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DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1909

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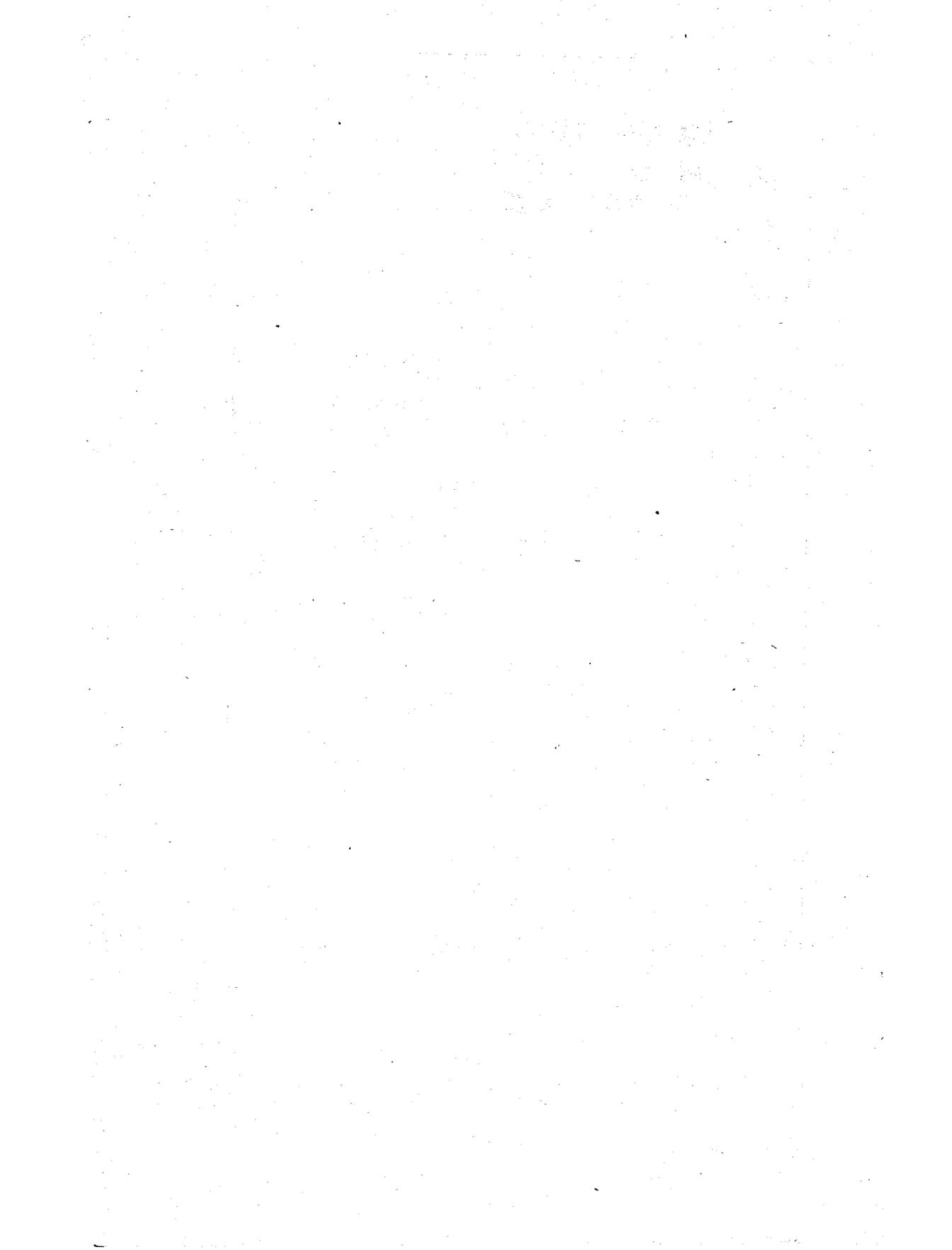


OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1909

[No. 27—1910.]



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.

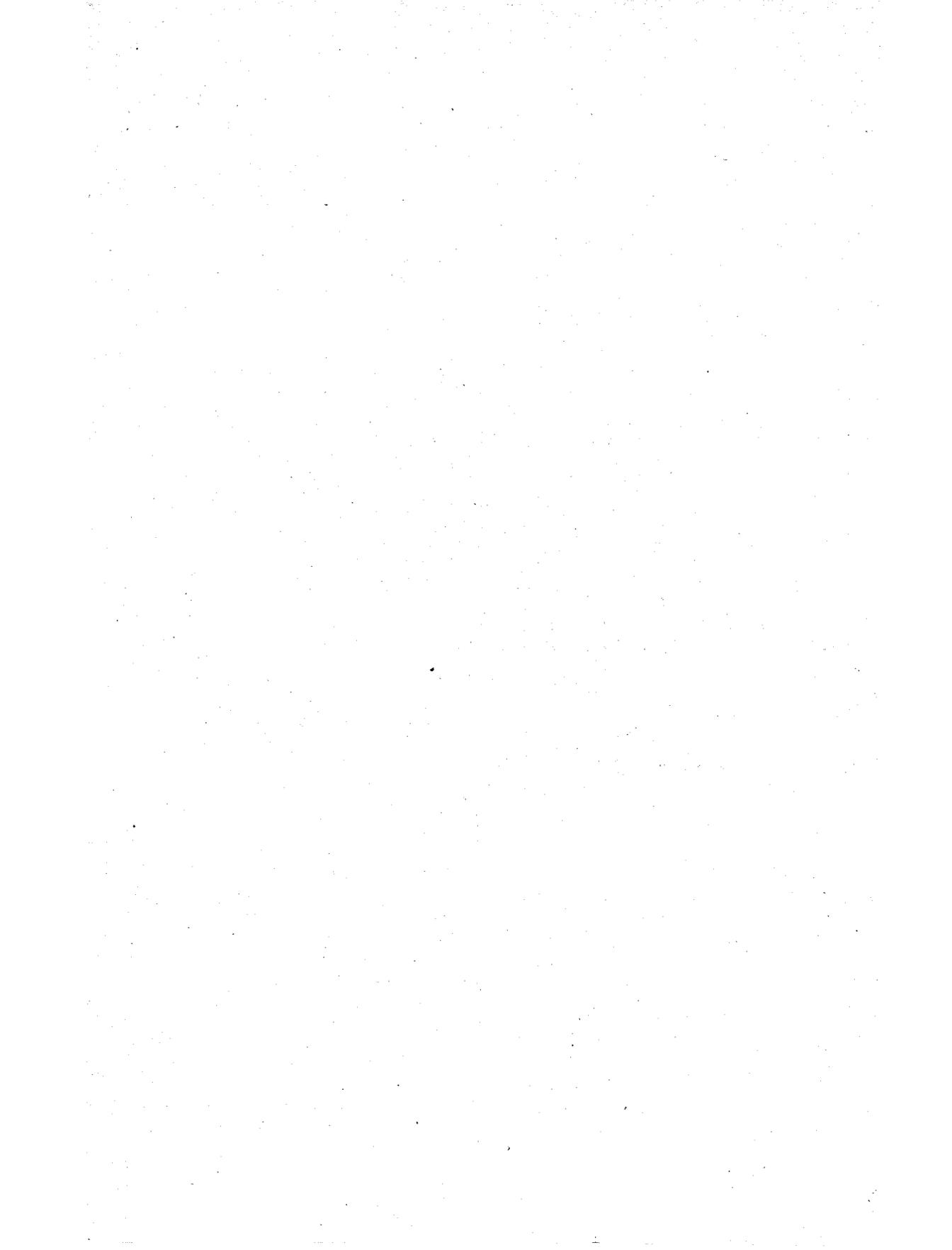
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

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, 1909.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK OLIVER,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, September 2, 1909.



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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1909

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, July 16, 1909.

The Hon. FRANK OLIVER,
Supt. 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, 1909, and for detailed information to refer you to the reports from the various officials and agents, as well as to the statistical statements herewith presented.

It is gratifying to be in a position on the threshold to anticipate so far as to observe that the flow of general prosperity which as a rule attends Indian affairs, but was somewhat interrupted during the preceding year, in the course of that now under review, resumed its normal sway.

In consequence of the considerable difference in the time during which the Indians of the younger and older provinces, respectively, have been in contact with civilization and the somewhat divergent character of that civilization, more or less marked distinctions exist in their condition and environment.

To appreciate these differences, a somewhat close study of reports from the districts concerned is necessary, but speaking generally, it may be observed that in the younger provinces the large influx of settlement has recently introduced an element of life and activity which has strongly affected considerable numbers with regard to their methods of life, the main direction tending toward substitution of agricultural or other industry for more nomadic pursuits, of which hunting and fishing are the most conspicuous, and most markedly affected by advancing settlement.

First contact with civilization rarely proves an unmixed blessing to aboriginal races, but the Indians now referred to, have for the most part been in sufficient touch

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with the superior race to afford reasonable ground for expectation of that benefit which accrues after increased experience and more intimate and prolonged familiarity.

Much depends not only upon the receptive preparation of the weaker individual or community, but also upon the class of settlement to the influences of which they become exposed.

Incoming settlement in these younger provinces is of course a diversified character that the effect of contact must for some time have a good deal of the experimental about it.

Some prejudice, suspicion, and mistrust on both sides must have time to wear away, and on the one hand respect for existing class legislation must be learned, and on the other the power of resistance to unaccustomed temptation in various directions has to be acquired.

When, however, both settlers and natives have had time to become familiar with what is more or less strange to both, there seems no more reason to fear a happy issue beneficial to all concerned, than has in the past resulted from more or less kindred conditions.

It seems clear that there can be no stagnation in the condition of the Indians and that with regard to them both individually as communities or as a race, if there is no progression (however gradual and imperceptible it may be under certain circumstances and at certain stages) there must inevitably sooner or later come retrogression.

There are indications, however, that the stage attained by these Indians is far from that of stagnation, but rather one at which certain ambitions, cravings or instincts, whichever they may be called, have been checked in the desired direction of their development, and so far from becoming moribund, have gone astray in an effort to seek room for fruition in a wrong direction.

Without pursuing this subject in other directions, it may suffice for the present to show how the laws prevailing relative to self-government, to municipal and ultimately political ambition, seem to be working among the more developed of them.

It seems strange and can not be without significance, with what rare exceptions, Indian communities have refused to avail themselves of the provisions of the advancement part of the Indian Act, designed as a stepping stone to municipal government.

It is not that the Indians lack the spirit of independence nor the desire to conduct their own affairs, but that they fail to recognize the benefits likely to accrue from the adoption of the white man's methods. This, without question, largely results from the limitation of interests and ambitions imposed by the segregation of existence upon reserves, and as a natural consequence the somewhat ill-defined craving of the Indians for progress, rather seeks scope in the direction of an effort to return to the independence of the old tribal form of government, a desire which keeps cropping up afresh amongst communities possessed of most life and character, and which is often too hastily assumed to be a mark of retrogression on their part.

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How this misdirected energy is to be guided into proper channels, how the reserve-imposed limitation of interest is to be broken down, seems a hard problem to solve; but it appears clear that one main factor will be found in simplifying measures for enfranchisement.

Apart from retarding and apparently unnecessary complications under the existing system, there must be borne in mind the necessity for finding a way to enfranchise upon a more extended scale, and allow communities or parts thereof to thus afford to their individual members the necessary mutual moral support of numbers in venturing into new conditions.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Of the following tables the first shows the number of births and deaths by provinces with the respective gains and losses; the second the aggregate population throughout the Dominion as compared with that for the preceding fiscal year.

It will be observed that the figures for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories outside of treaty limits remain unchanged, because it is not possible to secure a census annually, and alteration is only made from time to time as opportunity for correction may occur.

Province.	Births.	Deaths.	Gain.	Loss.
Ontario	614	585	29	.....
Quebec	269	235	34	.....
Nova Scotia	72	63	9	.....
New Brunswick	37	20	17	.....
Prince Edward Island	6	8	.....	2
British Columbia	651	737	.....	86
Manitoba	315	224	91	.....
Saskatchewan	261	165	96	.....
Alberta	170	179	.....	9
	2,395	2,216	276	97
			97	
Net increase			179	

Province.	March, 1908	March, 1909	Increase.	Decrease.
Ontario	23,518	23,898	380	.....
Quebec	11,469	11,523	54	.....
Nova Scotia	2,129	2,103	.....	26
New Brunswick	1,861	1,871	10	.....
Prince Edward Island	276	274	.....	2
British Columbia	24,964	24,871	.....	93
Manitoba	8,595	8,327	.....	268
Saskatchewan	7,496	7,971	475	.....
Alberta	5,529	5,541	12	.....
Northwest Territories, inside Treaty limits	4,212	4,508	296	.....
Northwest Territories, outside Treaty limits	16,854	16,854
Yukon	3,302	3,302
	110,205	111,043	1,227	389
			389	
Net increase			888	

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It is to the figures in the first table, viz., that of births as compared with deaths, that the greatest significance attaches, since they show the natural increase or decrease of the race, and it is gratifying to those who feel an interest in its survival to find that there has again been an increase from this source amounting to 179 for the year. It is deserving of notice that the only province which shows any significant exception to the general rule of increase is British Columbia, and it is regretted that some of the bands there manifest a lack of vital energy, which a few years ago was pointed out as the case with some other bands, more particularly in Alberta, which, however, have shown signs of improvement, as it is hoped those in British Columbia referred to may also do.

Infantile mortality and tuberculosis in some form or other have again contributed to keep this increase much below what it would otherwise have been; but, as pointed out in connection with the subject of health, there are causes operating which seem to furnish justification for the expectation that before long a decided improvement in this respect may be looked for.

The net increase of the Indian population throughout the Dominion, as will be seen, has been some 838.

Of these 179 are as shown, from natural growth, and some 296 have occurred in the treaties recently made, leaving an increase of 363, which may be attributed to the usual fluctuation, or an excess of immigration over emigration, and to some extent to additions to the bands through marriages.

HEALTH.

The general health of the Indians seems to have been quite equal to, where not rather above, the average standard, during the year.

Small-pox is always looked upon with a good deal of dread, and although the type of that disease which has for a few years past been breaking out here and there among the reserves has fortunately been a mild one, it has shown potentiality under favourable conditions for considerably increasing the malignity of its form.

No doubt the extent to which vaccination has been carried out among the Indians has had much to do with moderating the character and dissemination of the disease. On three reserves in Ontario some two or three cases occurred, but prompt action prevented further spread.

The same remark applies to the Blackfoot reserve in Alberta and to Indian communities in Nova Scotia, the only difference worthy of mention being that in the last-named the type was considerably more severe. By far the most serious outbreak was in the Cowichan agency, in British Columbia, where more than a hundred cases occurred, but despite there having been a good many exceptions to the mildness of the prevailing character, it is very gratifying to notice that none ended fatally.

Typhoid fever appeared at Lake Simcoe, and among the Six Nations twenty-six cases occurred, two of which unfortunately had a fatal termination.

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Whooping-cough broke out at the Pas, in Manitoba, and during the winter among the children of the Assiniboine and some reserves in Duck Lake and Battleford agencies, where the form was mild; but at Onion Lake, where it supervened upon measles, it developed into bronchial pneumonia, and a good deal of infantile mortality resulted.

Measles, seldom dangerous of itself, is apt to be so among Indian children on account of lack of sufficient care when convalescing, and liability to complications; and followed by grippe caused somewhat heavy fatality among the children of the Blackfeet.

The only other point where measles proved serious was at Birtle, where it claimed some half-dozen victims.

Grippe was more or less prevalent on some of the reserves in all the provinces, the points most seriously affected having been at Hobbema, in Alberta, and Manitowapah, in Manitoba, and worst of all, Walpole Island, in Ontario, where a number of deaths resulted.

Of course the extent to which various forms of ill health are prevalent during any single year is largely due to accident of exposure to infection and prevailing climatic conditions, and, while it is gratifying to find that the Indians were rather fortunate in these respects during the year, it is still more so to observe increasing improvement in the constitutional condition which tends to escape infection and resist attack and in no direction is this more noticeable than with regard to tubercular, scrofulous and kindred diseases, so prevalent among the Indians throughout the Dominion, and most marked at the earlier stages of contact with civilization.

The main ameliorating factors are more liberal and wholesome diet, which to no small extent depends upon improved methods of cooking, the introduction of more space, light and ventilation into the houses, warmer clothing, and particularly more serviceable foot wear, greater cleanliness of habits with regard to person and surroundings, and better attention to the instructions of medical advisers, all of which largely contribute to the building up of resisting tissue, the throwing off of attack, and the formation of conditions inimical to the propagation of disease germs.

The invocation of the services of the native medical man is very rarely met with nowadays, and then almost entirely confined to districts remote from civilization, and may be attributed far more to a survival of superstitious fear of offending than to faith in his healing powers.

DWELLINGS.

Intimately connected with the health of the Indians is the character of their dwellings.

The natural tendency is to overcrowd the houses and to exclude light and air, the effect of which in the propagation of disease germs is peculiarly disastrous upon a people among whom tuberculosis is so prevalent.

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All that the first remove from the wigwam, teepee or tent to the little one-storey log cabin or hut, with its roof and floor of mud, has to recommend it, is the fact that it forms the initial stage in that fixity of abode which is the first essential step towards civilization.

In so far as concerns ventilation the change is distinctly disadvantageous and the superior cleanliness secured by more or less frequent change of site, over the accumulated filth of a stationary mud floor, is obvious. The most favourable stage for ventilation is that of the open fireplace and chimney, and before the introduction of stoves. Changes in these structures are necessarily very gradual.

In the older provinces the type of dwelling generally prevalent, although somewhat small, is fairly decent and comfortable, and for the most part is built of frame with thatched if not shingled roof, plank floor and manufactory doors and windows.

In the prairie provinces where this type has not already been, it is fast being attained, while in British Columbia, unless at points remote from settlement where the old-fashioned rookeries still survive, the houses show a marked advance and can hold their own with, when they do not surpass, those of the settlers.

Slow as improvement may be, the accumulated results are up to a certain standard very marked, and it is comparatively rarely that a new structure is not a distinct improvement on that which it supersedes, and increasing facilities for obtaining windows is leading to their greatly extended use.

With regard to furniture, it is becoming quite exceptional to find any lack of such articles as beds, tables, chairs, stoves and other conveniences, while the area is fast increasing in which sewing-machines, musical instruments and other articles indicative of a certain amount of cultured taste, may be not uncommonly met with.

In another essential direction fairly rapid progress is being made, viz., with regard to the partitioning of the interiors of the dwellings, and the separation of the sleeping accommodation of the sexes, the improving effect of which upon habits of decency and morality can be readily understood.

In cleanliness of housekeeping very decided progress is being made, and doubtless there is no stronger factor in bringing about this desideratum than the instruction and habits acquired at the boarding and industrial school, although much of the credit is due to the wives of the farming instructors for their efforts in this direction.

AGRICULTURE.

There has been during the year a very considerable increase in the earnings from agricultural produce, amounting to nearly \$200,000, but that does not necessarily indicate more strenuous prosecution of the industry, since better seasons and increased market values may have most to do in producing the augmented value. More can be inferred from a comparison of the extent of area put under crop, and it will be noticed that the expansion was little short of 4,000 acres, and in so far as it has any significance, occurred in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

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This is not unnatural, since it is in these provinces that the Indians are most exclusively dependent upon agriculture, and have comparatively few other directions in which to apply the habits of industry acquired in the pursuit of that avocation.

There has not yet been time for the recently made treaties to increase the ranks of the farmers, but a good many of the hunting class find that the chase is becoming so curtailed and precarious as to render it necessary for them to turn to some more reliable occupation.

The strongest operating cause seems to be the impetus given by increasing settlement which to some extent brings the Indian communities into sympathy with the prevailing interest which more and more environs them and greatly enhances the value of land in their eyes, and provides milling and marketing facilities which render farming more profitable.

The position of the industry throughout the provinces, and its relative importance in proportion to population in each can be readily gathered from a slight consideration of the following statistical table:—

Province.	Land cropped.	Population.	Grain and roots.	Hay.	Value.
	Acres.		Bush.	Tons.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	17,662	23,898	482,008	41,305	575,527 00
Quebec.....	4,651	11,523	96,978	19,339	140,848 00
Nova Scotia.....	251	2,103	11,467	910	15,174 00
New Brunswick.....	494	1,871	12,343	276	6,745 00
Prince Edward Island.....	45	274	2,414	54	992 00
British Columbia.....	8,876	24,871	405,445	14,506	355,750 00
Manitoba.....	6,046	8,327	127,321	12,537	119,837 00
Saskatchewan.....	10,894	7,971	174,277	32,924	169,743 00
Alberta.....	3,980	5,541	97,706	17,674	93,381 00
Totals, 1908.....	52,899	86,379	1,409,959	139,525	1,477,997 00
	48,931	.....	1,335,221	118,334	1,279,131 00
Increase.....	3,968	.....	74,738	21,191	198,866 00

The character of the seasons had much to do in Ontario with producing the very satisfactory results of the year experienced in that province, for with hardly any exception conditions for seeding and planting, growth, maturing and harvesting left little to be desired.

In Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the spring was on the whole very favourable for farming operations.

For maturing the summer was too dry in parts of Quebec and in New Brunswick, but in other places the weather continued sufficiently propitious.

Much as was the success which attended operations in the prairie provinces, it was materially reduced by a frost in the month of August, which was experienced over an extended area, although not with equal severity throughout.

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In the districts in British Columbia where agriculture is practised the seasons were by no means unfavourable, notwithstanding some tendency to drought, but that was to a considerable extent overcome by means of irrigation.

LIVE STOCK.

Live stock, in the eastern provinces kept pretty much as a branch of mixed farming, but in the younger to a considerable extent as a separate industry, has as usual contributed its share towards the maintenance of the owners, and the extent to which this has been done during the year is shown by the following table.

This does not include the value of milk, butter and cheese, which are being more and more extensively used by the Indians as articles of diet.

VALUE OF BEEF CONSUMED AND SOLD.

Ontario..	\$ 45,553 00
Quebec..	34,155 00
New Brunswick..	5,600 00
Nova Scotia..	1,445 00
Prince Edward Island	30 00
British Columbia..	31,160 00
Manitoba..	16,218 00
Saskatchewan..	76,924 00
Alberta..	45,854 00
	<hr/>
Total, 1909..	\$256,939 00
Total, 1908..	247,297 00
	<hr/>
Increase	9,642 00

The year has, generally speaking, been a very favourable one for the maintenance of live stock, the winter season not having been a particularly trying one for the cattle, and the supply of hay having been fairly abundant.

The Indians of the prairie provinces are discovering experimentally the value of cattle, and the economy of treating them properly; but with regard to providing shelter, they have a good deal yet to learn, although they are improving fast in this respect.

Great care has still to be, and is exercised, to prevent the depletion of the herds by selling or beefing animals at an unprofitably early age, or cows required for breeding purposes, and as a general rule an Indian who is allowed to sell is required to devote a portion of the proceeds to the purchase of a young animal to replace the one disposed of, although of course much depends upon the number of animals possessed and its approximation to the limit of what can be profitably handled.

In Ontario the winter was decidedly mild and with the exception of a few points, was short, while the haying season with respect to weather and grass crop was unusually propitious.

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In Quebec so far as concerned the character of the season, conditions were reversed: a long cold winter having been experienced, but the supply of hay and the weather for putting it up were about the same as in Ontario, and as in that province the cattle wintered well.

In the maritime provinces the winter without much severity was somewhat prolonged, and the haying conditions were not quite so satisfactory as in Ontario and Quebec, but enough was secured to meet the requirements of the few animals kept, which wintered fairly well.

In Manitoba the season was somewhat long, but not characterized by any particular severity, and excepting at some few points where excessive rain-fall flooded the meadows, hay was abundant and easily cured and the cattle came through in good condition.

In Alberta and Saskatchewan the winter, although perhaps a little late in starting, was decidedly prolonged, and generally speaking very severe for a period of from six to eight weeks about the beginning of the year, but with little exception the grass was plentiful and the conditions for haymaking good, so that little cause for complaint existed with regard to the manner in which the cattle came through.

In British Columbia the winter, although not unduly prolonged, was unusually severe, and particularly so about the middle thereof, and haying conditions were somewhat unequal; but on the whole the live stock wintered fairly well.

The usual care has been taken relative to maintaining, and where necessary improving, the breed of cattle on the reserves, and the policy of raising the standard of ponies to that of serviceable general purpose horses has been continued with satisfactory results.

WAGES AND VARIOUS EARNINGS.

There are three main classes of occupation to which the Indians devote their industrial efforts, viz., agriculture, including the kindred branch of live stock, hunting and fishing, called natural resources, and various more or less desultory pursuits.

It may be roughly estimated that about equal proportions, or 37 per cent, engage mainly in the respective avocations of agriculture and the prosecution of natural resources, and the balance of 26 per cent in general pursuits, but the cleavage between avocations is by no means an abrupt one, and one class of employment interlaps another according to local environment of communities.

The following tables show the aggregate amounts furnished by these main classes of avocation and with regard to wages and various industries the earnings in the various provinces:—

Agriculture.	\$1,477,997
Beef.	256,939
Wages.	1,626,546
Various Industries.	644,388
Fishing.	510,419
Hunting and Trapping.	616,834

Province.	Wages.		Various Industries.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Ontario.....	547,972	00	122,536	00
Quebec.....	390,241	00	98,268	00
New Brunswick.....	57,150	00	23,650	00
Nova Scotia.....	25,075	00	24,195	00
Prince Edward Island.....	80	00	14,480	00
British Columbia.....	462,713	00	191,714	00
Manitoba.....	61,224	00	27,015	00
Saskatchewan.....	44,719	00	57,919	00
Alberta.....	37,372	00	84,611	00
Total, 1909.....	1,626,546	00	644,338	00
Total, 1908.....	1,660,211	00	666,249	00
Decrease.....	33,665	00	21,861	00

Speaking generally, it will be found that any falling off in one direction results in increased exertion in another, and during the year under review the very considerable increase in proceeds from agriculture has to an extent been accompanied by reduction in other directions.

It is almost superfluous to point out that strong sympathy exists in industrial directions between the general prosperity of the country and that of the aboriginal class.

For example, when money is plentiful articles more or less nearly approaching luxuries are comparatively freely purchased and it can readily be seen how this must affect the sale of furs, the movements of tourists, upon which largely depends the market for Indian curios, the engagement of guides by fishing parties, the undertaking of municipal and other locally public works which give employment to many Indians, and in various other ways matters with which the welfare of the Indians is intimately connected.

For a year or two there was such phenomenal prosperity as rapidly inflated the earnings of the Indians, and much less surprise need be felt that there has followed some comparative depression of excessive buoyancy than that the tone is so rapidly recovering itself.

FISHING, HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

As already incidentally noticed in another connection, hunting and fishing which may be regarded as the natural aboriginal pursuits, are becoming largely, if gradually, curtailed.

To an extent this is the natural result of lack of providence and foresight in the early days, by which, for example, the buffalo was exterminated in the west.

In the younger provinces game and fur animals have of late years been steadily receding before the invasion of their haunts by settlement.

The efforts now made by the imposition of legal restrictions to preserve so far as possible the fish and game do not excite much sympathy in the breasts of the Indians,

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who regard them as an infringement of their hereditary and treaty rights, nor is it easy to open their eyes to the truth that no class of the community is so deeply interested as they are in the prevention of destruction.

Of course lapse of time and contact with civilization have among many communities eradicated the natural craving for the excitement of the chase, and substituted other pursuits; but there are still many whose numbers have been augmented by the treaties made during the last few years, who will cling to these pursuits as long as they may continue to afford them even a precarious means of existence, but matters will adjust themselves through time as they have done elsewhere.

The value of the fisheries to the Indians in British Columbia very largely exceeds that in any other province, not only in a mercantile aspect, but as a source of food-supply.

The wages earned at the salmon canneries are of much importance, but the contribution to the larder is even more so.

During the year salmon fishing was not a great success, it having been what is known as an 'off year,' but this was confined mainly to the sock-eye or commercial species, and did not affect the other varieties used as food by the Indians, and their home supply was abundant.

In that and the other provinces fishing generally was quite up to the average, having been rather better in some and not quite so good in other districts.

The prevalence of game and fur animals depends largely upon relative distance from settlement, and speaking very generally it may be said that game both large and small was fairly plentiful, and fur animals decidedly scarce.

Viewed from the aspect of aggregate financial returns, the fur season may be regarded as satisfactory for the time being, but as that has resulted from very exceptionally high prices, it remains to be seen how far it may prove an indication of future prosperity.

The following table indicates the value to the Indians of their fishing and hunting and trapping, respectively:—

Province.	Fishing.	Hunting and Trapping.
	\$	\$
Ontario.....	82,566	131,192
Quebec.....	3,580	116,437
New Brunswick.....	9,380	7,025
Nova Scotia.....	4,860	5,908
Prince Edward Island.....	2,820	22
British Columbia.....	334,267	182,980
Manitoba.....	48,670	84,832
Saskatchewan.....	20,256	75,391
Alberta.....	4,020	13,047
Total, 1909.....	510,419	616,834
Total, 1908.....	534,342	564,530
Decrease.....	23,923	
Increase.....		52,304

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MORALITY.

With regard to Indian morality, the most noticeable feature continues to be the absence of serious crime.

The extent to which Indian interests are confined within the reserves, no doubt has a good deal to do with this gratifying condition of affairs, since the complex nature of life in the larger world offers many temptations in various directions to which the Indians are not exposed.

There is no one form of immorality so provocative of others, and of improvidence and discord, as is indulgence in intoxication, and this truth has peculiar significance in application to the temperament of the aborigines and the lack of control whether natural or acquired through training and heredity.

It may be remembered too that the very limitations of environment already noticed as withholding incentive to crime in certain directions has the opposite tendency with regard to the use of liquor, since the deprivation of various forms of more legitimate excitement and amusement encourages the inclination to seek refuge from the monotony of existence so easily found in the artificial stimulus furnished by the use of alcohol.

Moreover it has to be borne in mind that a comparatively moderate extent of intoxication among a people to whom the law entirely prohibits any indulgence, excites a corresponding degree of attention, and the fact is commonly overlooked that the very law which is intended to prohibit has a tendency to increase temptation, because the element of danger involved in contraband trade involves profits such as ensure its active prosecution by lawless and unscrupulous vendors.

The department by no means flatters itself that its efforts are successful to prevent intoxicants from reaching individuals or communities bent upon obtaining them, and in constant contact with others where little, if any, restraint exists upon the manufacture and sale, but none the less it is satisfied that much is accomplished, and districts can be pointed to where very marked reform has been effected recently, as for example on the Lower St. Lawrence, where the orgies of which so much was heard a few years ago among Indians in from their hunt, seems to have quite ceased to occur, and at points along the boundary line where much trouble was experienced comparatively little is met with, much of the credit for which improvement is due to intelligent co-operation in suppression on the part of the authorities of the United States.

There are features peculiar to the Indians which largely affect another branch of morality, viz., sexual relationship.

Of these the most distinctly operative feature is to be found in their marriage customs, the validity of which is recognized by the courts in so far as their rites contemplate permanent and exclusive union.

Unfortunately, however, these tribal marital arrangements by no means universally exclude the intention of bigamy or polygamy.

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Again in British Columbia, or a considerable part thereof, so-called marriage contracts are virtually agreements to cohabit in which provision is made for termination on fulfilment of certain conditions. The same desire to maintain the sanctity of the nuptial bond which induces the law to recognize one class of marriage, but to refuse endorsement to another, attaches no force to tribal divorce, and it is difficult to impress the significance of these distinctions upon the Indian mind, and it need not be wondered at, when the door is closed to separation, no matter what the provocation may be, if the Indians sometimes take the law into their own hands and adjust their marital relations to what comports with their own sense of justice and their own ideas as to the fitness of things.

On the whole, however, it seems surprising to what a small extent the ties of marriage are discarded, and possibly what largely serves to prevent more frequent separations is the powerful bond of common interest formed by the strong development of parental affection generally found in the Indian constitution.

The stage has at any rate been reached when the discarding of a wife, even among Indians who have been for a comparatively short time subject to the influence of Christian civilization, provokes strong disapproval and remonstrance from the generality of a community.

In so far as concerns honesty, the class legislation which is necessary for protection against aggression on the part of the stronger race, has some retarding effect, and tends to encourage dishonesty by exempting property within the reserve from legal process for the recovery of debts; but that the Indians generally speaking have learnt the lesson that their credit depends rather upon their sense of honour than upon compulsion of law, is demonstrated by the sometimes excessive readiness evinced to let them get into debt.

EDUCATION.

The number of schools of all classes in operation during the year 1908-9, in the various provinces was as follows:—

Province.	CLASS OF SCHOOL			
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.	Total.
Ontario.....	79	4	5	88
Quebec.....	21			21
Nova Scotia.....	10			10
New Brunswick.....	6			6
Prince Edward Island.....	1			1
British Columbia.....	42	8	8	58
Manitoba.....	43	9	2	54
Saskatchewan.....	18	14	3	35
Alberta.....	4	19	2	25
Northwest Territories.....		3		3
Outside Treaty.....	7			7
Total.....	231	57	20	308

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Compared with the preceding year this shows an aggregate decrease of five day and two industrial schools, and the various changes in the provinces during the year were as follows:—

In Ontario, the two day schools at Fort William were closed owing to the surrender and sale of part of the reserve and the removal of the Indians. These two schools will be replaced by the building of others at another point.

The school at Whitefish River in the Manitowaning agency was closed owing to lack of attendance.

Arrangements were made with the trustees of the white schools at Scugog and at S. S. No. 1, Snider and Waters townships, for the attendance of Indian children residing near these points, the department paying for their tuition.

There were, therefore, three day schools closed and two opened in Ontario during the fiscal year.

In Quebec, there was a gain of one day school, the St. Regis Island school, which had been closed since June 30, 1896, having been re-opened in October last, the prospect of attendance being such as to warrant this action.

British Columbia shows an increase of two in the day schools and a decrease of one in the industrial school class.

New day schools were opened at Atlin, in the Stickine agency, at Homalco and Sliammon, in the Fraser River agency, at New Town in the Northwest Coast agency, and at Scholus in the Kamloops-Okanagan agency.

The following day schools were closed, viz., Clayoquot (Prot.), Kisgegas and Kyoquot; all in the West Coast agency.

The Metlakatla industrial school was discontinued at the end of the fiscal year 1907-8.

In Manitoba there has been a decrease of two day schools.

The schools at Eagle Lake, in the Savanne agency, Islington, in the Kenora agency, and Oak River (Sioux), in the Birtle agency, were closed on account of insufficient attendance to justify their continuance in operation.

The Assabasca day school, in the Kenora agency, was re-opened in July, 1908, after having been closed for three years.

In Saskatchewan there is a decrease of one day school, the Key's school, in the Pelly agency, having been closed for want of attendance.

Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, has been permanently closed, although in operation for part of the year.

In Alberta, the day schools at the Louis Bull's and Samson's reserves, in the Hobbema agency, and those of St. Anthony and Upper Peace River were discontinued.

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The Calgary industrial school was closed during the previous year, and it is not intended to re-open it.

The Church of England boarding school at Lesser Slave Lake was discontinued, and the per capita grant transferred to a new boarding school, which was opened by the Church of England at St. Andrew's Mission on Whitefish lake, the day school at this latter point having been thus discontinued.

A day school was also opened at Morley, in the Stony agency, during January, 1909, to replace the McDougall Orphanage boarding school, which was discontinued from November 10, 1908.

The various religious denominations under whose auspices the schools are conducted and the number by each, in the several provinces, are as follows:—

Province	Undenominational	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Methodist	Presbyterian	Salvation Army
Ontario	40	26	13	9		
Quebec	4	13	1	3		
Nova Scotia		10				
New Brunswick		6				
Prince Edward Island		1				
British Columbia	2	18	16	16	4	2
Manitoba	4	11	28	8	5	
Saskatchewan	1	10	17		7	
Alberta		12	7	6		
Northwest Territories		2	1			
Outside Treaty			5	2		
Total	51	109	86	44	16	2

The total enrolment for the year was 10,479 pupils, 5,323 boys and 5,156 girls. This as compared with the preceding year shows an increase in the enrolment of 171 pupils, viz., 103 boys and 68 girls.

The percentage of the average of total attendance was 63.69 or slightly higher than the preceding year, during which it was 62.58.

There is, of course, a natural tendency to let affairs which have answered existing conditions run in a groove long after changed circumstances may have introduced potentialities for improvement, and the department is beginning to question whether this danger with regard to Indian education has not arrived.

The pronounced favour for industrial and boarding schools entertained so far, especially in the younger provinces, has been based mainly upon two considerations, viz., the necessity for avoiding the retarding and retrogressive influence upon the intended benefits of education to which the children were necessarily subjected when after school hours they returned to their own homes, and the overcoming of that irregularity of attendance which necessarily resulted from the nomadic habits of parents before changed methods of employment had brought about fixity of residence.

Conditions have, however, been very greatly changing in these respects, and it has been borne in upon the department that such have been reached as contain the true potentialities for the recognition and development of the day schools.

No idea of encouraging anything like a spirit of rivalry between these various classes of schools is intended, for each will at any rate for some time to come have its own field of usefulness, but rather to restore the balance in the extent of their utilization, which for reasons just indicated, has led to some neglect of the day schools.

One strong consideration is the fact that, if home conditions have so changed as to remove the danger of deleterious influence upon the children, and permit of the development of the day school, a long stride will be made towards exciting the interest and sympathy of the parents in the education of the children, and there will be much better prospect of their growing up together, and so avoiding the danger of finding that in the course of separation for years they have grown far apart in tastes, sympathies and interests.

To make the contemplated plan successful, there will doubtless have to be certain changes introduced into the manner of dealing with the day schools, and the most fundamental of these will be the securing of a superior class of teacher who requires no ordinary amount of skill and tact if expected to make school life interesting and agreeable to Indian children, to say nothing of enlisting the intelligent sympathies of the parents.

This will necessarily involve the payment of better stipends, but will prove truest economy in the long run, and probably eventually effect a decided saving in so far as it may tend to diminish the far heavier expenditure upon other methods of education.

Certain other improvements will doubtless have to be effected, such as to the buildings, and in places it may be necessary to make arrangements for the transport of children to and from their homes and for a simple mid-day meal, which is always found to prove a strong attraction, and under special conditions boarding houses or nurseries may have to be established for the care of children during the week, but these details can probably be readily arranged as experience demonstrates their necessity, and outstanding examples of what day schools have been able to accomplish even amongst very partially civilized surroundings encourage the expectation of the development of a class of day school calculated to be of great use in elevating the standard of life on the reserves.

The future of graduates from boarding and industrial schools also appears to demand closer attention.

An effort will be made to secure conditions which will make the most important event in a pupil's life, viz., graduation, a guarantee of fitness to assume its duties and responsibilities, and assistance financial and other will be provided to start the graduates at suitable occupations and in a fitting environment.

LANDS.

The policy described last year of encouraging Indians to dispose of spare lands rendered valuable through the requirements of settlement which they were impeding, has worked to the advantage of all concerned.

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Free course has been given to settlement, while many Indians have acquired an equipment of live and other stock necessary for the prosecution of agricultural and other industries, and the country has been proportionally relieved of the burden of such provision.

During the past year, an aggregate area of 64,924.21 acres was disposed of and realized the sum of \$462,682.00.

Of the surrendered lands at the Pas, after subdivision into town lots, 160 lots were sold by public auction, and brought an amount of \$21,015.

The portion of the Coté reserve which was surrendered last year and subdivided was offered for sale by public auction at Kamsack on June 24, 1908, and 67 quarter sections were sold, realizing \$89,682.80.

On May 13, 1908, the Enoch's band of Indians surrendered to the Crown 6,300 acres of the Stony Plain reserve to be disposed of for their benefit, and subdivision into sections and quarter sections has been made with a view to sale.

The lands on the Crooked Lakes reserves, Nos. 72 and 73, situated on Crooked lakes, Saskatchewan, which were surrendered last year, were subdivided and offered for sale by public auction at Broadview on November 25, 1908. The total number of quarter sections offered for sale was 322, and the number sold 199, realizing the sum of \$229,117.20.

The portion of the St. Peter's reserve which was surrendered last year and which remained open for disposition after allotment to the Indians in accordance with the provisions of surrender, was offered for sale by public auction at Selkirk, December 16, 1908, and all was disposed of, bringing in the sum of \$86,185.23.

On January 28, 1909, the Samson band of Indians, resident at Bear Hills, in Alberta, surrendered to the Crown a portion of their reserve, No. 137, containing 9,380 acres, which will be subdivided and placed in the market in the usual way.

Crown grants have been issued during the year to the number of 665. Returns of patents to the number of 55 have been prepared and transmitted to the different registrars of counties and districts concerned, and 4 returns made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, covering lands patented within the province.

MINERALS.

During the past year very few applications have been received for minerals.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets, granting title under the provisions of the Indians Act to individual Indians for land on their reserves, were issued during the past year to the number of 23, and on March 31, last, there were current 1,484 location tickets.

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LEASES.

Under the provisions of section 11 of the Regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, leases were issued, in triplicate, to white men at the request of Indian locatees to the number of 112, and on March 31, last, there were 1,281 leases current.

TIMBER.

The number of timber licenses in force on March 31, 1909, was 34; berths vacant, 7.

The eight berths on Dokis reserve were sold by auction on June 24, 1908, and realized the sum of \$871,500.

The purchaser of berth 2 was unable to comply with the conditions of sale, and it will be sold by auction during the ensuing summer.

SURVEYS.

The following surveys were made during the fiscal year, viz.:—

Nova Scotia.

The boundaries of the reserve at Horton, Kings county.

An addition of 40 acres to the Millbrook reserve, Colchester county, and subdivision of same into two-acre lots.

New Brunswick.

The re-survey of the boundaries of the Pabineau reserve, in the parish of Bathurst.

Quebec.

The survey and levels for a proposed drainage ditch at the northwestern corner of the Caughnawaga reserve.

Ontario.

The reserves provided for under stipulations of Treaty No. 9, at Abitibi, Flying Post, New Brunswick House and Matachewan.

A survey of Burnt island and the re-survey of a portion of the lake shore in the township of Robinson, Manitoulin island, and the lots adjacent thereto.

A re-survey of a portion of the boundaries of the Wild Lands reserve, Rainy river.

A re-survey of the boundaries of the Sturgeon Falls, I. R. No. 23 and the Seine river, I. R. No. 23 A, Rainy River district.

A survey of the lands in the Tyendingaga reserve held by the late Dr. Oronhyateka.

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The survey of a new road from the G. T. P. bridge over the Kaministiquia river, south and west through the northwest part of the Fort William reserve and part of the surrendered lands.

The survey and subdivision of the Dokis reserve into timber berths.

The re-survey of the boundaries of the Watha or Gibson reserve.

The survey of lands occupied by Indians at Jackfish Island, Lake Nipigon, and on the mainland opposite the island.

A retracement of the boundaries of the Lower French river.

A re-survey of the boundaries of the Maganatawan reserve and a definition of the limits of the addition north of the Maganatawan river.

Manitoba.

The St. Peter's reserve having been surrendered by the Indians, the very large number of subdivisions required under the provisions of the surrender were surveyed and allotted to the Indians. The unsurveyed portions were subdivided into sections for sale, and a new reserve for the St. Peter's band was surveyed at Fisher river:

The boundaries of Fisher River reserve were retraced.

The surrendered portions of the Swan Lake reserve, No. 7, were surveyed for sale.

Saskatchewan.

The Little Bone's reserve, having been surrendered for sale, was subdivided into sections for the purpose.

A portion of the Fishing Lake reserve, No. 89, was surrendered for sale and has been subdivided for that purpose.

Alberta.

Three reserves at and near Sturgeon lake and three at Utikoomak (or Whitefish lake) were surveyed under the provisions of Treaty No. 8.

The surrendered portion of the Stony Plain reserve, No. 135, was subdivided for sale.

British Columbia.

Four additional reserves were surveyed for the Hagwilget band, in the Babine agency.

The Kitwangar reserve, Babine agency, was subdivided for Indian occupation.

Two reserves near Alberni of the Seshart band were re-surveyed.

