by an 8 foot stone wall surrounding the whole addition.

The school, and the other buildings as well, are lighted throughout by acetylene gas, the machine being kept in a properly ventilated room; and is self-ventilated, that is, a tube drives the odour from the machine, directly out of doors.

No lighted lamps are allowed inside, and matches are kept 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, sliding, skating, playing cards and marbles are the favourite pastimes of our boys.

The girls amuse themselves dressing dolls, singing, swinging, skipping, playing ball and croquet.

I have, &c.,

S. PERRAULT,
Principal.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,

KAMASACK, April 22, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Crowstand boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Location.—This school is situated on Coté's reserve, on the main line of the Canadian Northern railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town of Kamasack.

Land.—The land consists of the fractional south half of section 19, township 29, range 31, west of the first principal meridian, and the fractional south half of section 24, township 29, range 32, west of the first principal meridian. In all there are about 379 acres. It is the property of the Presbyterian Church, and was obtained part by free grant and part by purchase. It is well suited for mixed farming, part being rich upland and part river valley.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the main school, containing staff-rooms, kitchen, dormitories, &c., and school-room. To this is attached a wing containing store-rooms and boys' recreation-room. The other buildings are: principal's residence, stone milk-house and ice-house, frame workshop, frame stables, implement-shed, poultry-house and granary, and three log stables.

During the year a new wing, 24 x 18 feet, and 2 storeys high, was added to the main building. This is to be used for isolation and general hospital purposes. Since last report our thanks are due to the department for a new set of seats for our school-room and a new hyloplate blackboard.

Accommodation.—On account of lack of dormitory space not more than 50 pupils can be properly accommodated. There is accommodation for a staff of 7.

Attendance.—There are now 46 pupils in actual attendance. Besides these there are 7 pupils at home on indefinite sick leave. Most of these will shortly be discharged. During the year there were 8 admissions and 3 discharges.

Class-room Work.—Good work has been done during the year, there being steady progress in all the classes especially would I mention several backward pupils who have shown increased interest in their work.

Farm and Garden.—Had it not been for early frosts all over this northern section, our crop would have been excellent. As it was, wheat graded No. 2 feed, oats were good, but not fit for seed. Garden products, turnips and potatoes were very fair.

In connection with the farm we have 26 cattle, 6 horses and a number of pigs and poultry.

Industries Taught.—The boys take part in all farm operations, including the care and feeding of stock, under a competent farm instructor. The girls do the same in regard to all housework, including sewing, knitting, butter-making, &c. Four of the larger pupils who are nearing graduation have been spending all their time for the past six months at industrial work. In the class-room they have reached standard V.

Moral and Religious Training.—When the weather permits, all our pupils attend our church on Sabbath morning on the reserve. In the afternoon they have Sabbath school, and a service in the evening, especially adapted for them. Every effort is made by all our staff to place before the pupils the highest ideals and to teach the pure and upright life, both by precept and example. But at times we all feel that our difficulties are very much increased by the unsatisfactory condition of affairs on the reserve. I refer to the very prevalent liquor trouble. Fines and imprisonment create dissatis-

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faction with both government and church, and this feeling spreads to the school. I am glad, however, to be able to say that during the past winter there has been a decided improvement both on the reserve and in the school.

Health and Sanitation.—Two pupils have been sent home on account of tubercular development and there have been a few cases of sore eyes, but otherwise the health has been excellent. During the winter regular calisthenic exercises have been given to all the pupils. I think the effect has been good. Our drainage system needs re-modelling to give good results.

Water Supply.—This troublesome problem is still before us. But the fact that what appears to be good water has been obtained in the town of Kamsack at a depth of 140 feet, would indicate that we ought to get the same by going perhaps 200 feet deeper. The present method of drawing water from the river is very unsatisfactory.

Fire Protection.—Our building is provided with fire-escapes from each dormitory. Tanks filled with water are placed in the attic and the basement, and connected by pipes and a force-pump. To these are attached hose on each flat, sufficient to reach any part of the building. In addition there are a number of hand grenades in different parts of the school.

Regular fire drill, both night and day, has been given monthly during the year.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by 3 furnaces and some stoves in outlying parts that are only used occasionally. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation.—In winter the pupils have had coasting and skating for outside amusement, and inside in the evenings, they have played crokinole, checkers, &c. In summer the girls enjoy skipping, playing ball and going for long walks, also swinging and other simple games. The boys take much pleasure in football, baseball and many other games of their own invention.

General Remarks.—This school was inspected by Inspector Graham, in June, 1907. We are grateful to Mr. Graham for the kindly interest he has always shown in the school and all its work. Mr. W. G. Blewett, our agent, has also visited us regularly and shown a sympathetic interest in many ways.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

W. McWHINNEY,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,

DUCK LAKE, March 31, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Location.—The school is located about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the town of Duck Lake, and 3 miles from the 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 3rd. meridian, which belongs to the corporation of the Oblate Fathers, but which is cultivated for the benefit of the school.

Buildings.—An extension has been added to the main building, which now measures 240 feet in length. The new extension is 46 x 36 feet, giving a dormitory

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space of 87 x 36 feet for the boys. There are placed on the roof 2 æolian ventilators, manufactured by Lessard & Harris Co., Montreal, for discharging the foul air from the dormitory. There are air-pipes besides in the walls for admitting pure air.

By this system a constant circulation of pure air is carried on, and I expect it will greatly benefit the health of the children.

One of these æolian ventilators has also been placed on the girls' dormitory.

The older boys helped with the work on the new building under the direction of the carpenters, and at the beginning of the new year they were rewarded for their labour by being installed in their spacious well aired dormitory, as well as in their bright and comfortable play-room.

The boys' former play-room, at the end of the new one, has been converted into a band-room, with a stage and doors opening into the new building, where they can, at any time give home theatricals and musical soirées, both of which furnish agreeable and innocent recreation for the entire household.

The pleasure and comfort of our boys have been so greatly increased by this improvement that I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude to the department for the aid which it gave me in this matter. The moral as well as the physical has been benefited by the change from the overcrowded rooms of the past years.

The other buildings are: barn, horse-stable, cow-stable, pig-house, hen-house, laundry, sewing-room and bakery.

The kitchen attached to the main building was formerly only one storey. I had the roof raised and a dormitory built, which accommodates 7 sisters in charge of the ordinary house duties.

This has enabled me to set apart rooms for infirmaries, in case of sickness or of weak children, boys or girls.

The main building has been painted with the exception of the new part, which will be done during the fine weather.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 60 girls, but the highest figure reached during the year was 50. The same number of boys can be comfortably quartered in the new part of the building.

A staff of 15 can be comfortably accommodated.

Attendance.—The authorized number of pupils, 100, was maintained without any difficulty during the year.

Class-room Work.—The children continue to give satisfaction in their studies. They seem to appreciate instruction more and more, as they grow older, and show a great desire to learn all they can before leaving school. They frequently receive letters from former companions, invariably containing the advice to make good use of their time in school, as the more they learn, the better they will find themselves when out of school. This has a remarkably good effect, and the class work is pursued with much ardour.

Business and friendly correspondence is cultivated with much attention and success. A taste for reading is fostered by giving the pupils access to good literature during leisure moments.

Farm and Garden.—One hundred and ten acres of land were brought under cultivation this year, besides our vast garden. The following are the products:—

Wheat, 972 bushels; oats, 604 bushels; barley, 96 bushels; flax, 8 bushels; pease, 26 bushels; potatoes, 880 bushels; turnips, 375 bushels; beets, 60 bushels; mangolds, 60 bushels; beets, 11 bushels; carrots, 6 bushels; parsnips, 5 bushels; onions, 3 bushels; cabbages, 830 head; cauliflowers, 60 head; hay, 120 tons; cattle, 75 head; Shorthorn, 5 head.

Ten acres of breaking were done by the boys this year.

Industries Taught.—The boys take turns at all work common to farm life. The herd belonging to the school being numerous, they have daily practice in the care of live stock. They follow closely the rotation of crops, and seem inclined to reduce to practice the theory of farming, gathered from the study of agriculture pursued

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in the class-room. The new building and the repairs on the old ones have given them practice in carpentering and painting.

The girls are trained in cooking and all the branches of housekeeping. Those who are discharged are considered experts in washing and ironing. The charts for cutting and fitting all manner of garments have become so popular that the most coveted favour is to be allowed to join the class in tailoring and dressmaking. Those who master the art carry their charts out with them on being discharged; and according to reports they do very good work with them. A former pupil writes: 'My husband is proud of my cutting and sewing, he did not think I could do so well.' Knitting, darning, patching quilts, making rugs and the like, keep them busy and happy. Time never flags owing to their multiplied duties. Fancy work in cheap material is taught with good results, and a taste for home decorations is springing up. At the annual exhibition the girls were awarded 20 first prizes and 2 second prizes for needlework, knitting and crocheting.

Moral and Religious Training.—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 are attached to the staff, and the law of love rather than fear predominates.

Health and Sanitation.—To maintain the health of the pupils is the constant endeavour of the staff. I have seconded their efforts by procuring for the dormitories the best system of ventilation to be had.