REPORTS
OF
INDIAN AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
DISTRICT OF ALGOMA, CHAPLEAU AGENCY,
CHAPLEAU, April, 23, 1909.

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, 1909, embracing Ojibeways, Robinson Treaty Indians, Chapleau reserve; Ojibeways, Robinson Treaty Indians, at Missinaibi reserve; Crees, Treaty 9, Chapleau reserve; Ojibeway, Treaty 9, Chapleau reserve; Mattigami Indians, Treaty 9, Ojibeways, Mattagami reserve; Ojibeways, Treaty 9, Flying Post reserve; New Brunswick House Indians, Treaty 9, Ojibeways.

OJIBEWAYS, ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, AT CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the River Nebsquashing, south of the village of Chapleau, and contains 220 acres. The country is very rocky and only small spots are fit for cultivation.

Population.—The population of this band is 78.

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

Occupations.—The members of this band rely chiefly on hunting and fishing. The women make and sell moccasins and snow-shoes in the winter months, and in this way make a little money.

Education and Religion.—These Indians speak only their own tongue, and so far none of their children have attended any school. Their religion is Anglican.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians mostly all live in their own houses, which they keep very clean, though some prefer the tents or teepees. They have no stock of any kind and seem to make no effort to get any.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are very temperate. I have never heard of a single case of liquor being on the reserve, and their morality and behaviour are extremely good.

OJIBEWAYS, ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, MISSINAIBI RESERVE.

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

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FINANCIAL.

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1909, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to \$5,181,090.41, had increased to \$6,022,187.08. The large increase was due to sale of timber limits, the property of the Dokis band. The balance sheet of this fund will be found at page 132 of Part II.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund voted by parliament for the purposes of the department was \$1,307,245.09.

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 \$53,393.60.

Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated \$26,084.85, and withdrawals \$25,383.68.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK PEDLEY,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

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Population.—The population of this band is 68.

Health and Sanitation.—The health in this place during the past year has been good.

Occupations.—These Indians live mostly by hunting, trapping, fishing and acting as guides, some being engaged by the Hudson's Bay Company, and also the French Company at Moose Factory, taking in supplies.

Buildings and Stock.—The majority live in houses which are kept clean, only a few living in teepees. They have two cows among them. This comprises all the stock.

Education and Religion.—They have a public school at Missinaibi at present. This gives them a great advantage. Some of these children go to the school at Chapleau. They are all Anglicans.

Temperance and Morality.—This point is the worst in my district for intemperance; they get the liquor in spite of all we can do, and where liquor is among the Indians morality as a rule is not very good. Lately I hear there has been a marked improvement for the better. Some whisky pedlars were caught and received heavy sentences. This will no doubt have a tendency to lessen the evil for a time at least.

CREES, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 160 acres fronting on the Kerebesquashesing river.

Population.—The population of this band is 70, a decrease of 2, and they practically all live in the village of Chapleau.

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

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians mostly all own their houses, and these are very comfortable and clean. They have no stock whatever.

Occupations.—The majority work by the day as labourers; some hunt and trap in the winter. The women wash and work out as servants.

Education and Religion.—Nearly all these Indians speak good English and can write. They send their children to the public school, though in some cases we had to compel them to do so. Their religion is Anglican.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians as a rule are temperate, though we have a few who will drink liquor if they can get it, but it is hard for them to get it, as they are watched closely. Their morality is none too good. I have had several complaints in this respect.

OJIBEWAYS, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated directly south of the reserve owned by the Robinson Treaty Indians, and contains 160 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 65, a decrease of 11 since last report.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year just ended there has been considerable sickness in this band, resulting in a good many deaths, mostly from colds and lung diseases. Sanitary conditions are not very encouraging, but are improving.

Occupations.—These Indians all hunt, fish, and act as guides, and all are expert canoemen and good workers.

Buildings and Stock.—They have erected some buildings and are making some preparation for more, but do not take as much interest in their reserve as they should. A great many live in tents and teepees. They have no stock.

Education and Religion.—Very few speak any English, and they have comparatively no education and do not appear to take any interest in educating their families. Compulsion will be the only remedy. These Indians are Anglican.

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

MATTAGAMI INDIANS, TREATY 9, OJIBEWAYS, MATTAGAMI RESERVE.

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 88, a decrease of 6.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band in the past year has not been of the best. There were a few cases among them of consumption; some fatal. Sanitation seems very good, and cleanliness is well observed by the Indians.

Occupations.—They live altogether by hunting and trapping. Many of them are employed by the Transcontinental Railway Company as guides and canoe men and some are engaged by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Buildings and Stock.—They live altogether in tents and teepees, except a few houses owned by the Hudson's Bay Company. There is one house on the reserve, the only one owned by the Indians.

Education and Religion.—These Indians with very few exceptions speak only their native language. Some few employed by the Hudson's Bay Company speak good English. They have no opportunity of educating their children. They have a small church visited once a year by a missionary. They are all of the Anglican denomination.

Temperance and Morality.—I have never heard of any intemperance at this point. Their morals are very good.

OJIBEWAYS, TREATY 9, FLYING POST RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the 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 105.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band, in spite of the number of aged Indians among them, is very good. Some few of the old ones we have been obliged to assist. The sanitation is good, although there is plenty of room for improvement.

Occupations.—They earn their living by hunting, fishing, trapping, and many of them by working for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Buildings and Stock.—They have no buildings and live in tents and teepees. These are kept in a very comfortable condition.

They have no stock except what is owned by the Hudson's Bay Company, and very few, if any, live on the reserve in the winter months.

Education and Religion.—These Indians speak only their own language and have no education. None of the children ever saw a school, but we are endeavouring to get some of them to attend the Indian school at Chapleau during the coming term. They have a small church, but never see a minister more than once a year. Their religion is Anglican.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, as they have no means of getting liquor. But their morality is bad, the worst in my district; I have had some bad reports only lately in this respect. I had some trouble there before, and expect it will be repeated at my next visit.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE INDIANS, TREATY 9, OJIBEWAYS.

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

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Population.—The population of this band is 130, a decrease of 6 from last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health and sanitation of this band is very good. They are the most industrious and healthy Indians in my district.

Occupations.—These Indians earn their living by hunting, fishing and trapping, and some of them act as guides for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Buildings and Stock.—Very few of these Indians live on the reserve. Some of them have houses, but many of them live in tents and teepees, which are kept very clean and comfortable.

Education and Religion.—They have no school; consequently the children's education is neglected. Some few are going to the Indian school at Chapleau.

They have a small church, but are only visited rarely by a clergyman. In religion they are Anglicans.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are all temperate and their morality is good.

Besides the above bands I have paid along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, mostly at Missinaibi, 145 Indians belonging to the Michipicoten reserve, Robinson treaty, under Mr. W. L. Nichols at Sault Ste. Marie; also 55 Indians belonging to the Spanish River, Robinson treaty, were paid by me, mostly at Biscotasing, 49 belonging to the Mississagi band, and 8 belong to the Serpent River band. I found all these Indians healthy and rather an intelligent class.

I have, &c.,

H. A. WEST,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
DELAWARE, May 26, 1909.

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, 1909.

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 this band is 777.

Health and Sanitation.—Consumption is the most prevalent disease; otherwise the general health of the band has been good during the year.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians of this band is day labour. They earn a large amount of money by pulling flax, wood-cutting among the whites and berry-picking. They also work in the canning factories. During the fall and winter they make mats and baskets. Some of the Indians of this band are fairly good farmers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwelling-houses are principally small frame buildings and are in a fairly good state of repair. 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.

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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 Oneidas 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 a 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 this band is 474.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed, consumption being the most prevalent disease.

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 the canning factories.

Buildings and Stock.—The houses are principally small log or frame buildings. There are several good brick houses on this reserve. The barns and stables, though generally small, are in fairly good repair. Their horses and cattle are of good quality.

Education.—There are three day schools on the reserve. The attendance was fairly good during the year and the progress made by the children very 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 unusually temperate. The marriage law, I regret to say, is not observed as well as it might 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 very good, sanitary measures being well observed. Consumption is the most prevalent disease.

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

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings are not as good as could be desired on this reserve. There is one good brick house on the reserve. Those who farm are well supplied with farm implements. Not much stock is raised, but what they have is of good quality.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. The attendance was fair, and progress made by the children very satisfactory.

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

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

I have, &c.

S. SUTHERLAND,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND,
PENETANGUISHENE, May 1, 1909.

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, 1909.

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

Population.—The population is 228—the same as last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. No contagious diseases have been prevalent and sanitary requirements have been observed and premises kept neat and clean.

Occupations.—The Indians work on their farms during the summer months; fish in the fall and during the winter, and take out logs and wood from their locations during July and August. The young men act as guides to tourists.

Buildings.—Several new buildings have been erected this past year of a modern and substantial class, which much improved the appearance of the reserve.

Stock.—This reserve is an ideal place for stock-raising and the Indians have the best cattle in this vicinity. They take great pride in them and obtain good prices from dealers.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are well provided with implements, such as a good threshing-machine, binders and mowing-machines and all other implements necessary to carry on the work of the farm.

Education.—There is one good school on the island, and the children make good progress and receive encouragement from the parents to acquire a useful education.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are sober and industrious and are improving, becoming yearly more comfortable, their families always appearing well dressed and respectable.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule the Indians are temperate and are improving. The law in this respect is rigidly enforced. The young Indians are growing up temperate and well behaved in all respects.

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

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND,
SUTTON WEST, April 1, 1909.

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, 1909.

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 summer resort where large numbers spend the summer months, it being the terminus of the Stouffville branch of the Grand Trunk railway, as also of the Metropolitan Electric railway. Snake island is a part of the reserve and is 12 miles to the west of Georgina island, one mile from Merton Park, another popular summer resort. The reserve contains 3,497 acres and is a good clay soil and well adapted for raising grains of all kinds and roots, and is especially adapted for raising stock; there are numerous swales running through the fields that make the work of tilling the land more difficult.

Population.—The population of this band is 103. There are also about 25 non-treaty and illegitimate Indians living on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has not been very good during the past year. There has been no epidemic during the year. There were several cases of typhoid fever, but no deaths resulted. Pneumonia caused three deaths during the year. The ordinary precautions, such as keeping the premises clean and dressing warmly, and using none but good water, are well observed. There was a general vaccination last year. With regard to the isolation of persons suffering from contagious disease, the Indians do as well as can be expected. In some cases the patient is taken to a small house during the last stages of consumption, the house afterwards being destroyed or abandoned.

Occupations.—Some of the Indians do some farming and raise some stock, and nearly all of them raise vegetables. Most of the young men work for farmers or in the lumber camps part of the time; a few of the Indians go hunting and trapping, others go as guides for tourists and hunters; some old men take campers out fishing and dig roots and peel bark for sale for medicinal purposes; some sell a little wood. The women make baskets and fancy-work and find ready sale and good prices for all they can make. Burning lime is an industry that the Indians might take up with profit, as there is plenty of limestone and wood on the reserve. Sheep-raising would also be profitable.

Buildings.—The buildings on the reserve are pretty good. There are a number of good frame dwelling-houses and frame barns, also some good warm stables.

Stock.—The stock is very good, but not enough. There is a scarcity of teams. The stock as a rule is well housed, fed, and cared for.

Farm Implements.—There are plenty of farm implements of all kinds for the use of the Indians, and most of them are well taken care of.

Education.—There is one day school on the reserve, taught by Mr. J. H. Prosser. At times the children attend school pretty well and the parents seem to be desirous that their children should be educated; at other times the children either stay away from school of their own accord or are kept away for a time, and that prevents them

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from making the progress they ought and would make if made to attend school regularly. Nearly all these Indians can read and write, and a number of them are advanced sufficiently in arithmetic to enable them to transact ordinary business. All of them understand and speak the English language.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are quite industrious and make a little progress; others are indolent and make no progress whatever. The women as a whole are much more industrious than the men. All of them like to dress well and travel around a good deal, and spend a good deal of time and money in that way.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of these Indians are temperate, but there are a few, mostly young men, that will drink if they can get a chance. None of the women drink liquor. A few of each sex are rather immoral in other ways.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this reserve that have teams get along pretty well, as they till their own land and some land for those that have no teams. The crops last year on the reserve were very good. Hay was an abundant crop. The stock is in splendid condition. The women contribute largely to the support of the families by the sale of their wares made of birch bark and porcupine quills and scented grasses grown for the purpose. Some of the women always have a stock ready-made when the tourists arrive in June. There are a number of the Indian women that are first-class housekeepers.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YATES,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,

McIVER, March 13, 1909.

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, 1909.

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, and 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 about 378 on the pay-list and about 25 non-treaty who reside on the reserve. On the pay-list are 104 men, 118 women, 90 boys and 66 girls. There were 9 births and 10 deaths; 2 went out by marriage and 1 came in by marriage, making a decrease of 2 as compared with the census of last year. The principal causes of death were consumption and old age.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good, the death-rate being only half and the birth-rate double that of the preceding year, there being only two cases of death from consumption, which is on the decrease. All sanitary measures have had the strictest attention, and the houses are being improved and made more comfortable, and are being built on sanitary principles.

Occupations.—With reference to agricultural pursuits it may be remarked that the past two seasons have been very dry in this part of the country and the crops were away below the average, consequently the Indians have to depend on this winter's timber operations for a livelihood. They fish and do some hunting in the fall; take

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out pulp-wood in the spring, and some of them work in the saw-mills and help the farmers to harvest in the summer, while the women, who are very industrious, make baskets, pick berries, and attend to their poultry and gardens and in general stay at home.

Education.—There are three day schools on the reserve, but one has been closed from January 1, 1909, to April 1, 1909, there being no attendance on account of the families moving to the lumber woods. The other two schools have a good average attendance. The schools are well equipped and are supplied with industrious teachers.

Temperance and Morality.—A large number of the band are strictly total abstainers and belong to temperance societies. The fine churches, good schools and the increasing energy of the school teachers and the Rev. Father Cadott, Rev. R. Rogers and Rev. Mr. Gauder are of great assistance in stamping out crimes in morality and intemperance, in which there continues to be a decided improvement.

Characteristics and Progress.—The industrious Indians are getting along fairly well, and are gradually getting into better circumstances, notwithstanding the fact that they have had two poor crops on account of the very dry seasons. The band is slowly becoming more like the whites in manners and customs, and, generally speaking, they are peaceable and law-abiding.

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve. The Methodist, looked after by the Rev. Robert Rogers, is a stone structure and has about 200 adherents, and the Roman Catholic, also a stone structure, built two years ago at a cost of \$6,000, is a model of beauty. There are about 150 adherents, the spiritual welfare being zealously looked after by the Rev. Father Cadott. The Anglicans, who are small in number, hold their meetings monthly in private houses on the reserve under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Gauder, of Lions Head. Nearly all the Indians take a deep interest in religious matters and they have over \$10,000 invested in churches.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McIVER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,
GAMEBRIDGE, June 8, 1909.

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, 1909.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this reserve are Chippewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the township of Rama, in the county of Ontario, along the eastern shore of Lake Couchiching, and contains 2,000 acres of land. The part lying along the lake is nearly all cleared up and is composed of good clay soil suitable for raising all kinds of grain and roots; the part lying farther to the east and north is not so good, being lighter soil and some rock. Parts of this land are fairly well timbered.

Population.—The population is 233.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is generally good. No epidemics have occurred and the sanitary regulations are well observed and enforced by the attending physician.

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Occupations.—A few of these Indians do some farming; most of their cleared land is rented for pasture. In the summer months the young men work at the mills near-by; some act as guides to the tourists or work out with farmers in the vicinity; in the winter these same men find work in the lumber camps. Some trapping and fishing is done, the fish being for home use.

Buildings.—Most of the dwellings are fairly good and comfortable. Quite a number of them are frame. The outbuildings are not nearly so good.

Stock.—These Indians do not own much live stock, a few very good milch cows and some horses of medium grade.

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

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve. The building is well suited in every way for teaching in. Some of the children attend quite regularly and are making marked progress, but there are quite a number who appear to take no interest in learning and do not attend the school. There is not more than 50 per cent of the children of school age attending.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be considered fairly industrious; their progress is slow; they are, generally speaking, law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are usually temperate. A few of them will indulge in liquor too freely if they have an opportunity to do so.

I have, &c.,

D. GRAHAM,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,

SARNIA, May 15, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on matters connected with this agency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians on the three reserves in this agency form one band and are descended mainly from the three united tribes, Ojibbewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies. After the war of 1812 a few Shawanoo Indians from Ohio took refuge in Canada and were finally located on Kettle Point reserve, where their descendants form a considerable portion of the population. All the Indians of this band speak the Ojibbewa language.

Reserves.—The Sarnia reserve adjoins the town of Sarnia to the south, and extends along the east bank of the St. Clair river for a distance of about 4 miles and is wider at the south end than at the north. It contains 6,259 acres and is all good land. While there is a considerable portion of this reserve which is not cleared fit for cultivation, there is little or no heavily timbered woodland. The whole reserve is fenced. Generally speaking every lot is fenced separately, so that it is available for pasturage even when not cleared fit for ploughing. This reserve is all located. The Kettle Point and Stony Point or Au Sable reserves are about 2 miles apart, but practically form only one reserve. They are situated in the township of Bosanquet on the south shore of Lake Huron, and unitedly contain 4,676 acres, and are both more or less covered with woods. These reserves are surveyed into lots containing 80 acres

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each. Nearly half of these are not allotted to any particular person. Most of the unallotted land is of inferior quality.

Population.—The population of the Sarnia reserve is 288 and that of the Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves 134.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the health of the Indians has been better than for a number of years past and the death-rate lighter. During the winter season they have always been subject to colds and rheumatism, but during the past winter much less so than usual. The physician at Kettle Point, especially, reports much less sickness than is usual at that season of the year. Consumption is still the most fatal disease. Efforts are being made to induce the Indians to take the precautions now recognized as necessary to prevent the spread of this disease. At Kettle Point and Stony Point there are no cases at present and there have been none during the past year. There has been on the whole considerable improvement during the year. The sanitary conditions are all as good as could be looked for, and there is nothing to complain of in that respect.

Occupations.—Most of the Indians do a little farming, but as a rule they do not take to it as heartily as is desirable, although some of them are making very successful and praiseworthy efforts in this direction. During the summer a great many work on the docks at Sarnia, loading and unloading vessels, and some hire out as sailors on the river and lakes. Others work at the oil refinery at Sarnia, making good wages; also some work in the large saw-mills there, and a number are employed on the Grand Trunk railway at Kettle and Stony Point reserves. The chief industry besides farming is acting as boatmen for the sportsmen who every summer visit the Kettle Point bay for the black bass fishing, and also pulling flax for the Thedford and Forest flax mills and gathering and packing apples and other fruits in the fall. The women of all these reserves are expert basket-makers, and do a comparatively large business in making and selling baskets. On account of its nearness to a good market, gardening on the Sarnia reserve would be profitable, the climate and soil being well adapted for small fruit culture and the raising of vegetables, and it could be gone into without the expenditure of much capital. There is also room for great expansion in the poultry business, which at present prices would be highly profitable. At Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves a comparatively small expenditure for fencing would result in a large area of land being available for pasturage, which is not now producing any revenue.

Buildings.—Most of the Indians on all of these reserves have fairly good frame houses, which, while in most cases rather small, may be said to meet their requirements fairly well. There are also three good brick houses, two of which are on Sarnia reserve and one on Stony Point reserve. There are not many barns for hay and grain such as other farmers in the vicinity of these reserves have, but nearly all the Indians who engage in farming have sufficient stabling for their horses and stock.

Stock.—The majority of the Indians who do any farming have horses, and a few colts are raised every season. With regard to cattle I have to report that there are not enough kept. There are a few fairly good herds, and among them some that look to be thoroughbred Shorthorns, but, as there is plenty of pasture on all the reserves, there is no reason why there are not many more than there are. Some few are engaged somewhat in dairying and are quite enthusiastic, but these are the exceptions to the general rule. There are no sheep kept on any of the reserves and not many pigs. Nearly all the Indians keep some poultry.

Farm Implements.—The Indians who engage in farming are fairly well supplied with implements and machinery.

Education.—There are three schools. The St. Clair school on the Sarnia reserve is a good capacious brick building in commodious grounds, and is well taught and fairly well attended. The two other schools are situated, one at Kettle Point and one at Stony Point, and are both well attended considering the number of children who

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are available. There are several children from the Sarnia reserve at the Mount Elgin Institute and at the Shingwauk Home, at Muncey and Sault Ste. Marie respectively. Most of the parents take good interest in getting an education for their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—The leading characteristic of these Indians that require to be noted in this report is an apparent disinclination to work for themselves on their own farms. They are quite industrious when working for wages, and, being willing and active, have no difficulty in getting employment, and, generally speaking, are peaceable and law-abiding. During the past year there has been some progress made, especially at Kettle Point, and, all things considered, a fairly prosperous year can be reported.

Temperance and Morality.—The great majority of the Indians of this band are strictly temperate, but there is still a number of well-known characters among them who are very frequently in a state of intoxication. These have been pretty closely looked after, and on the whole there is, I believe, less drinking than formerly. On account of the nearness of Port Huron on the Michigan side of the river, they can procure liquor more easily here than at most other places.

With respect to morality in other ways, there are a great many whose morality is above suspicion; still there is much yet that could easily be amended. There are two churches on the Sarnia reserve, two at Kettle Point and one at Stony Point. When we remember that civilization and Christianity have been in their possession for only one or two generations, we cannot be surprised that they are not yet as far advanced as those who have had superior advantages, and we can confidently expect that the religious instruction they are now receiving with the Christian surroundings they possess will yet bear fruit and that the Chippewas of Sarnia, in material prosperity, in moral rectitude of conduct, and in intellectual attainments, will yet be fully up to the standard of the other people in their neighbourhood.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM NISBET,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
KILLALOE STATION, April 1, 1909.

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, 1909.

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 7, but there were 2 deaths, leaving a population of 112.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is very good. There is no disease at present, though there was whooping-cough last fall, and one young child died of it and one old woman died. They keep their houses pretty clean. They are just as clean as any other class of people.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is working in the lumber camps in winter and on the river in summer. They are all good drivers; they get

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good pay. They do not care about farming as long as they can get good pay for working out.

Education.—The children are doing well in this school; we have a very good teacher.

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

Temperance.—The Indians of this reserve are not any better than any others; some will drink liquor if they get it, but the majority of them are not given to drink. It is a bad place here: the liquor comes from every point on the train.

The two last seasons were very dry here; the Indians had scarcely any crop.

I have, &c.,

MARTIN MULLIN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GORE BAY AGENCY,
GORE BAY, April 1, 1909.

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, 1909.

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 52.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is generally good; there have been no epidemics 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 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 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 inclining more and more to agricultural pursuits and the manufacture of timber.

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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 and clay loam and clay, producing good crops; it is timbered with hardwoods, with patches of cedar and other soft woods.

Population.—This band numbers 339.

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 these Indians is farming, in which they make good progress. Some thirty families reside permanently on their 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 200,000 feet of oak and basswood and elm saw-logs, which would net them nearly \$2,000. Sugar-making, basket-work, berry-picking and fancy wares are also sources of revenue.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are mostly of logs, 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 improving in quality. The implements purchased are modern and are well cared for.

Education.—The educational facilities on this reserve are good. The children are fairly well educated; many of them read and write well both in Indian and English. In addition to the regular course, 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 a good deal of money in addition to the usual statute labour on repairs, and are doing away with their old 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 very favourable for all kinds of produce. Hay and grain were abundant and root crops good. The winter has been long and steady; all kinds of stock have wintered well. The Indians are well dressed and drive good horses and vehicles.

OBIDGEWONG BAND.

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 the band depend largely on the soil for maintenance. They are good bushmen, and in winter make ties and posts, and in summer make quite a sum by peeling ties and posts and loading vessels.

SHESHEGWANING BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

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, spruce and other soft woods.

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Population.—This band numbers 172.

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

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

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 numerous, and a threshing-machine is owned by members of the band.

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 making of clothing is taught the girls, and some of the work shows unusual skill.

Characteristics and Progress.—Those of the band who are farmers are doing well, but need more cleared land. 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, and are improving in their system of cultivating the land. The band as a whole is fairly industrious, law-abiding and increasing its property.

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, Negonnewenahs and Bennessawahbais have erected good houses, where they reside permanently. The past year gave an abundant crop of hay, grain and roots, and all kinds of stock have wintered well. By thrift and industry these Indians keep themselves well supplied with money and are improving the reserve by building good roads, having spent \$300 last summer, besides the usual statute labour in opening out and repairing the roads.

I have, &c.,

R. THORBURN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

DISTRICT OF MANITOULIN,

MANITOWANING AGENCY,

MANITOWANING, March 31, 1909.

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, 1909.

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

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

Population.—The population of this band is 88.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good during the past year; there was no epidemic and all necessary precautions have been taken in respect to cleaning their premises.

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.—Their stock is composed of horses, cattle and pigs, which are well cared for and are of the average quality.

Farm Implements.—They have a few ploughs and harrows as well as an ample supply of hand tools, such as hoes and spades.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve at present.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, but they do not devote as much attention to agricultural pursuits as is desirable. Generally speaking, they work well, and could they only be induced to see the benefits of closely following farming for a livelihood, satisfactory results would follow.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these Indians are good, and, with few exceptions, they are a temperate people.

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

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

Reserve.—The reserve is situated east of Collins inlet, on the north shore of Georgian bay. It contains an area of 10,100 acres. A large portion of the reserve is suitable for agriculture, the remainder is woodland.

Population.—These Indians number 48.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians for the past year has been good; no contagious diseases have been prevalent for the past year. Sanitary precautions have been very well observed, and these Indians are clean in their habits and dwellings.

Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming, fish, hunt, pick berries in the summer, work in the lumber-mills, load barges, and work in the lumber camps in winter.

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

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.—Industry and sobriety are characteristics of these Indians, and were they only good farmers, they would soon show great improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate people and commendably conformable to the laws of morality.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about 12 miles from Sudbury, on the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, where there is a station called Naughton. This reserve has an area of 43,755 acres. A large portion of the reserve is good agricultural land.

Population.—This band has a population of 166.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been fairly good; there have been no epidemics and all the resident members of the band have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in gardening and hunting. They plant small gardens, fish, hunt, act as guides to prospectors and work in the lumber camps.

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

Stock.—They have very little stock.

Farm Implements.—They have but few farm implements.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve in charge of a competent teacher, and the Indians seem to be taking more interest in the education of their children than formerly.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are fond of hunting and averse to agriculture. Were they to adapt themselves to the latter, they would soon advance to a higher level and there would be a general improvement amongst them.

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

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

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

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

Population.—This band has a population of 201.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed fairly good health and observed the sanitary regulations of the department. They keep their houses in good order from a sanitary view.

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

Buildings.—Their buildings are constructed principally of logs and are kept in a good state of repair and are comfortable and clean.

Stock.—Their stock is of fair quality and showing improvement.

Farm Implements.—They are fully equipped with all kinds of modern farm implements, which they take very good care of.

Education.—The children of this band are educated principally at Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding, and are making steady progress in farming, to which avocation they are giving more practical attention.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians on the whole are moral and temperate in their habits.

MAGANATAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside on the Manitoulin island number 41. They live mostly at West Bay and on the unceded portion of the Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden and are generally prosperous and contented. In winter they find employment in the lumber camps, and are remuneratively engaged in loading lumber barges in the summer months. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of the West Bay and Manitoulin Island unceded bands. This reserve, together with the affairs of its Indians, is under the control of the Parry Sound agency.

SPANISH RIVER BAND, DIVISION NO. 3.

The members of this band number 368. They nearly all reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island. They are of the Ojibbewa tribe and their general affairs

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are identical with those of the Indians of Manitoulin Island unceded, 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 this band is situated in the township of Assiginack on the Manitoulin island. It has an area of 599 acres.

Population.—The Indians of this band number 14.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been very good, and their houses and premises are kept clean.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are constructed of logs and are in a fair state of repair. There is one fine frame barn on the reserve which would do credit to any white farmer.

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

Farm Implements.—They are fully equipped with all kinds of farm implements, which they take very good care of.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, the children receiving their education at Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding and are getting along well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, and with few exceptions are a moral people.

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, about 4 miles from the prosperous town of Little Current. It has an area of 1,665 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 100.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are, generally speaking, healthy and strong. No epidemics have ravaged the reserve, and sanitary precautions are very well observed.

Occupations.—They engage in general farming and stock-raising. Some of them work steadily during the summer season at the lumber-mills at Little Current, and they also find employment in getting out timber and loading vessels.

Buildings.—Most of them have comfortable dwellings, which are kept neat and clean and well furnished. In this respect they compare favourably with the white settlers throughout the township.

Stock.—This band has a very fair assortment of stock, consisting of horses and cattle; these are well cared for by their respective owners.

Farm Implements.—They are fully equipped with modern up-to-date agricultural implements.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve, which is attended by the children, who are making very good progress in their studies.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are a hard-working and thrifty lot of Indians, and quite up to the standard of advancement. Their chief is a good man, who takes practical interest in the local government of the band, and is for improving and encouraging progress both by precept and example.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the members of this band are addicted to the use of liquor and use the same to excess at every opportunity; but the majority of the band are teetotalers, for which they deserve praise, as their ready access to the largest town on the island, where there is no lack of unscrupulous men ready by

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covert means to supply them with liquor, is a constant menace to the moral barriers behind which they have learned to shield themselves.

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes are represented in this band.

Reserve.—This reserve lies convenient to the waters of the Georgian bay, in the northwestern part of the township of Sheguiandah, close to the white village of the same name. It contains an area of 5,106 acres. A goodly portion of this reserve is suitable for farming; the remainder is grazing land.

Population.—The population of this band is 104.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians during the year has been very good, there having been no epidemic among them. They keep themselves and premises clean, observing to a marked degree the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department.

Occupations.—Their chief avocation is general farming. Sugar-making, basket-making, berry-picking and cutting wood are also engaged in, and they also find employment in loading barges at Little Current during the season of navigation.

Buildings.—The buildings of these Indians are well constructed and furnished as well in many cases as those of the average settler.

Stock.—They have very little stock.

Farm Implements.—They have an ample supply of farm implements for their requirements, which they take very good care of.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, which is in charge of a competent teacher, and the children are making satisfactory progress in their studies. The parents seem anxious to have their children educated.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be characterized as being intelligent and thrifty; they are progressing as well as can be expected, and are a well-behaved people.

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

SOUTH BAY BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians occupy a portion of the unceded part of Manitoulin island. They number 62. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of the Indians of the 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, easterly of Haywood sound and Manitoulin gulf. It contains an area of about 105,000 acres. A large portion of this reserve is land of excellent quality for agricultural purposes; the remainder is timber and grazing land.

Population.—These Indians number 663.

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

Occupations.—These Indians are taking a very lively interest in farming, and are progressing very favourably. They took out this winter 25,000 cedar railway ties and a quantity of shingle timber, all of which the department disposed of for them at very high figures. They also engage in fishing, lumbering, making fancy bark work, sugar-making and berry-picking.

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Buildings.—Their log and frame dwelling-houses are generally very comfortable, commodious and neatly and tastefully constructed. Barns and other outbuildings are kept very well renovated.

Stock.—Their stock is in very fair condition and more attention is being given from year to year to the quality and raising thereof.

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

Education.—Facilities for education are within easy reach of all the children on the reserve. The boys' and girls' industrial institutions and boys' and girls' day schools at Wikwemikong are under an energetic and well-qualified staff of management, and untiring efforts are being made by the missionaries and teachers to do justice to this very important subject. There are also good day schools at South Bay and Wikwemikongsing. A great number of the parents are quite alive to, and appreciative of, the benefits to be derived from such invaluable training.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be characterized as being industrious, law-abiding and intelligent. They are making satisfactory progress along educational lines and in agricultural pursuits. Their labour is in great demand during the season of navigation by the lumber industries, and many of them by taking advantage of these opportunities supplement their income considerably.

Temperance and Morality.—As with other bands, liquor is prohibited on the reserve, and close vigilance exercised against liquor vendors; hence the Indians have little chance to offend in this respect. They are up to the standard in morality.

I have, &c.,

C. L. D. SIMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,

ROSENEATH, April 2, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement in connection with the Alnwick Indians for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and now contains 3,536.58 acres, including Sugar island in Rice lake. There are now about 1,547 acres rented to white men exclusive of Sugar island. The sum of \$1,535.38 was collected last year in rents. The remaining cleared parts are worked by the locatees, several of whom are doing very well indeed.

Vital Statistics.—The population now numbers 254, being an increase of 3 over last year. We had 9 births and 7 deaths, and 1 woman was brought in by marrying a member of the band, making an increase of 3.

Health.—The health of the members of the band is very good. I know of but one case of sickness. Consumption was the cause of five deaths during the year. Sixty-three of the members of the band have been vaccinated during the past month by Dr. Hayden, the physician of the band.

Occupations.—Nine families are farming and doing well as a rule, sending milk to cheese factories, selling eggs, butter, grain, hay and fat hogs. Wages have been good and many of the members earned good pay for their labour working for farmers and on the rivers driving saw-logs to saw-mills. The amount earned for work during the year was \$7,780.

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Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all frame and very well kept. With a few exceptions most of the Indian women are clean and very good housekeepers.

Farm Implements.—The machinery used by the farmers is up to date in every respect.

Education.—Mr. F. Joblin is the teacher of the school and is well liked. The attendance has been very much better than in many cases in the past. There has been a slight falling off in the attendance recently on account of many of the school children having been vaccinated, but they will all soon resume their attendance at school.

Progress.—The Indians are improving their holdings each year by building good fences, and the reserve on the whole is well fenced.

Temperance.—As is always the case, some of the young men will take intoxicating liquor whenever they can get it, but few of the old men will touch it, nor will many of the young men take it.

I have, &c.,

J. THACKERAY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,

HAGERSVILLE, April 1, 1909.

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, 1909.

Reserve.—The reserve comprises 6,000 acres, 4,800 in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, and 1,200 in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand. The greater part of the reserve is good tillable land under cultivation. The remaining part consists mostly of pasture-land with very little timber.

Population.—The population is 269.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this band has been good throughout the past year. There were two cases of small-pox, but by the prompt action of the health committee the disease was prevented from spreading. All sanitary measures are rigidly carried out.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians on this reserve are farming, working as farm labourers and on fruit farms in southern Ontario. Those cultivating their land are making good progress and steadily improving their holdings.

Buildings.—There has been some improvement during the year. The dwellings occupied by Indians, generally speaking, are well kept and quite comfortable. The public building would be a credit to any rural municipality.

Stock.—Their stock comprises horses, cattle and hogs. While there has not been much improvement in quantity, there has been in quality.

Farm Implements.—Those working their land are well supplied with modern farm implements, and a large majority of them take good care of what they have.

Education.—There is but one school on the reserve, centrally located, taught by Miss L. Mitchell, a most efficient teacher. There has been some falling off in the attendance lately. Those who attend regularly make good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making some progress, improving their buildings and farms each year. Some of them have farms and stock

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that compare favourably with those of the best white farmers in the vicinity and are very successful. This is having a good effect on others that have been inclined to be shiftless in the past. Plenty of hay and grain was retained by them to bring their stock through the winter fairly well. On the whole year by year they are getting more industrious, law-abiding and better off.

Temperance and Morality.—A large majority of the band are temperate. A temperance society, which has been in existence for a number of years, meets regularly at the council-house and has been the means of keeping quite a number from drinking. Some, however, are inclined to drink; but it is getting more difficult every day for them to procure liquor in this locality. The reason is that nearly all of them when brought before a justice of the peace will tell where they got it, consequently no one will supply them. They are, generally speaking, moral.

I have, &c.,

W. C. VAN LOON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, May 7, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of my agency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE.

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 93.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been very good. Vaccination of the children was very successfully attended to by Dr. McWilliams.

Occupations.—Some remain at home and cultivate land. A few of the young men hire with the farmers for the summer months. In the spring a few of them spend all their time trapping and in the summer months act as guides for the tourists.

Buildings.—There is one brick house here, the others are frame and log. The majority are very well kept.

Stock.—There are some very good cows and horses, and all get very good care.

Farm Implements.—They have all the modern machinery, and most of them take very good care of it.

Education.—There is a very well equipped school here, which the children belonging to the band, and the white children, attend together. The school is built in a nice shady spot near the lake shore, which makes it very pleasant for the pupils.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some are very industrious and as a result are becoming richer; others are very indolent. They are altogether a very law-abiding band.

Temperance and Morality.—Some are strictly temperate; others will have liquor every chance.

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MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE.

Reserve.—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 over 300 is cleared.

Population.—The total population shown by the present census is 198.

Health and Sanitation.—The health here has been very good, there being but one death during the year. A good many of the homes are very clean and tidy.

Occupations.—A few spend a while in the spring trapping, afterwards with tourists for the summer months; others attend to their farms and are making steady improvement in agriculture.

Buildings.—They have a very pretty little church, also a very nice hall, both of brick, but all the other buildings are of frame and log.

Stock.—The stock here is very well cared for. A good many have a few cows and horses, and take very good care of them.

Farm Implements.—Most of them are very careful of their machinery, of which they have a very good supply.

Education.—Here they have a nice comfortable school-room, well ventilated. The children do not attend school very well, and, of course, as a result the progress they are making is very unsatisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some are very industrious and are making very rapid progress, becoming richer each year, while others are very indolent and, unless they change greatly, will always be poor.

Temperance and Morality.—A good many are very fond of strong drink, but others are strictly temperate and moral.

I have, &c.,

WM. MCFARLANE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,

PORT PERRY, June 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Mississagua band of Indians for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The Mississagua reserve in the township of Scugog, in the county of Ontario, is distant about 8 miles from the town of Port Perry. In all there is an area of about 800 acres of land, 500 of which is rented to the whites; of the remainder part is timbered and part farmed by members of the band.

Population.—The population is 34. During the year there was one death from old age and one from consumption.

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

Occupations.—The senior members of the band spend most of the time hunting and fishing; while the young men engage in farming or hire with the whites.

Buildings.—The buildings are modern and in a good state of repair, there remaining only one old log residence.

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Stock.—The live stock is only fair, due to neglect of supply of sufficient feed and care.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements, although good and plentiful, are not properly housed or cared for.

Education.—The public school close at hand, although not separate to the Indians, is conducted by a competent teacher. The children are progressing favourably and their parents are assisting them in regular attendance.

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

Temperance.—Occasionally an older member of the band may indulge in intemperance, but the young men do not at all seem so inclined. The Indians are apparently at all times very friendly to the whites and the best of harmony prevails.

I have, &c.,

A. W. WILLIAMS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MOHAWAKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,

DESERONTO, May 16, 1909.

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, 1909.

Reserve.—The Mohawk reserve, situated in the township of Tyendinaga, county of Hastings, reaches from the township of Thurlow on the west to the town of Deseronto on the east, and borders on the north shore of the Bay of Quinté, sloping southerly to the bay, and contains in round numbers about 17,000 acres, the greater part being good tillable land and in a good state of cultivation, the remaining part being pasture-lands and in some parts partly timbered with second-growth trees and bushes, shallow plains, rocks and marshes.

Population.—The population of this band is 1,354, being an increase over last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been fairly good. There were a few cases of scarlet fever and measles, which were quickly overcome. There were two cases of tuberculosis, but two cases out of a population of 1,354 is a low average. I attribute this to endeavouring to educate the Indians to keep their houses in a sanitary condition, and I beg to say they have carried out these instructions, as their houses and yards are well cleaned and will compare favourably with any community of white people.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are farming and working at cement-mills and factories in Deseronto. The land is very productive when properly tilled. Some farms are kept in a good state of cultivation, others are badly worked, thereby having a tendency to grow up with foul weeds. Some of the land, being level, needs draining. In some instances fences are in bad repair, and in some cases new fences should be built, as some are wholly gone. Each summer a portion of new fence is being built, mostly of cedar posts and Frost wire, and also old fences repaired, which is a noticeable improvement each year. In several instances the Indians seem to take a delight in keeping their farms in good repair, providing houses for their stock and implements.

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There are some sixty farms on this reserve under lease to white people, the rents from which are partly applied on fences and buildings. The remainder goes to the living expense of the locatee.

The crops were hardly as good as former years, owing to the extreme wet weather during seeding. In fact, some of the lands, being wet, could not be seeded, and in some cases where seeding had taken place, the land baked, consequently the grain did not germinate. Hay and straw were rather short owing to dry weather immediately after a wet seed-time. However, the stock seems to have wintered in fairly good condition and scarcely any fodder had to be purchased.

The Indians have an agricultural society, which was established some five or six years ago, and has held six very successful fairs on its grounds at the council-house, the interest in this enterprise being well maintained, the stock and products exhibited comparing favourably with that of the whites in the surrounding townships, which is an incentive to the Indians, they vieing with each other to produce better stock as also better grain and other produce.

Buildings.—Some new buildings were erected during the year, and considerable repairs have been made to old buildings, which were badly needed.

Stock.—The horses and cattle are chiefly a mixed breed and of very good quality. There is a tendency still further to improve this stock, as some Indians have bought well-bred Jerseys and also Holsteins and pride themselves on these improvements.

Dairying.—Dairying is carried on to considerable extent, the Indians sending their milk to the cheese factories, which pays them well. The cows are mostly well cared for and are in good condition. Pigs are raised and fed with whey from the factory, and are sold at a good profit.

Farm Implements.—All kinds of the latest improved farm implements are used by the Indians, as also the white tenants, but they are poorly housed. However, the Indians see the necessity of carefully housing these implements and have in several instances erected buildings to house them.

Education.—There are four schools on this reserve. Some of the children were attending the adjoining school. We, therefore, thought wise to move the school known as the Swamp school 2 miles further west, thereby providing accommodation for these children and also a saving to the band of nearly \$200 each year and still maintaining the efficiency of the school. Two of these schools are taught by members of this band with very satisfactory results; the other two have white teachers. Some parents are very dilatory in sending their children to school and require constant watching.

Characteristics and Progress.—Indians who are sober and industrious are law-abiding and are constantly bettering their circumstances and properties, while those who are idolent and dissipated are gradually getting more destitute and miserable as they advance in years. But there are very few who are in this condition.

Temperance and Morality.—There are members of this band who use liquor to excess, thereby wasting their means, not only for liquor, but paying fine and costs in cases where they do not go to prison. A large majority are temperate in their habits and a number are teetotalers. Intemperance is a curse and it is almost impossible to convict those who supply liquor to the Indians.

Most of the adult members of the band attend church regularly, having two fine churches on the reserve which they pride themselves in. The children attend Sunday school regularly. Morally the band is very good; the only trouble being in some cases drunkenness and a distaste for payment of debts, and when called upon to testify in regard to drunkenness they have no regard for truthfulness.

I have, &c.,

JOS. R. STAINTON,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,
DUART, April 21, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Moravian Indians of the Thames for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The reserve comprises 3,010 acres in the northern part of the township of Orford in the county of Kent, on the south bank of the Thames river.

Population.—The population is 330.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good. During the past year there have been no epidemics of any kind. These Indians are particularly clean about their yards and whitewashing their houses. The doctor made 123 visits and filed 472 prescriptions for their benefit.

Occupations.—Nearly all these Indians farm more or less; quite a number of the young men work for neighbouring farmers. Some trap, hunt, and make baskets and mats.

Buildings.—The buildings are frame and log. No new ones were erected last year, the old ones being made as comfortable as possible. Many wire fences are taking the place of the old rail and brush fences, adding much to the appearance of the farms.

Stock.—These Indians have considerable stock, some very good horses, cattle and hogs. One can see quite an improvement at their annual fall fair.

Implements.—All implements necessary for farming are used on the reserve.

Education.—There is but one school, centrally located, and within reach of all, and the children have been doing well, being efficiently taught by Miss Ross during 1908. Since then we have been unfortunate; we could not secure a teacher for the first three months of 1909.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are constantly improving; they are mostly industrious, and very few of them ever are in want. They hold a fair every year, which attracts thousands of people and is a source of considerable revenue for them. The roads are well kept up and are under the supervision of eight pathmasters.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band as far as temperance is concerned is not just what we should like, but is fairly good. Their morals are improving. They attend church very regularly, twice a day on Sundays, and quite often have week night meetings, assisted by the resident minister. They are all Methodists.