Some water-closets in too close proximity to the dwelling have been removed, and a new system introduced, which is another step towards improved sanitation. Disinfectants are used where there is the appearance of a necessity; this and thorough cleanliness of beds and clothing are our surest safeguards. There are no bath-rooms for the children, but this is remedied by putting the laundry building at their disposition every Saturday afternoon, where a good supply of soft water, soap, towels and tubs are to be had, and where the clean clothing is distributed. This is a great advantage, as the soiled clothing is never removed in the dormitories, nor in any part of the dwelling-house.

Notwithstanding our earnest and constant endeavours to maintain the health of our children, we had a few cases of consumption during the year, and nearly all our smaller children paid their tribute to whooping-cough.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied by artesian wells. There is one in the kitchen, one in the laundry and another in the stable. A well supplies a force-pump at the entrance of the main building. A cistern for soft water is attached to the laundry.

Fire Protection.—Our appliances in case of fire are 4 Hempel extinguishers, 1 Victor, 3 Patton, 16 buckets, 6 axes, barrels of water, hose and force-pump.

Regular fire drills are practised by the children, and to facilitate their exit, the doors have been arranged to open on both sides. From both boys' and girls' dormitories there are outside doors opening on galleries furnished with stairs, giving every facility for escape in case of fire.

Heat and Lighting.—The 3 furnaces, which are kept going night and day, are not sufficient for the main building. I put a stove in the boys' new play-room, and another in their dormitory, but they suffered from the cold, though the winter was unusually mild. The lighting for all the building is by acetylene gas.

Recreation.—Long walks in fine weather, outings in the fine season, and sham sports at which all kinds of children's games are entered into with ardour by both boys and girls, make the recreation hours appear too short. Indoor games of every kind make a cold or rainy holiday as attractive as a sunshiny one. Drills, marches and music by the band boys enliven the winter evenings, during which there is usually a singing rehearsal.

General Remarks.—During the Christmas holidays our children did not express the slightest desire to visit their parents. So attractive do we try to make the school

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at that time, that the children seem to have forgotten their former longings for liberty during this season.

The most gratifying feature of our festivities was to see the great number of former pupils who contrived to be at the school during these well remembered days of innocent rejoicings. Eight out of the ten pupils discharged last July came from a distance of many miles to be in their old home as they expressed it, at Christmas and New Year. They all edified us by their good conduct and affectionate sentiments. This gives us the hope of influencing them through the critical merging into manhood and womanhood.

Two of the pupils discharged on June 30, were united in marriage on July 18. They spent a few months on the reserve with the girl's parents, then tried another reserve with the boy's parents, but finally decided to take up housekeeping in the vicinity of the school. The young man is decidedly temperate and anxious to make a home, while his young wife is remarkably neat and industrious. I am in hopes that their example will have a beneficial effect on their class-mates.

Inspector Chisholm continues to manifest a real interest in the prosperity of the school and the future of the children. His visits are a source of undisguised pleasure to every one, and are of a nature to inspire fresh efforts towards advancement. Any new methods of discipline or incentives to duty are noted and approved.

Our kind and devoted agent, Mr. Macarthur, is never failing in his efforts to secure good results for the school, by his visits and wise advice, especially to those who are on the point of leaving. His words are always paternal and encouraging, and my most sincere thanks are due to him for the aid he gives me in maintaining the interests of the school.

I have, &c.,

O. CHARLEBOIS, O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

EMMANUEL COLLEGE,

PRINCE ALBERT, May 30, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

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 3 buildings occupied by the staff and pupils. The main building is occupied by the female members of the staff and the girls. The bed-rooms, dormitories and lavatory are in the upper storey, and in the lower storey are the school-room, sewing-room, girls' dressing-room and a room for cases of sickness. In the second building is a large clothing-room, a room for drugs and medicines, an office and apartments for the principal.

In the third building are dormitories, lavatory, bath-room 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, used as a granary, store-house and dairy; a coach-house, 32 x 16 feet; a stable, 44 x 22 feet; 2 pig pens, one 22 x 12 feet, the other 22 x 14 feet; a hen-house, 16 x 16 feet; an implement-shed, 28 x 19 feet; and an ice-house, 12 x 12 feet.

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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 to 3 p.m. Besides the regular school hours, they have study from 8 to 8.30 a.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m. The course of study is the same as that used in the public schools of the northwest provinces.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	15	20	35
“ II.	4	3	7
“ III.	5	11	16
“ IV.	3	0	3
“ V.	4	1	5
Total.	31	35	66

The reserves from which the attendance is drawn are as follows:—

Bazil Starblanket's reserve.	38
John Smith's reserve.	15
James Smith's reserve.	3
William Charles' reserve.	4
William Twatt's reserve.	3
Mistawasis' reserve.	2
Non-treaty.	1

Farm and Garden.—Our crop last fall was as follows: potatoes, 350 bushels; carrots, 15 bushels; barley, fed in sheaf to pigs and horses about 96 bushels; oats, fed in sheaf to horses and cows, about 1,000 bushels; hay, 13 tons. The products of other industries connected with the farm were: pork, 1,120 pounds; butter, 190 pounds; eggs, 160 dozen; chickens, 120 pounds.

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, darning, washing, ironing, housecleaning 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 2 pounds weight.

The boys are taught the various kinds of farm work, such as ploughing, harrowing, harvesting, hay-making, carpentry, repairing of fences, attending to horses and cattle, milking cows, feeding pigs, drawing water, chopping and sawing wood, plastering, kalsomining and any ordinary work required.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening worship is regularly conducted for the whole school. On Sunday regular religious services are held in the college chapel, morning and evening. Every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Sunday school is held, this lasts one hour and is always a profitable hour. The children take a deep interest in the study of the holy scriptures and are very fond of singing hymns. Some of our pupils play very well on the organ. A number of them are communicants. Two of our ex-pupils are now at Wycliffe college, Toronto, studying for holy orders. The conduct of our pupils has been satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of our pupils has been good during the year. The children have as much outdoor exercise as is profitable. The dormitories, classrooms and all the rooms are kept very clean and well ventilated.

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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 2 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 this fiscal year 5 pupils have been honourably discharged and 12 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,

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL,

BALCARRES, April 13, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Location.—The school buildings are situated on section 33, township 22, range 11, west of the second meridian, adjoining the reserve.

Land.—The east half of section 32, township 22, range 11, west of the second meridian, and also all that part of section 33 which is outside of the boundaries of the Okanese reserve, belong to the school—in all 413 acres. It was purchased and is owned by the Presbyterian Church. The north half of this land is mostly covered with trees and at present is only valuable for its wood and pasture, but the south portion is more open and with a little extra labour will be well adapted for grain-growing.

Buildings.—The buildings are: the home, class-room, laundry, 2 stables—one log and one frame—a granary, shed, hen-house and 2 root-houses.

Accommodation.—Owing to the girls' dormitory being condemned over a year ago, a tent has been used during the past season to give the boys sleeping accommodation and the boys' dormitory was used by the girls. The accommodation is insufficient for the number of pupils and staff.

Attendance.—The attendance is increasing; 30 pupils have been enrolled. The year closed with an enrolment of 28. Of these one is a day pupil, 4 are non-treaty and one treaty child is under age. There is no difficulty in keeping up a regular attendance. The parents are satisfied when they have their children home for the prescribed holidays.

Class-room Work.—This department is still under the instruction of Miss Cunningham and the results are most satisfactory and encouraging.

The children are developing along the lines of attention and independent thought. They are well up in the work of their standards.

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All the subjects of the prescribed programme of studies are taken up.

Farm and Garden.—Owing to the late season last spring and the severe frosts of the fall, which were general throughout the province, our wheat crop was a failure. Most of it was not even worth threshing. From the 35 acres under wheat we only threshed 100 bushels; the rest was fed in the sheaf. Of oats we had 315 bushels. The garden returns were very good—250 bushels of potatoes, 500 bushels of turnips, and smaller quantities of the other vegetables.

During the summer we sold a yoke of steers for \$150 and killed 3 of our young cattle for beef for home consumption; also 5 pigs.

At the close of the year we have on hand 17 head of cattle, 1 team of working horses, 4 pigs and 25 hens. Including the gardens and lawns we intend cropping 44 acres this spring, and summer-fallowing 13 acres.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught to be clean, neat, economical house-keepers and home-makers. Throughout their school-life they are passed from one department to another that they may become familiar with all, and 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 milks one cow and cares for the milk, cream and butter. She does all her own sewing and mending. The idea is to train her to meet and plan for all the various daily duties of a home.

The boys are trained in practical farming and gardening. They are taught the proper care of stock and to do general chores, both outside and in. The system of allowing a boy when he is 16 years old to choose a farm for himself and put in one month's breaking, is proving satisfactory. He is receiving his training in farming under the government farm instructor and is growing familiar with the conditions under which he will have to labour when he leaves school. While on his farm these two summers the school supports him; the same as when he is labouring at the school.

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.—At the date of writing all the children are in good health, with the exception of one little girl, and we fear that while visiting an aunt last summer who was dying of consumption, she contracted the disease. She has been at home with her parents most of the winter. The two young girls who have been under treatment for two or three years, died during the past winter. We fear the girls' dormitory is largely responsible for disease among the girls. The boys, as a rule, are healthy.

Fire Protection.—We have ladders, fire-axes, and fire-pails, and water always convenient. The dormitory doors are swung opening to the outside.

Heat and Lighting.—One furnace and 6 stoves are used for heating the buildings. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—The children enjoy the ordinary outdoor sports and games.

Ex-pupils.—Three pupils were discharged last summer. All are living out in the File Hills colony and are doing well. The two young men are farming and the girl is married to a former graduate, who had a comfortable home prepared for her. All the ex-pupils are entirely self-supporting and are providing comfortable homes for the future.

I have, &c.,

KATE GILLESPIE,

Principal.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
KUTAWA P.O., April 6, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the Gordon's boarding school, from September 1, 1907, the time I took charge of the school.

Location.—The school is located on the west side of Gordon's reserve, about 12 miles from the agency headquarters.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school is 320 acres, and comprises the east half of section 4, township 27, west of the second principal meridian.

This, I believe, has been allotted to the school by the government and is best adapted for pasture.

Twenty-five or thirty acres might be cultivated, there is no wood, and scarcely any hay; the land is very stony.

Buildings.—The main building is used for school purposes; one building, separate from the school, is used for a laundry, and another for a storehouse, root-house and ice-house, the same as reported last year. Part of the old stable has been pulled down and a new one has been erected, but is not finished.

The new stable is 20 x 40 feet, built of logs, with shingle roof, to be used for horses and cows.

Three new water-closets have been built, 4 x 8 feet; these are built of lumber with shingle roofs. The dining-room and kitchen have been wainscotted in the basement, and new stairs built to same. This is a great improvement. New ceilings of lumber have been put in the school-room, boys' lavatory, girls' lavatory, front room and hall. The first floor is now all ceiled with lumber.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 35 pupils and 4 of a staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been remarkably good since I took charge.

Class-room Work.—The pupils' course of studies is that laid down by the department. I may add that Mr. Jones, the teacher, is doing excellent work in the school-room towards the advancement of the children.

Farm and Garden.—Five acres on the half section was cropped with oats last year. This, I am sorry to say, was frozen. The yield was 200 bushels. The garden consists of about 3 acres and was in poor condition; the whole crop taken from this plot was 25 bushels of potatoes. This caused considerable expenditure for vegetables to tide over the winter.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the care of horses and cattle, milking and gardening in summer.

The girls are taught all household duties, butter-making and care of same. Some of the girls are very good in household duties, also bread-making.

Moral and Religious Training.—Very careful attention is paid the pupils in this respect, and I am happy to say that not one case of immorality has occurred, and no severe punishment has been administered. Their moral conduct has been excellent.

Health and Sanitation.—The health on the whole has been good. A few cases of severe colds have occurred this winter, but nothing of a serious nature. One girl died at her home of consumption last fall.

The sanitary condition is all that can be desired. The building is kept very clean, and is well ventilated. The whole building has been alabastined, and portions of it painted.

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Water Supply.—Our water-supply is obtained from sloughs. We cannot get to the wells, on account of their being situated in a slough, which is now full of water. The water-supply is very unsatisfactory.

Fire Protection.—This consists of 2 Babcocks, 2 Carr chemical fire-engines, 1 pump, 2 lengths of hose, 8 buckets, 12 hand-grenades, 6 axes, 6 fire-extinguishers, a tank and several barrels. The tank, extinguishers and Babcock would be of no use in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated with wood stoves, and is very unsatisfactory.

Lighting is done with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Football and swings form the favourite pastime of the children during the summer months.

Coasting, skating and games in the school-room are the chief recreations during the winter.

I have, &c..

M. WILLIAMS,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
KEESEKOUSE (ST. PHILIPPE'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,
ST. PHILIPPE'S P.O., April 6, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, ESQ.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual report and financial statement for the year ending March 31, 1908, of the Keeseekouse (St. Philippe's) boarding school.

Location.—The Keeseekouse (St. Philippe's) boarding school is situated on the southwest quarter of section 2, township 32, range 32, west of the 1st meridian. This is a homestead, entered and patented in favour of Father J. Decorby, O.M.I. The post office is St. Philippe's, Saskatchewan.

Land.—The school has at its disposal 160 acres of good rich soil, well adapted for farming purposes, but the place is bushy and it will require a large amount of extra work to have it cleared.

Buildings.—The buildings are: 1st, a large house, 35 x 60 feet, 2 storeys high, used principally for the girls and the ladies in charge of the school. In it are included the parlour, refectory, and kitchen, 2 dormitories, a large room for the staff, a recreation-room, working-room and chapel; 2nd, a small house, 20 x 26 feet, 1½ storeys, for the use of the boys. It contains a dormitory, recreation-room and 2 small rooms for the staff in charge of the boys.

This building is rather small, and we are going to build another this summer, 40 x 45 feet, in which, with a larger dormitory and larger recreation-room, we shall have more accommodation, which we need badly, such as bath-rooms, infirmaries, &c.; 3rd, ice-house and washing-room; 4th, a new stable, 22 x 30 feet.

Accommodation.—We have sufficient accommodation for 30 pupils, and necessary staff.

Attendance.—Our last reports show an average of 28 pupils, classified as follows:

Standard I.	11 pupils.
“ II.	2 “
“ III.	9 “
“ IV.	6 “

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The programme of studies prescribed for these different standards has been followed by the teachers, and the progress is satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—We have 1½ acres of land for vegetables and 30 acres for corn. The crop of vegetables, potatoes excepted, has been fair; also oats, but the wheat has been a total failure, on account of the frost.

Industries Taught.—Our boys are all rather young. Of our three oldest boys, one died last fall, and two have been removed to the Qu'Appelle industrial school; although young and small, they are an active set of little fellows, and have proved themselves of great help to Father Branillet, in the performance of the various house and farm duties. The girls are taught by the sisters, habits of neatness, order, economy and steady work in all their special lines, such as cooking, sewing, knitting, washing, milking, making butter, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training is all that could be desired.

Health and Sanitation.—With the same sanitary precautions the health of our school has not been as good this year as before. Two children died from consumption and three have been granted leave of absence on account of illness. There are very few who have not suffered from some attack, more or less severe, of that epidemic, coughing, which was prevalent all last winter.

Water Supply.—We have a large supply of good water from a well close to the school, but the work in connection with the well has not been properly done, and we have to obtain our water-supply for the present from a creek, which runs through one corner of our land, until we shall have time to dig another well.

Fire Protection.—For fire-protection we have only such primitive appliances as fire-extinguishers, buckets filled with water in each room, ladders, &c., but our buildings are constructed in such a manner that, in case of fire, it would be easy with very little danger to escape even from the upper storeys.

Staff.—The employees of the school are: Father J. Decorby, principal; Father Branillet, assistant; Miss Mary O'Donnell, teacher; Sister St. Bernard, superior; Sisters Flavian, St. John, and Flavie, assistants.

The teacher receives \$20 a month and board, the sisters, each \$12.50 per month and board, and the priests receive only their board; but all are satisfied and happy with their lot, so long as they can do something to promote the welfare of the poor Indians, and are thankful to the government for kindly helping them in that work.

I have, &c.,

J. DECORBY, O.M.I.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

LA PLONGE BOARDING SCHOOL,

GREEN LAKE P.O., July 20, 1908.

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 March 31, 1908.

Location.—The school is located on the banks of La Plonge river, a short distance from its confluence with the Beaver river.

Land.—The land in connection with the school was acquired simply through settler's possession. It is under brushwood, excepting narrow strips of marshy prairie along the banks of the Beaver river.

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Buildings.—These consist of the main building, in which the sisters and the pupils live, a house for the reverend principal and the reverend brothers, two stables, a saw-mill and a laundry, 30 x 16 feet, erected last fall.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for more than 60 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good. There were 4 discharges and 8 admissions.

Class-room Work.—The usual course of studies has been successfully followed.

Farm and Garden.—Apart from the putting up of hay for our increasing herd of cattle, little could be done in this line. However, two small patches were broken up in the valley for a potato and a barley field, but, bad weather and frost having kept their hold very late in the spring and set in again in August, the returns were very poor. A small portion of the wilderness around the house was also cleared and fenced in for a garden; the vegetables did not thrive any better.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught practically all general housework, including milking. The boys help to take care of the cattle and do the outside work.

Moral and Religious Training.—The Roman Catholic doctrine, which is made the foundation of their morals, is carefully expounded to the children.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been more sickness than usual this year. In the autumn we had to discharge a girl on account of bad health. In January there were four cases of measles. Three recovered promptly, but one is not yet well. However, the general health has been good, our pupils look bright and cheerful.

Water Supply.—We draw a supply of excellent water from La Plonge river by means of an hydraulic ram.

Fire Protection.—We have 15 buckets and some barrels of water always at hand. There is a fire-escape at each end of the school building and 6 doors, which have been arranged so as to open outwards, according to the instructions of the department.

Heating and Lighting.—Five stoves keep the rooms comfortably warm. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—Much of the recreation-time is spent in walking or strolling about the bush, where the pupils enjoy themselves immensely gathering gum, wild flowers or berries, according to the season. The boys have a preference for football and baseball, and in winter drawing is a favourite pastime with them.