I have, &c.,

A. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION.
SAULT STE. MARIE, April 15, 1909

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The Garden River reserve covers about 29,000 acres of land, situated a short distance east of the town of Sault Ste. Marie, on the north bank of the St. Mary river, through which the Soo branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs from east to west. Garden station is situated in the reserve. The greater part of the settlement is along the banks of the river, where the Indians have small holdings of cultivated land.

Population.—At the last census the population was 434.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemics have broken out in this band during the past year. The general health is fairly good, although a good deal of tuberculosis is found among members of the band.

Occupations.—Small farming and lumbering in the winter are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—Some of the band occupy comfortable frame houses, and many hewed log houses neatly whitewashed are to be found. All the Indians of this band occupy houses; none of them live in wigwams.

Stock.—These are the ordinary farm implements, such as ploughs, harrows and cultivators. Very little other machinery is to be found here.

Education.—There are two public schools, one conducted under the regulations of the Church of England, the other under the Roman Catholic, and they are reasonably well attended.

There is an Anglican church, also a Roman Catholic church.

Characteristics and Progress.—No great advancement has been made in this respect. Some of them are fairly industrious, others improvident.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the members of this band are strictly temperate, while others drink when they get an opportunity.

BATCHAWANA BAND.

Reserve.—All the reserve owned by this band at the present time is situated on the west shore of Goulais bay, composed of about 1,600 acres, where a portion of the band reside. About 50 of them live on the west shore of Batchawana bay, being squatters on private land. Two or three families live at Gros Cap on a lot purchased by the department for them a few years ago. The majority of the band reside on the Garden River reserve.

Population.—At the last census the band numbered 391 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—This band has been free from epidemics during the past year, and their health has been fairly good.

Occupations.—Those living on the Garden River reserve cultivate small portions of land and engage in lumbering in the winter. The residents of Goulais Bay and Batchawana engage mostly in fishing and hunting.

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Buildings.—A few frame houses are to be found, but the greater number are of logs.

Stock and Implements.—The stock kept by the members of this band residing at Garden River is mostly cattle and horses. Very little stock is owned by any of the others.

Education.—The Roman Catholic school at Goulais Bay is the only one belonging to this band. Children at Garden River attend the Garden River schools.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, but when the opportunity offers, many of them use intoxicating liquors.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of about 9,000 acres, a short distance west of the mouth of the Michipicoten river, on the north shore of Lake Superior.

Population.—The population of the portion of this band visited by me during the past year is about 120; of these only 18 souls, consisting of five families, reside on the reserve; of the others, 31 reside at Michipicoten River and a portion of the remainder reside at Sault Ste. Marie and others on the Garden River reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—Very little sickness and very few deaths have been reported during the past year among this portion of the band.

Occupations.—The Indians residing on the reserve at Michipicoten River are employed in hunting and trapping during the winter season.

Buildings.—There are five dwelling-houses on the reserve (Little Gros Cap), also a Roman Catholic church.

Education.—There is a school at Michipicoten River attended by the children of the band and supported by the department.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, the members of the bands visited by me are temperate in their habits.

I have, &c.,

WM. L. NICHOLS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, March 30, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

LONG LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the northwest end of Long lake, and contains 640 acres; the land is sandy loam, well timbered.

Population.—The band numbers 256 persons.

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

Occupations.—Their chief occupation is hunting. During the past three years a number of the young men have been employed with the Grand Trunk Pacific as

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packers and canoemen. During the summer a large number are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Bros. in transporting supplies.

Buildings.—They have only three houses built, which are only used during the summer.

Education.—A school was open at Long Lake post until October, and was closed for the want of a teacher.

Characteristics and Progress.—They do very little land-cultivating. They are law-abiding and industrious as hunters and in their employment as canoemen and packers.

Temperance and Morality.—The opportunity to procure liquor is far removed. Their general conduct is good.

PIC BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situate on the Pic river, Lake Superior, and contains 800 acres divided into 25 farms facing the river. The land is sandy loam, suitable for potatoes and vegetables. Most of the lots are well fenced.

Population.—The band numbers 218 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good; they keep their houses and premises clean.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are hunting, fishing and picking blueberries in season. A number find employment with the Hudson's Bay Company, Revillon Bros. and the Grand Trunk Pacific survey as canoemen and packers.

Buildings.—The houses are mostly log, well built, and are comfortable and clean.

Education.—The school was re-opened in November under a capable teacher. The attendance is increasing and the interest taken by the parents and children is satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians show considerable industry in their gardens by raising potatoes, and keep the fences in good order; the reserve shows an improvement in this respect. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They give little cause for complaint; liquor is far removed. Their general conduct is good.

NIPIGON BAND.

Reserves.—The regular reserve is at the mouth of Gull river and contains 7,500 acres. The land is sandy clay loam, 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, and the other on Jackfish island containing 286 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 455 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good with the exception of a number of bad colds during the early part of the present winter. The houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations. A number find employment with the Grand Trunk Pacific survey, Revillon Bros. and the Hudson's Bay Company as canoemen and packers. They do little towards cultivating their lands except to raise potatoes.

Education.—A school has been open at the Grand Bay reserve; the attendance is increasing.

Buildings.—The buildings are made of logs, are comfortable and kept clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious when employed as canoemen and packers and are well spoken of. They are good hunters and trappers. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are far from where intoxicants can be obtained and have few opportunities to indulge. Their morals give little cause for complaint.

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PAYS PLAT BAND.

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

Population.—The population of the band is 58 persons.

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

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations, also acting as guides for tourists and explorers, picking berries in season. Ready sale could be had for hay and root crops.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly small log cabins. They are comfortable and are kept clean.

Education.—These Indians have had no school during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious when employed. They do no farming except raise potatoes for their own use.

Temperance and Morality.—The chief has good control over the band and their conduct is generally good. *

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.

Population.—The population of the band is 235 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good; during the early part of the present winter there were a number of bad colds owing to the changeable weather. Precautions are observed in keeping the houses and premises clean.

Occupations.—Acting as guides to fishermen tourists on the Nipigon river they earn good wages and are considered good guides. They transport supplies for Revillon Bros. and the Hudson's Bay Company, and in winter they hunt and trap.

Buildings.—Their houses are mostly built of logs, are comfortable, warm and clean.

Stock.—Individually they own several horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—The ploughs, harrows and garden tools are cared for by the chief.

Education.—The Lake Helen Mission school, under Mr. J. Alix, shows fair advancement and good attendance. The parents take an interest in the advancement of the children.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority are law-abiding and industrious in their work where employed. If they could be induced to pay more attention to farming, they could sell all the hay and vegetables they could raise.

Temperance and Morality.—Liquor is sold at Nipigon village and strict observance has to be maintained by the constables to see that it is not purchased or taken to the reserve. Generally speaking, their conduct is good.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated south of the Kaministiquia river, extending to Lake Superior, and contains 11,550 acres. A portion of the reserve is well timbered, a large portion is rocky, but there is sufficient good land for cultivation.

Population.—The band numbers 275 persons.

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

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Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and berry-picking in season are the chief occupations; little farming is done; a number of the young men work in the lumber camps in winter.

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

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

Education.—The St. Joseph's Indian industrial school, formerly at the old mission, has removed to Fort William. The school at Mission Bay has been open since last June, has a good attendance and shows improvement. The school at the Mountain will probably be opened this spring.

Characteristics and Morality.—The Jesuit mission has considerable control over them and sets a good example, which could be profitably followed. The majority are law-abiding. With a few exceptions their morals are good.

Temperance.—A small number are inclined to use intoxicants. Two paid constables on the reserve keep good order and their presence tends to lessen the chances to get liquor.

I have, &c.,

NEIL McDOUGALL,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,

PARRY SOUND, June 4, 1909.

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, 1909.

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian bay, near the town of Parry Sound. The Canada Atlantic branch of the Grand Trunk Railway system has a lake port terminus on this reserve at Depot Harbour. It contains an area of 27 square miles. The soil is sandy loam; 60 per cent of the area is suitable for agriculture and pasturage.

Population.—The population of this reserve, exclusive of the half-breeds and Indians who are not members of the band, is 107.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this band has been very indifferent during the year. There has been no epidemic among them nor any contagious disease. They have acquired rheumatism and bronchial troubles, caused chiefly by improper ventilation and over-heating the small domiciles they occupy.

Occupations.—The resources of this band are agriculture and grazing on a small scale, wood-cutting, bark-peeling and loading vessels at the adjacent mills. Hunting and fishing are not followed as sources of livelihood or profit. During the tourist season many are employed as guides and boatmen for the tourists and health-seekers.

There are a few who pay some attention to farming, and live more independently and comfortably than those that follow other pursuits. If they could be persuaded to house their cattle more comfortably and harvest their crops properly and store them up, they would find the benefit in a short time.

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Crops.—The crops were very light owing to the severe drought, and the slovenly manner in which the Indians stack their hay left the cattle fodder with many very scarce during the winter.

Buildings and stock.—The buildings are neat and comfortable, and the dwellings are kept clean and well whitewashed.

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 20 children in the band of school age, besides the children of the non-members who are attending the school. The attendance during the year has been very good among the smaller ones. The boys as they grow up to 14 or 15 cease to attend, and seldom can be persuaded to return to the school class. The progress of the pupils has been as good as could be expected for the past year.

Characteristics.—The older members of this band are a sober, industrious, law-abiding people. The younger people are not, as a rule, sober or a well-behaved lot. They will not divulge from whom they get their liquor, and the flimsy penalty of a few days in jail for a punishment is more of a comfort to the delinquent than otherwise.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 3 miles inland from the Georgian bay on the Shawanaga river, about 23 miles from the town of Parry Sound via the mail stage route. 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 and telegraph poles, &c. The reserve contains an area of 14 square miles. The soil is light and sandy loam, about 50 per cent of agricultural and grazing land; residue, rock and marsh.

Population.—This band numbers 114.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very indifferent. There have been very few cases of serious illness, but many have suffered from rheumatism and the effects of gripe.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band are not inclined to agriculture. Roaming from place to place and at times out on the deep waters of the Georgian bay in the trout and whitefish netting season; on the rivers driving saw-logs or coasting with the health and pleasure seekers among the thousands of islands in the bay, or in the autumn with the hunters and hounds; no matter to them the cold or wet, any thing but manual labour. The women pick berries and make baskets and cultivate the small patches of vegetables for the sustenance of themselves and the children.

Education.—The children of this band are taught in the school on the reserve, where the exercises are conducted by Mr. W. A. Elias, who has done good work since he took charge of the school. During the winter months he opened a night school, which was well attended by the larger boys and young men.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to say that notwithstanding the temptations that were thrown in the way of these Indians for the past two years during the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's work through the reserve, their conduct has been very exemplary when hundreds of navvies from all quarters of the globe are moving among the Indian houses daily. There has not been a case of violence or disorderly conduct reported to me. Constable Jones is a stern, trustworthy officer.

WATHA (FORMERLY GIBSON) BAND.

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

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Population.—The population of this band is 139.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band for the year has been very indifferent. Early in the summer a visitor from the Brantford reserve suffering from diphtheria introduced the deadly disease, which lingered in the band for nearly three months. I promptly closed the school and put A. M. Burgess, M.D., of Bala, in full charge, and he quarantined the settlement. Everything was done that could be done to stamp out the epidemic. The school-house and dwellings were fumigated. It required stern promptitude, without harshness, to get the people to understand the fatality of the dreaded disease, which was finally stamped out.

Occupations.—The members of this band depend chiefly on farming for a living. In the winter months many of the young men find employment in the lumber camps. In the spring they go river-driving, and in the summer many are engaged at peeling hemlock bark; others are employed as canoemen by the tourists and the proprietors of the summer resorts.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are good, clean and comfortable, constructed principally on the same style as the Quebec habitant domiciles. Stables and outhouses are far superior to those on any other reserve in this superintendency. Their school-house is second to no country school-house in the district of Muskoka. Their church is a neat and prepossessing structure.

Characteristics.—This band may be considered among the most industrious and progressive in the superintendency. These Indians have two small saw-mills, which are proving a boon to the band, where they can get lumber and shingles for their buildings.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve. It is known as the 'Sahanatien' school, and is conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The number of children of school age is 36. The school is under the supervision of the Methodist Missionary Society. The progress of the education up to January 1, 1909, has not been as good as it should have been, owing to the teaching having been farmed out to persons from choice and not for qualification.

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

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 on the reserve 30 members of this band who reside permanently here; the remainder reside scattered around the Manitoulin coast.

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 small gardens, growing vegetables, such as potatoes, corn, beans, onions, carrots, beets, &c. They find a ready market for the same during the summer season at the boarding-houses and among the millmen's families.

Hunting and fishing are about abandoned among these people.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings are small, neat, clean and comfortable. Their live stock will compare favourably with that of their French Canadian neighbours.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. The children who do go to school go a distance of 2 miles to the public school at Byng Inlet north.

Characteristics and Temperance.—The Indians of this band are an industrious and well-behaved people. The male portion are addicted to tippling when they can get the liquor.

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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. The village is known as Kahbekahnong. The reserve contains an area of 30 square miles; 60 per cent of this reserve is rock and marsh. The Sudbury-Toronto branch of the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the northeast corner of the reserve. The Canadian Northern railway has a branch line running through the reserve to the Georgian bay at the mouth of the Key river on the west side of the reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 171.

Health.—The health of this band has not been very good during the past year.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, guiding and berry-picking seem to be their choice of work. Some of the young men work around the mill, loading vessels in a transitory manner during the summer months.

Education.—The number of school children is 32. There is one school on the reserve. The school is conducted by Mr. Partridge, an Indian teacher, holding a certificate or permit from the district school inspector. The children have made good progress in their studies and are in a fair way of being as far advanced as many of those that have had better advantages.

Buildings.—The buildings owned by the members of the band are neat and substantial hewed log houses, whitewashed and clean, giving them an appearance of neatness and comfort, built on the sloping hillsides of the dark deep waters of the inlet.

The horse and cattle stables are nothing more than a few logs rolled together and poorly thatched.

Farm Implements.—The few implements they use are principally grub-hoes, mattocks, rakes and garden hoes, which they look after with a degree of care.

Characteristics.—The older members of the band, residents of the reserve, are temperate and moral and very thrifty, but the weight of years is making its impression on them. The younger members prefer cruising around the shores of Lake Huron and the Manitoulin island.

I have, &c.,

D. F. MACDONALD,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

SAUGEEN AGENCY,

CHIPPAWA HILL, March 31, 1909.

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 year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The Saugeen reserve is located in the township of Amabel, county of Bruce, on the eastern shore of Lake Huron. It comprises an area of 9,020 acres. 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 Chippawas of Saugeen number 413 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of some who suffer from hereditary diseases like consumption, the health of the Indians has been good. The Indians are giving increased attention to the observance of sanitary conditions.

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Occupations.—The greater number of the Indians of this reserve are engaged in clearing and cultivating their holdings. Many of each sex also work with white people of the neighbouring towns and country as hired help. A number work at baskets, rustic work, berry-picking in its season, gathering medicinal roots and taking out dead and fallen timber in winter.

Buildings.—The public buildings are good, being all brick or stone. Private buildings are fair and are kept in good repair. Additions are being made and new buildings taking the place of those that become unfit for occupation.

Stock.—The live stock on the reserve consists of horses, cattle and hogs. There are not nearly a sufficient number of cattle kept to consume the pasture during the summer, but more than are properly fed during winter.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have all the implements that are necessary for seeding and harvesting the crop.

Education.—The important question of education is continually being brought to the attention of the Indians. The reserve is divided into three school sections, in each of which there is a fairly well-equipped school-house, which is kept open during the school year. Many of the parents send their children with commendable regularity, but there are cases which require compulsion. On the whole, the schools are doing good work and the progress of the pupils is fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band, on the whole, are indolent, although some are industrious. They all lack thrift and energy. The progress is, therefore, slow, but each year sees them generally adding to their home comforts.

Temperance and Morality.—Few of the Indians are addicted to the constant use of intoxicants, but some occasionally indulge, although very seldom since local option came into force in the neighbouring municipalities.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

SIX NATION INDIANS,

BRANTFORD, April 10, 1909.

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, 1909.

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	1,765
Oneidas	361
Onondagas	359
Tuscaroras	396
Cayugas	1,014
Senecas	213
Delawares	167
	<hr/>
	4,275

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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.

Health and Sanitation.—There was a small outbreak of typhoid fever of an unusually severe type, 26 cases in all, with 2 deaths. Two Indians and a white tenant contracted small-pox in an adjoining township. They were isolated in a tent at the hospital and recovered, the expense of the outbreak being only \$35.20.

In September last a tent hospital was opened at Ohsweken for the treatment primarily of tubercular patients, but incidentally of all sick. There are two large double-walled tents with accommodation for ten beds in each, a matron's tent, surgical tent, isolation tent and servant's tent. A frame kitchen, latrines, septic tank, ice-house and windmill were also erected in connection therewith. Notwithstanding many very cold and windy days, the patients and attendants passed the winter without any discomfort. Much credit is due Dr. Holmes, the medical officer, for the construction of the hospital, as all the work was done under his personal supervision and direction. Since the hospital was opened 22 patients have been admitted; of these six were tubercular, of whom one died, four recovered, and one is still under treatment. The Indians at first were slow to take advantage of the hospital, but their prejudice is gradually being removed.

During the year 5,605 patients were treated at the medical office on the reserve; 1,310 visits were made; 1,648 patients seen on calls, and 4,125 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 physicians and others have publicly addressed large audiences, urging improved dwellings, cleaner surroundings and prevention of disease by more careful observance of the laws of health.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were fairly good, except the pea crop, which, owing to the late spring and heavy land, was a failure. 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, which is now almost entirely of wire. Many new dwelling-houses, barns and fences have been erected by the assistance of loans from the council.

Stock.—Great interest is taken in the raising of stock. Many of the Indians 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 on 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. Six of the eleven teachers employed are Indians. The Ohsweken, being a graded school, has 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. Individual desks have been placed in all the schools at a cost of \$1,051.45. In April the teachers joined the Brant County and City of Brantford Teachers' Institute in a convention in Brantford. The Six Nation Council issued a special invitation to teachers and trustees to participate in the annual New Year feast at the council-house on January 4, when the importance of education was urged upon the parents by the chiefs, inspector, trustees and others. The work of the truant officer is having satis-

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factory results, and parents are realizing that their children must attend school. Two Indian pupils wrote on the entrance examination of the high school at Caledonia. There are four attending the Caledonia high school, three at the Brantford Collegiate Institute 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 and implements seek and obtain other employment off the reserve. The Six Nations are most law-abiding and steadily improving. During the year there were built nine barns, ten frame houses, besides a large quantity of fencing and several new wells.

The Farmers' Institute of the south riding of Brant held an afternoon and evening meeting in the council-house on January 19, last, both of which were well attended. A Women's Institute also held meetings at the same time, in which much interest was manifested. The Six Nation Agricultural Society, wholly under the management of Indians, held its three days' annual fair, and was a great success in exhibits and attendance as any of its predecessors. None but Indians are permitted to compete. The main building was destroyed by fire last year, but a larger and better building, of metallic shingles, is now in course of erection at a cost of \$1,200.

The public roads are kept in a good condition under the direction of forty-five pathmasters who are appointed by the chiefs in council at their January meeting. The Indians have built two new steel bridges with cement abutments, one cement arch bridge and several cement culverts, and half the cost of a boundary bridge at a cost of \$4,904.24. Cement sidewalks have been laid in the village of Ohsweken.

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 exist and hold regular meetings.

An organization was formed in December last by the Indians under the name of 'The Indian Moral Association of the Six Nations,' having for its object 'the moral advancement and uplifting of the social conditions on the reserve, and especially the safeguarding and directing the rising generation in the way of social morality and purity of life.' Under the auspices of this association meetings have been held in every part of the reserve, addressed by the superintendent, medical officer, missionaries, Indians and outsiders. Good results are already noticeable, particularly in more respect being shown for the marriage contract and purity of life.

I have, &c.,

GORDON J. SMITH,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

STURGEON FALLS AGENCY,

STURGEON FALLS, March 31, 1909.

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, 1909.

NIPISSING BAND.

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

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, 2 miles west of the town of North Bay. It now contains an area of 24,240 acres. This band

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surrendered all of its land north of the Canadian Pacific railway, and this portion has been 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 Deuchane and their tributaries, all combine to make Nipissing an exceptionally picturesque and convenient reservation. This tract is the most valuable agricultural land in the district.

Population.—This band has a population of 252.

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

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing and acting as guides to tourists and surveying parties. A number cultivate small farms along the lake front, but the majority do not take to farming. During the winter months they work in the adjacent lumber camps. At present a number are employed in cutting spruce, pulp-wood and telegraph poles. The women gather berries and make moccasins and fancy bead-work for sale, which sells readily in the adjoining towns and villages.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians of this band have been improving their buildings, especially their houses, during the past summer. A number of new houses were erected at the Garden village. Their dwellings are kept very clean and comfortable. They have only a few small barns and stables, as they do not pretend to farm. They have now a considerable stock of 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.—A number of the Indians of this band are industrious and are always improving their home surroundings, while others are idle and do not appear to advance.

Temperance and Morality.—There are still a few of this band who are addicted to liquor, and whenever an opportunity offers they will get it. During the past year a number of fines were imposed on persons supplying them liquor, which helps to keep a check on the members of the band.

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 39,030 acres, consisting of the large Okickendawt island and peninsula. These Indians surrendered the pine timber on their reserve last winter, and the department had it surveyed and subdivided into eight timber berths, and disposed of it by auction in the city of Ottawa on June 24, last, realizing a very large sum of money as bonus for the timber; this, together with the dues collectable as the timber is removed, places the members of this band in a very desirable position. A portion of the band resides on the island adjoining Lake Nipissing, leaving the larger portion uninhabited.

Population.—The population of this band is 82.

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

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Those who live on the reserve cultivate small gardens, but do not farm to any extent.

Buildings and Stock.—This band has improved its houses during the past year. The stock comprises horses and cattle, and a number of the band have purchased horses during the year.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve; although a school has been frequently offered to these Indians, they will not consent to having one built on the reserve.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are not industrious, but appear to be quite content in the present surroundings. They do not take to farming, but rather to hunting, fishing, &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. This lake is noted for its clear water and numerous islands, and is a prominent tourist resort.

Population.—The band has a population of 96.

Health.—The health 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 Lake Temagami in the summer months. They cannot supply the demand, which necessitates bringing in guides from 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 have houses on Bear island, while others have small cabins erected around the shores of the lake.

Education.—This band has a summer school on Bear island, Lake Temagami, in charge of Miss Bourke, a competent teacher. The majority of the children are away in the woods with their parents during the winter months, but they appear to be progressing with their studies when at school.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are a bright, intelligent body, and take very readily to the mode of living of white people. They are noted canoemen, a number being employed by the Hudson's Bay Company for the purpose. They are fairly industrious and make good wages when working.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are addicted to liquor, and when an opportunity offers they do not fail to get it, but are very reticent about giving the necessary information as to the guilty persons. Fines have been imposed on persons supplying them liquor, which has proved beneficial. With few exceptions they are moral in their habits.

MATATCHEWAN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north of Fort Matatchewan, on the Montreal river, and contains 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.—This band has a population of 96.

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

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

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Buildings.—Some of this band have log cabins, but the majority live in teepees and tents the year round.

Stock.—This band has no stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the 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 Matatchewan post.

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

I have, &c..

GEO. P. COCKBURN,

Indian Agent

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

THESSALON AGENCY,

THESSALON, March 31, 1909.

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 ending March 31, 1909.

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 is 124.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good; there were no epidemics of any kind during the past year. The Indians' houses are kept clean and tidy.

Occupations.—They make railway ties, load vessels, work in saw-mills, are good bushmen, and make money.

Buildings.—Their buildings are warm and clean.

Stock.—They have no stock of any account; what they have is poor.

Farm Implements.—They do most of their work with hoes and rakes. When they want a piece of ground ploughed they hire a farmer.

Education.—They have a school-house, and will soon need it, as there are some children growing up, but there is no school at the present time.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—They will compare favourably with the same number of white people.

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 113 souls on the reserve; there are quite a number at Biscotasing.

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

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Occupations.—They make railway ties in winter and some of the young men work in the lumber camps, and in summer they load vessels and work in saw-mills.

Buildings.—These are fairly good and are kept clean.

Stock.—The stock is poor and very little of it. These Indians depend upon their daily labour for a living.

Farm Implements.—They have very few farm tools, as they do no farming.

Education.—They have an excellent school on the reserve and a very good teacher. The school is fairly well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly moral and law-abiding, and compare favourably with their white neighbours.

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, and contains 27,282 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 113.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are healthy and clean. There have been no epidemics during the year.

Occupations.—They work at the Cutler mills and load vessels at Cutler and Spragge. They find plenty of work.

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

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

Farm Implements.—They do very little farming; have a poor assortment of implements.

Education.—They have a good school-house and it is well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, fairly moral, and are progressing favourably.

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 Lake Huron, and on the north by the Spanish river, and contains about 28,000 acres. This band is divided into three divisions—the first and second divisions are living on the reserve and are in my charge; the third division is on the Manitoulin island, and is in charge of Indian Agent C. L. D. Sims.

Population.—The population of the two divisions under my jurisdiction is 265, and some are at Biscotasing under the charge of Indian Agent W. L. Nichols.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are healthy; there are no diseases of any kind among them.

Occupations.—These Indians work at saw-mills and loading vessels in the summer, and in the lumber woods in winter, and earn good wages.

Buildings.—They have good buildings, erected on a beautiful point near their church and school-house, which they occupy in summer, and some of them have log houses which they go to in winter; these are built in the shelter of the woods.

Stock.—They have some nice horses and very good cows and take good care of them. They have some pigs and poultry of the common sort.

Farm Implements.—They have some ploughs and light harrows and a number of small implements, such as hoes, spades and rakes.

Education.—They have a good school-house at Sahgamook (which is division No. 1) which is well attended, and one at Spanish River. They seem to take an interest in having their children learn to read and write.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and, with a few exceptions, are moral and temperate. They dress well and seem quite content.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians in my agency are improving, especially the younger portion; it is difficult to change the mode of living of the older people. Crops were fairly good last year, and the season for saving them was fair. Fishing was very good, and with a few exceptions they have plenty to eat and wear. There are a few of them tainted with consumption, but, generally speaking, their health is improving; sanitary conditions are better looked after. On the whole, we have reason to be thankful.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL HAGAN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,

WALPOLE ISLAND, April 15, 1909.

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, St. Anne's and Squirrel islands.

The reserve is bounded on the west by the River St. Clair, and 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 561, and that of the Pottawattamie band is 174.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians was fairly good until an epidemic of grippe set in during the months of February and March, from which there has been a number of deaths. The sanitation of the reserve is getting better each year, a number of ditches being dug that take off the stagnant water.

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 are a small number that farm, and they are doing fairly well.

Buildings.—Several of the Indians have erected new buildings during the year, and a number of others have improved their houses and fences.

Stock.—The stock that is raised by the Indians is of a good grade, and there is ready sale for all the stock at good prices.

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 one at the front, on the River St. Clair. Both schools have a fairly good attendance, and pupils are making fair progress. Quite a number of the children of this reserve are attending different industrial schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are law-abiding and fairly industrious, but prefer working out amongst the whites, where they can get paid every week for their work, rather than working their own land. Those who work away from the reserve make good wages, but spend the money as fast as they get it.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a steady improvement as to temperance, but there are some that get intoxicated and always will as long as they can procure liquor. The Indians as a whole are temperate and moral, and will compare with any white settlement in the same circumstances.

I have, &c.,

J. B. McDOUGALL,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,

BECANCOUR, April 1, 1909.

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, 1909.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour is situated on the west side of the Bacancour 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 has been no epidemic on the reserve this year. Most of the Indians are enjoying good health, and sanitary precautions are observed.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Abenakis of Becancour consists, as far as two families are concerned, in the cultivation of their land, while others work in the shanties in winter and in the floating of logs in spring. Most of these Indians are poor; there are several who are unable to work.

Buildings.—The buildings are well maintained. No new ones have been erected this year.

Stock.—These Indians have some horses and several milch cows, all of good quality. They have also other stock, such as pigs and poultry.

Farm Implements.—They try to improve their land. They have the implements necessary for cultivation.

Education.—The school-house on the reserve is closed, because the number of children who could attend is not sufficient; there are only two, and even they do not go; besides, the municipality of Becancour grants these children the privilege of attending the public school situated near the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians for the most part are industrious and able to do heavy work; they easily obtain employment in the shanties. They are more economical than formerly. Very few use intoxicating liquor.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. Most of them attend to their religious duties fairly well. As they have no church on the reserve, they attend the parish church, and their spiritual welfare is looked after by the parish priest who acts as their missionary.

General Remarks.—The Indians are well civilized. There are very few of them who are full-blooded 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. FRANCOIS DU LAC, May 3, 1909.

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, 1909.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of St. François de Sales is composed of several pieces of land situated in the seigniories of St. François du Lac and Pierreville. The total area is 1,819 acres and 52 perches. The portion of the reserve occupied by the Abenakis is designated as No. 1217 on the official plan of the cadastre of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville, and contains 1,228 acres.

The villiage 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 293.

Health.—There has been no epidemic disease during the year, but there have been several cases of tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Abenakis is the making of baskets and fancy-work. They make baskets all winter, and about the month of June most of the families go to the White mountains and to the seaside resorts of the United States and Canada, where they sell their wares. They return in the fall. This industry is their chief source of revenue.

There are also some families that hunt in addition to making baskets, but what they realize from this source is decreasing each year in proportion as game becomes more rare.

Agriculture is only a secondary occupation among the Abenakis of St. Francis. Some do no cultivation at all; others raise some vegetables. Some families cultivate a little more, but the sale of their baskets, which necessitates their being away the greater part of the summer, prevents their giving the necessary attention.

Buildings.—The Abenakis build good houses, and several of these are very pretty and very comfortable.

Stock.—The Abenakis have several horses, a fair number of cows, some pigs and hens.

Farm Implements.—The Abenakis 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. There are two schools on the reserve—one Protestant, taught by Mr. H. L. Masta, and the other Roman Catholic, under the charge of the Grey nuns, who conduct the class in a pretty little convent. However, as the number of the pupils is continually increasing, the convent is already too small to accommodate them. Three nuns give a complete commercial course in both languages, including stenography and typewriting, and the pupils receive a diploma approved by the Superintendent General when they pass 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 fairly good sum of money, and, if they were economical, they

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would be able to put something aside for a rainy day. However, several of them build themselves good comfortable houses, and the village presents a very pretty appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been only little disorder caused by the abuse of intoxicating liquor, and the moral conduct of the Abenakis is good as a rule.

General Remarks.—The Abenakis of St. Francis are as civilized as the white people surrounding them, and live in harmony with the latter. There are only a few left who are full-blooded Indians; all have more or less of the blood of the white man in their veins. A large number of them have lost the characteristics of the red man and it is very difficult for one who sees them for the first time to recognize them as Indians. They all speak English and French, and use one or other of these languages in their relations with white people, but in the family and in their meetings of council they speak the Abenakis language, which they preserve with religious care.

I have, &c.,

A. O. COMIRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,

MANIWAKI, April 17, 1909.

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, 1909.

Reserve.—The Maniwaki reserve is situated in the county of Wright on the banks of the River Desert at its confluence with the Gatineau river. The village of Maniwaki, having been surrendered from the reserve, occupies the point of land between the two rivers. The reserve is bounded by three rivers, the Eagle on the west, the Desert on the north, and the Gatineau on the east. The reserve as at present constituted contains an area of 44,537 acres and 26 perches. There are two gravel mountains, one on the north and the other on the south of the Congo bridge. These mountains consist of the finest gravel I ever saw. About two-thirds of the land is good agricultural land. It is not ordinary clay land, but a deep rich soil.

Population.—The population of this band is 409.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this band has been fairly good during the past year. No contagious disease other than consumption has visited the reserve.

The annual circular is carefully explained, but only a minority observe or practise these instructions.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band are not inclined to agriculture with the exception of a few. They are in close proximity to a vast hunting country, and from this source they earn a considerable amount each year. This and working in the lumber woods and river-driving forms their chief occupations.

The principal and most remunerative occupation of which the Indians do not take advantage is that of agriculture, considering the splendid opportunities they have

They have a good market in Maniwaki for every kind of agricultural product, together with the assistance they receive from the department each year.

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Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are chiefly log. There are a couple of frame buildings, one of which was erected during the past year. There are still many who live in shanties, some of which have been occupied for a number of years.

Stock.—Their stock comprises horses, cattle and hogs, but these are badly divided, a few having many and many having none.

Farm Implements.—The Indians who farm a little are fairly well supplied with farm implements and take very good care of them, especially their vehicles, for which they build little scooped sheds to preserve them from the weather.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve, which have been open during the course of the past year. Although the attendance is somewhat better than usual, there is still plenty of room for improvement. There are a number of the parents who cannot be induced to send their children regularly to school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These sons of the forest, accustomed as they have been for generations to pass the summer months as a holiday season, find it hard to give up old habits and customs. They find it pleasanter to rest in the shade or roam around in groups than to engage in any kind of laborious work; of course, there are exceptions to this rule. This trait in their character is the chief cause of their poverty.

When the autumn comes on they seem to regain vitality, and are ready and able to do any kind of work, but their most congenial occupation is travelling.

They are progressing favourably in dress and manners, and some of them are steadily becoming prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.—The temperance of the Indians for the past year has been greatly improved, but the bringing about of this state of affairs cost the liquor vendors both money and chagrin. There is also a policeman on the beat in Maniwaki village, which has a beneficial effect upon the suppression of this vice.

There has been a decided improvement in the morality of the Indians during the past year.

I have, &c.,

W. J. McCAFFREY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

AMALECITES OF VIGER,

CACOUNA, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report, accompanied by statistical statement, in regard to the Amalecites of Viger for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the St. Lawrence river, near the village of Cacouna, but most of the Indians are scattered over various counties; that is why it is so difficult to take a census of them.

Vital Statistics.—There are 105 Indians on the reserve. During the year there have been 2 births and 1 death.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is satisfactory, and sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is the making of baskets, snow-shoes and fancy articles. The last named are made by the women and sold to

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tourists during the summer. The men do a little fishing and hunting; they also make snow-shoes in winter.

They are nearly all poor. The government assists the poorest of them, especially the widows, and they are very grateful, for it is an act of charity to give some relief to these unfortunates.

Some families have done little cultivation during the last few years and have made no progress. They have been working at the lumber shanties in the Metapedia valley for some months during the winter.

Education.—The children go to the school and to the convent, but they are not very numerous on the reserve.

Religion.—So far as I can judge, they are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—With rare exceptions temperance is well observed.

The morality of these Indians is very good.

I have, &c.,

EDOUARD BEAULIEU,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

HURONS OF LORETTE,

JEUNE LORETTE, June 14, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the subject of the Huron tribe of Lorette and the other Indians settled in my agency, with a statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The reserve of the village of the Hurons of Lorette is the only one now owned by the band. It contains an area of 26.75 acres. Most of these Indians reside near the old chapel. This building always attracts the attention of strangers.

Population.—Since my last report the population has increased by 10; it is to-day 484 instead of 474, which it was last year. This number does not include the Indians who reside outside of the reserve. Thus, in the parish of Laval, county of Quebec, there are two families of Amalecite Indians, composed of 9 persons. Also 9 Abenakis Indians reside at St. Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette. At St. Urbain, county of Charlevoix, there is one Abenakis family and four Montagnais families.

The combined population of these groups of Indians, including the Huron population of Lorette, is 523.

Resources and Occupations.—In my last report I observed that the making of snow-shoes and moccasins, the chief industry of the Indians, was far from flourishing. I regret to say that this industry, instead of becoming vigorous again, has decreased more this year. The heads of families on the reserve are obliged in order to maintain their families to go off at a distance in order to earn money in the neighbouring towns. The fishing has been nil, but the hunt has been fairly plentiful for the five or six Indians who have followed that pursuit. Hunting has been fairly remunerative, as the price of fur is very high.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band generally is excellent. This is the result of the fact that sanitation is well observed and that all means of cleanliness are employed in order to prevent contagious diseases.

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Education.—The teaching given to the children of the village by the nuns could not be better; no complaint has been made under this head, and the members of the band are perfectly satisfied.

Religion.—All the Indians of my agency are Roman Catholics, with the exception of one Anglican and six Presbyterians.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of the Indians of my agency in regard to morality and temperance is good generally. There have been some exceptions, but there has been no disturbance.

I have, &c.,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,

MONTREAL, June 8, 1909.

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, 1909.

Reserve.—The Caughnawaga reserve is distant about 9 miles from Montreal on the south shore of the St. Lawrence river, and contains an area of a little more than 12,000 acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population, exclusive of whites, is 2,139. The band is decreasing owing to an excessive death-rate among children; over 80 died of scarlet fever last summer. Dr. Bryce, acting for the department, did effective work in stopping this epidemic.

Health.—The Indians are in fairly good health; the trouble is that there are too many deaths among the children. This increasing mortality could, to some extent, be prevented by the spread of the principles of hygiene.

Occupations.—Work was exceedingly scarce this past year, and many suffered on that account. Opportunities for work are now increasing and the Indians are finding their usual employment.

Last summer many of the Caughnawaga Indians participated in the historical tableaux given at Quebec in honour of the tercentenary of the founding of the city of Quebec, and won the praise of the public for their merit and behaviour.

Education.—There are four schools on the reserve—there are two in the village for the Roman Catholics, one for boys and one for girls, and the Protestants have a school in the village.

A new school, with dwelling-house for the teacher, has been built in the farming section towards the southeast end of the reserve. The children who attend these schools are making good progress, but, unfortunately, many do not take advantage of the schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are prospering and becoming more and more self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no change in respect to temperance, and nothing to mention in regard to cases of immorality.

I have, &c.,

J. BLAIN,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,

St. REGIS, April 6, 1909.

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, 1909.

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 6,983 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 1,501.

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 driving of logs in the spring-time, doing monthly and daily labour with farmers and on railways, also manufacturing lacrosse sticks, snow-shoes and baskets to a large extent.

Education.—There are three schools in operation on the reserve—one on Cornwall island, one on St. Regis island and one in 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 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.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,

Oka, March 31, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the affairs of the Indians of Oka for the year ended March 31, 1909.

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

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Population.—The population of this band is 500.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians have not enjoyed good health during the past year; there was an epidemic of typhoid fever and also consumption.

Occupations.—Most of the Indians cultivate the land, but without making progress. They also make staves. They work in the woods and they are becoming indifferent about cultivating their land.

Education.—There are two Methodist schools on the reserve, but, owing to the neglect of the parents in the matter of education, the number of pupils is very restricted.

Religion.—The Methodists hold their services in their chapel. The Roman Catholics worship in the parish church. These Indians pay a good deal of attention to religion.

Buildings.—Some of the Indians have fairly good buildings, but several have poor houses, as the owners are poor people.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are fairly well furnished with the principal implements for cultivation.

Stock.—These Indians have good horses and others of less value. They have also good cows and other stock, but most of the Indians do not take care of their animals.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are becoming lazy about their own work; they prefer to work elsewhere in order to get their wages every day.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, especially the young generation, like liquor, and drink more than ever, which is the cause of their poverty and also makes them immoral to a great degree, and there are young women who are given to drink, which has a great deal to do with the breaking up of households.

I have, &c.,

JOS. PERILLARD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MICMACS OF MARIA,

GRAND CASCAPEDIA, March 31, 1909.

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 March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the shores of the Grand Cascapedia river 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 this year is 103.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good.

Occupations.—The Micmacs of Maria have many ways of making money for their living. There is little farming done and some hunting and fishing. In summer sportsmen employ them as guides and canoemen 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 income.

Buildings.—Their buildings are small, with the exception of four or five, which are passable.

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Education.—There is a good school-house in the centre of the reserve, where the children can receive a good Christian education. They learn English, French and Micmac.

Characteristics.—The Micmaes are generally skilful and industrious, but they are always poor, owing to their lack of economy and their improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are generally addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their morality is 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 1, 1909.

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, 1909.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern side of the Restigouche river, in the township of Mann, county of Bonaventure, in the province of Quebec, opposite the town of Campbellton, N.B.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Population.—The population of this agency is 498, an increase of 5. There were 24 births and 19 deaths during the past year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, excepting for small-pox, which broke out among them during this winter. The sanitary precautions have been well carried out, and the disease appears to be well stamped out now.

Occupations.—These Indians devote themselves to farming, lumbering, river-driving, ship-loading, acting as guides for tourists; a few make baskets, axe and peevie handles. They are generally active and command good wages when hired out.

Buildings.—Though small, their houses are fairly good and some of them well furnished, such as those of Peter Gray, Mrs. I. Isaac, Thomas Metallic, sr., Frank Metallic, Sam Gray, Louis Michel, Polycarpe Martin and James Ritchie, and others. The houses are generally well kept. They have also good barns.

Education.—Their school is kept by the Sisters of the Holy Rosary, who take great pains for the advancement of their pupils. Unfortunately the attendance is not as good as it should be, but I am happy to say there is an improvement since last year.

Characteristics and Progress.—Nearly all these Indians are industrious. A good many are progressing, though very few have laid away anything for a rainy day.

Temperance and Morality.—I am sorry to say that a great many of our Indians are still addicted to strong drink, and they can procure the same very easily from the neighbouring county in spite of our watching and prosecution.

Their morality is not as good as one would desire; nevertheless, I am pleased to say that there is improvement.

I have, &c.,

J. PITRE,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,
POINTE BLEUE, June 7, 1909.

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, 1909.

Tribe.—The Indians on this reserve belong to the Montagnais tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest bank of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi, in the province of Quebec. It contains an area of 22,423 acres, the whole of which is in Ouatichouan township. The Indians have sold to the whites an area of 19,525 acres. The soil is of good quality and the climate suitable for all kinds of cultivation.

Population.—The population is 579.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic in this band, and the Montagnais are enjoying, generally, good health. The medical attendant is Dr. J. Constantin, of Roberval, who really devotes himself to his Indian patients.

The houses are kept properly.

Occupations.—The greater number of the Indians live by hunting. Some of them engage exclusively in agriculture, and succeed well. They are much sought after by lumbermen for stream-driving, and obtain good wages for this work. Also they make canoes, snow-shoes and moccasins, which they dispose of easily.

Buildings.—The houses are well ventilated and generally carefully kept.

Stock.—The Indians take good care of their animals.

Farm Implements.—Those who engage in farming are supplied with all the implements necessary for their work, and they take great care of them.

Education.—The school-house is large, suitable, well ventilated and well kept. It is situated in the centre of the reserve. The teaching is given in English and in French by Miss Berthe Potvin, who holds an academic diploma. The children under her charge appear to be making real progress. A large number of the Indians desire their children to be educated, while most of the hunters take their children with them to the woods, thus depriving them of the advantage of a good education. The average attendance at the school, nevertheless, is satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are active and industrious. With few exceptions they are hard-working, and some of them are even economical. Their condition appears to be improving every year.

Temperance and Morality.—The Montagnais like 'fire-water,' and, when they can procure it, drink until they are intoxicated. For two years, however, there has been a great improvement in respect to temperance; the disgraceful scenes, the fights and the scandals caused by the excessive use of intoxicating liquor are now things of the past on this reserve.

The Indians are religious, much attached to their respective churches, listen with attention to the advice given them by their pastors, and observe morality well.

I have, &c.,

ARMAND TESSIER,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE—BERSIMIS AGENCY,
BERSIMIS, March 31, 1909.

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, 1909, on my agency of the Lower St. Lawrence, which comprises the bands residing at Escoumains and Bersimis.

ESCOUMAINS BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Montagnais.

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.

Population.—The population is 41.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has not been very good; two families have been ill of fever or cholera. There have also been various diseases among the other Indians.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are various, but the chief pursuit in winter consists in hunting fur-bearing animals and seals. Some of them work in the shanties, also in the summer they act as guides for 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 very well satisfied with this school. All the children who attend speak French and are making good progress. Nearly all the Indians speak French.

Progress.—There has not been much progress, except the erection of new buildings.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. They attend divine service in the parish of Escoumains.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are all temperate and very moral.