I have, &c.,

F. ANCEL, O.M.I,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
LAC LA RONGE (ALL SAINTS) BOARDING SCHOOL,
LAC LA RONGE P.O., April 13, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Lac la Ronge boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Location.—This school is situated on the western shore of Lac la Ronge, about a mile and a half from where the Big Stone river flows into Lac la Ronge.

Land.—The land is not surveyed as yet, the school, however, claims a strip of land about 125 yards in width and half a mile in length, fronting the lake. Most of this land is fit for cultivation, farther back of this, though, it is very swampy and very little use for anything.

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Buildings.—The main building is 26 x 80 feet, with a kitchen attached, 24 x 26 feet. Both are two storeys high and on a stone foundation.

The ground floor of the two buildings is as follows, main building: dining-room, 25 x 32 feet; front hall and stairway, 12 x 14 feet; office and sitting-room, 13 x 14 feet; girls' play-room, 14 x 25 feet; and a class-room, 17½ x 25 feet.

The entire floor of the kitchen is given up to cooking purposes.

The upper floor of the main building is divided as follows: girls' dormitory, 22 x 25 feet; clothing-room, 10 x 16 feet; 2 private rooms, each 10 x 12 feet, another private room, 8 x 10 feet; hall, 5 x 24 feet; corridor, 10 x 12 feet and a boys' dormitory, 25 x 32 feet.

The upper floor of the kitchen contains 2 private rooms, each 9 x 11½ feet, and a room used as a sewing-room and for bathing purposes, 10 x 23 feet. There is also a cellar under the dining-room, 16 x 20 x 6½ feet, which has an opening from the outside.

The following buildings also belong to the school: storehouse, 12 x 18 feet, one and a half storey; workshop, 14 x 24 feet; milk-house, 12 x 12 feet, this has a cellar large enough to hold 2 tons of ice; fish-house, 10 x 10 feet; two stables, each 12 x 12 feet; and a dwelling-house, 14 x 18 feet, one and a half storey high.

There are also the necessary water-closets, one for boys, 8 x 12 feet, and one for the girls, 8 x 14 feet.

Accommodation.—The department has allowed a grant to this school for 50 children, but we find we can hardly accommodate this number, until we build an addition to the main building, this we hope to do this summer.

Attendance.—During the first half of the year we found, as I had expected, trouble with some of the parents of our children. They had the idea, it seems, that they could take their children whenever, and for any length of time they pleased. Some of the children had not been here three weeks, when their parents came, asking to take them home for a week. They were very much surprised when they were refused. In fact, five of them, of course at different times, got so angry that they took their children right out of the school, with the intention of not bringing them back.

However, since then, both children and parents have learned better, and I am glad to say that the parents, or nearly all, have brought back their children again, and I hope that this friction, which exists even in older schools, is now a thing of the past.

These people are all very religious, and some good Christians, and if for no other reason, they value education, but as true children of nature, perhaps it will be some-time before they learn to leave their children alone, while they are in school.

The average attendance during the year has been 35.

Class-room Work.—With the exception of 12 pupils that attended a day school at Little Hills, before this school was opened, all the others were beginners when they came, having never attended school, and for a time progress was necessarily slow. However, apparently the difficult point has been passed for most of them, as nearly all are making an advance.

The programme prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible.

School hours are from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 4 p.m.

Farm and Garden.—Our stock has slightly increased since last report, some young pigs and a few hens having been brought in this winter from Prince Albert.

Our cattle are the same as reported last year, viz.: 2 cows and 1 bull; and we also have a team of horses.

As the school is situated on new land, heavily wooded with poplar and spruce, gardening is necessarily very difficult at first. Owing to the short time the school has existed, we only had 1½ acres under cultivation last summer. We planted about 10 bushels of potatoes, some turnips and other vegetables and we took up 80 bushels in the fall. The vegetables did not mature owing perhaps to the lateness of the time of planting, and also to the poor nature of the soil.

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Industries Taught.—We try, above all, to make the boys do their daily chores, which consist of sawing wood, stable work, carrying water from the lake to the house, and fishing. The girls are instructed in cooking, sewing, and do all the other indoor work, in the manner in which we expect them to do after leaving the school. We try to impress upon their minds that these seemingly small things are necessary stepping stones to higher things in life.

Besides chores, we teach them gardening, in season, and as we have to do nearly everything by hand, I feel sure that this kind of training is both sure and lasting.

We have also in connection with the school a saw-mill about 10 horse-power, run by water. I shall operate the saw-mill myself this summer, and hope to saw at least 50 M. feet of mostly 1-inch lumber, to be used for improvements around the school. Here also the larger boys have a good opportunity of learning something about machinery. As we have to cut the logs ourselves and haul or float them, sometimes, to the mill, and finally we use the boards for putting up houses, all this is a source of training of the best kind for them. All the larger boys are good at shingling.

Moral and Religious Training.—As these children are all of Christian parents, they do not come to the school ignorant of religious matters; however, we feel that this is really the end in view of the school, namely: to give them Christian training of the proper kind, and we give special attention to this important branch of instruction.

Health.—We feel responsible for the health of the children while in our care, and for this reason, as well as the interest we have at heart in the work, we do all we can to make the school a home, natural to them, that is, as regards their diet and outdoor life.

During the year we had an epidemic of measles in the school—all the children had it and all recovered nicely, with no bad after-effects. Previously to this epidemic, Dr. Steward, who accompanied the scrip commissioners who were paying treaty here, had examined all the children that were then at home, and without exception, he pronounced each one to be sound and fit for school, and more than this, he said that without exception, the Lac la Ronge Indians were the healthiest lot of people (Indians) he had seen during his travels.

Water Supply.—The water is all drawn from the lake, 50 yards away from the house. Lac la Ronge cannot be excelled for purity, and situated as we are, close to the mouth of the Big Stone river, where there is a big rapid, there is a steady current of good fresh water flowing constantly by the school.

Fire Protection.—Our fire-protection at present consists only of the stairs, which are convenient to one of the windows outside of the girls' dormitory.

Recreation.—We have various means of amusing the children—the boys play football, also skate in the winter, while both the boys and girls coast with toboggans. In summer the girls have a swing and merry-go-round, and the boys have basket-ball.

I have, &c.,

JAS. BROWN,

Principal.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS P.O., April 12, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Muscowequan's boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

Location.—The Muscowequan's boarding school is located about 12 miles from the Touchwood agency, Kutawa post office, and three miles from the Hudson's Bay Company's store and Touchwood Hills post office, outside of the Indian reserve.

Land.—The land connected with the school comprises 160 acres, the northwest quarter of section 14, township 27, range 15, west of the second meridian, belonging to the Oblate order. Of this land, about 50 acres is under cultivation.

Besides the above, the Oblate order recently secured 320 acres, being the southeast and the southwest quarters of section 14, township 27, range 15, west of the second meridian, about 50 acres of which is under cultivation.

All the above parcels of land are fenced in with barb-wire.

Buildings.—The school buildings include the old church, which now serves as a play-room for the boys; the main building, the basement of which comprises a large cellar, part of which is used as a root-house and dairy; on the first floor are: a kitchen, a small room for bake-oven, a pantry, refectories for sisters and pupils, one room for visitors. On the second floor: girls' dormitory, sewing-room, play-room and sisters' apartments.

There is also a large and comfortable attic. The other part of the building, forming an angle with the first, contains on its first floor: the class-room and a chapel where the pupils assemble for morning and evening prayers. On the upper floor is the boys' dormitory. The other buildings are: the principal's house, the carpenter and blacksmith's shop, stables, a storehouse and a granary.

Accommodation.—This school has accommodation for 40 pupils and a staff of 7 persons.

Attendance.—Thirty-four children attended school regularly during the year.

Class Work.—Satisfactory progress is noticed in all divisions. The programme of studies authorized by the department is strictly followed. The children are taught the usual subjects found in the public school course, with special attention given to composition and the use of the English language.

Farm and Garden.—The area under cultivation is 120 acres. The acreage of crops last year was as follows: wheat, 50 acres; oats, 35 acres; barley, 2 acres; flax, 3 acres; potatoes, 4 acres; 30 acres of summer fallow and the remainder in cabbage, carrots, onions, pease, turnips and beets.

Unfortunately our crops were a complete failure on account of frost.

All the boys assisted when necessary on the farm and in the garden.

Industries Taught.—No industry is specially taught, but it is the aim of the staff to form the children to habits of industry and thrift. Apart from recreation hours, they are kept busy at some occupation or other.

The girls under the direction of the reverend sisters learn all kinds of housework, cooking, laundrying, and cut and make their own clothes, becoming experts in the management of the sewing and knitting machines. The more advanced girls also learn the art of bread-making and have turned out capital bakers.

The boys are taught every branch of farming and when engaged in such work, are constantly under the supervision of a qualified farm instructor.

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Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training of the children receives special care. Respect for authority and obedience is continually inculcated and insisted upon. A course of religious instruction is given to the whole school each day; apart from this, they attend morning and evening prayers in the chapel.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the school has been good for most of the year. However, two severe cases of pneumonia were the object of our solicitude; but, thanks to the excellent nursing they received, they are now perfectly well.

The conditions conducive to health are maintained by an abundant use of vegetables and wholesome food well prepared; by cleanliness of person and premises, by clothing adapted to the seasons and by plenty of outdoor exercise. Our system of ventilation is good, though not perfect.

Water Supply.—A windmill and large tank supply the water necessary to the whole institution.

Fire Protection.—The school has been provided by the department with 2 Babcocks, fire-extinguishers and axes. Hose is attached to the water-supply.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by 16 box-stoves. Owing to the construction of the building it is difficult to maintain a regular temperature. Lamps burning coal oil supply the light.

Recreation.—Both boys and girls have well laid out playgrounds and all take their recreation in the open air when the weather permits. Skating, football and gymnastic exercises are the boys' principal outdoor amusements.

General Remarks.—The school has been visited regularly during the year by our agent, Mr. W. Murison, to whom I beg to tender my sincere thanks for his unvarying kindness and earnest co-operation in all matters connected with the school.

We have been unfortunate with our horses, losing 20 from glanders, and as our crops were a complete failure on account of frost, the prospects were not very bright for the time being, but owing to the generosity of the department, which gave \$600 above the usual grant, we have been enabled to buy 2 teams of horses, with which the most necessary work was performed. In conclusion, I must say that it is with pleasure that I bear grateful testimony to this and many other acts of kindness.

I have, &c.,

E. PLANET, O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE (ST. ANTHONY'S) ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL.

ONION LAKE, April 20, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Onion Lake (St. Anthony's) Roman Catholic boarding school, for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Location.—The school is situated on Seekaskootch reserve, about 12 miles from old Fort Pitt, on the north side of the Saskatchewan river.

Land.—About 7 or 8 acres of land are fenced in, and set apart for the use of the school, buildings, gardens and playgrounds. The land belongs to the Indians of the reserve.

Buildings.—The buildings are 3 separate buildings, put up at different periods; but connected now by winding staircases, from top to bottom of the buildings. The

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main building is 45 x 35 feet, 3 storeys high. On the first floor is the junior class-room, 25 x 35 x 9½ feet; this room also serves as the boys' recreation hall in winter; pupils' dining-room, 20 x 35 x 9½ feet. On the second floor are the senior class-room, 25 x 23 x 9½ feet; girls' sewing and recreation-room, 20 x 35 x 9½ feet, and pupils' infirmary, 22 x 25 x 9½ feet. The third storey is one vast room, 45 x 30 x 8½ feet, used as the girls' dormitory; the attic is used as a wardrobe and store-room for girls clothes, and is 45 x 25 feet.

The second building is 36 x 26 feet, 33 feet in height. On the first floor are the dining-rooms for staff, 13 x 16 x 9½ feet, kitchen, 20 x 26 x 9½ feet; second floor comprises the private chapel for the sisters and pupils, and is 26 x 36 x 9½ feet. On the third floor is the boys' dormitory, 22 x 36 x 8 feet.

To this building is attached the storehouses and pantries. The third building is a log structure, 25 x 30 feet, 2 storeys occupied by the sisters.

All the buildings have been painted during the past summer, and somewhat improved. They are comfortable, convenient and present an attractive appearance.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation at present for 70 pupils.

Attendance.—The average attendance during this term has been 53. There have been 11 discharges and one transferred to the industrial school at Dunbow and 18 admissions since last March.

Class-room Work.—Two teachers have charge of the classes in different rooms. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed closely. The class work is done neatly with application and emulation.

The pupils are fond of studying. Half an hour is given every day for singing. The pupils form the church choir; they are able to sing in Latin, English and Cree.

Farm and Garden.—About 3 acres of land is cultivated for a garden. Sufficient vegetables of all kinds are raised. Both boys and girls take an active part in this work.

Industries Taught.—The boys have the care of horses and cattle, the preparing of fuel, bakery and cobbling. A good reward and pleasure to them is to go out to the hay camp for a few weeks to help with the work. The girls are carefully taught and trained in all branches of housekeeping: cooking, washing, ironing, sewing and darning.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention is given to this most important part of education. Religious instruction is given twice a week, morning and evening devotions are attended in the chapel. Respect and obedience for all authority is continually inculcated and insisted upon. The pupils' conduct has been satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—The pupils' health has been remarkably good during the year. Dr. Adams, of Lloydminster, is the medical officer, and has had the opportunity of seeing our children several times during the year. There is nothing lacking in the attention paid to the sanitary condition of the school, good and daily ventilation, disinfectants and plenty of fresh air.

Water Supply.—Plenty of good water is supplied from a well a few yards from the house.

Fire Protection.—A well, tank with pump, ladders, pails, axes and barrels of water in summer are kept in readiness.

There are exits from both the boys' and girls' dormitories on each side and stairs leading from the top down to the first floor, with an outside door at foot of stairs.

The stairway is wide, winding and well lighted. The greatest care is taken to prevent fire, the pupils are never allowed to light lamps or stoves, nor to carry matches in their pockets.

We have also received during the year 12 dry dust fire-extinguishers from the department.

We are now well provided with the necessary means of protection against fire.

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Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated with 14 wood stoves, the house is warm. Coal-oil lamps, suspended from the ceiling in the pupils' apartments, furnish light.

Recreation.—Three hours of recreation in summer, and four hours in winter, is given to the pupils daily.

All recreations are taken in the open air as much as possible, even in winter.

Swings, football, croquet, lawn tennis, coasting and skating are the chief amusements. The pupils are fond of reading, several have subscribed to the 'Young Folks Magazine.' During the summer holidays a couple of weeks camping out near a nice lake is greatly enjoyed and seems to be of a great benefit to the pupils.

General Remarks.—Among the improvements of this last fiscal year not yet mentioned in this report is an addition that has been built expressly for laundry purposes.

All the boys' and girls' clothing is made by the sisters and the larger girls, who are trained in this branch.

A triangle, on which to sound the fire alarm, was sent by the department. Fire drills are given frequently to the children, even during the night, without previous notice. All is done promptly and in an orderly manner.

I have, &c.,

E. J. CUNNINGHAM.

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

ONION LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,

ONION LAKE, March 31, 1908.

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 fiscal year ending, March 31, 1908.

Location.—This school is situated on the northeast corner of Makao's reserve and about 300 yards southwest of the agency headquarter buildings.

Land.—There is about 30 acres of land connected with this school and mission; this land being part of the reserve.

Buildings.—The present school-house is a frame building, 30 x 40 feet, and 3 storeys high, finished and painted throughout.

The lower floor is used as one large class-room. The second floor is divided into rooms for members of the staff and the older boys and is reached by an outside stair. On both these floors the partitions and ceilings are finished with steel ceiling.

The third floor is one large dormitory without partitions and is reached by an inside stair from the second floor.

Ventilation and light have been carefully provided, there being 11 windows on each floor, with a fan-light on each window, while on the upper floor extra ventilation is secured by a hinged window and a trap door in the roof, which can be opened at pleasure.

The 3 storey log building, 24 x 28 feet, formerly used as a school-room and boys' dormitories is now given up for laundry and hospital purposes. The laundry is on the lower floor and is supplied with a good well, while the two upper floors, reached by an outside stair, are now partitioned and lathed and ready for the plasterers, and will be completed very shortly, and used as a hospital when required.

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Between these two buildings, stands another log building, 20 x 22 feet, 2 storeys high.

The lower floor contains 2 rooms, one of which is used as a clothing-room and the other by any workmen engaged about the mission. The upper floor is used as a sewing-room and is reached by an outside stair.

Near this is a log store-room, 15 x 20 feet, with an upper and lower floor, used for storing meat; in addition to this a frame storehouse, 18 x 24 feet, was built last fall, which is used for storing flour and other provisions.

The mission house, which forms the quarters for the staff and all the girls of the school, is made up of 6 buildings, erected at different times, but all connected. Any one of the 4 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, dispensary, sitting-room and bed-room, 2 dining-rooms, a kitchen, bakery and pantry. Of these the children's dining-room and kitchen have had new floors laid during the year by the pupils.

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 into a balcony, also reached by an outside stair, so that a fire-escape and free ventilation are both provided.

There is also a cellar, 20 x 30 x 7 feet.

Our stables are very commodious and comfortable and afford ample room for all purposes.

Accommodation.—We have ample accommodation for 70 pupils and a staff of 8 or more, if necessary.

Attendance.—Nearly all the pupils being boarders, their attendance is regular, but we have also 3 or 4 day pupils, and their attendance is most unsatisfactory.

Class-room Work.—Here very satisfactory progress has been made, we have been fortunate enough to secure two good certificated teachers, one man and a lady teacher, and the children are showing more than usual interest in their studies.

Farm and Garden.—Our farm and garden land covers about 5 acres, and last year we raised sufficient vegetables to supply the entire mission school. The work was done altogether by the staff and pupils.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught carpentry and building principally, but they also have the care of the horses, cows, pigs, sheep and poultry.