Buildings.—Some new houses have been erected.

BERSIMIS BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all Montagnais.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians 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.

Vital Statistics.—The population is 534. There were 35 births.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been poor this year. Many of the Indians did not go hunting because they were not able to get sufficient advances, and as they are nearly all consumptives, the sea air is too strong for them, and it is impossible to make them keep their houses clean except some of them.

Occupations.—The sole occupation of these Indians is hunting fur-bearing animals in winter, and as they come down with the drive-logs at the end of June, they rest themselves in fishing for salmon, which was not very good this year, and as guides for sportsmen and in playing cards and dancing. They go off to the woods

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in the end of August or September. Several of them spend the winter on the reserve, but the majority go hunting. Some of them this winter cut a little pulp-wood for the St. Lawrence Lumber Company on the other side of the river, on the west side.

Education.—There is a school on the reserve. Several children attend and are making fair progress.

Progress.—I do not observe any progress in this band, except the erection of new houses and among the children who attend school.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are much addicted to liquor, and they drink as much as they can buy, and not a single one will say where it is purchased, and it is very difficult to prevent this traffic without having police all the time and putting some of the Indians in the lock-up. Their morality is fairly good for Indians.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

A. GAGNON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE—MINGAN AGENCY,
ESQUIMAUX POINT, April 1, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of this agency for the financial year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this agency, viz.: Seven Islands. Six more reserves have been picked out at different places in my agency and will be established during the coming summer.

Population.—The population of Seven Islands reserve is 360, and the whole agency 1,032.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this agency has been fairly good. Tuberculosis, however, is prevalent.

Buildings.—The majority of the Indians at Seven Islands and Mingan live in comfortable houses.

Occupations.—The only occupation is fur and game hunting, and as these latter seem to decrease every year, I am trying my best to induce them to catch codfish. As only a few of the Indians are out of the woods, I cannot say whether the hunting season will be good or not.

Morality and Temperance.—The morals are good. Since we have appointed resident constables at Seven Islands and Mingan the selling of liquor to the Indians has been greatly diminished: I might say that it is almost entirely stopped.

I have, &c.,

J. E. TREMBLAY,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
TIMISKAMING AGENCY,
NORTH TIMISKAMING, June 8, 1909.

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, 1909.

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. It formerly comprised an area of 38,400 acres, but 24,082 acres have been surrendered to the Crown, leaving 14,318 acres for the band. Of the above quantity the Indians have located 3,010 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 239 persons, being an increase of 1 during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good during the past year, and, according to Dr. Beausejour's report after examination of the members that were on the reserve, there are but few afflicted with tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The majority of the band are engaged in farming on a small scale, but none rely entirely upon farming for their subsistence. During winter some members take out pulp-wood; others hire out to work in the lumber camps, and in summer act as guides for tourists and prospectors. A few still do some trapping and hunting, but the majority do not.

Buildings.—There have been no buildings erected during the past year except one shanty.

Stock.—There has been but little increase in stock the past year. The Indians have fewer horses than in the previous year.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve. The teacher is Sister Mary Aimee, a member of the Society of Good Shepherds. There has been a better attendance of the children at school than in former years, but the children leave school at too early an age to receive sufficient education to enable them to become business men and women.

Progress.—A few members are making very fair progress, but the majority are not making very strenuous efforts to become wealthy.

Religion.—All the members of the band are Roman Catholics, and the greater number are very attentive to their religious duties.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate in their habits. There are three or four young men that do indulge in drinking liquor whenever they can get it, but there has not been much drinking on the reserve the past year. There were a couple of instances of immorality brought to my notice, but that does not occur very frequently.

I have, &c.,

ADAM BURWASH,

Indian Agent.

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NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHEASTERN DIVISION,
BUCTOUCHE, April 10, 1909.

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

SIR.—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location of Agency.—This agency is in Northeastern New Brunswick, and embraces all the Indian reserves in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmoreland.

EEL RIVER BAND.

This reserve is in Restigouche county, about 4 miles from the town of Dalhousie, and about the same distance from the main line of the Intercolonial. It contains 220 acres, of which but a small portion is cleared, the remainder being woodland and bog-land.

Population.—The population is 85, an increase of 2. There have been 4 births and 2 deaths during the year.

BATHURST BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians have two reserves—Pabineau reserve, about 7 miles from the town of Bathurst, in Gloucester county, and St. Peter's island, about half a mile from Bathurst. The Pabineau reserve contains 1,000 acres, chiefly woodland, and St. Peter's island, 16 acres, nearly all of which is cleared. The island is separated from the mainland by a passage about a mile wide. Only two families now remain at Pabineau, the rest having removed to the island, nearer the town.

Population.—The population is 35, an increase of 1.

BURNT CHURCH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Miramichi bay, about 30 miles from the town of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland. It contains 2,058 acres, of which about 250 is occupied by the Indians; the remainder is woodland with some timber.

Population.—The population is 219, an increase of 3. There have been 9 births and 6 deaths during the year.

EEL GROUND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the northwest branch of the Miramichi river, in the county of Northumberland, about 6 miles above the town of Newcastle. It contains 2,682 acres, of which 225 is cleared and occupied by the Indians, the remainder being woodland with some timber. The soil is fertile.

Population.—The population is 151, an increase of 1. There have been 4 births and 3 deaths during the year.

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RED BANK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both sides of the Little Southwest Miramichi river, in the county of Northumberland, about 15 miles from Newcastle. It contains about 5,000 acres, of which the Indians occupy about 50 acres. The remainder is woodland and timber-land.

Population.—The population is 57, an increase of 1. There has been 1 birth and no deaths during the year.

BIG COVE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Richibucto river, in Kent county, about 10 miles above the village of Rexton. It contains about 2,000 acres, of which the Indians occupy about 300 acres. The remainder is woodland, with a considerable tract of bog-land. The soil is generally fertile.

Population.—The population is 314, an increase of 6. There have been 13 births and 7 deaths during the year.

INDIAN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the mouth of Richibucto river, in Kent county, and contains 100 acres of dry, sandy land. About 25 acres are cultivated by the Indians; the remainder is covered with small spruce and fir trees.

Population.—The population is 35. There were no births nor deaths during the year.

BUCTOUCHE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the north side of Buctouche river, in Kent county, about 3 miles above Buctouche village. It contains 350 acres. The Indians occupy 50 acres, the rest being woodland. The soil is very fertile.

Population.—The population is 23. There were 2 births and 2 deaths during the year.

OTHER RESERVES.

The remaining reserves in this agency are not occupied by Indians, except Fort Folly reserve, in Westmoreland county, on which three Indian families reside. Pockmouche reserve, in Gloucester county, and Tabusintac reserve, in Northumberland county, belong to the Burnt Church band; the former contains 2,477 acres, chiefly woodland, growing small pine and spruce, with some bog-land; the latter reserve contains 8,070 acres of woodland and timber-land, growing spruce, pine, cedar, hemlock and hardwoods. Big Hole reserve, in Northumberland county, is divided between the Eel Ground and Red Bank bands; it contains 6,303 acres, part of which is timber-land, the remainder being covered with scrub pine. The soil of the northern part of this reserve is good, but the southern part is sandy and unfit for agriculture. There is a valuable fishing privilege connected with this reserve, and another in connection with Pabineau reserve, in Gloucester county. Renous reserve and Indian Point reserve are both in the county of Northumberland; the former belongs to the Eel ground and the latter to the Red Bank band. They each contain 100 acres of good land. Fort Folly reserve, on the Petitcodiac river in Westmoreland county, contains 62½ acres, only a strip of which, along the river, is fit for agriculture, the remainder consisting of high, stony land covered with spruce bushes.

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INDIANS NOT SETTLED ON RESERVES.

There are a number of Indians in this agency not settled on reserves, and who have settled at points near towns and villages. In Westmoreland county there is an Indian settlement near Dorchester, another near Painsec Junction and another near Salisbury. They number 64, including the three families at Fort Folly reserve. There have been 5 births and 2 deaths during the year. They reside in shanties, and live by begging and the manufacture of Indian wares. They have no stock or farm implements, pay no attention to the education of their children, and are making no progress whatever. The three Indian families residing on Fort Folly reserve live in frame houses and do a little farming.

REMARKS APPLYING TO ALL THE INDIANS OF THE AGENCY.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Population.—The total Indian population of this agency is 983, an increase of 17.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been some sickness among these Indians during the past winter, chiefly grippe, consumption, pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases. An epidemic of small-pox broke out in the Eel River band, Restigouche county, in the month of January last. The infected premises were promptly quarantined, the patients isolated, and the disease was stamped out without any fatal cases. In the spring many of these Indians limewash and thoroughly cleanse their premises. Care is also taken to gather up and burn the dirt and refuse matter that accumulates around their premises during the winter.

Occupations.—The Indians residing on the reserves near the sea engage in fishing; those further inland work in the lumber-woods and at stream-driving. In the summer season there is work for them in the lumber mills and in loading vessels, at which work they get good wages. Most of them do a little farming. They all engage in the manufacture and sale of baskets, tubs and other Indian wares. Those living off the reserve live by begging and selling their wares. Very few of them do any hunting, but a number act as guides for hunting sportsmen.

Buildings.—The Indians living on reserves generally occupy small frame houses; those residing off the reserves live in camps or shanties. Those who keep stock have small frame barns. The Burnt Church band has a school-house, church, council-house and lock-up on the reserve. The Eel Ground band has a church, council-house, lock-up and a new school-house, which was only built last year, and which, perhaps, is the best school-house in the division. The church is too small to meet their needs, and they are thinking of building a new one. The Red Bank band has a church, which has been kept up by them and the neighbouring whites of the same religion. This church is also too small for the requirements of the congregation. The Big Cove band has a school-house, council-house, lock-up, church and other buildings in connection. The Indian Island band has a church, as have also the Fort Folly Indians.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Several of the Red Bank, Eel Ground, Burnt Church, Big Cove and Indian Island Indians keep some stock and a few farm implements, but the greater number of the Indians of this agency have neither. At Eel Ground, the Indians have a disc harrow and sulky plough for the use of the band. As a rule, they do not take extra care of their stock or farm implements.

Education.—There is an Indian day school at Big Cove, another at Eel Ground, and one at Burnt Church, but the Indians, as a rule, take very little interest in education, although I am pleased to say their interest in education is increasing, as well as the progress of the pupils. The school at Eel Ground is doing good work. The teacher, Miss Isaacs, is a young lady of the Micmac tribe from the province of Quebec. The children of some of the other reserves that have no school attend a neighbouring white school.

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Characteristics and Progress.—There are several Indians who are industrious and progressive, but I regret to report that the great majority of them are making no progress whatever. They cannot be induced to look beyond the requirements of the day, and, as a consequence, they are often reduced to straitened circumstances, especially during the winter months and in case of sickness. They are as a rule peaceable and law-abiding.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic religion, and are deeply devoted to their church. Their clergymen have much influence over them. They celebrate annually the festival of Ste. Anne, the patron saint of the tribe.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are temperate, but there are many who get drunk whenever they can get liquor. In this respect there is, however, a great improvement. The stringent law in force forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians has much to do with the general welfare of the tribe.

I have, &c.,

R. A. IRVING,

Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

NORTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN DIVISIONS,

FREDERICTON, April 30, 1909.

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, 1909.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the county of Madawaska. It contains 709 acres, of which 516 are forest-lands, the remainder being farming and pasture-lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 50.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been very good. All have been free from disease of a contagious nature. Sanitary measures prescribed by the department were strictly observed on the approach of fine weather.

Occupations.—Their occupations consist of stream-driving, working in the lumber woods, milling, making Indian wares, guiding and farming. All the band gave considerable attention to farming. The season was most favourable for this business and the crops sown and planted were well harvested and produced a good average.

Buildings.—The houses are good frame buildings, detached, and are quite comfortable.

Stock.—They have a few horses that are fair animals. The horse seems to be their favourite, whilst the raising of cattle is largely neglected.

Farm Implements.—A few second-hand ploughs and harrows and some hoes and hand-rakes are the only implements used in farming.

Education.—A number of their children attend the convent and free school of the district, and are quite regular in their attendance.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are good moral-living people. They are law-abiding, much respected by their white neighbours, and, as a rule, avoid the use of intoxicants.

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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 land both below and above the Tobique river is covered with a fine growth of timber and firwood. The land north of the Tobique river is well adapted for farming purposes.

Population.—The population of the band is 190.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band was fairly good; these Indians have been free from contagious diseases. Most of the deaths for the year were those of children. Sanitary measures were strictly observed on the removal of snow.

Occupations.—The occupations of the band include hunting, guiding, working in the lumber woods, stream-driving, rafting lumber, running rafts from Tobique to Fredericton, labouring work, making Indian wares, and farming. The principal crops sown and planted were oats, wheat, potatoes and buckwheat. Most of the Indians gave considerable attention to farming during the past year, the season being very favourable for the raising of all kinds of crops, especially potatoes, sufficient having been raised for their family wants, the surplus being sold to traders for shipment at good prices.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are all frame buildings of modern style and finish, and are comfortable and neatly kept.

Stock.—A few members of the band are owners of good horses, but as a rule none of the band give much attention to the raising of cattle.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements furnished during the past year to the band by the department proved of great service to the Indians in cropping season.

Temperance and Morality.—With but a few exceptions, these being especially among the young men who occasionally indulge in the use of intoxicants, the morals of the band are extra good.

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 160 acres, including forest and farm lands.

Population.—The population of the band is 66.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been very good. No epidemic or deaths occurred amongst them during the past year.

Occupations.—The occupations of the band are working in the lumber woods, stream-driving and labouring work for well-to-do farmers in the vicinity of the reserve. Farming is not engaged in to any extent by any of the band.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are small frame structures. In a few cases they are over-crowded, and not as neatly kept as they should be. In this mode of living their trait of character is such that it is difficult to change their habits.

Temperance and Morality.—Although the band has a struggling time to maintain their families, their morals are good, and, as a rule, they avoid the use of intoxicants.

Education.—None of the children of the band attend school; in fact, their parents do not seem to care whether they receive an education or not.

KINGSCLEAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear, 11 miles above the city of Fredericton, fronting on the St. John river, and consists of 460 acres, including forest and farming lands.

Population.—The population of the band is 112.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. They have not been visited by any disease of a contagious nature during the past year. Their dwellings are all on a sloping side hill. This, and the removal of the winter refuse each year, makes it a desirable spot to reside at.

Occupations.—The occupations of the band are the manufacture of Indian wares, working in the woods, stream-driving, rafting logs, and farming. Respecting the last named industry, I have to report that, with the exception of a few Indians who till the soil for a living, the majority of the band prefer almost any other employment to that of farming. In the summer season a number of the band visit the summer resorts along the St. John river, where they dispose of their fancy wares to visiting tourists at good prices.

Stock.—These Indians are owners of a few good horses, but very few cattle.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this reserve avoid the use of intoxicants. Their morals are most satisfactory and good.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve, presided over by Miss Rena A. Donahoe, a teacher holding a second-class provincial license. The attendance has not been as good as in former years, largely due to several families having removed from the reserve. The children in attendance are making fair progress.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this reserve are an industrious and law-abiding people. They are highly respected by their white neighbours, and their morals without exception are most satisfactory and extra good.

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated directly opposite the city of Fredericton, in the parish of St. Mary's. It consists of 2 acres of land, and fronts on the St. John river.

Population.—The population of the reserve is 130.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been fairly good, and, although the reserve is over-crowded with dwellings, they were free from contagious diseases. On the approach of fine weather, all winter refuse is removed.

Occupations.—A few of the band engage in hunting and guiding; others work in the lumber woods at stream-driving and saw-mill, whilst others follow river work, such as unloading wood-boats and loading scows with lumber and deals. The aged continue to manufacture Indian wares, but the prices obtained are not as good as in former years.

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 made by the pupils, considering their illness from colds and exposure, has been fairly good.

Temperance and Morality.—Notwithstanding the temptations that surround this reserve, the morals of the Indians are fairly good. The use of intoxicants is gradually less amongst them.

OROMOCTO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Oromocto, 11 miles below Fredericton. It consists of 125 acres of forest and farming lands.

Population.—The population of the band is 75.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. No contagious disease appeared amongst them during the past year. Their reserve is well supplied with pure spring water.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the band is labouring work, such as milling, working in the lumber woods, hiring out with farmers and citizens of

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Oromocto. Owing to the scarcity of ashwood, very little is done in the making of Indian wares. Farming, outside the raising of potatoes, is not engaged in to any extent. What is required by most of the Indians of this agency is employment that will provide for their daily wants.

Temperance and Morality.—Their habits and morals, with rare exceptions, are good.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. There is, however, a free school about one-half mile distant from the reserve, but it is to be regretted that none of the Indians will take advantage of it; as a rule, they do not care to mix with the white children.

Characteristics.—The rest of the Indians, including quite a number of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Indians of the Micmac tribe, are located in the counties of Queens, Kings, York and St. John. As a rule, they follow much the same employments to procure a living for themselves and families as the Amalecites located on reserves referred to. In the summer season, unless overtaken by sickness or accident, all the Indians find ready employment. In winter season, however, having made no provision ahead to meet their wants, many hardships are encountered.

I have, &c.,

JAS. FARRELL,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,

ANNAPOLIS, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement of matters of this agency to the close of the fiscal year, March 31, 1909.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this agency. One is the Liverpool Road reserve, situated on the Liverpool road, 8 miles from the town of Annapolis, containing 572 acres. The land is not valuable for agricultural purposes, but is fairly covered by a second-growth of timber, and, if properly protected, would in time become valuable. The Fairy Lake reserve, situated on the boundary line between Queens and Annapolis counties, contains 400 acres. The soil is fairly good, but none of it is cultivated. It is well covered by a good growth of hard and soft-wood timber, which represents considerable value. It also has hunting and fishing (trout) privileges, which have been leased for a term of years; this was a desirable move (as the Indians never used them) as they will now derive a benefit under the terms of the lease in creating employment, and the land will also be benefited by the better protection of its timber.

Population.—The population of this agency is 67, a decrease of 20 during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. There have been two deaths, but no contagious diseases. Their dwellings are all frame buildings and are kept reasonably neat and clean. They willingly comply with sanitary regulations.

Resources and Occupations.—They nearly all make an effort to grow some farm products, which, I think, should be encouraged in every way; but their principal occupations are chopping for lumbermen in winter, stream-driving, acting as guides for sportsmen, and basket-making, &c.

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Education.—Some of the Indians living at Lequille send their children to the public school, the department paying for tuition. The teacher reports that they make fair progress. The Indians living at Middleton have promised to send their children to the school, but complain that they cannot afford to have them looking as neat as their associates.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of them are industrious and willing to work, but have no faculty of saving or accumulating, though all make a fairly comfortable living when in good health, but accident or sickness finds them without any reserve to draw upon; then they need assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are decidedly improving in these respects. There were no reports against either during the year.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

JOHN LACY,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,

HEATHERTON, April 30, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Population.—The population of this agency is 214. There were 9 deaths and 6 births during the year, making a decrease of 3 since last year.

Health.—While there were no contagious diseases among them, the health of the Indians has not been good. Grippe and tuberculosis seem to be the most prevalent.

Buildings.—There has been one new building erected during the past year.

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.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY—ESKASONI AGENCY,

IONA, C.B., April 26, 1909.

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, 1909.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Population.—The population is 135.

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Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the shore of the Bras d'Or lake, and comprises about 2,800 acres, about one-half of which is cleared and one-third under cultivation. The remainder is covered with a forest of pine, spruce and fir.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been good. There are a few cases of chicken-pox among them. Sanitary regulations are fairly well observed. Instructions have been given to the Indians regarding the better observance of the laws of health and sanitation. They have been impressed with the necessity of early vaccination. About a dozen of them were vaccinated a few years ago. More will follow the coming summer. Vaccination, I understand, is not popular among the tribe.

Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve are engaged in farming, lumbering, fishing, coopering and basket-making. Quite a few are engaged in pit-timbering.

Buildings.—Nearly all the buildings are of frame. Two new ones have been erected and partly finished during the past year.

Stock.—With few exceptions, all the Indians keep stock of some kind. These are well housed during the winter months and there is excellent pasturage in summer.

Farm Implements.—The Eskasoni Indians are fairly well supplied with farm implements. These consist of several mowers, harrows, ploughs, carts, trucks and sleds. A few of them have express wagons.

Education.—The school-house here is an old one. It is not likely to be used after the present school term, as tenders for the construction of a new one are now being called for. The attendance and progress of the pupils has been fairly good during the past year. The present incumbent, Mr. McKenzie, is an experienced and efficient teacher.

Characteristics and Progress.—With few exceptions, the Indians of this reserve are industrious and are seldom in want. All are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these Indians are good, and with very few exceptions they are temperate.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEIL,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY—SYDNEY AGENCY,
SYDNEY, May 10, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement (which has already been forwarded) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

SYDNEY BAND.

The Indians of the Sydney band own about 640 acres of reserve on the Caribou Marsh road, about 5 miles from Sydney. None of them dwell permanently on this reserve. They all reside on a small reserve containing about 2½ acres located on Sydney harbour and within the city boundaries. They get their wood supply for fuel and other purposes from the Caribou Marsh reserve.

Tribe.—They are all Micmacs.

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Population.—The population is 112, an increase of 22 since last year, and making an increase of 35 within the past two years.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole, the general state of health has been very good. They have been almost entirely free from all contagious and infectious diseases, pneumonia, grippe, rheumatism and ordinary colds being the only prevailing ailments. The sanitary conditions on the Sydney reserve are very good; in fact, much better than in some of the remote parts of the city, and the Indians are learning more and more every year to regard habits of personal cleanliness as essential to good health and comfort.

Occupations.—Both men and women are industrious, but labour for the men has been very scarce for the past year. Only very few indeed of the men have constant employment. The women earn considerable money by scrubbing and washing.

Buildings.—The shanties have practically disappeared, and the houses which replace them, although not large, are snug and comfortable. Three very nice new houses have been built since my last report, two of which have good foundations and cellars under them.

Education.—They have a good school with a capable and efficient teacher, Miss McLellan, who has had charge now for over two years, and the progress of the children who attend regularly is very satisfactory.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—In this regard I believe I can safely say that they are superior to many other classes of more enlightened people. The men, without exception, are strictly sober. There are two women in the band whose reputation around town is not of the best. But the rest of the band, men and women, look upon these two with horror and would wish them off the reserve altogether if such could be accomplished.

NORTH SYDNEY BAND.

Reserve.—This band is located about a mile and a half from the town of North Sydney. These Indians may be termed squatters, who come and go as suits them best.

Buildings.—Their houses are small, and some of them live even in camps. As very few of them live permanently in this place, they do not take very much interest in their houses or surroundings.

Tribe.—All are Micmacs.

Population.—The population is 37, a decrease of 11 since last year.

Health and Sanitation.—They are generally in poor health. They suffer from rheumatism, colds and low state of vitality, due no doubt to their poverty, their mode of living, and the unsanitary condition of their surroundings.

Occupations.—They are not very industrious and depend a good deal on getting little jobs around town. They do some coopering and make baskets of various kinds.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are moral, but some of them drink liquor when they can get it.

I have, &c.,

D. K. McINTYRE,

Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MIGMAGS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,
TRURO, April 20, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with the tabular statement, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—Millbrook reserve is located on the Halifax road, 3 miles south of Truro, and contains an area of 35 acres. One-half mile from the reserve there is a wood lot of 80 acres.

Population.—The population of this agency is 104. There have been 3 births and 5 deaths and 2 Indians have come into the agency. The population remains the same as last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. There are some cases of pulmonary disease. German measles was the only disease of an epidemic nature that occurred during the past year. Their dwellings are kept clean, and it is not difficult to get them interested in an annual clean up of their premises in the spring.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are hunting, trapping, acting as guides to sportsmen, as labourers on farms, in the lumber woods in winter, on the railway, and at home in the manufacture of hockey-sticks, baskets, butter-tubs, handles, &c.

Education.—They have a good school in charge of an experienced and capable teacher. Irregularity of attendance is the chief drawback in the progress of the children.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are for the most part temperate. It is difficult for them to obtain liquor. This, no doubt, acts as a check upon some of them. They are quite moral and law-abiding.

Progress.—Owing to a dulness in the industries in which they engage during the past year, the Indians have made little progress. No new houses have been erected. Last season gave an abundant hay crop, and there has been some increase in live stock.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT H. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
PARRSBORO', May 1, 1909.

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, 1909.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this county belong to the Micmac tribe.

Reserve.—Franklin Manor, the only reserve in this agency, is situated at Halfway river, about 14 miles from Parrsboro', and 35 or 40 from the town of Amherst. This reserve consists of 1,000 acres of good land. More than half the Indians in the 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: Springhill Junction, Southampton and River Hebert.

Population.—The total number of Indians in this county is 95, consisting of 18 men, 24 women and 53 children and young people under 21 years of age. There were 8 births and 3 deaths during the year. As compared with last year, the population has decreased by 7. This decrease is accounted for by the fact that two families left the county last autumn.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a little chapel of their own, and are very attentive to their religious duties.

Occupations.—A number of these Indians farm in a small way. Nearly every spring the department aids all who wish to plant by furnishing seed, &c. Nearly all hunt and trap more or less. Most of those who reside at Springhill Junction earn quite a lot of money by making pick-handles for the miners at Springhill coal mines. Some act as guides for hunting parties, and all more or less make and sell baskets and tubs. Quite a few of the young Indians work in the lumber woods, and help to drive logs down the rivers in the spring. Some work in saw-mills in the summer. Many of the women and children pick and sell berries and mayflowers.

Health and Sanitation.—A careful examination of all the Indians in this county showed in January, last, that 9 were suffering from tuberculosis in some form. With the exception of these tubercular cases, there has been very little sickness during the past year. The sanitary precautions recommended by the department were carefully carried out. Nearly, if not all, these Indians have been successfully vaccinated.

Education.—A few of the Indian children attend school at Halfway River, the department paying for their tuition. For the most part the parents seem to care very little whether their children attend school or not. However, in spite of this indifference on the part of the parents, most of the young Indians can read and write.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of these Indians are industrious and try to get a living. Some are inclined to be lazy, and all are improvident. They seem to be perfectly satisfied without laying anything by for a rainy day. All are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few, if any, of these Indians drink intoxicants, and most, if not all, of them 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, 1909.

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, 1909.

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 102, of which 18 reside at Weymouth. During the year there have been 6 births and 5 deaths, and 5 left the county, making a decrease of 4 compared with last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. Quite a number have had gripe. Sanitary measures have been carried out as far as possible.

Occupations.—The Indians do very little farming. They act as guides for sportsmen; they hire in the lumber woods and engage in river-driving. Their pay is very good. Making axe-handles, peevie stalks, canoes and baskets is quite an industry with them. They also make fancy-work of different kinds.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame; they are in good repair, clean and comfortable.

Education.—There is a good school-house on the reserve, well-equipped, 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.—Most of these Indians are industrious. Some try to get along with as little work as possible. Some are old and very poor and need aid, especially in the winter months.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the Indians are good. They are law-abiding, and very temperate.

I have, &c.,

JAS. H. PURDY,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,

April 17, 1909.

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, 1909.

Reserves.—There are six reserves in this agency, comprising about 2,269 acres. No Indians reside on them.

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Population.—The population now is 250, residing at different points, viz.: Bedford, Dartmouth, Elmsdale, Fall River, Sheet Harbour, Upper Musquodoboit and Wellington.

Health and Sanitation.—A great deal of sickness prevailed during the past year, including a mild form of small-pox, which, due to strict measures taken, is now about stamped out.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and lumbering are the chief revenues. Some acting as guides to sportsmen derive some support, but assistance is necessary always in very many cases.

Religion.—All are Roman Catholics.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame, and are in good repair. The rovers in summer, of course, adhere to the round camp.

Characteristics.—They are a law-abiding band, and a few are becoming more industrious each year.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions they are all quite temperate, and their moral character is good.

I have, &c.,

DANIEL CHISHOLM,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,

SHUBENACADIE, May 10, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and 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 now 100. There is no change in number from last year, the deaths and births being equal.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been good, except for an outbreak of small-pox, four Indians who moved into the settlement from adjoining counties having a light form of the disease. None of the former residents took the disease, as they were all safeguarded by vaccination just previously performed.

Occupations.—The members of this band engage in such work as farming, fishing, coopering, basket-making, and working in lumber camps and saw-mills.

Buildings.—Their buildings are comfortable.

Stock.—The stock wintered well.

Farm Implements.—The implements they use on their farms are not very modern, but are sufficient for the purpose.

Education.—Education is at a standstill, there being no school now.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indian is a law-abiding person with few exceptions, and may be said to be becoming more like the community in which he lives or trades.

Temperance.—No cases of drunkenness have been reported during the year.

I have, &c.,

ALCENZO WALLACE,

Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MIGMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,
GLENDALE, April 12, 1909.

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, 1909.

Reserves.—I have the care of two reserves—Whycomagh, with 1,555 acres, and Malagawatch, with 1,200.

Vital Statistics.—Owing to migration, the Whycomagh band numbers this year only 111. The Malagawatch band is down to 36, as 8 left the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—I think these Indians are waking up to the need of care to prevent the spread of disease. Considering their surroundings and circumstances, they keep up pretty well to modern ideas as to the danger of infection, and they take what to me seem heroic means to avoid the onslaught of the germ of tuberculosis. Yearly, though, we lose one or more through this dread visitor. If some one like Rev. Father Pacifique, Micmac missionary of Restigouche, were to travel from band to band to teach these poor people the principles of hygiene in their own language, I believe a great good would result. Just now I have a subject on each reserve well advanced in the decline that means death ere many months.

Education.—The subject of education is one our Indians do not seem to appreciate. Attendance is meagre and progress slow.

Occupations.—These Indians, men and women, do cooperating, bead-work and basket-making. Some make pit props, and others hire out as labourers and servants.

Temperance.—All the Indians of this agency are temperate; most of them are total abstainers.

I have, &c.,

DONALD MACPHERSON, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MIGMACS OF KINGS COUNTY,
STEAM MILLS, June 3, 1909.

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, 1909.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in the county—one consisting of 9½ acres at Cambridge; the other at Horton, consisting of 420 acres, is mostly wooded. The one at Cambridge is a sandy plain.

Population.—The population of this agency is 79, an increase of 3. There were 3 births, 1 death and 1 immigration, making an increase of population of 3.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good. There are no infectious diseases amongst them, owing to instructions given by the department from time to time as to care of the person and premises. Consumption seems to be stamped out; there is not a case in the county.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are basket-making, coopering, as labourers, stream-drivers, acting as guides, &c.

Buildings.—Their buildings are comfortable.

Stock.—What stock there is looks well.

Farm Implements.—There are but few of them in this agency.

Education.—The Indian children attend school with the white children in whatever section they reside in.

Characteristics.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and seem to be making a more comfortable living than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—They are as a rule 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, April 15, 1909.

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, 1909.

Reserve.—The Indians of this agency have two reserves. The larger reserve, situated near the entrance of Pictou harbour, has an area of 280 acres; 80 acres of wooded land were purchased during the year, which the Indians needed very much for fuel. The other reserve consists of a small island in Merigomish harbour, which the Indians leave during the winter months, when they live in shanties on the adjacent mainland until spring comes again.

Population.—This agency has a population at present of 174.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of small-pox of a mild type prevailed throughout the agency for the past four or five months. The settlements of Indians at Pictou Landing, Pine Tree and Loch Broom were quarantined from the beginning of January to the middle of April. All the Indians had the disease except three or four families. Two deaths resulted from it. They have all now fully recovered. There was one death from tuberculosis during the year. After the necessary measures of disinfection, quarantine was raised about the middle of April.

Occupations.—These Indians are engaged in farming, fishing, making baskets, moccasins, tubs, pick-handles, and some from time to time hire out as labourers.

Buildings.—Most of the Indians have frame buildings for dwellings. Some of these houses, however, are too small to be sanitary or comfortable. There is a good school-house and a fine church.

Stock.—There are a few horses owned on the larger reserve at Fisher's Grant. This, with a few hens, is the only stock kept.

Farm Implements.—A few of the Indians possess ploughs and harrows, but most of the work of preparing the ground for seeding is done by hired teams.

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Education.—The school at Fisher's Grant reserve was fairly well attended during the fall months and good progress made by the pupils. On account of small-pox, school was closed a week or two before the Christmas holidays. It will re-open on April 19.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, as a rule, are industrious and law-abiding. As they have been idle now for the past few months, owing to the prolonged quarantine, I cannot report much improvement in their circumstances.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, with very few exceptions, temperate. The great majority do not even taste intoxicating drinks. They are to be considered, on the whole, a religious and moral community.

I have, &c.,

J. D. MACLEOD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF QUEENS AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,
CALEDONIA, June 1, 1909.

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, 1909.

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, the same as last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good, except the epidemic of small-pox at New Germany, which, by strict attention, was kept within the families in which it first broke out. These Indians observe sanitary regulations about their dwellings fairly well.

Education.—There is only one school in this agency, at New Germany, which, under the care of Miss MacDougall, is making good progress and I think she has taken every pains to advance the school.

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.

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NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF RICHMOND COUNTY,

JOHNSTOWN, C. B., April 13, 1909.

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 Chapel Island reserve for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Tribe.—The Indians of Chapel Island reserve belong to the Micmac tribe.

Reserve.—Chapel Island reserve is situated on the shore of the beautiful Bras d'Or lake, and contains an area of 1,200 acres of excellent soil. A large part of the reserve is covered with a forest of spruce and fir, which yield good timber.

Population.—The population of the Chapel Island reserve is about 101.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians during the past year was fairly good. Two are suffering with tuberculosis whose ages range from 55 to 68 years. Of all diseases among the Indians of this reserve I find tuberculosis is the most prevalent.

Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians of this reserve engage more or less in farming. In the early summer they all plant a good share of potatoes, while a few of them sow oats, corn, beans and turnips. During the rest of the year some of them occupy their time in fishing, making tubs, barrels, baskets, axe-handles, pick-handles, fancy moccasins, &c., while others engage as domestics or labourers at almost anything at which they can earn an honest dollar.

Stock.—Those who keep horses and cattle take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—Chapel Island Indians do not possess many farm implements for the proper cultivation of the land. Hand implements are very much used in clearing the land and cultivating the soil. They have, however, on the reserve a few ploughs, harrows, carts, trucks, sleds, and a few of them possess express wagons.

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. The dwellings represent cleanliness, as whitewash is freely used. All who have stock of any kind have stables and barns to shelter them and store their hay and fodder.

Education.—There is a school-house situated about the middle of the reserve; Miss Henrietta O'Toole is teaching. Being a teacher of experience and of excellent reputation, those who attend regularly make satisfactory progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are energetic, persevering and law-abiding. I find they are easily made to grasp an idea in the right direction, and some of them are making splendid headway. In fact, a few of them are independent, while others are not so well off and require assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are strictly temperate, and are a good, moral class of people.

I have, &c.,

M. D. McMILLAN,

Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,
SHELBURNE, April 6, 1909.

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, 1909.

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 37.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general has been poor. Typhoid fever was the principal epidemic. They observe the sanitary regulations fairly well. Nearly all the Indians have been vaccinated.

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.—The majority of the children attend school. The parents take more interest in the education of their children than they have in the past.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and law-abiding. The majority of them are very poor.

Temperance and Morality.—They are of temperate habits, and their moral character is good.

I have, &c.,

JOHN HIPSON,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,
June 1, 1909.

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, 1909.

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 acres of which is in a good state of cultivation, 210 acres cleared, but not under much cultivation; and the remainder covered with a second-growth of light timber. The soil generally is fertile, being especially adapted for raising hay, potatoes, vegetables and oats.

Population.—The population of this agency is 93.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on the reserve for the past year has been fairly good. They observe sanitary regulations about their premises fairly well.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are farming, fishing, hunting and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings are of frame and are kept tidy and in good repair.

Stock.—Their stock is well looked after.

Farm Implements.—There are very few implements on the reserve, but they are fairly well cared for.

Education.—There is one school situated about the centre of the settled part of the reserve. The Indians take quite an interest in the school, some of them being very anxious that their children should receive a common school education. The progress for the past year was excellent.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding class, and their condition seems to be 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.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,

YARMOUTH, April 30, 1909.

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, 1909.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this county, situated on the north side of Starr's road, about two miles from the town of Yarmouth. It has an area of 21½ acres. There are four families living on the reserve; the rest are scattered all over the county, some at Salmon River, Tusket, Tusket Forks, Pubnico Head, and Hectanooga.

Population.—The population of this band is 80.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians is poor. They observe the sanitary regulations in regard to their dwellings fairly well.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are working in saw-mills, log-driving, making baskets, mast hoops and axe-handles, berry-picking, porpoise-fishing, and acting as guides for hunting and fishing parties.

This year has been a hard one for these Indians. Porpoise-fishing was a failure; and Yarmouth had a siege of small-pox, and the Indians could not sell baskets, as the people would not allow them near their houses—they would lock their doors on them. The worst is now over. As soon as it gets a little warmer, they will be going trout-fishing.

Education.—The children attend school fairly well when they have a chance.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, but make very little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions they are temperate.

I have, &c.,

W. H. WHALEN,

Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

RIVER BOURGEOIS, May 17, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, on Indian affairs in the territory under my supervision, namely, the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Population.—The Indian population of these provinces may be placed in round figures at 4,300, pretty evenly divided between the sexes, the number of males being about 100 in excess of the females. Statistics show that in the province of New Brunswick the Indians are gradually increasing in numbers, while the same authority indicates that in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia they are slowly decreasing.

Health and Sanitation.—Notwithstanding the laudable and persistent efforts of the Indian Department through its various officials to preserve and, whenever possible, to promote the health of its wards, these are, for the most part, a weak and sickly people. I am persuaded that the Indian is naturally a person of strong constitution, but owing to his extremely careless mode of living from infancy, involving a disregard of the most elementary rules of sanitation, physical defects are engendered and developed which render him, when exposed to the danger of any malignant disease, an easy prey to its influences. This is, no doubt, why Indians are so susceptible to the ravages of consumption.

While these remarks apply in a measure to every Indian community with which I have acquaintance, they refer more particularly to certain places in Nova Scotia; but even here, I am pleased to say, there are frequent and notable exceptions to those undesirable habits of living which prevail as a rule, and such exceptions give reason to hope that their salutary influences may spread and develop changes for the better, that will finally result in permanent benefits to the Micmac race as a whole.

With regard to the enforcement among the Indians of sanitary regulations prescribed for their benefit by the department, I feel satisfied that officials, as a rule, have discharged their duties in that particular as well as the circumstances in every case would permit, and I have noted with satisfaction that in several places the results are becoming quite apparent.

A mild type of small-pox, which, however, proved very troublesome, was prevalent among different bands of Micmacs in Nova Scotia during the fall and winter months. My information is that very few cases of the malady proved fatal; and in view of the conditions referred to above which influence the general health of these people, the wonder to me is that the mortality was not more serious. The affected localities were well handled by the medical officers in charge, whose prompt and efficient action on every occasion prevented any inexcusable spread of the disease, which has been stamped out quite effectually, but at considerable cost to the department.

Education.—As with common schools generally, so it is with Indian schools, very good work, comparatively speaking, is done in some, while in others the results are rather indifferent. The oft repeated expression that the teacher makes the school is particularly applicable to Indian schools. One who knows little or nothing of the natural propensities or peculiarities of our Micmacs can hardly succeed as a teacher among them; and in this connection I am disposed to believe that women make much better teachers than men. Some of the important qualifications for one in charge

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of an Indian school, who aims at doing successful work, are gentleness, patience, untiring industry and perseverance, a combination not always characteristic of the ordinary individual.

The successful teacher must be regarded as a very important factor among the elements operating at present for the improvement of the Indian's position in the social scale, as well as for the advancement of his material interests, because very little progress can be made along these lines without first educating the beneficiary. That being so, the services of such teachers are most valuable, and should be appreciated accordingly.

Race, Religion, Characteristics.—The Indians of the maritime provinces belong chiefly to the Micmac family, and all are Roman Catholics, very firm in their faith. They enjoy a reputation for honesty, which I believe to be well deserved. As a rule they are sober, perhaps as much from force of circumstances as for any other reason, because they are no doubt naturally inclined to make use of intoxicants. But, fortunately, I do not think that any vendors of strong liquor can be found at the present day who would knowingly supply any to an Indian.

Micmacs generally make good servants, being industrious and faithful when working for wages under a master or conductor. They are quite diligent also when employed on their own account in certain occupations, such as making hockey-sticks, snow-shoes, wash-tubs, and other kinds of woodwork. But cultivating the soil seems to have terrors for them which they find it difficult to overcome, although a few in every band have devoted considerable attention to farming operations in recent years and are making some progress.

The large majority of Indian women seem to be as much averse to housekeeping as the men are to agricultural pursuits. Instead of occupying themselves with domestic concerns which usually engage the attention of other women first, they neglect those duties and appear to prefer making baskets, fancy moccasins, quill-boxes, and work of that character. The consequence is that one is apt to find an Indian's home poorly kept—untidy and unclean; his food only half prepared and cooked in such a way as to be barely eatable, causing waste and poverty. It may be that the Indian woman attends to her domestic affairs according to her ability, and that lack of knowledge prevents her from doing better. In fact, I believe such to be the case, and have, therefore, often thought that if the elements of domestic science could be taught Indian girls in the schools, or otherwise, by the teacher, it would effect in a short time a great improvement in the rather primitive methods of housekeeping now in vogue in too many Indian houses.

I beg to refer you to the reports of the various officials in charge of the different Indian agencies in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for detailed information concerning the several bands occupying reserves and residing at other points within the limits of these provinces.

I have, &c.,

A. J. BOYD,
Indian Superintendent.

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
MIGMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
HIGGINS ROAD, May 10, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on Indian affairs for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, viz.: Lennox Island reserve and the Morell reserve. The former is an island situated in Richmond bay; it contains 1,320 acres. The latter is situated on lot or township 39 in Kings 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 272, a decrease of 4 during the year. There have been 8 deaths and only 4 births.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are farming and fishing during the summer. They catch lobsters during the season; after the season closes they fish for cod; in the autumn they gather oysters, which they sell at a good price.

Education.—There is but one school, situated on Lennox Island, attended by 16 children, who are making fair progress.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness during the winter, and many deaths have occurred in consequence. An epidemic of small-pox broke out among them last spring, and the whole reserve of Lennox Island was quarantined.

Temperance.—Those living on Lennox Island reserve, with a few exceptions, are sober.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a very fine church on Lennox Island. They built a parochial house a few years ago at a cost of about \$600.

I have, &c.,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BIRTLE AGENCY,
BIRTLE, April 20, 1909.

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, 1909.

Tribes.—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

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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, some cattle and farm implements, to enable them to make their own living, farming and raising cattle, which they are doing very successfully.

BIRDTAIL SIOUX BAND, NO. 57.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 6,400 acres, and is located at the junction of the Birdtail creek and the Assiniboine river. The land is a light loam on the bench, and in the valley of the Assiniboine, heavy clay, fertile and suitable for the growing of wheat, corn, oats, 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 seasons. Part of the hay crop is also secured on section 26-14-27, west of the first meridian. There are 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 Birdtail creek runs through the northwest portion. The valley of the Birdtail creek runs through the northwest portion, and is wooded, principally poplar, and in many places there is a 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 Birdtail creek in a northwesterly 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.

KEESEKOOWENIN'S BAND, NO. 61.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan river, and on the southern base of the Riding mountains, and has an area of 6,660 acres. This includes the fishing station and the east half of section 8, township 20, range 19 west, at Clearwater lake, about 20 miles northeast of the reserve, near Elphinstone, Man. 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, get water and find good shelter. 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 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, willow, with some spruce and tamarack at Clearwater lake. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs southeast of the reserve, and Elphinstone, about a quarter of a mile from the southern 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 Rosburn, Man. The Birdtail 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, which furnish sufficient hay for stock and for sale. The soil is a rich heavy black loam, and is suitable for the growing of all kinds of grain

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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.