The girls are taught general housework, i.e. cooking, baking, butter and cheese making, sewing and knitting, washing and ironing.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is paid to this part of the work, by each one of the staff, realizing, as we do, that without such training, all other work is wasted. We do not aim so much at teaching the tenets of any particular church, as teaching the simple gospel, and so leading them to Christ.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children and all connected with the school has been excellent. In view of the present exaggerated, and in some cases, most unfair agitation, regarding the unhealthy condition of Indian schools in general, I would like to draw attention to the fact that for the past year in this school, with a roll of over 60 children, half-breeds, Indians and whites, gathered from different places throughout Alberta and Saskatchewan, hundreds of miles apart, there has not been a single case of sickness serious enough to prevent attendance of the child at school and dining table for any two days in the year, and all this without any change in the system of ventilation and sanitation pursued by this school for the last 15 years. Can any public school in Canada show a better, or as good a record.

Water Supply.—This is ample, we have 3 wells and a sufficient supply of good water.

Fire Protection.—Two small chemical, and one dozen Eclipse fire-extinguishers, with wells and plenty of water in two of the large buildings are all the protection we

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have ; but constant watchfulness and care as to stoves, stove-pipes and chimneys are our best protection

The doors of all the dormitories have been hung to open outwards.

Heating.—All the buildings are heated with wood stoves. Where there is danger of the children playing with fire, we use the top-draught stoves, so that it is almost impossible for them to reach the fire.

Recreation.—The principal recreations are football, cricket, swings, foot-racing and other forms of athletics.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have &c.,

J. R. MATHESON,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,

WHITEWOOD P.O., May 31, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Round Lake boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Location.—The school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley at the east end of Round lake, on the northwest quarter of section 14, township 18, range 3.

Buildings.—The buildings, which are as follows, are frame on stone foundation. The main building contains reception-room, parlour, dining-rooms, kitchen, laundry, rooms for four members of staff, girls' bed-rooms, store-rooms, cellars and boys' and girls' waiting-rooms.

The school-house contains : school-room, 2 class-rooms, boys' bed-rooms, the teacher's room and farmer's room.

There is also a bank barn with stables underneath.

Accommodation.—This school has accommodation for 80 pupils and a staff of 6.

Health and Sanitation.—The location is well drained towards the lake and river. The rooms are large and well ventilated. Strict attention is observed in keeping the premises clean.

The health of the pupils is good. We have not a single case of scrofula in the school.

Water.—The supply of water is abundant from the river. There is also a well and soft water cistern.

Class-room Work.—The pupils attend classes from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., and good progress has been made. The programme of studies laid down by the department has been followed.

Farm and Garden.—There is about 100 acres under cultivation. There is also a herd of cattle, and the dairy furnishes us with an abundant supply of milk and butter.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught general housework, baking, cooking, laundry and plain and fancy needle-work.

The boys are instructed in agriculture.

Attendance.—During the year the attendance has been good.

Religious Instruction.—We have morning and evening devotions, Sunday school, public services ; and in all our teachings and dealings with our pupils we seek to build up a Christian character.

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Fire Protection.—A constant supply of water is kept on hand, fire-buckets are placed in convenient places; fire-extinguishers; and an easy escape is provided from all the bed-rooms.

Heating.—The buildings are heated by means of hot-air furnaces and wood stoves.

Recreation.—During summer we have football, croquet, swings and swimming; in winter skating, tobogganing and various indoor games.

placed in convenient places; fire-extinguishers; and an easy escape is provided from all being used.

I have, &c.,

H. MCKAY,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
THUNDERCHILD'S (ST. HENRY) BOARDING SCHOOL,
DELMAS P.O., March 31, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of Thunderchild's (St. Henry) boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Location.—The Thunderchild's (St. Henry) 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 of section 6, township 46, range 18, west of the 3rd meridian, patented.

Buildings.—The main building is of frame, on a stone foundation. Its dimensions are 36 x 28 feet. The main building has been much improved this year by the addition of a three-storey annex, 36 x 28 feet. We have now a spacious dormitory for the boys' use, also a good-sized refectory and class-room, which were greatly needed. The third storey is not completed.

Great care has been taken in providing ventilation and light.

Accommodation.—The enlargement of the building gives ample room for the children's use. The boys' splendid, airy dormitory, with its regular rows of beds, white spreads and pillow shams, is an object of admiration to visitors. We could easily find room for 20 more pupils.

Attendance.—All the children being boarders, the attendance is regular, and I am happy to state that there has been a marked improvement in general application and proficiency during the past year.

Class-room Work.—All the subjects of the programme have been regularly taught. The studies were not only encouraging and satisfactory to the pupils, but also to the teachers. By slight rewards, more interest and improvement have been manifested, especially in reading, arithmetic and drawing.

Besides the regular school hours they have study from 5 to 6 p.m.

Farm and Garden.—Although the extent of garden is limited, still the vegetables raised help to supply the school.

I purchased last fall some two-year old fruit trees, viz.: 5 plum-trees, 5 apple-trees and 5 cherry-trees, as an experiment.

Anyone can easily imagine seeing the children asking questions concerning the apple-trees. The snow is not yet gone and still their curiosity is greatly aroused to see the trees bud out, but more by wanting to taste of them. If no misfortune happens, they will likely satisfy their tastes.

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Industries Taught.—The principal occupations of the boys are: gardening, sawing and splitting wood and helping in caring for the horses, cattle and poultry. They also bake their own bread.

The girls receive instruction and practice in all lines of housework. They are also taught the use of the sewing-machine.

Moral and Religious Training.—A large portion of the reverend father's and sisters' time is devoted to this essential part of education. The conduct and general behaviour of the children give great satisfaction. Time and again we are told by visitors, who are numerous, that the children are cheerful and agree well together.

Health and Sanitation.—One death occurred last September from consumption. The health of the other children has been quite good, so far.

The building is well ventilated. During vacation most of the children are taken home by their parents; those who remain amuse themselves picking berries and catching gophers, both of which are in great numbers in this neighbourhood.

Fire Protection.—The department through our inspector, Mr. Chisholm, has provided the school with 2 Star chemical fire-extinguishers. The glass lining of one was broken when received. The remaining one has been placed in a convenient position. Axes are in every apartment of the old building. The means of entrance and exit are well planned and ample. Two fire-escapes were constructed last fall, one leading to the boys' dormitory and the other to the girls' dormitory.

Heating and Lighting.—The building and annex are heated entirely by 2 hot-air 'Little Ox' furnaces, which give thorough satisfaction. Wood is the fuel used.

An abundant supply of pure air is constantly admitted, to replace the foul air that leaves by the ventilators in each apartment.

Light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—The way to succeed with boys is to give them all the fun they need when not employed with work or lessons. Football is one of their greatest sports; running and jumping are indulged in freely in the open air. Quite a number of indoor games are enjoyed during the winter nights.

General Remarks.—Last fall, we had the privilege of seeing a northwestern pioneer, Mr. Jackson, now a reporter for one of the leading papers of Chicago, Ill. His aim was to visit the Indian schools and compare the progress of to-day with 50 years ago. He made the children read, examined their writing and drawing books, &c., and expressed his surprise at seeing such an improvement, which he said could not be easily surpassed by children of the public schools.

Before closing, I wish to take this opportunity to return my thanks to the government officials who have so seconded my efforts to improve the work done in this school.

My sincerest thanks are given to Inspector W. J. Chisholm and to our energetic agent, Mr. J. P. G. Day, for their help in all matters pertaining and leading to the welfare of the institution.

I have, &c.,

H. DELMAS, priest, O.M.I.
Principal.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

BATTLEFORD, March 31, 1908.

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

SIR,—In accordance with your circular of March 12, the following report in connection with this school for the fiscal 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 river, and about 2 miles south of the town of Battleford, which is our post office. This place is in a beautiful situation overlooking towards the north the two towns of Battleford and North Battleford (the latter a divisional point of the Canadian Northern railway) and the 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 necessary for the work of the school, is the same that was used as the official residence of the Honourable 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 third principal 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, 2 cottages, carpenter-shop, blacksmith's shop, store-room, stable, well-house, pig-pen, warehouse, root-house, laundry, granary, and the usual small outbuildings, besides carriage and implement sheds.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for about 150 pupils if we could get that number, and for the staff that would be required to instruct and care for them.

Attendance.—Three pupils, boys, died; 8 boys and 3 girls were discharged during the year, and 13 boys and 8 girls were admitted during the same period. We enter on the incoming year with 69 pupils in residence.

Class-room Work.—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 Alberta.

Farm and Garden.—We have some 60 acres cultivated, about 6 of this being worked as a vegetable garden and potato patch.

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 housework are taught the pupils.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this we give careful attention as being the only foundation on which to build up worthy characters and true citizenship. We have the regular Sunday services of the church, the Sunday school, a shortened form

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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' among the girls, and 'The King's Sons' among 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. The organizations are officered by the pupils and are carried on under staff supervision.

Health and Sanitation.—We have been blessed with good health in general throughout the year. The ventilation of the building is good, and the sanitary arrangements are attended to carefully.

Water Supply.—We have a good supply 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 4 tanks in which a fresh supply of water is always kept. Iron pipes connect with the upper 2 tanks, and lead down to the lower floors, where rubber hose connect with them. A McRobie fire-apparatus is also located in the centre of the main building, having pipes and hose extending from it to each storey. There are fire-escapes from the dormitories, and a supply of ladders is always kept near at hand. We have frequent fire-drills.