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 branch). 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, but in the very rainy seasons the supply is limited on account of the high water in the 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 2 miles north of the northern boundary of the reserve. The nearest post office, about 3 miles west of the reserve, is Rolling River.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—The population of each band is as follows:—

Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57.	75
Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61.	118
Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62.	184
Gambler's band, No. 63.	13
Rolling River band, No. 67.	91

Total population. 481

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been fairly good. There have been a number of deaths from phthisis on the different reserves; precaution was taken to have their houses disinfected and most of the bedding burned. Several were moved to the tent hospital for treatment. During the winter, in January, there was an epidemic of measles on the Keeseekoowenin's and Waywayseecappo's reserves and at the Birtle boarding school. There were 6 deaths from the disease—4 on the Keeseekoowenin's and 2 on the Waywayseecappo's reserve. Prompt assistance was rendered by the medical officers, and the disease did not spread to the other reserves. The members of Waywayseecappo's band were fortunate, as they had the services of a trained nurse, which was the great factor in stamping out the disease on that reserve and the saving of a number of young lives. The tent hospital has accomplished good work during the year, as the birth-rate and death-rate on the Waywayseecappo's reserve show as follows: births, 6; deaths, 4. Dr. Wright is the medical officer and Nurse Ada E. Armstrong is the nurse in charge. She is very capable, and has had experience in district visiting as a nurse in the Margaret Scott Home, Winnipeg.

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As soon as the weather permits, the Indians, with a few exceptions, move into tents for the summer and fall months, and there is no doubt that living in the open air tends to improve the health of the Indians, especially those suffering from weak lungs. All refuse collected around their houses during the winter months is raked up as soon as the snow disappears and burned. Most of their houses are limewashed during the summer months inside and out, and during the past year have been kept clean and tidy, with some exceptions, of course, and it has been a pleasure to visit them. The Saulteaux women keep their houses in much better condition than the Sioux women, and if the latter were as progressive as the majority of their husbands, a great improvement would be noted in the homes on the reserves. The Indians when visiting the towns in the vicinity of their reserves are generally clean and tidy in appearance.

Resources and Occupations.—The members of the Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57, are practically all farmers. Their principal crops are wheat and corn. They have excellent gardens, and raise vegetables of all kinds. The women look after the gardens, make bead-work, moccasins, baskets and mats, and earn considerable money from the sale of wild fruit and senega-root. There is also a small revenue from the sale of fur.

The members of Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61, earn their living by farming, raising cattle, hunting, fishing, and a number of the young people are employed as domestics and labourers. The women make bead-work, mats, moccasins, tan hides and gather senega-root and wild fruits, which adds considerably to their income during the year.

The members of Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62, earn their living by hunting, sale of dry fire-wood and hay, a little farming and cattle-raising. A number work out for farmers in the vicinity during the seeding and harvest seasons, and are paid good wages. The women make bead-work, moccasins, mats, tan hides, gather senega-root and wild fruits, which they sell, and the proceeds add to the income of the home.

The Indians of the Rolling River band, No. 67, earn their living by farming a little, raising cattle, hunting, sale of dry fire-wood, working out for farmers at harvest time and on threshing gangs, making excellent wages. The women make bead-work, mats, tan hides, gather senega-root and wild fruits, making good money. On the whole, these Indians provide well for themselves during the year.

John Tanner and his son, on the Gambler's reserve, No. 63, are well-to-do. He had in crop last year 88 acres of wheat and 24 acres of oats, and harvested 1,250 bushels of wheat and 825 bushels of oats. He has a first-class equipment of farm implements, splendid horses, good house and stables, granary, and raises horses and cattle.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are principally log ones, and a large number have shingle roofs, with kitchen attached; some have stairways and have their bedroom above. There are a number of frame houses, two-storeys, very comfortable. There are also a number of shanties, nearly all, with some exceptions, of a good size. The stables are log ones, and in most cases are suitable for their small ponies. Those who have good-sized horses build good roomy ones. Granaries and storehouses are being built and old ones improved.

Stock.—The past winter has been favourable for stock. The snow-fall was light up to March, when, during this month there was a heavy fall, the snow being now deep, and cattle and horses are longing for the green grass. The calf crop was good. The Indians who take an interest in farming, as a rule, have good work horses, and care for them properly; a number, however, who own ponies are not so careful, and very seldom do the owners feed grain to them. They are used generally for running about and visiting the towns in the vicinity of their reserves. A number have yokes of good work oxen, which are properly cared for by the owners.

Farm Implements.—In the Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57, each individual farmer is well equipped with all the necessary farm implements, purchased by himself, re-

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quired for the work of the farm. Good care is taken of the implements, and a number have all their machinery under cover during the winter months.

The Saulteaux bands, Nos. 61, 62, 63 and 67, have also sufficient farm implements necessary for ploughing the land, mostly all purchased by themselves, with the exception of some ploughs, disc-harrows and seeders supplied by the department. Good care, on the whole, is taken of this machinery.

Education.—There is one boarding and one day school located in this agency. The Birtle boarding school is located in the town of Birtle, Man., and is situated on the north side of the Birdtail creek, on the hill overlooking the town. There are 51 pupils on the roll, who attend classes regularly some part of each school day. Progress in the different grades during the year has been very satisfactory. Two of the senior pupils are now preparing for the public school entrance examinations, so as to qualify them as teachers amongst their own people. The teacher, Miss McGregor, is an exceptionally good one, and has devoted her very best services and talents to the advancement of the pupils under her charge. Good progress has also been made in the household training. Under Miss McLeod's supervision the older girls take charge of the kitchen, preparing all meals, and making all the bread needed for the pupils. In the sewing-room Miss McLaren, ably assisted by Miss Tansley, teaches all the girls those branches of needlework which they will find most useful in their future life. The school is under the management of the Rev. W. W. McLaren, B.A., who instructs the boys in the care of stock, gardening and farming on a small scale.

The Okanase day school is located on the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, No. 61, and about a mile and a half from Elphinstone, Man., a small village half a mile south of the reserve. Miss Maggie E. Murray is the teacher, and she is doing her best to educate the pupils under her charge. The attendance during parts of the year is fair, but on the whole it is not satisfactory, and, of course, it is very discouraging to a teacher, as it is impossible to make much progress unless the pupils attend regularly every school day. There was an epidemic of measles during January, and the school was closed for a time. This will account for the poor attendance during January and February. The average attendance during the year was 4.57.

Characteristics and Progress.—The past year, on the whole, has been a good one. Considerable new land has been broken, and each year adds to the number of those who are classed as earning their living by farming and cattle-raising. The Indians are law-abiding and live in peace with their white brothers. The majority are intelligent and are making progress steadily, and are very well to do from an Indian's standpoint. There are a number, however, who are very indolent and lazy, and there seems no hope for their improvement, as they make no effort whatever to improve their condition. The progressive and industrious farmers are becoming better off each year, and on the other hand the indolent and lazy are making no headway, and are at a standstill.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year there was only one infraction of the liquor law brought under my notice. In this case it was an Indian of the Rolling River band, who was fined \$25 and costs for having intoxicants in his possession. The majority of the Indians are not addicted to the use of spirituous liquor, although it can easily be obtained by those who are, provided that they have the money to pay for it. On the whole, the conduct of the Indians during the year has been good, and, with few exceptions, the moral standard of the men and women is higher than might be expected, considering the conditions under which they live.

Crops.—Seeding operations commenced on April 13, and were general by the 22nd. The weather was favourable up to the 25th, when rain fell, and as it got colder, turned to snow with frost. This continued for over a week, and seeding operations were at a standstill until the beginning of May. This month seeding was finished, and, as the weather conditions were all that one could desire during May, June and part of July, grain and root crops made rapid advance. About the latter part of July and

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beginning of August it was very dry, no rain falling, and crops were suffering from the drought; fortunately rain fell in time and saved the situation. The hay crop was an excellent one, and a large quantity was cut and stacked and the surplus sold during the winter months. The moneys received were of great assistance to them during the past winter in purchasing provisions, &c. The wheat averaged 13.34 bushels per acre and oats 23.80 bushels.

General Remarks.—The past year, on the whole, has been a good one; crop returns were fair, and the prices obtained for wheat and oats were better than in previous years. Oats were a light crop, also potatoes and other roots. Only sufficient corn was saved for seed. The moneys obtained from other industries, such as working out as farm labourers, on thrashing gangs, and in domestic service, sale of wild fruits, senega-root, wood, hay, &c., were better than in previous years and added greatly to their earnings.

The past winter's trapping was fair, and the industrious ones made a good deal of money, as the prices for fur were good. A large number of the Indians during the open season were successful in getting either a moose, elk or deer, which added to their comfort in supplying them with food, also leather for moccasins for them. The winter was a long one, and the spring season promises to be very late.

The agency dwelling-house was improved by having a stone foundation built around the cellar and the floor of same cemented, which adds greatly to its strength and value.

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 and school (Birtle boarding) in February and March, last.

I have, &c.,

G. H. WHEATLEY,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,

SELKIRK, April 1, 1909.

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, 1909.

There are three bands in this agency, namely, St. Peter's, Brokenhead River and Fort Alexander.

ST. PETER'S BAND.

Tribe.—The people of this band are a mixture of the Cree, Saulteaux and Chipewewa tribes.

Reserve.—These Indians in 1907 surrendered their reserve of St. Peter's, and have been given one at and along the Fisher river. This new reserve comprises all of townships 26 and 27, range 1, west, and the southerly and easterly portion of townships 26 and 27, range 2, west; a total area of about 75,000 acres. The easterly boundary follows the first meridian line and the southerly the township line between townships 25 and 26. The westerly and northerly boundaries present a zigzag appearance on

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the map, and the idea in laying out the reserve was to give length in a direction following the Fisher river. This river traverses the reserve in an almost diagonal direction. It is a small stream, about fifty feet wide, shallow, with a stony bed, scarcely of sufficient depth of water to float a canoe in the summer. It is fed from the low lands in the interior. It empties its waters into Fisher bay, a deep indentation of Lake Winnipeg.

The land in the reserve might be described as meadow-land, with swamp in places. Most of it can be drained and made good agricultural land. The Indians are well pleased with it. It is to be known as the 'Peguis reserve' after the old Chief Peguis of this band and grandfather of the present chief.

The Indians are only beginning to move on to it from St. Peter's, as the fulfilment of the arrangements made at the time of the surrender were only finally completed in October last.

According to the terms of the surrender of the St. Peter's reserve, the land was surveyed last summer by Mr. J. K. McLean, D.L.S., of the Indian Department, and apportioned to the Indians, giving each 16 acres or a multiple of that quantity in proportion to the number of his family under the age of 21 years. For this land each received Crown grants, which were delivered to them during the months of November, December and January. These Crown grants covered an area of about 21,000 acres. In December, 1908, an auction sale was held and a portion of the remainder of the reserve was sold, about 15,000 acres, realizing \$86,185. The land apportioned to the Indians comprised the best lands in the reserve, and the remainder, sold by auction, only low and swampy lands.

Population.—The population of this band at the annuity payments was 1,168.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the people of this band during the year has, generally speaking, been good. The usual precautions were taken in the spring to have each family clean up around their premises.

Occupations.—The men followed their usual occupations during the year, namely, raising a few cattle and gathering hay, which they sold during the winter on the market in Selkirk and realized good prices. Those who had no teams got hay put up on shares and sold it in the stack. There was some farming done, but only by a comparatively few. The department assisted these few in the spring of 1908 by advancing them sufficient to buy seed. Last winter a number were employed by one or two of those who had purchased land in the reserve to cut wood.

Buildings.—There has been no improvement in buildings in St. Peter's, as the families expect soon to leave for the Peguis reserve. Some work has been done there.

Stock.—There has been a slight increase in the number of cattle and horses among the most frugal of the people, as they realized money from the sale of their land. The stock came through the winter fairly well. Hay has been a high price, and that has been a temptation for them to sell. In no case were we called upon to assist to feed the stock during the winter, though the spring was an exceptionally long one.

Farm Implements.—Those who know how to take care of implements and appreciate the use of them, have added to their machinery, particularly in wagons and sleighs, by a judicious use of some of the money realized from the sale of land.

Education.—All the six schools in the St. Peter's parish and supported by the department are kept open. A new public school has been opened at Peguis, but no Indian children are allowed to attend it.

Characteristics and Progress.—On account of the Indian's finding it difficult to adapt himself to agriculture, in many cases he must become a labourer. Our present industries demand skilled labour, and the Indian, as a rule at any rate, appears not to be able to apply himself with sufficient care or sufficiently long to become a skilled mechanic. There is also a prejudice against him among other mechanics. I doubt whether he would be allowed to join a union.

In the old days he could find continuous employment with the traders and explorers or at hunting and fishing on his own account. He received a small wage,

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but it was sufficient to maintain him at the then standard of living. At the present time he cannot hunt and fish all the year round, as he is prevented by game and fishing regulations. There are only a few weeks in the fall during which he can have a free hand at hunting and selling his products, and only a few months in the summer and winter when he is not restricted by fishery regulations. During the period of industrial activity of a few years ago the Indians found plenty of work and were well paid. During the last two years they have not been so steadily employed nor at so fair remuneration. The standard of living among the Indians has been higher, and in a measure kept pace with that of their white neighbours. The young men and women all dress well, and only the old people and the really needy avail themselves of the clothing distributed by missionaries. The half-breed element among them avail themselves of every opportunity to procure intoxicants. This is a general cause of wastefulness, and as soon as they are out of work and have money it seems impossible to prevent them from getting liquor in spite of the fact that so many are fined.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of the St. Peter's people are well respected in the neighbourhood. They are able to do business in the town and get credit as easily as white men, and keep their engagements as well. Others have deteriorated. At a confirmation service in the Anglican church a year ago over sixty young men and women were confirmed. There were over three hundred people present. It is generally conceded, however, that the removal of this band to a reserve somewhat more remote from immediate contact with civilization will promote their moral welfare. It will take another period of moral training in the wilderness to enable them to resist the enticing allurements of civilization.

BROKENHEAD BAND.

Tribe.—These people are Swampy Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 15 and 16, ranges 6 and 7, east of the principal meridian. It is heavily timbered with poplar and some spruce and tamarack. It is watered by the Brokenhead river. It contains 21.90 square miles.

Population.—The population of the band is 150.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no outbreak of any disease among them, and the band as a whole has been fairly healthy. These Indians still depend to some extent on their 'medicine men.'

Occupations.—Their occupation consists mainly in fishing and hunting. For hunting they are compelled to go to a considerable distance, as the surrounding country is rapidly becoming settled. In the summer months they take long excursions, gathering snake-root. Some of the young men are employed with the fish companies on the lakes.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log and generally of one room. In the summer many of these Indians camp. The chief lives in a teepee during the summer and until late in the fall.

Stock.—There are a very few head of stock on the reserve. One man owns about fifty head and several others from five to ten head. Two of them have horses. Occasionally others may have a horse or a team for a while.

Farm Implements.—There are only a small number of farm implements on the reserve. The reserve is heavily timbered, and to cultivate the soil would require a heavy expenditure of labour, patience, and a considerable outlay of capital. There are a few heavy sleighs and two wagons supplied by the department.

Education.—There has been a good school on the reserve and well attended. About twenty-five children attend very regularly, and that is about all there are on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The principal men of this band are pagans. There is a mission of the Church of England and one of the Roman Catholic Church. The

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missionary of the Church of England has been absent, more or less, for a year, and has recently resigned on account of ill health. He will be missed among the Indians and by the departmental officers, as he took a real and quiet interest in the progress of the Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—We do not have any trouble with these people in the matter of intoxicants. Once in a long while we hear of some of them getting liquor, but their isolated position keeps them free from temptation. The settlement around them is German, and there is no communication between those people and the Indians.

FORT ALEXANDER BAND.

Tribe.—These people belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 18 and 19, ranges 8 and 9, east of the first principal meridian, and along the shore of Lake Winnipeg. It is traversed in a north easterly direction by the Winnipeg river.

Population.—The population of the band is 497.

Health and Sanitation.—The people of this band have been healthy during the year.

Occupations.—Labour has been scarce, but they have managed to eke out a living by hunting and fishing. A few have found work at Lac du Bonnet on the different power line constructions. There is no farming on the reserve to speak of except a few gardens. A few of the half-breeds try to do something.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log, with, in most cases, shingle roofs. There are one or two very good houses, but they belong to the half-breed element among them.

Stock.—There are not many cattle on this reserve, but there were about eighteen horses. During the winter glanders broke out among the horses, and the Department of Agriculture was notified, and it sent out Dr. Robinson, who examined all the horses on the reserve and shot those that were affected.

Education.—There are two day schools on the reserve and one large Roman Catholic boarding school with accommodation for sixty pupils. This school is well conducted and improvements are yearly being made to the buildings. New land was broken last year, and stables and implement-sheds erected. The department supplied the school with a gasoline engine to pump water from the Winnipeg river up to the building for general use. The day schools are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. There has for the past few years been considerable work along the river, and the Indians have had their share of the labour, and it has had a tendency to raise their standard of living.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate and are not molested much by white adventurers.

I have, &c.,

J. O. LEWIS,

Indian Agent.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—FORT FRANCES AGENCY,
FORT FRANCES, Ont., April 12, 1909.

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, 1909, 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, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake, being 14 in all, with a total population of 862.

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

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—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 48.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of all the bands in this agency has been good. There were two cases of diphtheria in the Long Sault band last summer, one in June and the other in September; but prompt action was taken and the disease stamped out.

There were two cases of small-pox on the same reserve in April last, a father and son who had been visiting on the American side during the winter, and the disease broke out on them the second day after their return; but prompt action was taken at once, and no other case occurred. Both patients recovered. When making the annuity payments at Lac la Croix last July, another case of small-pox was found there on an American Indian who was there on a visit, and in this case the disease was stamped out by prompt action in quarantining the patient and vaccinating all the Indians. I think that it was owing to the Indians' being so well vaccinated in the past that we were able to check this disease in the first case.

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, and are very comfortable.

Temperance.—All the Indians along the Rainy river are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they can easily procure on the American side, and although the Minnesota state law is very severe on persons supplying liquor to Indians, it is difficult to secure evidence sufficient to convict, and even when there is sufficient evidence, it has to be tried by a jury, and as there are generally a number of men on the grand jury that are interested in the liquor traffic, it is almost impossible to get a conviction. I had a case, with plenty of evidence, before the American court last fall, but the grand jury threw it out. I think there has been less drinking amongst the Indians during the past year than heretofore, which is owing most likely to the department's having appointed a permanent constable for these reserves.

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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 71.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out dead 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, NO. 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 99.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out dry cord-wood, working for lumber camps, saw-mills and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—All the Indians residing along the Rainy river have fairly good log buildings.

Stock.—The members of this band take good care of their stock, and this is the only band in this agency that shows a desire to do so. These Indians use 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 Fork river, and is designated as reserve No. 10. It contains an area of 1,920 acres. The land is a rich loam.

Population.—The population of this band is 45.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber; they work in lumber camps and for settlers. They also fish and hunt.

WILD LAND RESERVE, NO. 15M.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of 24,358 acres, and is owned in common by all the above mentioned Rainy river bands. 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 Rainy river.

COUCHICING 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 186.

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.

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Buildings.—Their houses are well built, and very comfortably furnished. Several new frame houses have been built during the year, and nearly all are kept clean and neat; in fact, their houses will compare favourably with those of the white settlers.

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 at 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. The fire-protection is as nearly perfect as it can be got; for, besides the 10 fire-extinguishers disposed throughout the building, there is a hose attached to the water pipe on every floor of the building. There are at present 45 pupils in this school—19 boys and 26 girls. The staff consists of the principal, the Rev. M. Kalmes, one brother and five reverend sisters.

Temperance.—On the whole the members of this band are fairly temperate and moral people.

STANGECOMING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve, No. 18C, is situated on Rainy lake, about 8 miles north of Fort Frances, and contains 3,861 acres, the greater portion being barren rock, and the timber is of poor quality, except at the north end, where there is some good tamarack.

Population.—The population of this band is 45.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by working in lumber camps and saw-mills, and by fishing and hunting.

Education.—There are 11 children of this band attending the Fort Frances boarding school.

Temperance.—The Indians of this band 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. The greater portion is rocky and broken. There is considerable good timber on 17B, principally pine.

Population.—The population of this band is 60.

Occupations.—The young men get employment in lumber camps and saw-mills, but they principally live by fishing and hunting.

Education.—There are two children of this band attending the Fort Frances boarding school.

NICKICKOUSEMENECANING BAND.

Reserves.—This band owns 26A on Red Gut bay, 26B on Porter's inlet, and 26C on Sand Island river, on Rainy lake. The combined area is 10,227 acres. A large portion of the land is rocky and broken.

Population.—The population of this band is 35.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by hunting and fishing. They also are paid \$14 per head, which is derived from interest money from the sale of their timber; this money is paid semi-annually.

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Buildings.—This band has built a number of new houses during the year, the lumber and shingles for which were purchased from their interest money, so that now they have very comfortable dwellings.

Education.—Two children of this band attend the Fort Frances boarding school.

SEINE RIVER BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves—Nos. 23 and 23A, extending from Wild Potato lake to Sturgeon Falls, on Seine river; No. 23B, at the mouth of Seine river. They contain a combined area of 11,063 acres. There is considerable good timber on these reserves, but the land is sandy and rocky.

Population.—This band has a population of 129.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by hunting and fishing.

Education.—There is a day school at Wild Potato lake. The teacher, Mr. Peter Spence, is a treaty Indian.

The attendance has been poor 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.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing and hunting.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, but two children of this band attend the Fort Frances boarding school.

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve allotted to this band is situated on Kawawagamak lake, and contains an area of 5,948 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 23.

Occupations.—These Indians depend entirely upon fishing and hunting for their subsistence.

I have, &c.,

JNO. P. WRIGHT,

Indian Agent.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
 RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES,
 KENORA, Ont., April 2, 1909.

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, 1909, together with statistical statement.

KENORA AGENCY.

The agency headquarters is 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 a total of 12.

THE DALLES BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians belonging to this agency are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Winnipeg river, about 10 miles north of the town of Kenora; area, 800 acres; and is timbered with jack and Norway pine, spruce and poplar, with a few small hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 71.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole, the health of this band has been good, influenza, grippe and prairie itch being the only diseases that have troubled them. In the spring all refuse was collected and burnt, and the houses were put in a good state of cleanliness, and all Indians requiring vaccination have been attended to by Dr. Hanson.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting, fishing and berry-picking, and work for the lumber camps and railway construction. A few of them have very nice gardens, from which they derive quite a benefit, especially with potatoes.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, small, but clean and comfortable.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—As they do no farming, they are well supplied with what implements they require.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, but a number of the children attend the Kenora and Cecilia Jeffrey boarding schools and are doing well.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, on the whole, are better off than they were some time ago. They are civil and law-abiding, and are industrious in most cases.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band may be considered temperate, yet a number of them will make use of intoxicants when they can possibly procure them in any way. They are, on the whole, fairly moral.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserve.—This band holds two reserves, viz.: 38A and B, on Clearwater and Matheson's bays, Lake of the Woods; area, 13,280 acres, and are wooded with spruce,

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tamarack, poplar and jack-pine. There is very little agricultural land on these reserves.

Population.—The population of the band is 77.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good during the year; sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all Indians requiring vaccination have been attended to by the doctor.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, wild rice and berry-picking in the summer-time, and working for the lumber camps and on steamers during the summer months are their principal occupations, while some of them have small patches of potatoes and gardens.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, small, but comfortable and clean.

Stock.—They have no stock, only a span of ponies.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band do no farming. They have only a few potato patches, and do not require many farm implements, and are well supplied with their requirements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, but quite a number of the children attend Kenora and Cecilia Jeffrey boarding schools, and are making fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of this band are rather indolent, George Ineese being the only one among them that is at all progressive. The rest live by hunting and fishing. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fairly good, yet a number of them will make use of intoxicants if it is in their power to get liquor in any conceivable way.

SHOAL LAKE BANDS, NOS. 39 AND 40.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the west and northwest shores of Shoal lake, part of which is in the province of Manitoba; area, 16,205 acres; timbered with spruce, poplar and cedar, with a small area of agricultural and hay-land.

Population.—The combined population is 142.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands during the past year has not been as good as could be wished. They appear to be a delicate lot of Indians, and several deaths have occurred. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all premises are kept in good order, and persons suffering from any malignant disease have been isolated and all Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are working on steam-boats, in lumber camps and in taking out wood, hunting and fishing, and some of them have nice patches of potatoes and gardens.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, of fair size, and kept neat and clean, well ventilated, and fairly well supplied with good furniture and bedding. I have also noticed while visiting them that the outside premises are kept clean, neat and in good order.

Stock.—They have only a few animals, which are well cared for, and came through the winter in good condition.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient implements for all the farming they do, and take very good care of all their implements and tools.

Education.—Nearly all the children of school age are attending the Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school, and making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of these bands are rather industrious; they are law-abiding, and, on the whole, are becoming somewhat better off. They are more provident than in the past.

Temperance and Morality.—A majority of these Indians are temperate, while a number of them will make use of intoxicating liquor if they can possibly get it. Their morals are fairly good. They are civil and law-abiding.

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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 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. The combined area is 20,183 acres; the area has been in a measure reduced since last year owing to the striking off reserve No. 37 at Rainy River, which I found did not belong to these bands, about 800 acres. There is a quantity of good timber on all these reserves.

Population.—The combined population is 146.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has been good during the year. Sanitary measures have been well attended to, and all rubbish gathered up and burnt. All the Indians have been vaccinated. All the premises are clean and neat.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, and working for the lumber camps and fishermen are their principal occupations.

Buildings.—Their houses are of a very inferior class, built of logs, small in size, but well ventilated, and are generally kept clean and in good order.

Stock.—They have only a few head of cattle, but what they have are well taken care of, and came through the winter in good condition.

Farm Implements.—Very little farming is done by these Indians, and they are well supplied with implements.

Education.—These Indians object to any kind of education, consequently there is no school on these reserves, but a few of the children are at the Kenora and Cecilia Jeffrey boarding schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—Little, if any, progress has been made by these bands. They prefer to live in the old way, of roaming about from one place to another, trapping, fishing and picking berries. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these bands are addicted to the use of intoxicants, when they can at all get liquor. Their morals are fair to good.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Buffalo bay, a point on the Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba; area, 5,763 acres. There is a small quantity of timber on this reserve and some good agricultural land.

Population.—The population of this band is 33.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good, no disease of any kind having been reported to me during the year. Sanitary measures have been well carried out, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, and working for the lumber camps and fishmen, and some of them have very fine gardens and patches of potatoes from which they derive good benefit by selling to the boats and at Warroad, Minn.

Buildings.—They have log houses, well built, and kept neat and clean in every respect.

Stock.—What stock they have is well taken care of and came through the winter in good condition.

Education.—The members of this band being all pagans, they take very little interest in education, but some of the children are at the boarding schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—A portion of the band is industrious and making good progress, while another part of the band are indolent and do nothing but roam about from one place to another. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band is, on the whole, temperate, and their morals are fairly good.

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BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds eight reserves, viz.: Nos. 31A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, on Big island and Nangashing bay, Lake of the Woods; combined area, 8,737 acres, with a large amount of good merchantable timber on each, as well as a considerable quantity of agricultural and hay-land.

Population.—This band has a population of 147.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has, on the whole, been good. No serious diseases have so far been reported. All Indians requiring it have been vaccinated. Sanitary precautions have been taken, and all rubbish has been gathered up and burnt or carted away.

Occupations.—A number of the men work for the fishermen and in the lumber camps; others are employed on the lake boats, while others are hunting, fishing, and some have very nice patches of potatoes and gardens.

Buildings.—All buildings are of logs, well built, of fair size, well ventilated, clean, tidy and comfortable.

Stock.—The stock is well cared for, and came through the winter in good condition.

Farm Implements.—As they do no farming, they have all the implements they require.

Education.—The members of this band are all pagans except three, and take no interest in education; but some of their children are attending the boarding schools and doing well.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress made by this band is very slow. However, they are much better off than they were a few years ago, and the majority of them are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A portion of the band may be considered temperate, while a number of them will make use of intoxicants when they can obtain them. Their morals are fairly good.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves.—This band has 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, having some good merchantable timber, with an amount of agricultural land and hay swamps.

Population.—The population of this band is 150.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemics have visited them, and, generally speaking, their health has been good during the year. All sanitary precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of any disease. All premises have been kept neat, clean and tidy. All Indians have been vaccinated, and any suffering from any contagious disease have been isolated from the other members of the band.

Occupations.—A number of the band work for the lumber camps and on the timber drives in the spring, and for the fish companies, on steamboats during the summer, and hunt and fish. A majority of them have fine gardens.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, and fairly well constructed. During the year considerable improvement has been made in their houses, as I have supplied them with nails and lumber, and they are kept neat, clean and tidy, also well ventilated.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—They do no farming, with the exception of the cultivation of a few patches of potatoes and gardens, and they are well supplied with all the implements they require for this purpose, and take good care of all their implements.

Education.—These Indians are all pagans and take very little interest in any form of education. There is a day school on this reserve under the auspices of the Baptist Church, with a very good attendance. The progress made so far is slow, as

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it was not until the end of December, last, that we were able to get the children to attend. They are, however, now doing well. The teacher, Mrs. Harber, is taking great interest in her work.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress made by this band is slow but gradually getting better. The majority of the band are industrious, while the rest are indolent. They are law-abiding and civil, and becoming better off each year.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the band are fair, and these Indians may be considered fairly temperate, while a few of the band will make use of intoxicants at times.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds three reserves, viz.: Nos. 32A, B and C, on Yellow Girl bay, Assabaskong and Whitefish bays; area, 10,599 acres, on which there is a quantity of good timber and hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 68.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of the band has been good with the exception of an outbreak of diphtheria which occurred during the present winter. This was at once attended to by Dr. Hanson; still the result has been five deaths. However, the disease is now stamped out, and from the last reports received they are now all well. Sanitary measures have been well observed; all garbage and filth was gathered up and burnt. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working in the lumber camps and on the drives in the spring, hunting, fishing, berry-picking, also working on steamers during the summer months are their principal occupations. Some of them have fine plots of potatoes and gardens. The chief, Robert J. Roy, had a few acres of oats last year, but they did not turn out very well.

Buildings.—All buildings are of logs, well built, and most of them have shingled roofs, of good size, well ventilated and fairly well furnished, kept clean and in good order. There is quite an improvement in their houses since last year, both in appearance and comfort.

Stock.—They have no cattle, and only a few horses, which are well taken care of and properly looked after.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of all the farm implements, of which they have a good supply.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, but a number of the children are at the boarding schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am pleased to say that most of the Indians of this band are industrious, and are making fair progress. They are law-abiding and are becoming richer every year.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, the majority of the band are temperate, yet there are a few of them that will make improper use of liquor when they can get it in any way. Their morals are fair to good.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, viz.: Islington, Swan Lake and One Man's Lake; combined area, 24,899 acres, with considerable agricultural land, and hay swamps, and a quantity of good timber.

Population.—This band has a population of 211.

Health and Sanitation.—They have been troubled with influenza and prairie itch, and a few old cases of scrofula of old standing, for which nothing can be done. There were two deaths from the foregoing causes during the year. But, on the whole, I may say that the health of the band has been good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed. All refuse has been gathered up and carted away or burnt, and all Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

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Occupations.—These Indians make a good living by acting as canoeemen and guides, working for the railway contractors and lumber camps, hunting, fishing and berry-picking, while some of them have fine plots of potatoes and fine gardens, from which they derive great benefit.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs and of good size, well built, and a number of them with shingled roofs. They are well ventilated, clean, neat and tidy.

Stock.—The stock is well cared for and came through the winter in good condition. The average increase is rather below par.

Farm Implements.—They have a fair supply, and it is well taken care of. When not in use they are stored away in good dry places where the rain will not injure them.

Education.—There is no school in operation on this reserve owing to the fact that we could not get an attendance, but a number of the children are attending the boarding school at Kenora and the Cecilia Jeffrey school, Shoal Lake.

Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School.—The school is situated on the northeast shore of Shoal lake, about 45 miles from the town of Kenora. It is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. F. T. Dodds being principal. During the year a very substantial addition has been added to this school, and is now in general use. However, there are several other repairs required to put the whole system in proper order. They have an attendance of 39 pupils at the present time, with room for a few more. The work of this institution is progressing satisfactorily. Both principal and staff take great interest in the work. The pupils are well clothed and appear happy and contented.

Kenora Boarding School.—This school is situated about 2 miles up the lake from this town, and is doing very good work, and the progress made by the pupils is very good. This school is kept in first-class order and strict discipline is maintained. The children are happy and contented.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious and make a good living the year round and are becoming better off each year. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are addicted to the use of intoxicants when they can manage to secure them in any way. They are fairly moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Taking this agency as a whole, I am pleased to say that, although progress has been slow, all the bands have made a slight improvement during the past year. Their health, on the whole, has been better than usual. Their morals have also improved, and the use of intoxicants in a measure has diminished, and their condition is much better than it was a few years ago. The Indians are more self-reliant, and everything is going on in a satisfactory manner.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

Agency.—The headquarters of this agency is also in the town of Kenora. It is combined with the Kenora agency, and comprises the following bands, viz.: Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Ignace, Frenchman's Head, Lac Seul, Wabuskang and Grassy Narrows; eight bands in all.

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of this agency are Ojibbewas.

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 a quantity of farm land.

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Population.—The population of this band is 63.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all the Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working in the tie and lumber camps during the winter, and for the railway and mills in summer, fishing, hunting, berry and wild rice picking are their chief occupations, and some of them have nice gardens.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, small, but kept clean, tidy and comfortable, and well ventilated.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all the implements they require, and they are well looked after.

Education.—The school on this reserve was closed on March 31, 1908, owing to lack of attendance, and still remains closed. Some of the children are at the boarding schools at Kenora and Shoal Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of this band are industrious and are becoming better off and more independent each year. Generally speaking, they are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians cannot be counted temperate, as they will make use of intoxicants when it is possible for them to get them in any way. Their morals are fair, but could be better.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Little Wabigoon lake; area, 12,872 acres, on which there is a quantity of good timber, agricultural and hay lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 99.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been exceptionally good during the year. Sanitary measures have been well observed and all Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They hunt, fish, pick berries, and a number of the men work in the lumber camps. These are their chief occupations. A few have gardens.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs, small in size, well ventilated, and kept clean and neat and well furnished.

Farm Implements.—As these Indians do but very little farming, they have a good supply of implements which are well cared for.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, owing to the fact that all the Indians of the band are pagans and take no interest in education.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress made by these Indians is very slow. They are, however, rather industrious, civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band may be considered temperate, yet there is a portion of them that will not refuse to make use of liquor if it is given to them. Their morals are fairly good.

LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds two reserves, viz.: No. 22A 1, on Lac des Mille Lacs, and No. 22 A 2, on Seine river; the combined area is 12,227 acres. On these there is a quantity of merchantable timber, with some farm-land and hay meadows.

Population.—This band has a population of 85.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good during the year. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all Indians requiring it have been attended to by the doctor and vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working for the railroads and lumber camps, hunting, fishing and berry and wild rice picking are their usual occupations.

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Buildings.—The buildings are of logs, well ventilated, clean and neat.

Farm Implements.—These Indians do no farming, with the exception of the cultivation of a few gardens and patches of potatoes, and they are well supplied with all the implements they require.

Education.—The Indians of this band are all pagans, and take no interest in education, consequently there is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are making very slow progress. Still they are industrious and are becoming better off than they were a few years ago. They are very civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, they are temperate, and their morals are good.

LAC SEUL BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southeast shore of Lac Seul; area, 49,000 acres, and is occupied by the Lac Seul, Frenchman's Head and Ignace bands on different parts of the reserve. There is a large quantity of good timber on the reserve, as well as some good hay-lands, but very little agricultural land.

Population.—The combined population of the band is 647.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been very good during the past year. Sanitary measures have been well observed, all refuse having been gathered up and burnt, and all premises are kept neat and clean. All Indians requiring vaccination have been attended to by the doctor.

Occupations.—Working for the Hudson's Bay Company as canoemen and guides, hunting, fishing and gathering wild rice are their chief occupations, and some of them have very nice gardens and patches of potatoes, from which they derive great benefit.

Buildings.—The buildings are composed of logs, of fair size, well ventilated, kept clean and neat, and well supplied with good furniture.

Stock.—These Indians take good care of their cattle, and these came through the winter in good condition.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have a fair amount of all kinds of implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—There are no day schools on this reserve, as the Indians are so scattered about that we could not get an attendance, but some of the children are at the boarding and industrial schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of these bands are somewhat progressive, and are becoming better off each year. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few of the Indians that will make use of intoxicants if they can get them, but, on the whole, they are temperate, and their morals are as good as could be expected.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Wabuskang lake; area, 8,042 acres. On it there is a quantity of good timber and some hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 53.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good during the past year. There have not been any epidemics among them and sanitary precautions have been well carried out, and all the Indians are vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working for the railway contractors, hunting, fishing and gathering wild rice are their principal occupations.

Buildings.—Their houses are built of logs, of fair size, and kept neat and clean, and generally well ventilated.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all kinds of implements, of which they take good care.

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Education.—All the members of this band are pagans, and take no interest in education; hence there is no school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress of this band is very slow, as the Indians are constantly moving about from one place to another, and are seldom to be found on their reserve except at treaty payments. They are quiet and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A portion of the band is very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, while the majority of them are temperate. Otherwise they are moral.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the English river; area, 10,244 acres. On this reserve there is considerable good timber and some fine hay-lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 135.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good. They have had influenza and grippe, but so far I have not heard of anything serious. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, all refuse having been raked up and burnt, and all the Indians have been examined by the doctor and vaccinated.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are working for lumber camps and on the railway construction, hunting, fishing, and some of them have fine patches of potatoes and good gardens.

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

Farm Implements.—They do no farming other than the cultivating of a few gardens and patches of potatoes, and for this purpose they are well supplied with implements.

Education.—These Indians take no interest in the education of their children. Hence, there is no school on this reserve, but some of the children are at the Kenora boarding school, and are doing well.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and are becoming better off each year. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band may be counted temperate, and the rest of them are very much addicted to the use of liquor when they can get it. Otherwise they may be counted moral.

I have, &c.,

R. S. MCKENZIE,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY,

NORWAY HOUSE, Keewatin, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my third annual report for the Norway House agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

There are thirteen reserves in this agency. One, Loon Straits, is not occupied. Nearly all the others are situated on the shores of Lake Winnipeg.

With the exception of Fisher River, all the reserves might be described as rock, muskeg, and small areas of fertile soil, covered with moss, scrub and timber. On these fertile areas, which are on the banks of rivers, or the shores of lakes, the re-

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serve are situated. As there is practically no ranching or farming lands, agriculture is out of the question. Hunting, trapping and fishing are, and must be, the general occupations of these Indians.

A very considerable income is and can be derived from lumbering, freighting, tripping and acting as boat-hands, but their chief reliance must be placed on their hunting, fishing and trapping.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of Little Black river. The area is 2,000 acres.

Population.—The band numbers 64.

Health and Sanitation.—Dr. Grant investigated a report of an epidemic at this place; fortunately the report was untrue. No serious cases of sickness have been reported since.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, fishing and lumbering are the chief occupations, while berry-picking and acting as deck-hands and mill-hands are supplementary employments.

Buildings.—Log houses with shingle roofs are the rule on this reserve. They are neat and should be comfortable and healthy if properly ventilated.

Stock.—A few cattle only are owned by this band.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used on this reserve.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. Lack of interest on the parents' part and irregular attendance of pupils make good progress impossible.

Characteristics and Progress.—Take no thought of the morrow seems to be the motto of the Indians of this agency. With fish and fur plentiful, they fare well; when these are scarce, then the Indian becomes industrious. No provision, however, is made for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—I have heard of no complaints of intemperance or immorality from this band.

HOLLOWWATER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of Hole river, about 30 miles north of Black river. It contains 3,316 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 92 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is fairly good, no epidemics being reported.

Occupations.—This band is engaged in hunting, trapping, fishing and lumbering. There is a company developing a gold claim, part of which is on this reserve, which should greatly assist this band.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structure.

Stock.—There are a few cattle kept on this reserve.

Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Education.—One day school is kept open on the reserve. For the same reasons as at Black River it is not very successful.

Characteristics and Progress.—A little better than the average can be said of the Indians of this band. They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate, and in morality is equal to the average in this agency.

BLOODVEIN BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is at the mouth of the Bloodvein river, about 40 miles north of Hollowwater, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg. The area is 3,369 acres.

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The physical features are the same as those of the two other reserves.

Population.—This band numbers 54.

Health and Sanitation.—No serious cases of sickness have been reported from this place.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and trapping are the chief employments.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log houses, but they are not as good as the average.

Stock.—No stock is owned by this band.

Education.—The school here is closed. The attendance does not warrant keeping it open.

Characteristics and Progress.—Fishing and hunting give these people a living, but, as usual, no provision is made for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate, but the morality is not of high standard.

FISHER RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Fisher river, at the foot of Fisher bay, on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 9,000 acres.

This is the only reserve in this agency where agricultural pursuits could be followed, even to a limited degree, and this advantage is made use of by the band. Part of the reserve is densely covered by timber. This will be of great advantage to them in some future time.

Population.—This band numbers 428.

Health and Sanitation.—Owing to the better sanitary precautions the health of this band is better than the average.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping, fishing, stock-raising and lumbering are the usual occupations.

Buildings.—Better than the average is the class of buildings, though they are made of logs. Several rooms in a house and only one family makes the homes more comfortable and healthy.

Stock.—There is considerable stock on this reserve, and the band takes very good care of it.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of haymaking implements and garden tools, there are few farm implements.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve. The attendance is more regular than usual, and the results, therefore, are more satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is more ambitious, more prudent, and in better circumstances than the average.

Temperance and Morality.—The moral standard of this band is very high. If attained to, a splendid example will be set for other bands.

JACKHEAD BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of Jackhead river; about 40 miles north of Fisher river, and contains 2,860 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 73.

Health and Sanitation.—No serious cases of sickness were reported from this reserve.

Occupations.—These Indians live by hunting, fishing and trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structure. In the summer these Indians live mostly in tents.

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Stock.—Only a few cattle are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools, with a few haying implements, are all that are used.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, but interest is lacking and the progress not satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—The necessities of life compel these people to be industrious, but prudence and forethought are lacking.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate, but morally it is not as good as it might be.

BERENS RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated at the mouth of Berens river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 7,400 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 283.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the year. Mrs. Oke, wife of the resident missionary, is undoubtedly to be given much of the credit for this state of affairs.

Occupations.—Fishing and freighting in the summer, and hunting and trapping in the winter are the chief occupations. This reserve is too far north for commercial fishing in the winter, and too far south for commercial fishing in the summer.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structure, fully as good as the average.

Stock.—Very few animals are kept here.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. It is well attended. The parents are interested in the school, and they have a good teacher. The result is very satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—Not much progress is made by the members of this band. They are industrious and law-abiding, but the locality is not good for hunting or labour.

Temperance and Morality.—The band is temperate, and averages fairly well with other bands in this agency.

LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is about 120 miles up the Berens river. The area is 4,920 acres, chiefly rock and muskeg.

Population.—This band numbers 150.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good. Only one death occurred this year.

Occupations.—These people are hunters, trappers and fishermen.

Buildings.—They live in tents the year round.

Stock.—They have no stock.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Education.—A day school is kept open in the summer, but little progress is made.

Characteristics and Progress.—Good hunting and trapping gives this band plenty in winter. In summer they hunt and fish sufficiently for their daily needs.

Temperance and Morality.—There is no way for these people to get liquor. Being pagans, their moral standard is not high.

PEKANGKUM BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 140 miles farther up the Berens river than Little Grand Rapids. The physical features are the same. The area is 2,030 acres.

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Population.—This band numbers 138.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. The same conditions exist as at Little Grand Rapids in all other respects.

POPLAR RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Poplar river, on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, about 65 miles north of Berens river. The area is 3,800 acres, rock, muskeg and timber.

Population.—The population is 149.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good. No epidemics have been reported by the dispenser. The sanitary condition of the houses might be improved.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and trapping are the general employments, but at least \$5,000 can be made by this band in cutting wood, putting up ice and fishing for the fish companies.

Buildings.—These are of logs, smaller than usual and might be kept cleaner.

Stock.—There is no stock on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Education.—One school is taught on this reserve, but there is little interest taken and progress is slow.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is no progress to be noticed. As long as these people have anything to eat they will not work, and no provision is made for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—The reputation of this band is not high; possibly this is caused by too close contact with the fishermen on the lake.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the west side of Lake Winnipeg at the mouth of the Saskatchewan river. The physical features are the same as those of the other reserves. The area is 4,646 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 123.

Health and Sanitation.—No cases of serious sickness have been reported from this reserve.

Occupations.—Before the railroads traversed the west this was a very important place, most of the freight for the west went through it, but now all has changed and these Indians have to rely on their hunting, fishing and trapping.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve, and the progress is fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is industrious, but not prudent. There is no progress to be noticed, but no retrogression.

Buildings.—Log buildings a little better than the average are the rule.

Stock.—A few head of cattle are kept here.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Temperance and Morality.—No reports of intemperance or immorality have reached me from this reserve.

NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Little Playgreen lake, 25 miles down the Nelson river. The area is 10,340 acres. The physical features are the same as on the other reserves.

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Population.—This band numbers 536 persons with 227 adherents.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fair. There was one case of diphtheria and a very large number of minor cases of all kinds. Tuberculosis is unquestionably the greatest scourge. The presence of Dr. Grant has, in my opinion, accounted for a decided improvement in health conditions. Being at hand, it was possible to attend to patients at once. A trained nurse at the boarding school has also been of much benefit.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and trapping are the chief employments. This winter the Hudson Bay railway survey has given a great deal of work and has been of great assistance.

Buildings.—Neat log buildings with shingle roofs are the rule.

Stock.—Only a few cattle are kept here.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used.

Education.—There are on this reserve a boarding school, a day school, Methodist, a day school, Anglican, and a school kept by the Roman Catholic missionaries. In the day schools progress is slow on account of irregular attendance, but the boarding school is more successful.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of this band are industrious and in fair circumstances. Some are lazy and improvident, but, on the whole, they are above most bands in this agency in these matters. They rate high in temperance and morality.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 90 miles down the Nelson river. The area is 7,760 acres. The physical features are the same as those of the other reserves.

Population.—This band numbers 392 persons, with 73 adherents.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has not been as good as usual. An outbreak of whooping-cough in January, with poor sanitary conditions, has been responsible for several deaths.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and trapping are the chief employments. Freighting is also the means of considerable income. The survey has assisted this band also.

Buildings.—These are the usual log structure.

Stock.—There is no stock here now owing to lack of care.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are in use.

Education.—There are two day schools; one Methodist, the other Roman Catholic. Considerable interest is taken, but there is not a sufficiently regular attendance to ensure the best results.

Characteristics and Progress.—Very little change can be noticed in this band. If hungry they will work; if not, they will not.

Temperance and Morality.—No reports of intemperance have reached me from here. Morally the standard of these Indians is not high.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

C. C. CALVERLEY,
Indian Agent.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, April 10, 1909.

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 year ended March 31, 1909.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Reserves.—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 raised on Roseau River and Rapids reserves, was as follows: 7,456 bushels of wheat and 5,949 bushels of oats, considerably more than in any former year, and I look for a further increase the coming year.

There is enough fuel and timber for small buildings along the streams.

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 being in the midst of a splendidly settled district.

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 about 10,816 acres. The reserve contains some good farm land, though some of it is light. The grain raised last year was 2,123 bushels of wheat, 1,186 bushels of oats and 655 bushels of barley. The reserve was well wooded, but is being depleted very fast.

Swan Lake reserve is situated on the north side of Swan lake in township 5, range 11, west of the 1st meridian, and contains 7,394 acres, 4,643 acres having been surrendered since my last report. It is a good grain-producing district, and both hay and water are available in plenty. The reserve is also well adapted for stock-raising. Last year the crop raised was 3,296 bushels of wheat, 1,849 bushels of oats and 134 bushels of barley.

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 raised last year was included in Swan Lake report.

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, 175; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, 113; Long Plain, 124; making a grand total of 412.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been about as usual, no epidemics have prevailed; there have been considerable colds, coughs, grippe and scrofula. The Indians have not yet moved into their tents, but as soon as spring opens up they will do so. Their migratory habits secure them the benefit of natural sanitation and prevent an accumulation of dirt and filth. An improvement in the health of the Indians is always apparent in spring, when they move into their tents.

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Occupations.—Both grain-growing and stock-raising to a certain extent are carried on on the Roseau River reserve. The farming operations are not being carried on as systematically and successfully as could be desired. Steady work necessary to successful agricultural affairs appears to be contrary to Indian nature, and their progress has not been as much as the assistance and instructions which they have received would warrant. At Roseau Rapids the same condition obtains. Grain-growing is principally carried on here, but the attraction of cash wages offered by the surrounding settlers induces the Indians to put in their crop in a hurried, slovenly manner that is not conducive to successful farming. It is also to be regretted that stock-raising is not carried on here more extensively. The pasture-land is excellent, and there is plenty of hay. Failure to give careful attention to the stock is responsible for the slow progress manifested.

At Swan Lake both grain-growing and stock-raising are carried on, and, if the Indians would only stay at home and stick to it, I have reason to believe they would soon be independent. On the Indian Gardens reserve grain-farming only is carried on, as there is only sufficient hay to support their ponies.

At Long Plain reserve grain-farming is carried on, but only on a small scale, as it is almost impossible, with one or two exceptions, to keep these Indians on their reserve to look after their crops properly. The steady demand for farm labour at good wages makes these Indians perfectly independent during the summer season; consequently they take but little interest in putting in their own crop, with the possible chance always of not getting any return. I feel certain that the present generation will do better and be more contented in working for white settlers than they will in working or waiting for each other to work on the reserves.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The walls of all houses and stables are of logs. The old pole and mud roof still predominates, with a lumber floor, but the shingle roofs are increasing. Nearly all the Indians live in tents in the summer, and it is quite apparent that it is greatly to their benefit.

The cattle, which are increasing very slowly, are not cared for properly; but the adult Indians do not take naturally to stock-raising, and it is to the younger generation that we must look for any great success that may be achieved in this line.

They are well supplied with implements to carry on their work, and some of them show a growing disposition to buy these articles for themselves.

Education.—There are two schools in this agency—one at Roseau Rapids and one at Swan Lake—but it seems very difficult to get the children to attend regularly, and the progress is very slow. There is also a boarding school at Portage la Prairie, which receives a grant for 30 pupils and is always full.

Characteristics and Progress.—Progress on the reserves is apparently very slow. To uplift an Indian his whole character has to be reformed, and how this is going to be accomplished on an Indian reserve with its usual surroundings I fail to see; but if an Indian with his family goes off the reserve to work for a good class of farmers for a year or two, his development in character is quite apparent to any one, and, if this is carried on, it will in time produce the survival of the fittest, and the next generation will develop on the character of their parents.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance and immorality run hand and hand. Fines and imprisonment of the Indians seem to have no effect, and there are always low characters around them who are only too willing and anxious to procure liquor for them, and it is impossible to obtain information from the Indians as to their source of supply.

If they were allowed to purchase liquor under the law, I doubt whether after six months they would drink as much liquor or squander as much over it as they do now.

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 also have lot No. 14 of the parish of Portage la

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Prairie, given to them by the Dominion government in the year 1898, but up to date have refused to make any use of it. They are physically big, strong, healthy Indians, that is, the adults; many of the children show more or less signs of tubercular trouble. These Indians earn a good living by working for the farmers in the neighbourhood. They get liquor occasionally, and proceed in their own way to settle family difficulties, which usually causes some trouble.

There is a Sioux boarding school in the town with accommodation for 40 pupils, and the government allows a per capita grant for 30. There are usually from 30 to 35 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 and Shoal River in No. 4; the rest are in No. 2.

RESERVES.

Sandy Bay is situated on the southwest shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 18, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 12,160 acres, the greater part of which is covered with scrub and bush. It is not suitable for grain-farming, although there is sufficient good land for gardens and 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. It has an area of 9,472 acres. It is much broken by the arms of the lake, is covered by a heavy growth of brush and timber, and is 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 is well supplied with wood and hay, but is not adapted for farming.

Lake St. Martin reserve is situated on the north end of Lake St. Martin, in township 32, ranges 7 and 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 4,032 acres; 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. There is a quantity of good spruce timber and sufficient good land for gardens.

Waterhen River reserve is situated on the south end of Waterhen lake, in township 34, range 13, west of the 1st meridian, and 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 town-

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ship 36, 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 River reserve is composed of one small reserve on Swan lake and four small reserves near the mouth of the river; all together 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 members of the Shoal River band are principally *Crees*.

There are a number of *French*, *English* and *Scotch half-breeds*.

Population.—The population of the whole agency is 1,453. During the year there were 62 births and 32 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally has been fairly good; of course, there were the usual coughs, colds, scrofula and consumption which are to be found on all the reserves every winter. The usual sanitary precautions have been carried out, such as cleaning up and burning rubbish, but nearly all the Indians move into tents at the first sight of bare ground in the spring, and this I think is the best sanitation possible.

Resources and Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians have small gardens, and as grain-farming with any degree of success is out of the question on the reserves, stock-raising is about the only other civilized industry that the Indians can be induced to take any interest in, and a few of them are doing fairly well, and would do better were it not for the advice of 'sharks' visiting the reserves to dispose of some of their live stock on the quiet. There are plenty of fish in the lake, so there is no actual need for the Indians to suffer for want of food if they are not too lazy to hunt or fish. They can make considerable money picking berries, fishing, freighting with sail-boats, and as soon as harvest is ready they can come down to civilization and can get plenty of work both at harvesting and threshing, but the trouble is they will not stick at the job.

Buildings and Stock.—All buildings are of log. Some of the houses have shingle roofs, and nearly all of them have lumber floors. The stables simply have log walls, with poles and hay on the roof. I think the log building suits the Indian best, as it is easier to renew and also to repair than a frame. I had to take a special trip to Waterhen reserve this winter with a veterinary to investigate as to glanders among the horses, and after testing them thoroughly, the veterinary was obliged to destroy six of them, which was a severe loss to the Indians; but, from observations, I am satisfied the Indians do not take proper care of their stock.

Education.—There are day schools on each reserve, except at Crane River, and two at Fairford. The children do not seem to show much progress. The attendance at the day schools is very irregular, and it cannot be otherwise as long as the parents have to go from place to place getting work or hunting. 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 from the order of the *Rev. Fransiscan sisters*.

The department allows this school a per capita grant of 65 boarding pupils and 15 day scholars. In connection with this school there is also a saw-mill and black-smith 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 50 pupils. The department allows this school a per capita grant for 42 pupils. Children can receive more benefit in one year at boarding schools than they would probably receive during their whole childhood in their irregular attendance at the day school.

Progress.—The Indians do not show very much progress. Their advancement in civilized pursuits is very slow, and they appear to be contented to eke out a living from hunting and fishing, but if the hunting and trapping does not improve in the

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future, they may be compelled to try their hand at some other kind of work for a livelihood.

Temperance and Morality.—I am glad to say that I have not heard of any liquor being on the reserves. There is considerable immorality on the reserves and the indifference of the parents makes it difficult to deal with these cases or to lessen the evil.

General Remarks.—The Indians were in fairly good health and were well clothed and apparently fairly comfortable and contented. The condition of their houses, stables, gardens and cattle was also fairly satisfactory.

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the courteous and generous assistance rendered me by the day school teachers on all the reserves.

I have &c.,

R. LOGAN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

SIOUX AGENCY,

GRISWOLD, April 1, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

This agency is situated about 7 miles northwest of Griswold, a small village on the Canadian Pacific railway main 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 Sioux reserve, No. 60.

Tribe or Nation.—All the members of these bands are Sioux, who either migrated from across the line south thirty or forty years ago, or are descendants of the same.

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 river, where a bridge crosses over, we have the eastern 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 boundaries are 9,734 acres of a varied topography. Near the river along the southern 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 several deep ravines that have been cut out by great floods at some former period, and in which now grow the poplar, scrubby oak and ash, which, together with the

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timber on the reserve side of the river, form a fair supply of building timber and firewood of about 750 acres.

On the southern end of the ridge and eastern side, left bare by these former floods, are thousands of tons of boulders, fit for building purposes, and in plain sight for 6 miles along the ridge are valuable 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 2,600 of this is under cultivation.

Population.—The total number of Sioux on this reserve is 292.

Health and Sanitation.—The health and sanitary conditions of this band average fairly, and are improving. Much attention has been given to secure the best practical methods of improving these conditions.

Dr. Wright, of Oak Lake, who is the medical officer in charge, made a house-to-house call during the past winter, when every Indian on the reserve was subjected to a medical examination.

His report shows about 5 per cent are afflicted in some form or other with tuberculosis.

Although pure air and clean surroundings are the simple, cheap and perfect remedies for this dire disease, yet even so to have them supplied freely, plentifully and effectually, engages the best thoughts of our cleverest men, and it is still harder to apply them to Indians.

All the rubbish and accumulations of the winter have been raked up and burned. So much for the outside. On the inside the Indian makes it his business to keep warm by keeping his windows and doors closed. To overcome what seems to the Indian so evidently necessary, and to ensure a constant supply of fresh air for his health he requires much further enlightenment and training in habits of hygiene. This is constant.

Occupations.—The chief occupation followed by five-sixths of this band is farming. The particulars as to acres, implements, crops, values and progress are all to be found in the return of agricultural and industrial statistics which is forwarded with this report.

During the winter most of the band spend a portion of time in hunting, trapping and in kindred employments, finding the same not only profitable, but enjoyable.

Owing to the scarcity of grazing-lands the cattle industry has not been enlarged; at the same time it has been a source of profit in providing food and other requirements the values of which are to be also found in the before-mentioned statistics. The hay-fields are always a source of great benefit, and much attention is given to this profitable business.

The agricultural statistics give all the particulars of this industry and its value.

Education.—Judging by results, the interest in education or school instruction is expanding. The day school closed last year remains closed, but the number attending the boarding and industrial schools has increased from 6 to 13. The general trend is more in favour of sending the children to school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The characteristics of the Sioux are very apparent to those working with him. He is very wary, subtle and suspicious of a lurking enemy somewhere in hiding.

He is also proud of himself and his capabilities. He has also a fertile imagination, which is easily capable of expansion. These are some of his positive qualities. Negatively, he has no idea of economy, and thriftiness is altogether foreign to his nature.

Combine these characteristics with a love of the marvellous and magic, and of the power of the spirits over him, and we have a make-up different from most other Indian tribes. He is likewise very industrious and has a lively imagination, and these help him in a variety of ways to secure his ends. It leads him to live on futures, which are always large; he spends freely, and if possible faster than he makes, so he

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does not get ahead very fast. A careful scrutiny of the agricultural and industrial statistics will show that the Sioux leads a very busy life and makes money in many ways. He makes a good living, and to this may be added his experience, which is something in the way of progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The tendency of the band is towards temperance and morality. Some of the leading Sioux would stand well in any community, being upright in character, square in actions, and evidently guided by an honesty of purpose that makes for good through the whole band. Of course there are others who keep in the rear so far that they would appear to be going the other way. However, this is not so. There have been no magisterial cases for drunkenness during the whole year.

I should add that during last summer and fall a church was built on the reserve through the exertions of the missionary, Rev. J. A. Maggrah, and the assistance of the Indians and their white neighbours, and since the opening, which was last November, the attendance has increased fourfold. So the band members are in better position to learn and know what are the purposes of life, for 'As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he.'

OAK LAKE BAND, NO. 59.

Reserves.—This reserve is 5 miles north of the village of Pipestone, Man., 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 lowlands 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 one-fourth is under cultivation.

Population.—The total number of souls on this reserve is 101.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has not been up to the general mark during the past year. Dr. Baird, who has a large and successful practice in Pipestone and surrounding country, is very assiduous in his attentions to the sick Indians, and equally as successful. The doctor examined every Indian on the reserve with a view of ascertaining the state and conditions of tuberculosis among them. It was found that about 6 per cent were more or less afflicted with this disease.

Occupations.—Two-thirds of this band are occupied with farming, and are making progress towards being self-sustaining; the other third devotes the time to fishing, trapping and hunting. Owing to shortage of pasturage, the band has given up the cattle industry.

Education.—The interest in school instruction has received an impetus that is becoming more and more acute. There has never been a day school on this reserve, and only 2 are going to an industrial school. There are now 29 of school age.

Temperance and Morality.—A few in this band indulge sometimes in the use of intoxicants. The large majority see the folly of drinking. Taken as a whole, the band is making very fair advancement.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN SIOUX BAND, NO. 60.

Reserve.—This reserve, of one mile square, occupies section 31, township 1, range 22, west of the 1st 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 about 10 acres of small timber and brush and some few acres of hay-lands, also some 450 acres of arable land of rich sandy loam.

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Population.—The total number now on this reserve is 15. Thirty of the band migrated to Oak Lake band, No. 59, in the early fall of last year. This movement will give greater freedom to the members remaining and the acceptance of so large a number by Oak Lake band shows the close relationship and friendliness between the two bands.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band have been away from the main trail of traffic to the west, so have not been under the influence of the temperance man or the missionary; so what they are, they are by nature and what their ancestors have bequeathed to them. They have no sympathy for white man's ways. So the present, and late members, must commence at the foot of the ladder.

I have, &c.,

J. HOLLIES,

Acting Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

VALLEY RIVER RESERVE,

GRANDVIEW P. O., April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this reserve, together with statistics of everything in connection with the Indians and reserve under my charge.

Tribe.—The members of this band are principally Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the Riding and Duck mountains, and contains 11,680 acres, of which about 2,400 are wooded and timbered; the remainder is covered with bluffs of small poplar, with considerable acreages of good farm-land, ready for the plough; the remainder scrub and hay-land, with the Valley river running through the reserve.

Population.—A personal canvass shows 70 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has in general been good. There have been no epidemics of any kind this year, though tuberculosis is found in some. As the Indians move out to camp, the first thing in spring, after cleaning up and burning all rubbish round their houses, all epidemics have so far been avoided. At treaty-time all who had not been previously vaccinated were operated on successfully by Dr. Shortreed, of Grandview, the medical officer in charge of this reserve, who promptly responded to all calls for his services.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting, trapping, cutting wood and stock-raising. Farming has just been started, and can be enlarged to any degree, as the land is only waiting to be cultivated.

Buildings.—The buildings are principally the usual Indian log cabin with sod roof, though now there appears to be an ambition among the Indians to have better houses, since the agency house has been built, and some of them are getting out logs for building, and to be sawn into lumber.

Stock.—The stock is in very fair condition, considering that there is a market at their doors, from the lumber camps, for every pound of hay they have to dispose of, at good prices, and all stockmen have good stables for wintering their cattle.

Farm Implements.—As farming has only started on this reserve, implements are few; but some of the Indians have sheds to put their implements in.

Education.—There are no schools on this reserve; some of the band have their children away attending the different industrial schools.

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Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are generally considered about as indolent as could be, but since our new system of shipping wood in carload lots on their own account was inaugurated this winter, instead of their working for others at wages per day, they have certainly displayed an energy that has surprised all who know them, even the squaws working in the woods with the men.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects I am glad to report there is a very great improvement over the old order of things, largely due to the residence on the reserve of a government official with magisterial powers, and although it is an impossibility at present to stop all vice, on account of all or nearly all, participating, and the numbers of men in the lumber camps surrounding this reserve, there being between 500 and 1,000 at one time, and the continual passing of these men on the roads through the reserve made it an easy matter for the members of the band to obtain any quantity of liquor they might wish; but the fighting and open drunkenness have completely disappeared.

I have, &c.,

J. G. CHARD,

Overseer.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

NORTH LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,

STONEWALL, Man., March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fifth 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, viz.: Clandeboye, Norway House, Savanne, Kenora and Fort Frances.

The Clandeboye agency is wholly within the province of Manitoba, and its reserves are situated on Red river, Brokenhead river and Winnipeg river, respectively, and in each case are near to the point where the rivers flow out into Lake Winnipeg.

Norway House agency takes in both east and west shores of Lake Winnipeg, touches the mouth of the Saskatchewan river, runs down the valley of the Nelson river about 80 miles into the territory of Keewatin, and extends from the mouth of Berens river southeastward a distance of 200 miles to Little Grand Rapids and Pek-angekum, in New Ontario.

Savanne agency is for the most part situated along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, commencing at Savanne station, not far from Port Arthur, and extending westward to Wabigoon and Eagle lake, and northward to Lac Seul in New Ontario. Last year these boundaries were extended so as to include Osnaburg House at Lake St. Joseph on the Albany river route.

Kenora agency is for the most part found on the Lake of the Woods, Shoal lake and adjacent waters, also in Western Ontario.

Fort Frances agency is located along the Rainy river, on Rainy lake, on the Seine river, and southeasterly to Sturgeon river and Kawawagamak.

This large area involves a great deal of travel by rail, steamer, teams, dog-trains and canoes, in all weather, and entails a considerable expense upon the department, and a considerable amount of hardship falls to the lot of the inspector; but in spite of all efforts made, we have not been able to cover all this ground.

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A very large proportion of our time has been taken up this year in breaking new ground and in preparing the way for future extension of treaty, so that I have been unable to reach many points which it was in my purpose to visit and report upon this season.

Adhesions to Treaty No. 5 were taken at Fisher River, Norway House, Cross Lake, Split Lake and Nelson House, under authority of the Governor General in Council.

Census of Indians living at Oxford House, God's Lake and Island Lake were taken, and provision was made for taking adhesions to Treaty No. 5 during the summer of 1909 under direction of the Department of Indian Affairs.

A number of special trips to Fisher River were made in order to prepare the way for the settlement of the St. Peter's Indians on the new reserve, which was surveyed last summer and assigned to them. Much preparatory work was accomplished and this called for close supervision.

Owing to the distance of the Norway House agent from the seat of authority, I have been directed from time to time to attend to local matters from Berens River southward to the limit of the agency, acting in this under the authority of the Indian Commissioner.

I have travelled during the year about 12,000 miles, and when the methods of travel and the nature of the country are considered, it will be found that I have at least accomplished all that was possible in the time at my disposal.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

There have been three reserves in this agency, viz.: St. Peter's, adjacent to the town of Selkirk; Brokenhead River, close to the municipality of that name, and Fort Alexander, near the mouth of the Winnipeg river.

The Indians living on these reserves are members of the great Ojibway tribe, and they speak what is commonly known as the Chippewa language, also called in some localities 'Saulteaux.' It is in reality a dialectic form of the original tongue spoken by the Ojibways of the Lake Huron and Lake Superior districts. A few Crees have come into the circle by immigration and intermarriage, but their language is seldom heard and their influence is not very much felt.

In disposition these people are somewhat hard. They are inured to pain, to pleasure prone. Their manners are coarse, social relations are strained, ambitions are low, morals are lax, and religion is formal. Good people may be found amongst them, but they are decidedly in the minority. The tone of society improves with the increase of distance from liquor and civilized life.

Their methods of obtaining a livelihood are in a transitional state. Accustomed to the excitements and profits of the chase, both by inheritance and early practice, they now find that every year lessens the number of fur-bearing animals and renders life increasingly precarious. The younger men readily 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 standing idly at street corners, watching the procession which represents progress and advancement in civilized life. Some have made a considerable success at fishing, steamboating, in the manufacture of lumber, cutting railroad ties, or in guiding parties in search of information, and at the close of the season return to their homes with substantial balances of hard-earned money in their pockets. Prudence in the use of this would place their families in comfortable circumstances, but, unfortunately, care for the future is an unacquired virtue with most. Money is wasted in riotous living or spent in gewgaws, shoddy, sweetmeats and finery, and in a short while the low level of want or dissipation is reached.

One seldom sees even in this wondrous west better wheat-growing land than can be found in this agency, and yet it is painfully true that no considerable use is made of it. A few of the more advanced and energetic will raise potatoes. A

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much smaller number will sow small fields of oats or barley, but the great majority seem disposed to engage in anything else but tilling the soil.

During the year a few families have moved from St. Peter's reserve to Peguis reserve at Fisher river, and a large number have prepared logs for building during the coming summer, and preparations are being made for a more general move with the opening of navigation.

A general sale of the St. Peter's reserve was held in the town of Selkirk, and a proportion of the moneys realized were paid over to the Indians at the time of treaty, which was paid at a much earlier date than usual so as to facilitate the moving of the band to their new reserve.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of thirteen reserves. Twelve are occupied and one, Loon Straits reserve, is not at present inhabited. The population is 2,417.

The headquarters of this agency is at Norway House, in the district of Kee-watin, where comfortable buildings have been erected at considerable expense for the accommodation of the agent in spacious grounds immediately adjacent to the Methodist mission premises and close to the Indian settlement and the boarding school.

The resident physician, Dr. Grant, shares the agent's office, and his location is central and convenient. The appointment has been a very great benefit to the whole community, and is appreciated by all residents in the locality.

The natives live by fishing and hunting, milling, cutting timber and cord-wood, and by freighting for the Hudson's Bay Company. Fish and fur are diminishing quantities, but opportunities for earning money in special directions are rather on the increase. No special want has been reported during the year.

Fisher River continues to be the most progressive reserve in the agency. The number of horses and cattle has considerably increased and much new land has been prepared for the coming season's crop. The class of buildings found here excels anything seen on Lake Winnipeg, and the people are thrifty and intelligent.

This agency is the home of schools and churches. The department supports eleven day schools and one boarding school, and several other schools are in process of formation under different churches. 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 enterprises.

Relief was sent during the year to the Hollowwater River band, chargeable to the trust fund account that had been placed to their credit at Ottawa. Very great need arose, and the writer was sent out to distribute flour, bacon and tea to relieve the distress.

A new saw-mill has been built at Black River, on the southern boundary of the agency, and these people, who have long looked for employment, have found themselves in the midst of plenty and comfort.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

The number of bands in this agency are eight, and the population is 993.

The Indians have many sources of income, such as working in lumber camps, doing construction work on new railway lines, assisting in saw-mill work, cutting ties, gathering rice and berries, and last, but not least, freighting for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Considerable trouble has arisen through the secret trade in intoxicating liquors. The department, recognizing the best interests of the Indian, has employed a detective, whose special duties will be to protect them from these unknown and

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unprincipled dealers in intoxicants, and we hope to find the guilty parties brought to the courts in the near future.

There has been no special epidemic in this agency, but occasional cases arising from gunshot wounds, from violation of the laws of health and from dissipation, have been reported and dealt with from time to time.

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 plant small gardens, but no farming in the true sense is attempted.

Dr. Hanson, of Kenora, has the medical oversight of this agency, and attends faithfully to his duties, and is quite popular with the Indians.

The agent in charge is at considerable disadvantage here owing to distance. He resides at Kenora, and having charge of two agencies, is not able to devote sufficient time to the oversight of this special area.

KENORA AGENCY.

There are twelve bands in this agency, and the population is 999.

The Indians live by fishing, hunting, berry-picking and rice-gathering. They also work in lumber camps, act as pilots to the steamers, work at railway construction, and guide parties in search of information.

I found that the question of intoxicants was the most serious one the agent has to encounter, and one for which we have very little remedy. Some who have sold to Indians have been vigorously prosecuted and heavily fined, but punishments have not destroyed the traffic, hardly checked it.

Indians have also been heavily fined, and in some cases imprisoned, but the next temptation finds them willing to risk the chances of a further assessment. For the protection of these people radical measures have been adopted, and it is hoped that better results may follow.

Cultivation of the soil is not much in evidence in this agency. The people are pagans of the most exclusive type. They have no desire to imitate 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 stern necessities of life demand action. Then they are capable of accomplishing a good deal.

There are valuable belts of timber on several of the reserves here, and traces of rare mineral wealth are not wanting. The soil, where soil is found, is very good, but rock and swamp predominate. Hay-land is not plentiful, and as a necessary result stock-raising is not extensively developed.

The steamer supplied by the department last season has not proved to be the success which it was supposed it would be. Accident after accident made the venture expensive, and illness in the agent's family prevented the use of the boat which was intended.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

The number of bands in this agency is fourteen, and the population 875.

This agency borders on the boundary between Canada and the United States, and the activity in the liquor trade is wonderful. However, we have an agent there with a watchful eye, and he has made examples of numerous offenders. The Indians themselves cross into American territory, obtain all they can pay for, and under the cover of darkness smuggle the stuff into the reserve, and it proves to be most destructive alike to health and morality.

Plenty of remunerative labour offers to these people, but they are not disposed to work heavily or continuously, even for the best wages. Yet no very great want

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has come to the notice of the agent, but there are numerous old people who need supervision and care in the cold and severe portion of the year.

The railway company and the town authorities of Fort Frances have their eyes on the old site of the agency at Pither's Point. It is a very valuable asset. Trains are now running over the new bridge which crosses the Point, and this circumstance will enhance the value of the land.

The interpreter, Mr. John Lyons, permanently engaged by the department, has proved himself to be a very valuable officer, whose assistance to the agent is much appreciated.

Dr. Moore has won golden opinions this year. Many critical cases have been treated successfully, and his willingness to help in time of need, no matter how cold the weather or how great the distance, is gratefully acknowledged by the whole community.

GENERAL REMARKS.

According to announcement, the boundaries of my inspectorate change with the date of this report, and I think it my duty to speak of the courtesy of the agents in charge of the various agencies over which I have had supervision. In nearly every visit I have been heartily welcomed, and I am glad to count these efficient and faithful men as my personal friends.

I must also bear testimony to the faithful work done by the missionaries representing the various denominations or churches working for the moral uplift of the Indian. The results are eminently purifying. Society would be intolerable without them.

It is equally pleasant to be able to bear testimony to the faithful determination of the Indian Department to keep faith with the Indian, to fulfil all promises made, to meet the wants of the sick and helpless poor, to correct all possible wrong, and save the Indian both from himself and his enemies.

The red man is low in his ideals sometimes, but he is our brother, and his needs appeal strongly to our best instincts and command our sympathies and our assistance. The peace policy of Canada through the last half century has paid for itself many times, and its justice and humanity have won the allegiance and devotion of all the tribes from sea to sea and from the rivers to the ends of the earth. Only let Canada be true to her ideals, and she will inspire her native races with worthier purpose and loftier ambitions.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
SOUTH LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate for the year ended March 31, 1909.

The inspectorate includes four agencies, namely, Portage la Prairie, Birtle, Manitowapah, the Pas, and the sub-agency at Oak River, with a total population of

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3,754 annuitant Indians and 464 Sioux. As I was sent to complete the annuity payments in the Kenora and Savanne agencies and at Osaburg last summer, I have not been able to visit the Manitowapah 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 farm-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, 175; Long Plain, 124; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, 113, making a grand total of 412.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians this year has been good, and no epidemics have prevailed. The winter has been somewhat severe, but the weather has been even with very few thaws. The roaming habits of the Indians secure them perfect sanitation in summer-time, although the little log huts they use in the winter-time are not all that is desired, yet the door and fireplace give them fair ventilation.

Occupations.—On the two Roseau reserves grain-growing and stock-raising are both carried on. But they can get all the work that they can do for cash, consequently they accept the cash work, and their farming operations are done afterwards.

On the Swan Lake reserve both grain-growing and stock-raising are carried on, and, as there is a permanent farm instructor there, it is only natural that operations are developed on a methodical scale, and the prospects are more encouraging.

At the Indian Gardens grain-growing only is carried on, and, as the section of land is all that can be desired for cultivation, it is only the indolent habits of the Indians that prevent them from making a success of farming.

On the Long Plain reserve there are only four or five Indians who do any farming. Last summer they threshed 2,800 bushels of grain, and the prospects for the coming season are even better. But the rest of the band earn their living by working for settlers, trapping, fishing, picking senega-root and berries.

Buildings.—All the buildings on these reserves are of log, but quite a number of them have lumber floors and roofs. The stables have hay and poles on the roof, which answer the purpose perfectly.

Stock.—These Indians do not take very much interest in live stock, but it is quite possible that their children may do so. I think it would be unnatural for the older generation of Indians to take much interest in raising cattle. The public

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when speaking of the Indians, usually expect too much from the present generation; but, if they could only wait, I feel sure they would see good stock-raising and farmers among the Indians, although it will no doubt be the survival of the fittest to a great extent.

Implements.—The farming Indians are all well supplied with tools and implements, and it is somewhat difficult to keep them from going into debt to buy more than they require.

Education.—There is a day school at Roseau and another at Swan Lake that are making fair progress, and also a boarding school at Portage la Prairie, which receives a grant for thirty pupils and is always full.

Temperance and Morality.—There is considerable intemperance in this agency; consequently, there is immorality. But I do not blame the Indians as much as I do the white men for supplying the liquor to them. There are many white men who will supply the Indians with liquor and think they are doing them a great favour, because the law forbids that they shall have it, and I quite expect it will continue so long as liquor is manufactured, notwithstanding that all the department's officials are only too willing to get a conviction whenever it is possible.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

This agency consists of the following reserves: Birdtail (Sioux), Waywayseecappo's, Keeseekoowenin, Rolling River, Gambler's, and a small fishing reserve at Clearwater lake. The Birdtail reserve is situated at the junction of the Birdtail creek and the Assiniboine river. Its area is about 6,400 acres. The land is a light loam, somewhat sandy in places, but has proved good for grain-growing, and there are about 600 acres of scrubby wood. Keeseekoowenin reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan river and on the south base of the Riding mountains, and has an area of about 8,660 acres. This includes the fishing reserve at Clearwater lake. The soil is a black loam and very rich, although there is quite a lot of the land too rough and stony for cultivation. Waywayseecappo's reserve is situated about 15 miles northeast of Birtle, and is 5 miles west of Rosburn. The Birdtail creek runs through the northeast corner of the reserve. It has an area of about 24,960 acres. There is a plentiful supply of timber, fuel and hay; also many large open stretches waiting for the plough.

Rolling River is situated about 8 miles north of Basswood, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway (Minnedosa and Yorkton section). It has an area of about 12,800 acres. The soil is black loam and very rich, but much of the land is hilly and rough, and broken up with deep ravines, sloughs and lakes. There is a great deal of poplar and willow brush and plenty of good timber. The Gambler's reserve is situated on the Assiniboine river, about 5 miles southwest from Binscarth. It has an area of 774 acres, and has a black sandy loam soil with poplar bluffs and some scrub oak, and is nearly all good farm-land.

Population.—The population of the different bands is as follows: Birdtail Sioux, 74; Keeseekoowenin, 121; Waywayseecappo's, 179; Gambler's, 12; Rolling River, 90; making a grand total of 476.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, on the whole, has been good, although there is just at present an epidemic of measles, from which several children have already died, on one of the reserves. The tent hospital has attended to 152 cases of various diseases during the year, and has done a good stroke of work; but I do not think it should be maintained permanently, as the Indians will soon neglect to take advantage of it. Most of these Indians move into tents in the spring, and their houses are thoroughly cleaned before they go into them again in the fall.

Occupations.—Farming is carried on on all these reserves to a greater or lesser extent, also cattle-raising, and many of the Indians have good gardens. But there are many ways of earning a living. They can get all the work they want at good

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wages. They also sell Indian beads and leatherwork, senega-root and wild fruits. They fish, hunt and sell dogwood. The greatest cause of poverty is the anxious desire to avoid manual labour and the squandering of their earnings.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all log, although quite a number have lumber roofs and floors, and more are getting them all the time. There are some log houses in this agency that are as good as many settlers have, and they are improving every year. There are a few frame houses, but the Indians do not usually build them warm enough, and another drawback is they cost so much. The stables are all of log with poles and hay on top; and if they are built high enough in the walls, they give great satisfaction, considering the circumstances.

Stock.—The Indians will give much better care to horses than cattle, but they have little feeling for either of them, and will ride or drive a horse nearly to death that they appear to think a great deal of. That is their greatest trouble in handling heavy teams, as they do not seem to realize the necessity of grain-feeding heavy horses and not driving them fast, or not leaving them standing outdoors on a cold night. However, they are much better than they were, and are improving.

Farm Implements.—These bands are all well supplied with farm implements, and they know perfectly well how to handle them. Since they have been made to buy their own, they take much better care of them and put them under cover in the winter.

Education.—There is a boarding school at Birtle, with an attendance of 48, that is doing good work, and a day school on the Keeseekoowenin's reserve that has a very irregular attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—The year has been a progressive one; on all the reserves more land has been broken, more summer fallowing and fall ploughing done, and increased acreage in crop and a desire to acquire better horses. It appears to me that many of the Indians have come to the conclusion that it is no use waiting any longer for help from the government or elsewhere, and that they might as well start in now as later on to make their own living in the ways of the white man. I am inclined to think that, had they received less help from the government in early days, they would have been farther ahead to-day. It would have the same effect on the poorer class of white people under similar conditions.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians are not addicted to the use of intoxicants, but there are always a few in each band that are continually striving for it, with the result that the whole band get the name of being drunkards and immoral. The two faults usually run together among Indians, but now that they are spreading out more on the reserves and each family on their own farm, their habits are changing, and so many of them have a son or daughter who has graduated from one of the boarding or industrial schools, the elevating effect upon their mode of living and housekeeping is plain to see.

OAK RIVER SUB-AGENCY.

There are about 270 Sioux Indians on the Oak River and Oak Lake reserves in charge of acting Indian Agent J. Hollies, and under his guidance they are doing remarkably well. They have about 3,000 acres under crop, and last season had 34,717 bushels of wheat, 14,932 bushels of oats, and put up 1,319 tons of hay. They also broke 155 acres, summerfallowed 655 acres and fall ploughed 263 acres. This goes to show that their time was well occupied. They are all full-blooded Indians, independent, and full of pride, but they are splendid workers, and if it were not for their old debts contracted with the implement agents, traders and farmers in the vicinity, they would be in the best circumstances of any Indians I know. Mr. Hollies has them well in hand, and I expect in the next few years to see wonderful development there.

I have, &c.,

S. SWINFORD,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—KENORA, SAVANNE AND OSNABURG AGENCIES,
KENORA, Ont., March 31, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the year I have visited all the reserves and have attended all Indians who required treatment.

In December there was an outbreak of diphtheria among them on the Lake of the Woods, near Whitefish bay. In all about 50 had the disease. There were 5 deaths before they sent for me, and as soon as I got there I quarantined them, 8 miles from any other place. I used anti-toxin on them, and the rest got all right. The Indians were working in a lumber camp, where they got it from some Galicians who brought it to the camp, and the Indians took it home to their families.

On all the other reserves the health of the Indians has been good.

I visited the boarding school at Shoal Lake and attended a few for influenza. I remained a day with them, and when I left they were all well.

There has been very little sickness among the children at the Kenora boarding school.

There have been three deaths from consumption, one at White Dog, one at Grassy Narrows, and one on the Lake of the Woods.

On my visit to Osnaburg I made a thorough examination of all the Indians, young and old, and found quite a number of them infected with tuberculosis. I put them under treatment, and have been informed that they have made great improvement. Gastric trouble seems to be the most prevalent disease among them at this place.

During the year I have performed several operations and have just amputated an Indian's foot, who had it frost-bitten. I have also pulled a number of teeth for them.

I have vaccinated all that required to have it done, and have kept all the reserves supplied with medicine to be used when required.

I have, &c.,

THOS. HANSON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

OTTAWA, December 21, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows regarding the surveys made by me during the past season.

I left Ottawa on April 21, proceeding to Selkirk to make the different surveys required in connection with the surrender of the St. Peter's reserve.

It was first necessary to make a complete re-survey of that portion of this reserve which had already been surveyed into river lots, or into sections and quarter-sections,

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and a new survey of that portion not already subdivided. As the allotments to which each head of a family or individual Indian was entitled were made, these different areas had to be laid out. As many of the Indians would take a portion of their allotment in different parts of the reserve, this work caused a second survey or at least re-chaining and re-posting of a large portion of the reserve. As the work progressed, plans were supplied the Indian representative so that he and the chief and council could make these different allotments where desired and prevent any clashing. As the allotments were made and surveyed, they were placed upon these plans, as well as plans for use in the field. General descriptions of each individual allotment were drawn up and signed by the Indian to whom the allotment was made by the Indian representative and myself. After the allotments were completed, descriptions for insertion in the different patents, signed by myself, as well as the final plans, were made and forwarded to Ottawa. The different claims allowed by Chief Justice Howell in his decisions were also surveyed, descriptions made and forwarded here. The points and islands belonging to the reserve in the Red river, which had not been heretofore surveyed, were surveyed and subdivided. Some of the river lots, owing to the manner in which they were allotted, required special plans, so that 21 final plans were necessary. Of these, two copies of six of the largest had to be made two and three times for use in the field and for the purpose of making the different allotments. Four hundred and seventeen descriptions, signed by the Indian to whom allotted, by the Indian representative and myself, 417 descriptions for insertion in patents issued by the Department of Indian Affairs, and 23 for patents to be issued under the decision of Chief Justice Howell, as well as a number of valuations, when an Indian was not able to take up all his improvements under his allotment, were made and forwarded to the department.

After completing this work at St. Peter's reserve, I proceeded to Fisher river to locate and survey the new reserve of 75,000 acres given to this band. In doing this work I was accompanied by the chief and council in making the selection of the land to be included. I laid out over 150 river lots fronting on the Fisher river, and posted the outlines with iron posts. Each of these river lots is ten chains wide, with the different section roads passing through them or at the rear.

I have also laid out a hay-ground, which had been promised for several years to the Fisher River band on reserve No. 44. As the outlines of the latter reserve had been obliterated, and as the surrounding townships are being subdivided, I re-ran the outlines as well.

A drainage survey at the Fort Alexander reserve was also made by my assistant, Mr. C. H. Blanchard; the plans and profile, as well as a report on the same, have been completed.

I have, &c.,

J. K. McLEAN.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,

SINTALUTA, March 31, 1909.

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, 1909.

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ASSINIBOINE BAND, NO. 76.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Assiniboines, and no doubt at some remote time they must have been closely allied to the great Sioux tribe, as there is a similarity in language and customs. They are also known by the name of Stonies.

Reserves.—This reserve is a block of land 8 by 9 miles in extent, south of the town of Sinaluta, on the Canadian Pacific railway main line, about 9 miles from Sinaluta 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 dry wood, hay, senega-root and small fruits. During the past year these Indians sold a large quantity of wood and hay, 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-growing and stock-raising. Some of the young men 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 are industrious and take a real interest in their different occupations.

Characteristics and Progress.—The grain crops on this reserve were not so good as usual, but were better than last year. A heavy frost came again in August, doing great damage to the crop, making it a partial failure. Last fall the Assiniboine Indians threshed 6,787 bushels of fairly good grain, and they stored with me 700 bushels of wheat and 600 bushels of oats for seed this spring. Last summer they broke 250 acres of new land and summer fallowed 225 acres, which is now ready for crop. This shows that the poor Indians are not discouraged, although they have had poor returns for their work, but are making an extra effort to have a larger crop next year.

The Indian women generally plant the gardens. They also do the hoeing and other necessary work during the summer.

Stock.—The cattle and horses on this reserve are in good condition. They are being well cared for by the Indians. The natural increase has been satisfactory. The Indians have benefited from their cattle throughout the year. During the past year they have sold 15 three-year-old steers and 4 cows, which brought them an income of \$667.79.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good during the past year. A few are suffering from scrofula. I had Dr. Bouju examine these Indians for tuberculosis. He found two suffering from this disease. There have not been any epidemics of any serious disease during the year. Whooping-cough was prevalent among the children during the winter. They are giving more attention to the keeping of their houses neat and clean than formerly; likewise to sanitation.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few of these Indians are given in any way to the use of intoxicating liquor. There have not been any cases of drunkenness brought before me during the past year. I am pleased to report that there has been a high standard of morality throughout the band. The majority of the band live regular and moral lives.

Education.—There are a number of children from this reserve attending the Qu'Appelle and Regina industrial schools. The pupils at these schools are making splendid progress in their educational and industrial studies. Most of the pupils returning from the industrial schools begin farming in preference to other occupations. The majority of them that have started farming are making rapid advancement.

General Remarks.—There are a number of old men and widows on this reserve who are totally destitute. They are much indebted to the department for the help given them in the way of food and clothing. These old people have great difficulty in getting any food outside what the department gives them, as game has become very scarce in this part of the country.