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, hockey and other games, with plenty of other outdoor exercises, are provided. We also instruct the boys in the use of the buck-saw on the wood-pile.

Ex-pupils.—Of those who have returned to their reserves, some have not done as well as one could 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 among 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 among 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 remarkably good work in charge of one of our missions and boarding schools. Nearly all the girls that have been discharged are married, most of them on the reserves, to ex-pupils and others, but several of them are married to white settlers, and are keeping their homes in a 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 good work, and the leaven of their teaching is seen in the surroundings of their ex-pupils. There is a very marked difference between the tone of the reserve where a considerable number of our ex-pupils are living, and that of those reserves that are without them.

General Remarks.—I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the good work done by the various members of the staff. This tends to help in accomplishing the great work of teaching, training and uplifting the Indian to the plane on which we hope he will stand by and by.

I beg to thank the officers of the department for the consideration, courtesy and kindness shown by them in all their dealings with us.

I have, &c.,

E. MATHESON,

Principal.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

LEBRET P. O., April 8, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

Location.—This school is situated in the picturesque Qu'Appelle valley, 18 miles north of the Canadian Pacific railway main line, 7 miles south of a Canadian Pacific 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 reserve.

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 second meridian, it was specially surveyed and reserved for the purpose by the Department of the Interior and is made up of parts of different sections; about 14 acres on the north-west corner of section 2, on which the school buildings and garden are situated, about 145 acres on the west side of section two. 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; 80 acres, or the west half of the southwest quarter of section 14, is good land but badly cut by sloughs.

In addition to the above, 5 miles from the school are 3 quarter-sections reserved for hay. The northwest quarter of section 34, township 21, range 13, was bought by the department. All farm lands are fenced with barbed wire.

Buildings.—The present school comprises three separate buildings, viz.: main building, size 120 by 50 feet, containing kitchen, dining-room, offices, chapel and hospital. Girls' building, size 80 by 50 feet, contains play-rooms, class-rooms and dormitories. Boys' building is same size as girls' and used for same purposes.

Accommodation.—The school will accommodate 225 pupils and staff of 15.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has been satisfactory. There were 240 pupils enrolled at the end of March, 111 boys and 129 girls.

Class-room Work.—The grading under the schedule of studies prescribed by the department was as follows:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard	I.	19	42	61
"	II.	43	46	94
"	III.	34	22	56
"	IV.	10	12	22
"	V.	0	7	7

The first and second standards attend class regularly for 6 hours each day. The higher standards attend class one-half of the day and work at the different trades and general housekeeping the other half.

Farm and Garden.—About 200 acres were planted last season, 125 acres under wheat, 60 acres under oats and about 10 acres under roots. The wheat crop was a complete failure, owing to frost, the oat crop was also frozen but made good feed. About 15 boys are attached to the farm and worked as required.

Stock.—The stock is in good condition and comprises 31 head of cattle, 26 horses, 60 hogs and about 100 poultry.

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INDUSTRIES TAUGHT.—The following industries are taught:—

Blacksmith's Shop.—Four boys are learning blacksmithing and are capable of doing most of the school work. A fair amount of custom work was done during the year.

Shoe Shop.—Eight boys are working in the shop, making and repairing boots, shoes and harness. Much outside work is done by this shop.

Baker's Shop.—Four boys assist in this shop. The slaughtering and curing of beef and pork is also done by the baker and his assistants.

Carpenter Shop.—Eight boys are employed here and are taught the general principles of carpentry. Custom work consists of repairing carriages and implements, also cabinet-making.

Tinsmith Shop.—Two boys are working here, repairing and doing school and custom work.

Girls' Work.—Under the direction of the reverend sisters the girls learn all the different branches of housekeeping. They are taught to make their clothes and the greater part worn by the boys. They are taught dairying and have the 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 class for the whole school, when I give religious instruction for one hour after class. Chapel is attended night and morning daily.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils for the past year has been good. The physician in charge inspects regularly and is giving the best of satisfaction.

Water Supply.—Drinking water is obtained from 4 wells. The water, which supplies the house and laundry, also fire-protection, is brought from the lake about 300 yards distant from the buildings, through a 2-inch iron pipe, and into two 1,500 gallon air pressure tanks.

Fire Protection.—Two 50-foot hose on each flat of the main, boys' and girls' buildings, are connected with the air pressure tanks. There are also 2 McRobie 75-gallon chemical tanks, with 50 feet of hose attached, on each flat of the main and girls' building. There is an electrical fire-alarm system, with stations placed throughout the different buildings. Fire-drills are practised at intervals, and every precaution for the saving of life and property is taken. There are 2 iron fire-escapes attached to each of the 3 buildings, and 36 Star chemical hand fire-extinguishers are conveniently placed, as well as 12 Eclipse dry dust fire-extinguishers.

Heating and Lighting.—Two Gurney one-pipe steam boilers are used for heating the main building, and one Gurney in each of the boys' and girls' buildings. Two Siche gas tanks supply light in all the three buildings. Coal oil and wood are used in the shops.

Recreation.—Football and baseball are the chief sports for the boys in summer, and in winter skating and hockey.

I have, &c.,

J. HUGONARD,
Principal.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
REGINA, April 15, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1908.

Location.—The school is located on the banks of the Wascana creek, 4 miles northwest of the city of Regina. It is not on a reserve. A half-section of land was originally set apart for the use of the school; in 1903 the government reserved an additional section. The soil is a stiff clay, which can only be worked by the heaviest teams. Wheat, oats, barley, flax, brome-grass and all the common vegetables and small fruits do well. The land in its natural condition was treeless prairie, with that uneven surface known as 'hummocks.' Old Indian hunters say they could not gallop their horses after the buffalo on this land, on account of its uneven surface, and that the buffalo seemed to know this and resorted to this 'hummocky' district in great numbers. Ash-leaved maple, ash, Russian and common poplar, and elm trees have been planted by the walks and fences, also in belts as windbreaks about the buildings and gardens. These are growing rapidly, providing a considerable shelter from high winds and adding to the appearance of the farm and grounds.

Buildings.—The main building is of brick two-storeys high. The central part of the first floor contains the office, dispensary, reception-room, dining-rooms, kitchen, store-room, sewing-room and scullery. On the second floor of this part 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 wash-room, are on the second floor of this wing. In the north wing, the girls' dormitory, wash-room and clothing store-room are on the second floor. On the first floor of the north wing are two well lighted class-rooms. The basement, which extends under the whole building, contains furnace-room, fuel-room, laundry, water-closets, pupils' bath-rooms, cisterns and water-tanks.

The other buildings are : a two-storey brick veneered residence for the principal, a farm cottage, a cottage hospital, old laundry building, ice-house, carpenter's shop, engine-house and blacksmith's shop.

The farm buildings are : barn, with horse-stable underneath, cow-stable, hog-pen, 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 66.

Class-room Work.—The class-room is graded as follows :—

Standard VI.	7 pupils.
“ V.	11 “
“ IV.	9 “
“ III.	18 “
“ II.	9 “
“ I	22 “

The course of study outlined by the department for the use of Indian schools is followed.

Farm and Garden.—This is a very important part of the industrial training for the boys.

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The farm last year produced 3,660 bushels of grain, including wheat, oats and barley. The garden produced all the vegetables used on the school tables.

Industries Taught.—All the boys are taught the care, feeding and driving of horses and the feeding and care of cattle and hogs. They are also given practical instruction in the use of farm implements, machinery and garden tools.

Carpenter's Shop.—Six boys received instruction in this department. Besides doing a great deal of repairing of the farm implements and machinery, they have done such new work as making tables, chairs, doors, whiffle-trees, neck-yokes, wagon-axles and poles, gates, stairs, ladders and numerous small articles. They have also helped in the painting of the principal's residence, school floors, and on many of the repairs.

Printing Office.—A monthly paper, *Progress*, is printed at the school. The type-setting and mechanical work is done by the boys. Some of the ex-pupils who have learned typesetting in this office are earning good wages in newspaper printing offices. The work is useful in connection with the class-room, as the printer boys are found to make most rapid progress in spelling and English composition.

Engine-room.—Six boys have received instruction in the care and running of the steam-engine. Three of these passed their examinations before the provincial government's examiner and have received engineer's papers.

Girls' Department.—All the girls learn cooking, baking and sewing; also laundry work. In the sewing-room they learn to cut and fit their own dresses. Some of them are given instruction in the care of the sick, bandaging and dressing sores or wounds.

Moral and Religious Training.—When the weather is favourable, pupils and staff attend the service on Sunday morning in the Presbyterian church, Regina. Sunday school is held in the school-room every Sunday afternoon, and service in the evening. Staff and pupils assemble each evening in the school-room for prayers.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the staff and pupils has been very good. Some of the pupils who had scrofulous enlargements were operated on with marked success by the school physician, Dr. W. A. Thompson.

Waste-paper, rubbish and floor-sweepings are burned in a dust flue. Bandages, &c., used in dressing sores, are burned when removed. Rooms that have been occupied by the sick are disinfected, even if the illness has been only a minor one.

Thorough ventilation of all rooms is regarded as very important. Outdoor exercise for all pupils is insisted on daily.