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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 117 persons.

Abode.—They have not any permanent houses, but live in tents throughout the year.

Occupations.—Some of the Sioux Indians make a living by working for the settlers in the neighbourhood of Moosejaw, and also the people of the town. Their wives do tanning, scrubbing, washing, along with other odd jobs about the town. Others depend almost entirely upon hunting for a livelihood.

Stock.—The Sioux have numerous ponies for sale and for their own use. During the past year they were able to realize a little more money on the sale of their ponies than the year before.

Education.—A number of the Sioux can speak fairly good English. This is due to their peculiar position. They do not seem to be inclined to send their children to school.

Progress.—These Sioux are good workers and independent, having learned to shift for themselves. A few of the old people had to be helped with rations during the month of March.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been very good. Only one death occurred amongst them during the 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 19, 1909.

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, 1909.

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 south-east from Battleford, in the Eagle hills.

Part of this reserve is rolling and broken and partially covered with poplar, birch, cherry and willow, interspersed with ponds and hay marshes; the remainder of the reserve is a rough, open, rolling plain, containing numerous hay swamps. The land is, in very many places, good; hay and water are abundant, but wood is getting to be very scarce, having been much depleted by prairie fires.

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The reserve is well adapted for stock-raising and general farming.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all Plain Crees.

Population.—The population of this band, at the last annuity payments, was 163 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. Premises and surroundings are kept in a clean and healthy state. An epidemic of whooping cough is now raging among the children; but I trust that the approaching spring weather will considerably abate the evil.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, working for settlers, selling hay, fire-wood, rails and logs, freighting, and the hunting of small game, make a very comfortable living for this band. There are some very expert tanners among the women, and they make quite a lot of money by tanning robes for the settlers. These people realize the importance of their gardens, and they derive a considerable benefit from this source.

Buildings.—All the houses and stables have log walls; most of the houses are well built, have shingled roofs, and are warm and comfortable. The stables are being improved each year.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are well looked after; they are a source of revenue and food to the Indians, and are valued accordingly. This reserve is splendidly situated for hay, so that the Indians have no difficulty in securing an abundance of fodder for their stock, and a surplus quantity for sale too.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this reserve are well equipped with farm implements and machinery; most of these have been purchased with their own money, derived from the sale of cattle and beef, and by industry.

Education.—There is a very good day school (Anglican) on this reserve; the attendance is very fair, and the progress attained is highly satisfactory. Mrs. R. Jefferson is the teacher, and she is certainly doing good work.

In addition to the usual class-room studies, the pupils are taught knitting, sewing and gardening, also how to dress neatly and keep themselves clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—For the most part these Indians are very steady, industrious and intelligent; they manage to make a good living, and in fact are making excellent progress; there are two or three malcontents, who would like to have their reserve moved, and if they had their own way would be moving it all the time; fortunately this class of Indian is rare, and would not exist at all were it not created by the interference of outsiders.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been no cases of intemperance among the members of this band during the past year, and their morals are good.

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; water, hay and timber are plentiful on this reserve.

Population.—There are 78 members of this band at the present time.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good; premises are kept in a clean and healthy state.

Occupations.—The members of this band have no difficulty in making a good living by farming and stock-raising. They have also a good market for hay, wood and lime, and besides this a few of them work out for farmers, and do some freighting.

Buildings.—All houses and stables on this reserve are built of logs, a few of them have shingled roofs, but the majority of them are covered with sods; they are comfortable and kept in a clean state.

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Stock.—They have excellent cattle on this reserve, and take the greatest care of them; having an abundance of hay and water on the reserve makes the stock industry a comparatively easy occupation.

Farm Implements.—This reserve is well supplied with all necessary farm implements; and the Indians realize their value sufficiently well to take good care of them.

Education.—There are no schools on this reserve, but ample educational facilities are provided for these children in the industrial and boarding schools of the agency.

Characteristics and Progress.—I consider that these Indians are making fairly good progress, and are becoming rapidly independent of government aid. They are steady and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of either intemperance, or offences against morality, have occurred during the past year on this reserve.

POUNDMAKER AND LITTLE PINE BANDS.

Tribe.—The members of both these bands belong to the Cree tribe.

Reserve.—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 236 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has, on the whole, been very good; there have been the usual cases of colds, and whooping-cough went through the children, but without any fatalities. All rubbish has been gathered up and burned.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are very successfully carried on by the members of these bands; they are also very energetic in other lines of work, such as selling fire-wood to the settlers, supplying rails and pickets for fencing, freighting, working for farmers, hunting for lost stock, and in fact will turn their hands to any kind of labour by which they can make money.

Buildings.—The buildings are all of logs; some of them have shingle roofs, but the greater number of them are covered with poles and thatched. The houses are kept tidy and comfortable; and I am glad to say that mud floors are rapidly being replaced by lumber ones, which are both healthier and cleaner. A slight improvement is also noticeable in the class of stables erected.

Stock.—The cattle are in excellent condition, and are very well cared for; as only pedigreed bulls have been used, the quality of the stock has been much improved, and is of a high order. These Indians also own some sheep and pigs, from which they derive very gratifying results both financially and as a source of food.

The quality of the horses is steadily advancing, which fact is directly due to the department's policy of providing good sires; this kindness is much appreciated by the Indians, as they now see that they will soon have this industry on a commercial paying basis.

Farm Implements.—These bands are well provided with all classes of implements and machinery, which are well cared for, and kept in good repair.

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Education.—There is a day school on each of these reserves; the one on Pound-maker's is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and the other, at Little Pine's, is under the management of the Church of England. Both schools have a fair attendance and are giving more satisfactory results than was formerly the case, both teachers and scholars appearing to take a deep interest in their work and studies.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are industrious workers, and so are becoming rapidly prosperous. They are very intelligent, and make good use of their natural resources in order to make a comfortable living; they are also very contented.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these Indians are very good, *i.e.*, according to the Indian code of ethics.

Only one case of intemperance during the past year occurred among these bands. The punishment was swift and severe.

STONY BANDS.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies, or Assiniboines, who are without doubt originally descended from the same tribe as the Sioux; their legends, customs and language having close resemblance.

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.—At the payment of these bands there were 88 Indians present on the reserves.

Occupations.—Last season these people put in a crop, but, owing to the inclemency of the weather, their harvest was very poor. They are indifferent stockmen, but they make a very good living by the sale of hay and fire-wood.

Buildings.—The houses and stables on these reserves are the poorest in the agency, and it is a very difficult matter to convince these Indians of the necessity for improving their dwellings. In two instances, however, I am glad to say that there is a marked advance in both the houses and method of living; so that I trust, eventually, our efforts will be crowned with success.

Stock.—The cattle here came through the winter in very good condition, as the Indians had an abundance of hay and plenty of water. I think that the reason for the lack of interest in this industry is that the Indians imagine that they derive quicker pecuniary results from hay sold than hay fed; and as they have a large ready market for the sale of hay, they prefer this mode of making a livelihood, as they get ready cash and have less bother feeding the cattle in winter-time. There are, of course, a few exceptions to this rule, and the people who do own stock take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well off for wagons, sleighs, mowers, rakes, ploughs, &c.; they also own a binder, and, in fact, possess a full equipment for their present needs.

Education.—The day school under the auspices of the Church of England is still in operation on this reserve; the attendance is small, and the progress fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not much addicted to work when it can be possibly avoided, but when necessity calls them to labour they display an amount of energy and perseverance that is truly admirable, and they are certainly living in a more wholesome and comfortable manner than was their former custom.

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Temperance and Morality.—The Stonies may truthfully be called a strictly temperate band, and their morals are very good indeed.

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 have been much thinned out in recent years 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, of 640 acres, at Round hill, 20 miles northeast of Battleford.

Population.—There are 137 Indians in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good, and everything in the way of hygiene is done to keep them in a healthy state.

Occupations.—These Indians are successful farmers and stockmen; they also sell a lot of fire-wood, freight and work for settlers.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are all constructed of logs; some few of them have shingled roofs, the others are covered with poles and sodded or thatched. They are all clean and comfortable inside, and a great improvement has taken place in the manner of furniture and conveniences in their houses.

Stock.—Cattle and horses wintered well and without loss. Much interest is taken in the stock industry by these Indians, and I have every hope that by this means they will ultimately become perfectly independent of government aid.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are becoming better equipped each year with wagons, mowers, binders, rakes, seeders, sleighs, harness, &c., besides all the necessary small implements required in their farming operations.

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.—The Indians of this band are very industrious and progressive. They are keenly alive as to ways and means of earning money, and, as a consequence, are becoming quite prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance have come to my notice during the past year by any member of this band; and I may say that their morals, while not perfect, are, on the whole, very satisfactory.

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.

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 a 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.

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Population.—There are 125 members in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been the usual number of colds, one or two cases of tuberculosis, a little scrofula and whooping cough; otherwise these Indians have been remarkably healthy. Every effort is made to safeguard their health and surroundings.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal occupations of this band; although they very materially supplement their income from this source by the sale of fire-wood, fence rails and pickets, freighting and working for settlers. In the winter-time some few of them go fishing in the lakes north of this point.

Buildings.—The present buildings are all of logs; but as these Indians are moving north to a new location, in the coming spring, I hope to be able to persuade them to erect a very much better class of dwelling on their new reserve; this should be all the easier for them, as in the vicinity of the proposed new reserve there is a plentiful supply of very good timber.

Stock.—The cattle at this point are all in good order. They came through the winter splendidly, and are well looked after.

Farm Implements.—The band is well supplied with all necessary farm implements, which have been purchased out of their own earnings.

Education.—There is a day school here, which is conducted by the Church of England authorities. The attendance is very small, but the progress is fair.

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. Good work is being done in the school-room, and the whole institution is conducted in a most excellent manner; the attendance is up to the full number authorized, 20, and could easily be doubled, which would then bring this school up to the number accommodation is provided for. The intellectual, moral and industrial training which is given to these children, added to the fact that they are also taught to speak English fluently, makes this school a very valuable adjunct to the agency.

Characteristics and Progress.—Steady progress is maintained by the Indians of this band; they are industrious and thrifty, and have no difficulty in making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—I have had no difficulty with these Indians during the past year on the score of infraction of the laws against either intemperance or immorality.

KOPWAYAWAKENUM BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are all 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide.

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.—This band is composed of 91 members.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very satisfactory. As they are away so much of their time hunting, their houses are only used in the winter. Living out so much in the open air during the greater portion of the year, helps to keep these people in robust health.

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Occupations.—These Indians are hunters and trappers; they also catch a considerable quantity of fish. Some of them are very successful stock-raisers, and a few are beginning to farm, on a small scale; they realize that it is only a question of a very few years before they will be compelled to rely wholly upon agriculture as a means of livelihood, and they are gradually enlarging their little plots of cultivated land; and I hope that in a short time these people will become successful farmers. The department has certainly encouraged them this spring with an outfit of implements with which to begin farming operations.

Buildings.—The buildings are all constructed of logs; they are substantially made, and are clean and comfortable.

Farm Implements.—The department has issued to this band, quite recently, one wagon, mower, rake, combination plough, disc and drag harrows, so that they have now sufficient implements to make a good start at farming.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is under the management of the Roman Catholic authorities; the attendance is fair and the progress passably good.

Characteristics and Progress.—Four new dwellings erected on this reserve during the past year, and also a desire to settle down to agriculture and stock-farming, denote that these Indians are slowly progressing towards civilization.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are honest, industrious, temperate and strictly moral.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is not very numerous, but it is well taken care of and is increasing steadily.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Population.—The population of this agency at the last payments was 911 souls, which is an increase of 36 for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been fewer cases of tuberculosis, as the Indians are becoming more careful of their sick people, and are somewhat awakened to the necessity for precautionary measures being taken to prevent the spread of this scourge. Whooping-cough was our only epidemic; strange to say, it did not appear to affect the Indians nearly so severely as the white children, and I trust that as the spring advances the cough may disappear. The Indians have been vaccinated.

Houses are whitewashed at least once a year. Good health has prevailed throughout the agency during the past year.

Stock.—The stock is kept in the best possible condition; the increase has been fairly good. The Indians use some of the cattle for food, and some are sold to pay for necessary farming and haying machinery. I am glad to say that each year sees more Indians taking a greater interest in this industry. The policy of the department in providing thoroughbred bulls and stallions is certainly having a very beneficial effect, and is much appreciated by the Indians.

We had an extremely severe winter, which was very hard on live stock, yet we came through it well, although some of the settlers were not so fortunate.

Progress.—Progress is steady and well maintained. These Indians are industrious, self-reliant and thrifty. They have very much improved their general condition, and neither require nor get much government help; that is, in the way of food.

Drought, hail and frost made sad havoc with our crops last year. What grain they did manage to save was of very good quality, and the wheat was ground into flour here.

The members of Thunderchild band, who have in the past several times expressed their desire to move further north, surrendered their present reserve last August, and are this spring choosing a new location in the vicinity of Bright Sand and Turtle lakes. I think that this is an excellent move on their part, as they have had several losses by fires from the railway running through their present reserve, and they are also too much hemmed in by settlers. In their new location they will have plenty of

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wood, water, hay, fishing and hunting, also farming land. I consider that these Indians received splendid terms from the government, and were treated very liberally indeed, and they are perfectly satisfied with their bargain.

I have, &c.,

J. P. G. DAY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

CARLTON AGENCY,

MISTAWASIS, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

STURGEON LAKE BAND, NO. 101.

Reserve.—This reserve lies northwest of Prince Albert, in township 51, ranges 1 and 2, west of the third principal meridian, and contains 22,016 acres. It is traversed by the Sturgeon lake, which contains a serviceable quantity of fish. Upon the northern portion of the reserve is found a large extent of spruce timber, from which all of a merchantable size—10 inches and over in diameter—has been sold and removed. The portion of the reserve to the south of the lake contains a considerable area of good farming land, well situated as to height, and protected to a certain extent from frost by its proximity to the lake.

Population.—The population of the band is 153.

Health and Sanitation.—The band has enjoyed good health and was not visited by any epidemic during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians hunt successfully, and from the products of the chase supply themselves with almost all the meat they require; in addition they earn good wages through employment as axemen, &c., in the lumbering camps in the neighbourhood of the reserve, and do a small amount of farming.

Buildings.—Many of the buildings on this reserve are roomy, comfortable and of a better class than many of those occupied by settlers in the vicinity.

Stock.—The live stock belonging to this band suffered more through the length and severity of the winter than those on some of the other reserves, and a considerable loss was sustained by them before the close of the year.

Implements.—A fair supply of implements is owned by these Indians, and during the year an implement-shed was erected by them at the farm for the preservation of such machinery as had been purchased and was owned by the band as a community.

Education.—There is a well taught day school on this reserve under the control of the Church of England.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are energetic in anything they undertake, and are independent and somewhat high-spirited in disposition. They are largely pagan in religion, and love a nomadic life. Their opportunities enable them to make a considerable amount of money.

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Temperance and Morality.—The great misfortune of these Indians is the fact that the road to the lumbering camps and to the settlement north and west of them passes through their reserve. The lower grades of lumber jacks and half-breeds delight to place temptations to drunkenness in their way, and to create and develop a taste for liquor in the younger members of the band.

PETEQUAKEY'S BAND, NO. 102.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated northwest of Duck Lake, in townships 45 and 46, ranges 6 and 7, west of the third principal meridian, and contains an area of 26,880 acres. It is well wooded with scattered bluffs of poplar, spruce and tamarack, and contains sufficient hay meadows, pasturage and arable land for all the present and prospective requirements of the band.

Population.—The population of the band is 110.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band was good and conditions sanitary during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians support themselves chiefly by farming and stock-raising; but also hunt, dig roots, work as carpenters for outsiders, do freighting, &c.

Buildings.—The dwellings and stables erected and occupied by these Indians are well built and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve were, as usual, well attended to, and with a few exceptions came through the winter in good condition.

Implements.—These Indians have a good supply of machinery, and are adding to their needs as circumstances justify.

Education.—Educational facilities are supplied by the Duck Lake boarding school, to which all children born on the reserve are sent as soon as they become of school age.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the members of this band are desirous of succeeding, and their progress is very good. During the year 161 acres of new land was broken.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians seem to be increasingly moral and temperate.

MISTAWASIS BAND, NO. 103.

Reserve.—This reserve lies to the northwest of Duck Lake. It is situated in townships 47 to 49, range 6, west of the third principal meridian, and has an area of 49,380 acres. It contains abundance of timber for fuel, is well watered, and has an ample supply of pasturage and good farming land.

Population.—The population of this band is 130.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness amongst these Indians during the year, though not generally of a serious nature. Several cases of a scrofulous or tubercular character have required regular treatment. Sanitary measures are generally carried out.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising, farming, freighting, with some hunting and root-digging, constitute the occupations and sources from which these Indians derive their living.

Buildings.—These Indians are generally well housed, and their cattle usually well stabled.

Stock.—Excepting for the casualties attending the last storm of the season, the live stock on this reserve came through the winter in vigorous condition.

Implements.—These Indians are generally provided with all the implements they need.

Education.—The educational facilities afforded this band are the best in this agency, the teacher, who is also the resident missionary, holding a first-class certifi-

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cate. A good attendance is secured by boarding the children during the school days of each week during the winter months, and providing a good dinner for them during the rest of the school year. Excellent results have followed.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some Indians who have not been famed for their working ability for some years, turned over a new leaf and a quantity of new land. In all some 240 acres were broken during the season.

Temperance and Morality.—Some cases of intemperance were reported in November, but the evidence was found insufficient for proceedings to be instituted. The morality of the band is not high.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, NO. 104.

Reserve.—This reserve is located in townships 50 and 51, ranges 6 and 7, and has an area of about 43,000 acres. It contains sufficient timber, excellent pasturage, a large extent of hay meadow, and a considerable area of arable land.

Population.—The present population of the band is 238.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness on the reserve during the year, chiefly minor disorders, but with the usual scrofulous and tubercular affections.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising, hunting and freighting provide their support.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band vary from mud-roofed one-roomed shacks to comfortable log and frame buildings with shingle roofs.

Stock.—The herd of this band suffered some loss during the year, partly through an epidemic of black-leg, which was fortunately checked soon after its discovery, but still numbers 582 head, including horses.

Implements.—This band has now a fair supply of implements, a number being added each year from the proceeds of the sale of cattle.

Education.—A day school, conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, supplies the educational requirements of the younger children of the band. The older pupils are sent to boarding and industrial schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is fond of hunting, and contains some of the best hunters in the agency. They provide themselves in season with a quantity of meat from this source. The working force of the band has been increased during the year by a number of promising ex-pupils discharged from industrial schools. During the season 260 acres of new land were broken.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is the most moral in the agency.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, NO. 118.

Reserve.—This reserve is located in townships 52 to 54, range 8, west of the third principal meridian, and contains, with an extension of more arable land to the south of it, an area of 29,664 acres. There is sufficient timber and fire-wood for the present and future needs of the band, and during dry seasons a plentiful supply of hay can be secured along the valley of the Big river, which runs through a part of the reserve.

Population.—The population of the band, including the Pelican Lake portion, is 178.

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

Occupations.—The members of this band living to the north of the reserve with those at Pelican Lake support themselves entirely by fishing and hunting, obtaining only ammunition and twine from the supplies furnished.

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Some of those who have taken up farming are proving very industrious, and, if the results of their efforts are encouraging, will make good progress.

Buildings.—The dwellings of these Indians continue to be the poorest in the agency, partly, perhaps, because the low mud-roofed shanty is the easiest to make warm.

Stock.—The stock of this band came through the winter, with a few exceptions, in good condition. This was due to their utilizing hay meadows to the north of the reserve for a large portion of the herd.

Implements.—During the year a number of new implements were placed at their disposal, and several of the hunting members of the band signified their desire to learn farming.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is under the charge of the Church of England, but the attendance is limited to those children who live close to the school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band located on the reserve do not appear to be first-class hunters, nor are they very successful at fishing, though they obtain a certain support from each. There are some energetic members amongst them, however, who will 'make good' if their locations prove favourable to crop-raising. Last summer 270 acres of new land were broken.

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

MONTREAL LAKE BAND, NOS. 106 AND 106A.

General Remarks.—This band numbers 188 souls, who support themselves by hunting and fishing and by employment with the trading companies.

Their reserves are situated at the southern end of Montreal lake, township 61, range 24, west of the second meridian, and in township 52, ranges 26 and 27, west of the second meridian, and range 1 west of the third meridian, and contain respectively 10,560 and 36,160 acres. The Lac la Ronge band (now handled with Treaty No. 10) shares in the ownership of the latter reserve, which was intended to accommodate those of both bands who desired to take up farming, in the event of fishing and hunting ceasing to afford a sufficient livelihood to those northern Indians. About 30 Indians from both bands now reside on that reserve. Up to the present those in residence have not taken up farming with the energy necessary to success; but have secured a living by employment in the lumber camps in the vicinity, and by a limited amount of fishing and hunting when not so employed.

The Northern reserve at Montreal lake is owned exclusively by the Montreal Lake band. It lies in too northerly a latitude to be successfully farmed, and is besides covered with timber. The timber, however, is of excellent merchantable quality, and when the construction of a prospective railroad makes it available, will contribute largely to the support of the band.

These Indians are fairly moral, temperate and law-abiding.

They have not been visited by any epidemic during the year, and have enjoyed better health than any other band in this agency.

WAHPATON (SIOUX) BAND, NO. 94A.

Reserve.—This reserve lies north and west of Prince Albert; is located in township 49, range 27, west of the second meridian, and contains 2,400 acres. The soil on the original portion of the reserve is light and sandy, and cannot produce a heavy crop; that on the newer portion (formerly reserved for this band and now taken possession of by it) is of much better quality and promises to give good yields of grain under proper farming methods.

Population.—Some 15 families are now residing on this reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been several deaths during the year amongst the older inhabitants of the reserve, but the general health of the band seems to

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have been good. They obey sanitary instructions so far as they understand them.

Occupations.—In addition to cattle-raising and farming, these Indians profit by their proximity to the city of Prince Albert, where they find a ready market for all the fire-wood they can supply, all the hay they can spare, besides senega-root and berries in season.

Buildings.—Lacking as they do the facilities enjoyed by other reserves in the occasional use of the agency saw-mill, and having to purchase all the building material they require, their dwellings are amongst the least expensive in the agency; but they are kept neat, clean and comfortable.

Stock.—Their cattle and ponies are always well cared for, and are increasing as rapidly as could be expected.

Implements.—More implements have been supplied to and purchased by them, and they usually take excellent care of what is placed in their charge.

Education.—The resident missionary, Mr. Jonathan Beverley, is also the teacher of the day school on the reserve, which is attended by all the children of school age within reach.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are active, steady workers, very industrious and more deserving of success as a whole than any other band in this agency. The missionary and teacher also discharges the duties of a farmer employed under the department and directs their work to the best of his ability. With the increased number of implements at their command, they may be expected to make more rapid progress in the acreage under crop than was formerly possible.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The weather conditions of the past season were peculiarly unfavourable, through the untimely presence of drought, rain and frost. Drought retarded the growing crops so that the unusually early frost of August 13 caught much of the grain in the milk and impaired the market value while lessening the yield of the grain threshed.

The rain, which lowered the temperature and prepared the way for the frost, also interfered seriously with the hay harvest and delayed the whole harvesting operations until the ground was frozen and fall ploughing impossible.

As an offset to these discouraging facts, which robbed the Indians of much of the fruit of their labour, a substantial advance was made throughout the agency during June and July by the breaking of new land on each of the reserves to the total of about 1,100 acres, of which they will reap the benefit next year.

The increase during the year of implements in the hands of Indians, chiefly exp-pupils, on the different reserves, places all the bands also in better position for a material improvement subject to the usual limitations imposed by weather conditions.

I have, &c.,

THOS. BORTHWICK,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,

BROADVIEW P.O., June 4, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fifth annual report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1909; statistical statement and inventory of government property having previously been forwarded.

Location of Agency.—The agency headquarters 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 agency comprises four reserves, namely, Ochapowace reserve, No. 71; Kahkewistahaw, Nos. 72 and 72A; Cowessess, No. 73; Sakimay and Little Bone, Nos. 74 and 74A. All these reserves are located along the Qu'Appelle river, and are tributary to good market towns on the north and south. The total area is 120,895 acres, less a small piece of land surrendered by Cowessess band (quantity not measured yet) to be sold to the Roman Catholic mission for a school farm.

OCHAPOWACE BAND, NO. 71.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated northwest of Whitewood, and contains 52,864 acres. Most of this reserve is especially adapted for mixed farming, there being plenty of good hay-land and excellent pasture, besides much good wheat-land.

Population.—This band has a population of 112.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the Indians of this band are fairly healthy, but many of them are old, and the birth-rate is exceeding low. Some families are consumptive. A few live in very comfortable houses, which are neatly kept. Two good houses were built during the year, replacing old ones. Many of these Indians live in houses which are not satisfactory.

Occupation.—Some of the Indians in this band engage in farming in a small way, these also keep small herds of cattle, in addition to which they add to their incomes by sale of wood, hay and senega-root, and some small furs. They cannot be regarded as very industrious.

Education.—Most of the children in this band of school age attend boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—While the conditions for rapid progress are lacking here, some few are anxious to do what they can; these make some advance; but it is very difficult to keep them at steady, constant work.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year no cases of intemperance or immorality among these Indians came to my notice. The Indians of this band are generally temperate, although a few are known to indulge in intoxicants when they can get them.

KAHKEWISTAHAW BAND, NOS. 72 AND 72A.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 13,535 acres, and is situated north of Broadview. The land is mostly of good quality and well adapted for Indian farming. There is an abundant supply of wood, hay and water.

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Population.—The population of this band is 97.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a special case of eye treatment, no unusual disease has effected this band during the year. The standard of health, however, is not high. Marked improvement in the class of houses occupied by many of this band improves the sanitary conditions and should make for better health.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band engage in farming and cattle-raising; they also depend largely on the sale of wood, hay, senega-root and some small furs.

Education.—These Indians do not object to education, and those who are physically fit at school age are usually placed in school. One of the young Indians, a member of this band and a pupil of Round Lake boarding school, is at present attending Whitewood public school, with a view of obtaining a provincial teacher's certificate. Another member of this band, a young woman and ex-pupil of the same school, is about to take up training as a professional nurse.

Characteristics and Progress.—Unfortunately the number from which progress may be expected in this band is very limited; still, on the whole, I think the conditions surrounding these Indians are steadily improving, while there is yet much to be desired.

Temperance and Morality.—The moral standard of some of this band is not high. Two liquor cases were prosecuted during the year and convictions obtained. This shows a steady decline in the number of prosecutions against members of this band.

COWESSESS BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve.—The headquarters of Crooked Lake agency is located on this reserve, which comprises 29,704 acres, less a small area surrendered during the year for sale to the Roman Catholic mission school, to be used as a school farm. The land on this reserve is mostly of good quality; there is also abundance of timber for building and firewood. Hay is not plentiful.

Population.—The population is 196.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year there has been some sickness of the usual type among the Indians of this band, mostly with the children. Two adult cases were sent to hospital for special treatment. The sanitary conditions in this band are generally fair. Many of the houses are neatly kept, and the mode of living better than prevails on most reserves. There is still plenty of room for improvement.

Occupations.—The members of this band engage more generally in the occupation of farming and cattle-raising than those of the other bands, although it may be necessary to reduce some of the herds of cattle owing to the scarcity of hay on their reserve. In addition to farming, the income of the Indians is augmented by the sale of wood, and some work out for wages at suitable seasons.

Education.—All children that are physically fit and of school age are in school.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the able-bodied Indians of this band have graduated from an Indian school, and in a short time these will be in the majority. These naturally have reached a stage in their evolution which distinguishes them from the earlier generation. Many of them are bright and capable of doing good work and plenty of it, but it is very difficult to get them to settle down to steady, constant work.

Temperance and Morality.—Throughout the year no cases of immorality or intemperance were reported. Speaking generally, the conduct of this band under this head has been very good.

SAKIMAY AND LITTLE BONE BAND, NOS. 74 AND 74A.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band comprises 25,280 acres, and is situated north-east of Grenfell. Most of the land is not suitable for grain-growing, the soil

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being very thin and sandy; an abundant supply of hay may be cut; wood is also plentiful along the north part of the reserve. On the whole, this reserve is the poorest in this agency.

Population.—This band numbers 147.

Health and Sanitation.—There was unusual sickness in this band during the year. Several deaths occurred from scrofulous disease, with which many of them are tainted. Some live in very fair dwellings, while others live in houses that are not satisfactory. Here, as on all the reserves in this agency, the accumulated garbage is gathered and burnt up in the spring, and the houses whitewashed with lime in the fall so far as it is possible to get the Indians to do this work. Lime and sometimes brushes are furnished by the department for this purpose.

Occupations.—A small proportion of this band do a little farming and keep cattle, but the majority of them prefer the roving life, and are very hard to hold down to steady agricultural pursuits. The sale of wood, hay and senega-root, small fur and some fishing are sources of income to these Indians. Some wages are earned by working out with the settlers.

Education.—Comparatively few in this band are favourable to education; as a result fewer children attend the boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—In a few individual cases slow progress is being made, but, taken as a whole, the conditions are lacking from which much may be expected in the year under review. Paul Acoose, a young Indian of this band, and an ex-pupil of the Qu'Appelle industrial school, developed wonderful power as a long distance runner, having won some notable races as an amateur. I understand that he is likely to enter the professional field. While the Indian's feats have brought him into the limelight, they do not tend to develop industry on the reserve, as the fondness of sport is a strong characteristic of an Indian; they are now more disposed to exercise their powers in that direction.

Temperance and Morality.—While no cases of intemperance were prosecuted against any of the members of this band, yet suspicion that some of them were obtaining intoxicants came to my notice, and special precautions were taken to stop it. Their habits of morality are fair.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Crops.—In noting in a general way the work of this agency during the year, I regret that the results obtained by the Indians from their agricultural labours were again only partially successful. The season of seeding-time was all that could be desired; growth was rapid, and until the latter part of July there were good prospects of a large crop, but a few days blighting heat at the filling season shrunk the grain, reducing the yield materially. The yield of both wheat and oats was small, but the crops of the Indians averaged about as good as those obtained by white settlers in the district. The quality of the grain was better than that of the previous year, and with good prices prevailing the money value was considerably better. The potato and root crops were also small.

Land Surrendered.—Cowessess band surrendered a small area of land to be sold to the Cowessess Roman Catholic mission to be used as a farm in connection with the school. The Indians were paid \$9.50 per capita on surrender, and a second advance payment of \$94 per head was paid to Kahkewistahaw band on account of surrendered land. This money was used to pay all their debts made through authority of the agency, besides which they were able to provide themselves with many useful supplies, and a number of the old people deposited amounts with the agent, which are paid out to them in monthly instalments; in this way they get more benefit from the money than if taken at one time. Little Bone band was paid \$40 per head on account of surrendered land. This is a small band that has been joined to the Saki-may band.

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Cattle.—During the year the Indians of this agency sold and used for beef from cattle of their own raising \$4,200 worth. The income from this source and the excellent food-supply is very satisfactory. Speaking generally, they make very fair provision for their cattle, which, as a rule, come out in the spring looking fairly well.

Dwellings.—During the year four new dwelling-houses of a substantial type have been erected, viz.: Ochapowace reserve, 2; Kahkewistahaw reserve, 1; Cowessess reserve, 1. A number of smaller shanties were also erected. The class of houses occupied by the Indians is steadily improving; but a great hindrance to improvement in this respect is their superstitions in connection with death occurring in the house.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic sickness occurred during the year. With the exception of consumption and scrofulous diseases, these Indians are remarkably free from sickness. The sanitary conditions are steadily improving.

Temperance.—The habits of these Indians with regard to the use of intoxicants are remarkably good. It must not be thought that the number of cases that are successfully prosecuted represent the whole of the intemperance indulged in; at the same time it is a fair indication. During the year only two convictions were obtained against Indians of this agency—one for intemperance and the other for an immoral offence, both being members of Kahkewistahaw band.

Progress.—While the year has not been one of large things, still in my opinion some progress has been made. The number of young Indian graduates from the different schools now living on the reserves in this agency make up a considerable proportion of the able-bodied men. In their individual effort these young men under existing conditions are not doing so well as could be desired, nor what should be reasonably expected from them.

Inspection.—Inspector Graham visited the agency several times during the year.

Staff.—The members of the agency staff have been attentive to duty. Mr. G. F. Saywell was appointed clerk in succession to Mr. Nichol, promoted to the position of agent at Qu'Appelle agency. The farming instructors on the different reserves do all they can to assist the Indians.

Schools.—Round Lake (Presbyterian) boarding school, under the Rev. Hugh McKay, D.D., as principal, usually has about 40 pupils on the roll. The training there, both for boys and girls, should qualify the young Indians for a life of usefulness.

Cowessess (Roman Catholic) boarding school, Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I., principal, assisted by the Rev. Brother Gauthier and the reverend sisters of St. Joseph, has 45 pupils on the roll. The training of the pupils is very thorough, and the management of the school excellent.

I have, &c.,

M. MILLAR,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

DUCK LAKE AGENCY,

May 6, 1909.

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, 1909.

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ONE ARROW'S BAND, NO. 95.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located to the east 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 101.

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.—As in the past, the principal occupation of this band is hunting, but a start in farming is now being made by the young men returning from school, and from now on, with judicious oversight, I expect encouraging progress to be made.

Buildings.—The young men from school have in some instances already built comfortable log houses, shingle roofed, and others are preparing to follow the example.

Stock.—They have a nice herd of cattle, for which they provide ample hay, and from which they derive a good return.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements on this reserve are up to date and sufficient for requirements.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve. The children of school age are sent to the Duck Lake boarding school.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral.

OKEMASSIS AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserve.—The reserve of these bands borders chiefly on Duck lake, and its hay marshes, being about 3 miles from the town of Duck Lake, which having its flour-mill and good market, adds considerably to the advantages 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 154.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of these bands during the year was good. They are very cleanly in their habits, showing that they understand the value of 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.—While the buildings on these reserves are not as good as one would like to see, there is a gradual advance, one of the Indians during the year having put up a fine shingle-roofed building, partitioned off both up and downstairs. Three others have the logs on the ground for buildings of a similar kind.

Stock.—The stock on these reserves is always well looked after. Indeed, it is just as well looked after as that of the average farmer.

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 school or the Regina industrial school.

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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 South 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 slough 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 149.

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.

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 of the reserve 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 246.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the past year was good. They are a cleanly people who live during the summer in tents, and in winter in well constructed shingle-roofed 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.

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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 it 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 suffer.

Temperance and Morality.—Taking the members of this band as a whole, they are not intemperate, but the advance of settlement brings liquor nearer to them, and a few individuals, I regret to say, are now much addicted to the habit. They are moral.

NUT LAKE BAND, NO. 90.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 38 and 39, range 12, west of the second meridian, and it comprises an area of 22.25 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 220.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the past year has been very 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 depend to a very large extent upon hunting, trapping and fishing. However, during the year a few of them have turned their attention to farming, with the result that about 70 acres were broken, disked and harrowed ready for crop.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a hunting people, and when fur and game is plentiful, they make a good living; but the encroachment of settlement on their hunting grounds will soon compel them to turn their attention to farming, and when it does, I believe they will farm with success.

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, and they are gradually beginning to realize the value of sanitary measures.

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Occupations.—These Indians, while to a large extent they still depend upon hunting and fishing, are beginning to farm, and will, I think, be successful.

Buildings.—The buildings, with two or three exceptions, are mud-roofed shanties, which they occupy only in the extreme 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 independent and entirely self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—They are as temperate and moral as can be expected from their present conditions.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Following a bad farming year, many of the Indians of this agency had to apply for a loan of seed-grain, which they received and from which a fair crop was returned. The winter, however, was very long and cold, the depth of snow such that little hunting could be done; this, added to the almost entire absence of rabbit, made it especially hard to those depending entirely on the hunt, that is, in comparison with the ordinary Indian year. Although the winter was long and cold, sufficient hay had been put up, with the result that the end of the year found our stock in good spring condition. The health of the Indians of this agency was very good during the past year, with the result that there is an increase in number.

I have, &c.,

J. MACARTHUR,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,

CARLYLE P. O., April 5, 1909.

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 a copy of agricultural and industrial statistics.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Assiniboines and Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve, White Bear's, No. 70, lies at the east end of the Moose mountains, and north of the town of Carlyle, on the Arcola and Regina branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, distant about 6 miles. It has an area of 30,288 acres, two-thirds of which is covered with scrub timber and water. What open land there is, is hilly and very stony, not at all adapted for farming to any extent.

Population.—The population is 203.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year has been fairly good. There were no epidemics. A few deaths occurred. Every effort has been made to induce them to keep their houses clean and well ventilated and to allow no filth to accumulate around.

Occupations.—Some of these Indians farm, some raise cattle, the rest work at anything they can get to do, or else loaf around doing nothing.

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Buildings.—A number of new houses have been erected during the past year, all very much larger and better lighted and ventilated than those of the old style.

Stock.—The stock has done fairly well. A few of the Indians take good care of their cattle. The others have to be driven to look after them at all.

Farm Implements.—We are fairly well supplied; but the Indians are not very careful of their implements unless well looked after.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. The parents take a great interest in the school, and the pupils are progressing very well.

Characteristics and Progress.—Quite a number of the Indians are fairly industrious, others are very indolent. All, or nearly all, are law-abiding, and are, as a whole, becoming better off.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions they are total abstainers, and are in other ways as morals as any other people.

I have, &c.,

THOS. CORY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

ONION LAKE AGENCY,

ONION LAKE, April 20, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

To the Onion Lake agency belong six reserves, viz.: 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.

The reserves owned by the Seekaskootch and Weemisticooseahwasis bands adjoin one another and are practically one band, commonly known as the Onion Lake band; they are, therefore, treated as one band in this report.

Nation.—The Indians of the Onion Lake band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserves.—These reserves are situated on the north side of the Saskatchewan river, the distance between Fort Pitt and the nearest point of the southern boundary being about 6 miles. The fourth meridian, dividing the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, runs about 8 miles west of Fort Pitt, and passes through Weemisticooseahwasis, the western reserve, about 1 mile west of the line which divides it from Seekaskootch, lying to the east.

The area of Seekaskootch reserve is 38,400 acres. A small portion of the southern part of the reserve is well timbered with spruce and poplar, and contains a picturesque lake, about 4 miles long, known as Long lake, which, I may mention in passing, is not a fishing lake. A long stretch of rolling prairie, extending from south-east to northwest, passes through the reserve, interspersed with groves of poplar and containing some not extensive hay swamps and good pasture for cattle. The northern part is a high rolling plateau with some open patches of land, but for the most part wooded with poplar and an occasional cluster of spruce. At the foot of the

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slopes, rising from the stretch of rolling prairie, there are some small patches of fairly good farming land, but the general character of the soil is light.

Weemisticooseahwasis reserve, with an area of 14,080 acres, is less variable than the reserve adjoining it; its surface is rolling, with numerous poplar groves divided by pasture-land and sloughs, which, in dry seasons, yield a moderate supply of superior hay. The general character of the soil is light.

Population.—The population of Seekaskootch reserve is 341, and that of Weemisticooseahwasis 93.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been good throughout the year, especially in the case of adults. There was a mild epidemic of measles, from the after-effects of which there were some deaths among the children of a band of hunting Indians at Island lake who draw treaty with the Onion Lake band. Whooping-cough was also very prevalent during the winter, and in several cases was followed by bronchial pneumonia, from which several children died. Effort is made to induce the Indians to keep their houses clean, in many cases with continued success, in others there is no sign of improvement. In spring-time, however, there is a general cleaning up, and the rubbish and filth which always collects round the houses during the winter is raked up and burned; in the fall, also, the houses are remudded and made comfortable for the winter, and, in many cases, limewashed. Vaccination, when necessary and at all possible, is always attended to at treaty payments.

Occupations.—The industry from which these Indians derive most sustenance is cattle-raising. The putting up of hay for the winter, which is rather a slow process with these people, occupies the greater part of the summer months and extends generally into the fall; a break in the work having to be made when harvest commences, which, no matter how small the acreage may be, has to be attended to. The interruption, however, is in many cases apt in the Indian to cause a reluctance to return to the work of haymaking, which has become wearisome, especially if the weather has been unfavourable, which was the case during the season of 1908. It is pleasing to note, however, that the yield of grain, which was chiefly oats, was much in excess of any for some years past. When haymaking is completed, attention is directed to getting their habitations and stables in order for the winter. Their winter occupation consists largely in giving the necessary attention to cattle, the hauling of hay from their stacks, which are often many miles distant from their stables, occupies no small part of the short winter days; it is true that some hay is hauled in the fall, but not much more than serves during the change from fall to winter, or until there is sufficient snow for sleighing. During the latter part of the winter those who pursue a little farming haul rails for new fences, and the most energetic of them get out house and saw-logs which they haul to the agency mill, where, generally, during the months of March and April, the mill is in operation; each owner of logs providing his own gang of men from among his fellow Indians to do the necessary work, with the exception of handling the saw and superintending the engine, which is attended to by the agency engineer and blacksmith, Joseph Taylor, long since an ex-pupil of the Battleford industrial school, who has acquired no little knowledge of mechanical work and has been granted an engineer's license to run the engine.

Farming has so far been carried on only to a very limited extent, but, with the spring, those who follow the industry are engaged with their stubble ploughing and seeding. Last summer some 40 acres of new land was broken.

The issue of government rations to working Indians is small, in fact, only when absolutely necessary, so that in view of the fact that they cannot support themselves from the proceeds of their cattle and grain, they are compelled, though not reluctantly, to take advantage of any work that they are fitted for, which they frequently find in freighting for traders, working for settlers, engaging themselves with survey parties and such like work, from which they derive no small proportion of their livelihood. The majority of the band still take advantage of what is left of the hunt, and although the number of fur-bearing animals is becoming reduced,

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the increase in value of pelts to some extent makes up for the decrease in numbers. Fishing also is indulged in to no small extent, but in the immediate neighbourhood there are no fishing lakes.

During the summer months the gathering of senega-root is largely resorted to by some of the members of most of the families of the working Indians, and by some of those coming under the head of destitute; the bartering of this root to the traders is a considerable profit to the band.

Buildings.—The Indian dwellings are all built of logs, most of them gable-roofed, with poles covered with sod, which makes a warm roof for the winter; few of them are occupied in the warm weather, the Indians finding it more conducive to health and comfort to take to their tents when the snow disappears. Four dwellings are much superior to the others, being two storeyed and having shingled roofs; one other single-roomed house has a shingled roof. The stables were in most cases well prepared for the winter, and the cattle sheds improved.

Stock.—The breed of cattle is good, and the number of thoroughbred bulls, the cost of which is largely supplied by the Indians, is ample for the number of cows. The wintering of the stock has been, on the whole, fairly satisfactory, and no losses have occurred through shortage of hay.

Farm Implements.—The supply of implements for farming operations is sufficient for present requirements, and the mowers and rakes, which are mostly the private property of the Indians, are ample for the large amount of hay which has to be put up. They are also well provided with wagons and sleighs.

Education.—There are two boarding schools on the reserves, one under the auspices of the Church of England, and one under those of the Roman Catholic Church, both of which are situated on Weemisticooseahwasie reserve. The attendance at both has reached the full number for which provision has been made. An improvement on the part of the parents in wishing to have their children educated, is evident in this condition of affairs, and the fact that there is no desire to withdraw them, unless for some palpable reason. The progress made by the pupils is satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are few cases of disagreement among the Indians of this band; family quarrels arise with them as in other communities, but, perhaps, are more easily settled. They are no less law-abiding, unless it be in the acquiring of liquor.

Temperance and Morality.—The trouble caused by liquor is not decreasing, but the fact of three having lately been imprisoned for breaking the law may have a beneficial effect. In other ways I cannot say that anything has come to my notice to show that their morals have deteriorated.

FROG LAKE BAND, NOS. 121 AND 122.

Two reserves, described as Ooneepowhayo and Puskeeahkeewein, are situated round the east, south and west shores of Frog lake, and the bands owning them are looked upon as one; they are generally known as the Frog Lake band, and are treated as such in this report.