Water Supply.—Water of an excellent quality is obtained from wells at a depth of 95 feet.

Fire Protection.—Drills are given with a view to getting pupils quickly out of the building. There is a McRobie extinguisher, 6 Stempel extinguishers, a number of hand-grenades and dust extinguishers.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by steam from a 30 horse-power boiler, in the basement. The laundry, carpenter-shop, printing-office and bakers' shop have to be heated by stoves. The light used is acetylene gas. The cost of lighting is greater than with oil.

Recreation.—During the summer the boys play football, baseball and other outdoor games; the girls play basket-ball. In the winter skating, hockey and coasting are the principal outdoor sports.

A magic lantern and a brass band are used to advantage, both for instruction and recreation. In winter many indoor games are played under the direction of one or more of the staff. Singing is encouraged and occasionally concerts are given, most of the programme being given by the pupils. Nearly all are musical and sing well.

General Remarks.—The school has many visitors during the summer months. People from eastern provinces, and also from Europe, who chance to stop off in Regina, take advantage of the nearness of the school to see Indians and note the

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educational work that is being done among them. Most of these visitors express surprise that our pupils speak English so well, and that many of them are so apt in their studies and in their work.

The farm and garden give the boys the kind of training they will need in after years. Special attention has been given to the teaching of good horsemanship. As many of them come from homes where the horse is abused, the aim is to teach them to feed, groom and drive carefully, as well as to treat with kindness the animals under their care.

During the past summer new water closets, baths and pneumatic water tanks were put in.

In closing my report, I wish to express my appreciation of the good will and courtesy shown me by the agents and others in the department's service, with whom I have come in contact on various reserves during the year; also of the courtesy and interest of missionaries on these reserves and of principals of day and boarding schools; also of the very loyal support and earnest work done by the different members of the staff of this school.

I have, &c.,

R. B. HERON,
Principal.

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
BALCARRES, SASK., May 12, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report on the schools inspected by me during the last fiscal period.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I inspected this institution between April 16 and May 11. At the time of my inspection the staff was as follows: Rev. J. Hugonard, principal; Rev. J. Ruell, asst. principal; C. J. Harrison, clerk; E. N. Phaneuf, senior teacher; M. O'Connell, junior teacher; J. Brown, carpenter instructor; J. R. Richer, shoemaker instructor; J. B. Lafleur, baker instructor; W. Peltier, farm instructor; H. Charbonneau, blacksmith instructor; E. Donnelly, tinsmith, and 10 sisters, belonging to the order of Grey Nuns.

I began my inspection in the office, and found that there was an enormous amount of work to go over, caused by the rebuilding of the school. I found the office work in fair order.

I found the buildings throughout in the best of order, and everything about the interior of the institution was neat and clean. I visited the dormitories several times during my inspection and always found them in the same clean and tidy order.

At the time of my inspection there were 235 pupils in the school: 112 boys and 123 girls.

The classes were graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	44	49
“ II	27	16
“ III	19	25
“ IV	22	20
“ V	0	10
“ VI	0	3
	112	123

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There are 4 teachers looking after the above classes. I visited the 4 class-rooms and heard the children go through their different exercises, some of the scholars were particularly bright.

The boys are detailed off to the different trade-shops, and to the farm, each day, and they receive a good training in the trades and farm work.

This institution has a large farm in connection with it. The following is a list of acreage under crop last year: wheat, 125 acres; oats, 125 acres; barley, 20 acres; potatoes, 20 acres.

The grain did not turn out at all well, the sample being badly frozen. The threshing results were as follows: wheat, 3,250 bushels; oats, 2,495 bushels.

This school is lighted by gas, and the plant is giving perfect satisfaction. The school is heated by steam.

The fire-protection is up to date. On each of the buildings there are 2 fire escapes, with hand rails and flat treads, so that the smallest child can come down in safety. On each of the flats, 12 in all, there are McRobie fire-appliances, as well as water connections and separate hose.

A night watchman makes from 3 to 5 rounds with a clock, visiting 16 stations.

Dr. Harvey was the medical officer in charge of the school. There was very little sickness at the time of my inspection.

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL.

I inspected this institution on June 27 last. The school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and under the principalship of the Rev. Wm. McWhinney.

At the time of my inspection there were 48 pupils on the register; 22 girls and 26 boys. The children were graded as follows:—

Standard I.	15 pupils.
“ II.	12 “
“ III.	11 “
“ IV.	7 “
“ V.	3 “
	48 “

The children were well advanced with their work, although I found it difficult to hear them speak.

The class-room was neat, clean, and well ventilated. I sounded the fire-alarm when in the room, the children dropped their books, fell in promptly, and the room was emptied in 30 seconds.

Since my last report fairly good fire-protection has been provided by the department. The attic contains a tank which holds about 30 barrels of water, and from the tank there is a stand-pipe with connections on each flat.

I found the children in this school well clad, in fact they were receiving the very best attention.

The half-day system of work in the class-rooms is followed in this school with good results.

The girls are taught sewing and mending, making bread, butter, and other domestic work.

The school has an up-to-date and well managed farm in connection with it, and the Indian boys get a thorough training in this line.

I found the school and surroundings in first-class order, all presenting a neat and tidy appearance.

The doctor tells me that there has been very little sickness in this institution during the past 12 months.

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Since my last report an hospital annex has been built, which will be a great convenience in looking after the sick.

The principal and staff are very energetic, and the results of their labours are clearly shown.

WHITE BEAR'S DAY SCHOOL.

I inspected this school on November 12. At the time of my visit there were 13 children in the various classes, graded as follows:—

Standard I.	5 pupils.
“ II.	2 “
“ III.	2 “
“ IV.	4 “
	—
	13

I found the class-room scrupulously clean and well ventilated. The children were well clad and tidy. Miss Armstrong, the teacher, is very energetic, and the result of her work is very plainly seen. I consider the school has made great advancement since my last inspection.

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I inspected this school between November 26 and December 16 last.

The staff of this institution is as follows:—

R. B. Heron, principal; F. F. McRae, teacher; J. A. Tupp, mechanical instructor; H. Vanderveen, farmer; J. Rhodes, fireman; F. Moffatt, matron; A. G. Rowles, asst. matron; M. Childerhouse, cook; K. Henry, laundress; M. Johnston, seamstress; Dr. Thomson, medical officer.

At the time of my inspection there were 64 children enrolled.

The following is a list of the grain and garden stuff produced at the school last season:—

Oats, 3,000 bushels; wheat, 134 bushels; barley, 127 bushels; carrots, 6 bushels; potatoes, 100 bushels; turnips, 120 bushels; parsnips, 10 bushels; hay, 40 tons.

About 45 acres of land were summer-fallowed last season.

I tested the McRobie fire-extinguisher, which proved to be satisfactory.

The dormitories are ventilated through the windows, and at the time of my visit the windows were open and there appeared to be an abundance of fresh air.

I inspected the class-room; there were 20 children present at the time, it being afternoon session. I found the boys and girls bright, and they went through their exercises intelligently.

The main building is very much in need of repair, particularly in the boys' section, where a great deal of new flooring is required.

Dr. Thomson informed me that the general health of the pupils had been very good throughout the year.

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and is situated at File Hills.

The staff of this institution is as follows: Miss K. Gillespie, principal; Miss J. R. Gillespie, matron; Miss Mabel Timms, asst. matron; Miss J. Cunningham, teacher; Miss Fanny Ross, cook; Mr. Jas. Strath, farm instructor.

I made a thorough inspection of this school on January 24 last, and found everything scrupulously clean and tidy. I found the rooms well ventilated, as I have invariably found them on my previous visits.

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The girls sleep in 3 rooms, in individual beds, and of the boys in the institution, 6 sleep in a large room having 4 windows. One of these windows and the sash removed, and the opening covered with cotton, and this ventilated the room splendidly. The older boys sleep in a large double tent fitted up with a floor and individual cots.

Each child in the school has his or her own wash basin, towel, brush and comb. This goes to show that great precaution is taken from a sanitary point of view.

The children were all comfortably clad and with one exception all were in perfect health.

The class-room had just been freshly painted and looked bright and cheerful. The room was ventilated with windows, opening at the top.

The classes were graded as follows:—

Standard I.	14 pupils.
“ II	4 “
“ III.	6 “
“ IV.	4 “
	—
	28 “

The children were exceedingly bright, and I was really surprised at the advancement made since my previous inspection. I have visited a number of white schools in this province, and there are few that can show a brighter lot of children than are at this school.

The department is fortunate in having such a qualified teacher as Miss Cunningham, who, before she came to File Hills, was a principal in one of the Winnipeg public schools.

The school had a fine garden last year, which was a treat to see. All the work is done by the boys and girls.

I found the stables in excellent order and the horses and cattle in good condition. The boys are taught farming under a most competent instructor. The boys who have graduated from this school are to-day among the most progressive farmers we have. While at the school they were well drilled in the management of horses and cattle, and this training has had a lasting effect upon them.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, April 13, 1908.

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 schools for the year ended March 31, 1908.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

This institution is located west of Prince Albert, about 2 miles from the city limits.

The inspection was made on June 8 and September 28, but I also visited the school on several other occasions during the year.