Nation.—The owners of these reserves belong to the Cree nation.

Reserves.—Ooneepowhayo reserve is situated northwest of the reserves already reported upon, about 20 miles, and about 9 miles north of the Saskatchewan river, and is penetrated from the north by Frog lake. Its neighbouring reserve, Puskeeahkeewein, abuts it on part of its northern boundary lying to the west side of the lake, and on part of the western boundary.

The area of Ooneepowhayo reserve is 21,120 acres. The surface is very undulating and mostly wooded with poplar groves and spruce; where open land appears the pasture is good, but hay is scarce. The soil throughout is sandy loam.

The area of Puskeeahkeewein reserve is 25,600 acres. The soil is sandy loam; the surface undulating and studded with groves of poplar and spruce, the open part

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being mostly overgrown with willow. The pasturage is good, but hay can only be cut in small quantities, except in dry seasons when the water in the sloughs has become lower.

Population.—The population of Oonepowhayo band is 111, and that of Puskeeahkeewein 25.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Frog Lake band has been very good, only one death being reported, that of an infant in arms, from whooping-cough, which was prevalent during the winter. Sanitary measures, in the way of cleaning up round the houses when spring opens and burning the rubbish so collected, are always observed. At treaty payments all requiring vaccination, and those who do not positively refuse to submit to the operation, are vaccinated.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the principal sources of support for these people, and, in the summer, senega-root digging. They have sufficient cattle for the quantity of hay they are able to put up; in fact, they have to go further afield to find as much as they require. The amount of farming they do is not worthy of mention. Frog lake is not very productive of fish, but the Indians have a small fishing reserve on the shore of a lake known as Little Fishing lake, from which they draw a good supply of whitefish.

Buildings.—The dwellings are well built log houses with the ordinary pole and sod roofs; with two exceptions they are one-roomed, and, as is the custom with the Onion Lake Indians, are vacated when the warm weather sets in. The stables are not extensive, and for shelter are not as good as at Onion Lake.

Stock.—The cattle are of good quality, and as the natural shelter is good, thrive remarkably well, but there is seldom any hay to spare when winter is over. Two thoroughbred bulls are supplied, which are ample for the number of cows.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are well supplied with mowers and rakes, and have ploughs and harrows sufficient for their requirements.

Education.—There are no schools on the reserves, but some of the children are being educated in the boarding schools at Onion Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians conduct themselves well; have no trouble among themselves, and are law-abiding. They cannot be called industrious, but manage to make a living without much assistance from the department.

Temperance and Morality.—I do not know of any offences against the liquor laws, and, in other respects, their mode of living has improved.

KEEHEEWIN'S BAND, NO. 123.

Nation.—The members of this band all belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 30 miles northwest of Frog Lake, and contains an area of 18,016 acres. The surface is rolling, abounding in groves of poplar and excellent pasture interspersed with small lakes, sloughs and hay marshes; the southern part is thickly wooded with poplar and spruce. The soil is of a rich sandy loam, suitable for farming were it not that the locality is subject to early frosts. The reserve is admirably adapted for cattle-raising.

Population.—The population of the band is 150.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good throughout the year. The epidemic of measles and whooping-cough which visited the country during the winter did not pass them by, the latter trouble, in some instances terminating in bronchial pneumonia, caused the death of one child. Attention is paid to sanitary precautions, and at treaty-time little trouble is met in having the children vaccinated.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising is successfully followed by these Indians; not much attention has been devoted to grain-growing. The surrounding country is a favourite hunting and fishing resort for Indians, and, in favourable seasons, at the former pursuit they do fairly well; at fishing, the majority lay in a supply for the winter.

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Gathering senega-root is also followed by these Indians, and a few of them have of recent years been getting employment from survey parties. The department having authorized the hiring of a saw-mill, the Indians have this winter been getting out saw-logs, of which they now have a large number ready for sawing.

Buildings.—The Indian dwellings are mostly small, but are well built and comfortable. The majority of them are fairly clean, and two I could specially mention are exceptionally well kept.

Farm Implements.—They have farm implements sufficient for their present requirements, and are well supplied with mowers and rakes, all but one of each of which are their own private property.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, but some of the children are boarders at the Roman Catholic boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious, law-abiding and progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—I have no reason to believe that these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, and, in other respects, they seem to be good-living people.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 124.

Nation.—With very few exceptions, the members of this band belong to the Chipewyan tribe or nation.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated about 40 miles north of Onion Lake and about 6 miles southwest of a large lake known as Cold lake. The surface, with the exception of the southern portion, is rolling and is rich with grazing land and hay swamp; it also abounds with poplar groves, and, in favourable seasons, with swamps yielding excellent hay. Parts of the southern portion are well timbered with poplar and spruce. The area of the reserve is 47,720 acres.

Population.—The population is 284.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has improved; only one case of serious illness, which is one of rapid consumption, having occurred during the year; there are some cases of old standing. The epidemic of measles did not visit them, and whooping-cough did not affect them so seriously as it did the Cree bands. There is an improvement in the keeping of the houses, and, with regard to vaccination, parents submit their children readily to the operation.

Occupations.—These Indians have been purely a hunting class, but as of late years that has been a less profitable pursuit than formerly, a few show their desire to turn their attention to farming, and have ploughed up a few patches of land, which will be seeded for the first time next spring. One or two fields have hitherto been sown annually with oats, and have yielded well when not injured by frost. Some of the Indians own cattle, but do not pay them sufficient attention. Many have this winter derived a good deal from freighting and fishing for traders, and working in the Cold Lake waters, which yield a bountiful supply of whitefish and large trout.

Buildings.—The houses are of log, well built, and in some cases shingled; their stables also, in some cases, are good and well kept.

Farm Implements.—Four ploughs and two disc harrows have been supplied for those who are inclined to use them, as an encouragement to them to start farming. With regard to wagons, sleighs, mowers and rakes, they are fairly well off, but some of the mowers and rakes are becoming used up.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, and only one child is at school at Onion Lake, the distance being too great. The Indians, however, say they mix very little with their neighbouring Crees, which, to some extent, influences the parents in not sending their children to school where Crees predominate.

Characteristics and Progress.—The band cannot be called industrious; the hunt is the following uppermost in their minds, but, as the profit in it disappears, they

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will be forced to turn to some other mode of living, such as farming, and it remains to be seen what success they will make of that. They are a law-abiding people, but I cannot say that they are making any progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not much addicted to the use of intoxicants, but that some liquor gets into the reserve there can be little doubt; otherwise they are a fairly good-living people.

I have, &c.,

W. SIBBALD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
PAS AGENCY,

THE PAS, April 8, 1909.

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, 1909, together with 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 138 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been fair, the usual sanitary precaution of gathering up and burning rubbish has been observed.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band live by hunting and fishing. The fur hunt has been very profitable this year, the prices paid have been higher than heretofore. While there has not been much earned by fishing, they have supplied their own wants.

Buildings.—There has been no improvement in their houses, although they have been repeatedly advised that overcrowding and ill-ventilated houses are in a great measure responsible for a good deal of sickness.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is under the charge of Mr. Frank Barker, who is painstaking and earnest in his work, but, owing to the nomadic habits of the Indians, the attendance of the children is very irregular.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people do not seem to exert themselves to improve their condition. They are quiet and law-abiding and are content to live as they have been accustomed to in the past.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are temperate and of good morals.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Moose lake; a large island also forms part of the reserve, the total area of which, including a hay reserve, is 3,663 acres, consisting of timber, swamp and hay-land. The soil is good, but rocky.

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Population.—This band numbers 117 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been very good. They have burned a kiln of lime during the year and have whitewashed their houses inside and out.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing form their only occupations. They have had fair success in the fur hunt; muskrats have been more numerous than last year and the prices paid considerably higher. They have, therefore, been in easier circumstances. They have caught fish in plenty for their own use and also to feed their dogs.

Buildings.—Several have built themselves new houses and seem to realize that a good-sized house is an important factor in maintaining their health during the long winter months. The band have also erected the walls for a new church, 30 x 40 x 15; the logs are of spruce, well hewn and framed.

Stock.—The band has a few head of cattle; but, as hay is sometimes difficult to get, the industry is not taken seriously.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, but the attendance is irregular, owing to the Indians taking their children with them on their hunting trips.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band live peaceably, and though they do not show material progress, still one can notice an improvement in their mode of living.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no complaint on the score of their morals nor of their use of intoxicants.

PAS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to 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 Clearwater lake, making a total of 7,610 acres. This is covered with small-sized timber. The soil in places is good, but the greater part of the reserve consists of muskeg and swampy land. Hay can be cut some years, but cannot be depended on, because the river occasionally overflows its banks and floods the low lands.

Population.—This band numbers 419 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very fair during the past year. A mild type of whooping-cough and influenza affected this band, but with no serious results. Dr. Larose, the medical attendant, is attentive to his duties, but I am afraid his advice regarding sanitary precautions is not carried out by the Indians as he would like, the importance of which they do not realize as yet.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the principal occupations whereby these people earn their living, in addition to which they have small gardens, and some grow potatoes for their own use. They also earn a good deal by working in the summer-time as boatmen. This year they have been especially fortunate in securing employment on the Hudson Bay railway surveys. A small saw-mill is operated by them, and they have turned out this year nearly 120,000 feet of lumber.

Buildings.—A number of new houses have been built on the north side of the river, a good many of which are frame dwellings. While they are not as large as one would have wished to see, they certainly are an improvement on the old style.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, one fronting the town plot, and the other at the Big Eddy, 5 miles distant, both on the north side of the river. Owing to the Indians taking their children with them when living at their hunting camps, the attendance is irregular and the progress of the pupils greatly handicapped.

Stock.—This band has some cattle and a few horses, but the overflowing of the river makes the providing of fodder an uncertain matter; therefore the keeping of a large number of cattle is not encouraged.

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Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are orderly and well behaved and quite willing to work when they have a chance. An improvement can be noted in their dwellings and their personal appearance. A greater quantity of fur has been caught than last year, and the prices paid have been a good deal higher; this, together with the great reduction in the price of all commodities, owing to keen competition amongst traders, has enabled them to provide themselves with many little comforts of which they formerly knew nothing, and which they appreciate.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no case of intemperance brought to my notice during the year, and with the usual exceptions to be met with in any community, their morals are good.

SHOAL LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—Their reserve is situated on the Carrot river, and contains 2,237 acres. The soil is good, and there is a quantity of fine spruce timber on it; some hay can also be cut.

Population.—The band numbers 71 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—This band was visited by an epidemic of whooping-cough during the cold and stormy winter months, which resulted in the death of several children; otherwise their health has been fair.

Occupations.—Their principal source of revenue is derived from fur-hunting and their food-supply from moose and fish which they catch at certain times of the year. They cultivate potatoes and have small gardens; they also raise cattle; but, as they are hunters, this is a secondary consideration.

Buildings.—They have some good houses and fair stables, timber for building which is at their doors. The houses are not kept as tidy as they might be.

Stock.—A sufficient quantity of fodder was put up and the cattle have so far come through in good condition.

Education.—The day school on this reserve was closed at the end of the December quarter, and owing to the difficulty of securing a teacher for this out of the way place, no appointment has been made as yet.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are not as thrifty as their neighbours of Red Earth, and beyond the providing for the time being, do not seem to care to exert themselves unduly; they are, however, law-abiding and seem to be contented, but not progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral in their conduct.

RED EARTH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is a mixture of the Swampy and Saulteaux tribes.

Reserve.—They have two reserves, one on the Carrot river 15 miles from Shoal lake, with an area of 2,040 acres, and the other situated on the Red Earth creek, containing 2,711.64 acres, making a total area of 4,751.64 acres. A large portion of this land is wet and swampy, covered with small timber, scrub and a little hay. The soil where the Indian settlement is situated is good.

Population.—The band numbers 122.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule the members of this band have enjoyed good health, but this year an epidemic of whooping-cough caused the death of 9 children, 4 of which were infants. The teacher, Mr. Kennedy, who dispenses the medicines for this and the Shoal Lake band, has rendered all the assistance he could with medicines and advice, but the treatment in this disease is at the best only palliative.

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Occupations.—These Indians live by the hunt; they also in addition grow a quantity of potatoes and other vegetables. They have a number of cattle and ponies, of which they take good care.

Buildings.—They have fair houses of neat appearance, quite a few shingled and some covered with patent roofing. The stables are comfortable. A kiln of lime was burned and the buildings given a coat of whitewash inside and out.

Stock.—On account of the high water, the cattle and horses had trouble to find even pasturage; in fact, for some time had to browse on leaves, which were eaten as far up the trees as they could reach, giving the trees in the vicinity of the settlement a peculiar appearance. Although the Indians had difficulty in securing sufficient hay, no shortage has yet been reported.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is in charge of Mr. J. G. Kennedy, who is painstaking in his efforts, but the irregularity of attendance here, as elsewhere, seriously retards their advancement.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are thrifty and industrious, and are always anxious to better their condition. They are law-abiding and make the best of their circumstances, which, however slowly, still improve yearly. The fur-catch has not been larger than last year, but higher prices have been paid.

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

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band 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 scrub. There is a quantity of good building timber on this reserve.

Population.—The band numbers 143 souls.

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

Occupations.—They live by hunting and fishing; some are also employed in the summer as boatmen, from which sources they derive considerable revenue.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are small, and for the most part are bark-covered shacks, occupied only occasionally by their owners between hunting trips; consequently there is little effort made to improve their homes.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is well attended when the Indians are at home, but as they are away at times, taking their children with them, the progress is necessarily slow.

Characteristics and Progress.—Depending on hunting and fishing, as these people do, there is no material progress to be observed in their condition, it being governed by existing circumstances. They are well behaved and willing to work when the chance is offered them.

Temperance and Morality.—No case of intemperance nor immorality has been reported this year.

General Remarks.—The large day school building on the surrendered portion of the Pas reserve has now been changed into agency office, warehouse and dispensary, making convenient and comfortable quarters.

I have once more to testify to the good service of Corporal Munday, R.N.W.M. Police, to whose watchfulness a good deal of the peace and quietness of this village is due.

I have, &c.,

FRED. FISCHER,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

PELLEY AGENCY,

KAMSACK, March 31, 1909.

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, 1909.

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.—These Indians are all Saulteaux.

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 rolling and covered with poplar and willow bluffs, interspersed with farm and hay lands.

Population.—At the last annuity payments there were 251 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no serious outbreak or epidemic during the year, and, with the exception of the chronic cases of tuberculosis, there has been no fatal sickness. One member of this band became temporarily insane and had to be removed to Selkirk asylum. Dr. Wallace, of Kamsack, has done everything possible to better the condition of these Indians by treatment and advice.

Occupations.—Quite a number of this band are settling down to farming and getting larger fields under cultivation. Some continue to hunt and fish. Considerable money was made by selling wood.

Buildings.—There has been an improvement in the buildings here, several new houses and stables having been erected.

Stock.—The stock has wintered well and is in good condition. A few of these Indians are not as careful of their stock as we should like to see them.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with necessary farm implements, and continue to buy each year all they require from their own funds.

Education.—The children of this band are educated in the Crowstand boarding school, which is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The pupils are taught farming, stock-raising, dressmaking and housework, as well as getting a thorough school education. The principal, Rev. W. McWhinney, and his staff are to be commended for the good progress that is being made.

Characteristics and Progress.—All crops were again frozen; wheat being a complete loss and oats and barley only half a crop, which made it very discouraging for the farmers. Fur was almost extinct this year with the exception of coyotes, so that the resources of the Indians were only wood and cattle, from both of which considerable was earned. However, more land was broken this year and put in better condition for spring than before; also roads on the reserve have been improved and considerable progress has been made.

Temperance and Morality.—The reserve is so close to the town that the Indians are often tempted, but some improvement is noticeable.

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THE KEY BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are also Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 38 square miles, and is situated 20 miles northwest of Kamsack, the Assiniboine river forming the south and west boundaries. The land is very rolling, but has some good spruce and tamarack timber on it. Part of this reserve is thickly covered with small poplar, but it also contains large openings of hay and pasture lands, and, being well watered, is adapted for stock-raising.

Population.—This band consists of 87 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—This band has had the least sickness of any in the agency. The rubbish that gathers around their houses is cleaned up and burned every year. Dr. Wallace attends to all calls from this reserve also.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising and hunting are the only resources of this band.

Buildings.—Much improvement has been made here, and several up-to-date houses have been built, as well as stables.

Stock.—These Indians always provide well for their stock, and have brought them through the winter with small losses.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have almost all necessary implements, and are buying all needed from their own resources.

Education.—The children from here are sent to the Crowstand, St. Phillips and Gordons boarding schools, where they receive good training.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are improving in work and stock-raising, and are law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases were reported from this band of intoxication or immorality.

KEESEKOOSE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are also Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 28 square miles and lies 9 miles north of Kamsack, between the Duck mountains on the east and the Assiniboine river on the west. This reserve has good farm and hay lands, as well as valuable timber.

Population.—The last census showed 133 in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. There was no serious epidemic, and prompt attention to every case, by Dr. Wallace, has prevented any fatalities except those of some old standing cases of tuberculosis.

Occupations.—These Indians are slowly increasing the acreage of crops and working to better advantage. Several continue as hunters. Considerable wood and hay was sold by this band.

Buildings.—There is also a noticeable improvement in the houses and stables of this reserve.

Stock.—All stock has wintered well and few losses are reported. The Indians of this band, with a few exceptions, are good at providing hay for their stock.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with necessary implements, and are annually purchasing all new ones wanted.

Education.—St. Phillips boarding school takes in the majority of the children from this reserve, and gives them a training in farming and stock-raising as well as in housework; Miss Mary O'Donnell has charge of the class-room work. Rev. Father DeCorby and his staff deserve much credit for their labours here.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is trying to advance in farming, and some improvement is apparent. Quite a number still cling to the old life of hunting and fishing, but with very poor success this year.

Temperance and Morality.—There are some in this band who are given to drinking intoxicants, but there is much improvement over the past.

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VALLEY RIVER BAND.

Mr. Overseer Chard has sent under separate cover a report on this reserve. There is very much improvement in this band, but very little farming as yet. We look for a start this coming season.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The past year has been a very poor one financially for this agency, as all crops were frozen, and fur-bearing animals were very scarce. Yet the Indians have kept on getting more land ready for next season, and have also made a great improvement in their houses and stables. The Indian cattle sold well; some 70 head sold, averaging about \$43 each. Besides these they used privately about 20 head for food.

I am pleased to be able to report that drinking and immorality are getting less, and more progress is noticeable. A first-class steel bridge has been built across the Assiniboine river on Coté reserve, and will be of much service to the band, as the best farm-land is across the river.

The Indians have settled on their quarter-sections on Coté reserve and have fenced to a great extent with barb wire, and are making their farms into permanent homes, which is a great improvement over the old way of deserting a claim and making a new one every few years.

I have, &c.,

W. G. BLEWETT,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

QU'APPELLE AGENCY,

BALCARRES, April 17, 1909.

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 for the year ended March 31, 1909.

The Qu'Appelle agency consists of eight reserves, which are as follows: Piapot, No. 75; 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, NO. 75.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band, with but 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 2nd meridian and contains about 50 square miles. The soil is a light sandy loam somewhat stony and badly broken with sloughs and coulees. While this land does not produce a very heavy yield, yet the crops mature early, thereby escaping early frosts. There is an abundance of hay to be had in the Qu'Appelle valley for the cutting, of which the Indians take advantage, putting up sufficient for their cattle and horses, as well as a good quantity for sale, from which a good return for their labour is realized. This reserve is fairly well wooded with small poplar.

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Population.—The population of this band is 139 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this band are, on the whole, healthy. With the exception of a slight epidemic of influenza and a few cases of scrofula and consumption, there has been very little sickness.

With very few exceptions these Indians keep their premises clean.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising and farming are the principal industries of the band. They take good care of their cattle, from the sale of which, and that beefed for food, a large percentage of their income is derived. There is a fair amount of farming done, but the work on the land has been so far of a rather indifferent nature. They are beginning to realize more fully the advantages to be derived from tilling the soil, and a steady increase is looked for from year to year.

Buildings.—The mud-roofed dwellings on this reserve are being steadily replaced by one and a half story, shingled-roofed houses. Several new dwellings of this stamp have been erected during the year.

The stables have log or sod walls with sod roofs carried on poles. These are very comfortable and are fairly clean.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is improving from year to year. There has been a substantial increase in the herd after selling quite a number, as well as having a plentiful supply of fresh beef for their own use.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are fairly well supplied with farm implements, as well as owning a quarter interest in a threshing outfit.

Education.—There are two schools within easy reach of this reserve—the Regina industrial school and the Qu'Appelle industrial school. On the whole, these Indians take an interest in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are fairly industrious, law-abiding, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year only one case of intemperance was reported. The morals of these Indians are not of a very high standard.

MUSCOWPETUNG BAND, NO. 80.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Cree and Saulteaux tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve is bounded on the west by Piapot reserve, on the north by the Qu'Appelle river, and on the east by Pasqua reserve. The soil is heavier than that of Piapot reserve, and yields medium heavy crops in favourable seasons. There is a plentiful supply of hay in the Qu'Appelle valley, a sufficient supply of which they put up for their cattle and horses as well as for sale. This reserve is fairly well wooded with poplar, from the sale of which a fair income is derived.

These Indians surrendered some 17,600 acres off the south portion of their reserve last January to be sold.

Population.—The population of this band is 75 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are not very healthy, consumption and scrofula being fairly prevalent. It is almost impossible to get them to take any sanitary precautions. Only in a very few cases are the houses kept clean.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising and farming are the principal industries of the band. It requires a good deal of attention to get these Indians to take proper care of their stock. Their farming operations have not amounted to very much so far, but I expect some improvement this year.

Buildings.—The dwellings on this reserve are of the mud roof variety, being low, small and poorly ventilated. There are likely to be some new houses built this year, and an effort will be made to have them built on more healthful lines. The stables are of pole, frame walls filled with straw, with sod roofs supported on poles, and are large and comfortable.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is of good grade quality. There has been a substantial increase in the herd after the sale of beef cattle, and having a good supply of fresh beef for their own use.

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Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements; but of these they take very little care. They also own a quarter interest in a threshing outfit.

Education.—These Indians take very little interest in the education of their children. A majority of the children of school age attend either the Regina industrial school or the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very backward and not at all energetic. This may be partially accounted for by the fact that the majority of the men are old or past the prime of life. They earn sufficient for a good living by the sale of cattle, wood and surplus hay, and by their farming operations.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality have been reported during the year.

PASQUA BAND, NO. 79.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong principally to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about 6 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle, is bounded on the west by Muscowpetung reserve, and on the north by the Qu'Appelle river and lakes. The soil is first-class, comparatively open, yields good crops, and is well wooded. The supply of hay obtainable is not abundant, but sufficient for their needs can be secured.

Population.—The population of the band is 133 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians on the whole enjoy good health. There have been no epidemics or unusual sickness among them during the year. Most of the houses on this reserve are neat and cleanly kept.

Occupations.—While these Indians have a large herd of cattle, farming is the principal industry. They are bringing more land under cultivation each year, realizing the fact that to a very great extent farming is the only means whereby they can better their condition, and provide comfortably for themselves.

Buildings.—A number of the houses on this reserve are one and a half storeys high, with shingled roofs, are well constructed, well lighted and ventilated. The stables in most cases have log walls with sod roofs. These are, however, gradually disappearing, and are being replaced by larger buildings with shingled roofs.

Stock.—These Indians have a good herd of cattle, of which they take fairly good care. After the selling of a number of beef cattle for which good prices were realized, and the beefing of a number for the Indians' own supply of fresh meat, the herd shows a good increase.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, besides owning a quarter interest in a threshing outfit.

Education.—Most of the children of school age attend either the Qu'Appelle industrial school or the Regina industrial school. No difficulty is encountered in getting the parents to send their children to school; they take them quite willingly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally industrious and law-abiding. There are a few very good examples of independent farmers among them. A steady progress can be noted on this reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—A few cases of intemperance were reported during the year, but I am pleased to say there has been a decrease over the number of cases reported last year. These Indians may be said to be moral.

STANDING BUFFALO BAND, NO. 78.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Sioux or Dakota tribe, formerly resident in the United States. They do not draw treaty money here.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 21 and 22, range 14, west of the second meridian, bounded on the south by the Qu'Appelle lakes, and is about 6 miles

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west of Fort Qu'Appelle. The soil is a sandy loam and raises good crops, which mature early.

Population.—The population of this reserve is about 190 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are particularly free from sickness. There have been no epidemics or unusual sickness amongst them during the year. They keep their houses and premises neat and clean.

Occupations.—These Indians depend almost altogether on farming and wages earned by working out. They keep a small herd of cattle.

Buildings.—The class of houses on this reserve is generally of a high order, the little log and sod-roofed houses being rapidly replaced by either frame or log with shingled roof, one and a half storeys high, with dormer windows, well lighted and ventilated.

The stables are not quite in keeping with the houses, but are warm and comfortable. This may be accounted for partly by the fact that there is no building timber on the reserve.

Stock.—These Indians can only keep a very small herd of cattle, owing to the fact that their pasture is very limited and the only hay-supply obtainable is by permit on outside lands. What cattle are kept are well cared for. They have a few head of beef cattle to sell each year, as well as supplying fresh meat for their own use.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, owning also a quarter share in a threshing outfit.

Education.—These Indians take quite an interest in the education of their children, sending them to school quite freely. Practically all the children of school age attend the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

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

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality have come to my notice during the year.

FILE HILLS BANDS, NOS. 81, 82, 83, 84.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of these bands belong to the Cree tribe.

Reserves.—These reserves are situated in townships 21, 22, 23 and 24, ranges 10 and 11, west of the second meridian, about 10 miles north of the towns of Abernethy and Balcarres on the Pheasant Hills branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. With the exception of Peepeekesis reserve, which is quite open, with a good sandy loam soil, these reserves are badly broken with bluffs and sloughs. An abundant supply of hay and wood is obtainable both for their own use and for sale.

Population.—These reserves are populated as follows: Star Blanket, 40 souls; Little Black Bear, 56 souls; Okanees, 50 souls, and Peepeekesis, 132 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—Apart from consumption and scrofula, which are fairly prevalent, these Indians may be considered healthy. In most cases the premises are cleanly kept.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising and the sale of wood and hay are the principal industries of the bands.

Buildings.—Apart from the colony, where the dwellings and stables are of a high standard, the buildings in many cases are roomy, one and a half storeys high, with shingled roofs, well lighted and ventilated.

Stock.—These Indians have good herds of cattle, which are well cared for, from the sale of which a large income is derived, as well as giving them a plentiful supply of fresh meat.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, of which they take good care.

Education.—Very little trouble is experienced in getting these Indians to send their children to school, in which they take quite an interest. The children attend either the File Hills boarding school or the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

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Characteristics and Progress.—Outside of the colony, where industry and progress are very marked, these Indians are fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of two cases of intemperance reported during the year, the conduct of these Indians as to temperance and morality has been good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Owing to early frosts and the hot dry winds before the full maturity of the grain, the threshing returns did not show a half crop. This was partially offset by the high market prices, yet it meant the cutting off of a great many of the luxuries indulged in in other years, and a more judicious spending of their earnings. In spite of the decreased earnings of the Indians, it has not been found necessary to advance assistance; in fact, as well as providing a good living for themselves, most of their obligations have been met.

Preparations are being made for an increased acreage under crop this year, and it is to be hoped that their efforts will meet with better success than they have in the past two seasons.

The advance cash payment on some 22 sections of land surrendered by the Muscowpetung band off the southern portion of their reserve was of great assistance to these Indians. A number of good horses, as well as other necessaries, were invested in.

I have, &c.,

H. NICHOL,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY,

KUTAWA, April 7, 1909.

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 fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

The Touchwood agency consists of five reserves: Muscowequans, No. 85; George Gordons, No. 86; Day Stars, No. 87; Poormans, No. 88; and Fishing Lake, No. 89.

The agency headquarters is situated on section 16, township 28, range 16, west of the second meridian, about 6 miles from the Grand Trunk Pacific railway station, Punnichy.

The government telegraph office and the Kutawa post office are located near by.

MUSCOWEQUANS 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 adapted for mixed farming.

The natural features of this reserve are rolling prairie, interspersed with poplar bluffs, hay sloughs and lakes. The southeastern portion is somewhat hilly, and the western end of the reserve is covered with heavy poplar woods.

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The Grand Trunk Pacific railway runs through the reserve, and the siding, Mostyn, is located thereon.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 138.

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

All rubbish which collects around their houses is cleaned up and burned in the spring.

Occupations.—These Indians derive their support from farming, stock-raising, hunting and sale of fire-wood, logs and willow posts. The advent of the railway has opened up a good market for wood, and they have shipped several car-loads to settlers living in the open country to the west of the reserve. The demand for wood will increase in the future, and will form a valuable source of income for this band.

Buildings.—The dwellings on this reserve are all log buildings, and, with two exceptions, are roofed with poles and sod.

A few of them are kept clean and tidy, but there are some which are only fairly good in this respect.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are a good class of Shorthorns. The hay supply provided was more than ample for all requirements, and the stock has wintered in good order.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are fairly well equipped with farm implements.

Education.—The Muscowequans boarding school, which is under the management of the Roman Catholic Church, is located close to the reserve, with the Rev. J. E. D. Thibeau as principal. The grant provided for this school is for 40 pupils, and they have the complement in attendance.

The pupils have made solid advancement during the past year in the classroom, which is in charge of the Rev. Sister Riorden.

There is a well kept farm and garden in connection, and the boys are given practical training in farming, while the girls receive instruction in dairying and general housework, which should fit them to be good farmers' wives.

Temperance and Morality.—No difficulty has been experienced on this reserve with either intemperance or immorality.

GEORGE GORDONS BAND, NO. 86.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Little Touchwood hills, and comprises an area of 35,456 acres. The northeastern portion is covered with poplar bush and lakes. The reserve, generally speaking, is rough and in places very stony. It is adapted for mixed farming. The soil, when cultivated, produces good crops.

Tribe.—The Indians belonging to this band are Crees, Saukteaux and Scotch half-breeds.

Population.—The population of this band is 206.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good during the past year. Scrofula, which was so bad on this reserve in the past, is now on the decrease. All cases, as they develop, are operated on, and by carefully observing and carrying out strict sanitary precautions, it is hoped that it will only be a question of time until this band will be in a good, healthy condition. The Indians, who are an intelligent lot, recognize this and appreciate the tent hospital established by the department at this point.

Occupations.—The Indians make their living chiefly by mixed farming, sale of fire-wood and logs, working for settlers, hunting and trapping.

There are some nice, comfortable homes on this reserve.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are well built of logs, and are kept, with very few exceptions, scrupulously clean.

Stock.—These Indians have a large herd of cattle, which they take good care of. Their cattle provide them with beef and a good deal of ready cash.

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Nearly all these Indians keep milch cows all the year round.

Farm Implements.—This band is well equipped with farm implements. They have their own threshing-machine and blacksmith shop, which are operated by members of the band.

Education.—The Gordon's boarding school is situated in a central position on the reserve, and it is kept filled to the limit of its capacity.

This school is well managed by Mr. Mark Williams as principal and his wife as matron. The pupils are given instruction in gardening, care of cattle, and general housework, in addition to the usual class-room work.

The building always presents a clean, bright and cheerful appearance.

The majority of this band belong to the Church of England, and they maintain their own church on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality were reported during the past year.

DAY STAR'S BAND, NO. 87.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Big Touchwood hills, and comprises an area of 15,360 acres, and, with the exception of a small portion at the southeast corner, the reserve is covered with poplar bush and willow scrub. The soil is heavy black loam, and when brought under cultivation is very productive, but, owing to the rich growth, oats and barley have proved a more profitable crop than wheat.

There are a number of hay sloughs on the reserve, which provide them with an ample supply of hay for their stock.

Tribe.—These Indians all belong to the Cree tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—No disease of a contagious nature appeared on this reserve during the year. The general health has been fairly good. Sanitary precautions are observed by cleaning up and burning the rubbish which accumulates about their dwellings during the winter months. They live under canvas during the summer months.

Occupations.—These Indians have a nice herd of cattle, which are well cared for, and they are steadily increasing their acreage for grain-raising.

They supplement their earnings from the above mentioned industries by hunting and trapping, sale of bead-work, fire-wood, logs and hay.

Buildings.—They live in roomy log dwellings of the shanty type. Their houses are floored with lumber and well lighted, and are kept, almost without exception, very clean and tidy.

Stock.—Their cattle are good grade Shorthorns. A good supply of hay was provided and they wintered in good condition.

Education.—A day school, with Mrs. Smythe as teacher, is in operation here, and all the children of school age are in attendance. They are a bright lot of children, and it is a pleasure to visit this school. They are taught gardening, sewing and knitting, as well as reading, writing and arithmetic.

Temperance and Morality.—This band has never given any trouble as regards intemperance or immorality.

POORMAN'S BAND, NO. 88.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 9 miles northwest of the agency headquarters, and comprises 27,200 acres, the larger portion of which is open land, broken here and there with hay sloughs, which provide an ample supply of hay for the stock. The soil is warm clay loam, and in favourable circumstances it matures grain early.

Tribe.—The Indians belonging to this band are all Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 111.

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Health and Sanitation.—The general health on this reserve was good during the year. The sanitary precaution taken is the burning of all the rubbish that accumulates around their dwellings during the winter. They live under canvas during the summer months.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in mixed farming. They have over 200 head of cattle of fair quality, and are steadily increasing their acreage. Much improvement has taken place in their method of farming, in which they are taking an increased interest.

They add to their income by selling fire-wood, bead-work and hay, and a few of these Indians depend on hunting for their living.

Buildings.—The buildings, with one exception, are composed of logs with sod roofs. The dwellings are well lighted and have lumber floors, and, with few exceptions, are kept fairly clean. An improvement has been noted in this respect.

Stock.—The stock was well cared for during the winter, and a surplus of hay is still on hand. The cattle are a mixture of Shorthorns and Galloways.

Farm Implements.—This band is fairly well equipped with farm implements. One of their number now owns a horse-power threshing outfit, and he does the threshing for the band.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. The children attend the Gordon's and Muscovequan's boarding schools.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, so far have given no trouble with respect to intemperance or immorality.

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 this reserve is open prairie, which is well adapted for grain-growing. The remainder is covered with poplar bluffs and hay sloughs. A portion of the Fishing lake is included in this reserve. It is well stocked with jackfish.

Tribe.—The Indians owning this reserve belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 112.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the tribe was very good during the year.

They have derived their living during the winter from hunting and fishing, and only occupied their houses for a short time.

Occupations.—These Indians may be said to be just turning their attention to grain-raising as a means of support. They broke up 85 acres of new land last summer, and it has been well prepared for wheat. They also mean to break up some land to be sown in oats this spring. They earned considerable money by fishing, hunting, and sale of fire-wood and willow posts during the winter, and succeeded in making an independent living.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are of good quality. They were well cared for during the winter and came through in good condition. An ample supply of hay was secured for feed, and a surplus of hay was left over.

Farm Implements.—They are adding to their stock of farm implements as they are required.

Education.—A day school is in operation on this reserve. The attendance is improving.

Temperance and Morality.—A close watch is being kept on the liquor traffic, and no cases were reported. Their moral conduct compares favourably with that of other tribes.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tent Hospital.—The tent hospital was in operation during June, July, August and September. Fourteen cases were treated for scrofula, and one operation was

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performed for cancer of the breast, all of which were successfully treated. Nurse McGowan, a graduate of the Brandon hospital, was in charge, and proved herself to be a very efficient nurse.

Our medical officer, Dr. Phillips, performed the operations. The results obtained from the work performed in this hospital are of a highly satisfactory character.

Characteristics and Progress.—The past year has not been a success from a farming point of view, as the early frosts spoiled the yield.

The Indians, however, have increased their acreage under cultivation, and will try again. The Indians in this agency have supported themselves during the past year, and have reduced their liabilities, which, to my mind, is the best evidence of progress.

I have, &c.,

W. MURISON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,

PRINCE ALBERT, April 30, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

The staff of this agency includes J. P. G. Day as agent; C. J. Johnson, clerk; R. Jefferson, farmer on Red Pheasant's and the Stony reserves; H. Couture, farmer on Moosomin's reserve; A. Suffern, farmer on Thunderchild's reserve; D. Villebrun, farmer on Sweet Grass reserve; F. Murphy, farmer on Poundmaker's and Little Pine's reserves; P. C. Morin, overseer of Meadow Lake band; W. Venne, agent's teamster and interpreter; T. A. Trim, engineer and blacksmith, and S. T. Macadam, M.D., medical attendant.

The inspection was made during December and January. The weather was somewhat stormy and extremely cold, a condition which, if favourable in no other respect, at least prevented the Indians from going abroad, and so facilitated the work of inspection.

I found the Indians comfortably housed and securely protected against the inclemency of the weather. On some of the reserves, notably Sweet Grass and Red Pheasant's, there is also a marked improvement in the order and general appearance of the dwellings. Many are shingled and have a room upstairs; several have separate kitchen and living rooms; one or two have stone foundations, and two are lathed and plastered.

The work of the ex-pupils of the industrial school and of the boys educated on the reserve is in evidence in these newer buildings, while the influence of the training and instruction received by the girls in the boarding and day schools is ever more apparent in domestic conditions.

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The health of the Indians of this agency has been rather good during the past year, and the birth-rate slightly exceeds the death-rate. There are at the present time, it is true, a few evident cases of consumption, and others are liable to develop as time goes on, owing to exposure or other accidental causes, but the disease appears to be growing less prevalent as the people are coming to lead healthier lives, to clothe themselves more comfortably, and to provide themselves with a more uniform and nutritious diet. Eye troubles, resulting in partial or total blindness, have been of rather frequent occurrence. Without hospital conveniences little can be done for these, and the causes, which are for the most part of a constitutional nature, are likely to be eradicated only by slow degrees.

Although these people continue to support themselves mainly by agriculture and stock-raising, yet the sources from which they derive their income are becoming constantly more varied. Their reserves furnish a large part of the fuel-supply for the Battlefords and for Paynton, as well as for the several small towns springing up along the new railway lines to the south.

Profitable employment is found among the settlers in the breaking of land, harvesting, threshing, hauling grain to market, and cutting and hauling house logs and fence pickets.

Owing to the increasing scarcity of hay and the consequent high prices which it commands, a larger quantity is sold by the Indians than heretofore. This, however, has necessitated a reduction of the herds, as farming has not developed to such an extent as to supply any considerable quantity of fodder to take the place of hay. The yield of grain for 1908 was 14,850 bushels, as compared with 11,326 bushels in 1907 and 17,160 in 1906.

A large number of cattle have been beefed and a large number sold, the decrease from other causes being very slight.

The Indians' horses show an improvement in size and quality, and no diminution in number, while the owners have drawn a substantial revenue from sales. There were at a recent date 556 head on hand, while there are also 42 head of government horses in the hands of employees.

Pigs and poultry are kept with some profit by a few; while a flock of about 100 sheep, kept by two Indians, continues as for some years past to contribute substantially to the support of the owners.

The use of liquor among the Indians has, under difficult conditions, been vigorously suppressed, and in all respects the moral condition of these bands continues to show a satisfactory improvement.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

The inspection of the Onion Lake agency was made during February. Though the temperature was low, the weather was not stormy, and was very favourable for the work.

The list of employees is unchanged since my last inspection, and comprises W. Sibbald as agent; Lang Turner, clerk; T. J. Slater, farmer; Joseph Taylor, engineer and general mechanic, John Bangs, agent's teamster and interpreter, and Drs. Matheson and Amos, medical attendants.

The office was first examined. All the books and records were found in excellent order; and the management of the agency as well as the work of inspection has been greatly facilitated through the care and punctuality with which the duties of the clerk have been performed.

Owing to the removal in recent years of several of the most prosperous Indians from the reserves at Onion Lake to their proper reserves at Frog Lake and Long Lake, which had not been regularly occupied since 1885, many comfortable dwellings have been abandoned. The new houses are necessarily small on account of scarcity of lumber; but some of them are well built, and there are indications that

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the poorer ones will soon be replaced by a better class of dwelling than they have had at any former time.

The people of Long Lake had just completed the cutting of 2,000 spruce logs, and arrangements had been made by the agent for cutting these into lumber, a measure which should greatly stimulate the improvement of buildings.

Many of the houses are small, and some are not too well lighted; but all are warm in the severest weather, and the agent has been successful in securing the construction of fireplaces in a large number, providing perfect ventilation. When, as in several instances, this condition is combined with general cleanliness, it renders these humble dwellings very cheerful indeed.

The mortality of the past year has been light, and has been confined mainly to children. Towards the beginning of the past winter whooping-cough spread throughout these bands. The Indians are aware of the danger arising from exposure to cold and draughts in the case of this disease, and under competent medical direction succeeded in most cases in protecting the patients and bringing them to a safe recovery. But the severity of the cold of January was an unfavourably condition, and on my tour of the reserves I found four cases of bronchitis or pneumonia that appeared to have resulted from this disease, and were likely to prove fatal.

Recently, under Dr. Matheson's direction, a hospital has been fitted up and equipped in connection with the Church of England mission at Onion Lake, and a trained nurse has been employed. A substantial benefit has already been realized from this institution in the treatment of surgical and other cases that particularly require hospital facilities.

It may be mentioned, as a matter of general interest, that for the past ten years the birth-rate shows a decided excess over the death-rate among both Cree and Chipewyan bands of this agency.

The past year shows a marked advance in agriculture, the total grain product being 40 per cent larger than for 1906, which again was somewhat better than any other season in the past ten years. In the matter of quality also last season's wheat was not too bad, while the entire oat crop was well matured, a fairly pure sample, and ranged from 40 to 48 pounds to the bushel.

The reserves remote from the agency headquarters are as yet badly handicapped through the lack of threshing facilities.

The crop of roots and vegetables was also good, consisting of 1,666 bushels of potatoes, 532 bushels of turnips, 179 bushels of carrots and 84 bushels of onions, in addition to small quantities of other garden products.

Cattle-raising continues to yield a fair profit, especially on the Long Lake reserve, where there are superior facilities. On the reserve at Onion Lake, the permanent success of the industry depends upon the production of a large quantity of feed upon the farms, as the supply of wild hay is quite inadequate.

A great many open sheds were constructed last season, affording shelter for almost all cattle not actually stabled. This is a great improvement, as compared with the cruel practice of leaving cattle exposed to all the severity of the winter, without other protection than the naked wall of a corral, a wasteful practice also, as it involves the use of considerably more feed and yields but poor results.

There continues to be a heavy loss of cattle through straying, and the fencing of the ranges is an urgent necessity.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

The inspection of the Duck Lake agency was made during March. Conditions were, in every respect, favourable for the work; the temperature was moderate, sleighing was excellent and the Indians were mostly found at home.

The list of agency employees comprises: J. Macarthur as agent; J. H. Price, clerk; Henry Gardipie, teamster and interpreter; Louis Marion, farmer on Beardy's and

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Okemahsis' reserve; Maxime Lepine, farmer on One Arrow's reserve; Peter Campbell, farmer on John Smith's reserve; John McCloy, farmer on James Smith's reserve; P. J. Hamilton, officer in charge of Kinistino and Nut Lake reserves, and Doctors H. A. L. Reid, N. H. Touchette and M. S. Hawke, medical attendants.

Owing to Mr. Marion's age and infirmity, the actual supervision of Beady's and Okemahsis' bands devolves entirely upon the agent.

Throughout this agency also the health of the Indians has been good. In the fall diphtheria was discovered on John Smith's reserve, but through effective quarantine and skilful attendance its spread was prevented and no deaths resulted.

Among the Cree bands of this agency the average birth-rate for the past ten years exceeds the average death-rate by 4 in 1,000, and the birth-rate for the past year exceeds the death-rate by 8 in 1,000.

Consumption has still been the most fatal disease among adults, while colds, resulting in bronchitis and pneumonia, have carried off many infants.

On John Smith's and James Smith's reserves the dwellings show a further decided improvement, and are now, with but a few exceptions, well built and properly finished, large enough and well lighted. They are also, as a rule, comfortably and conveniently furnished and well kept. Indeed, in these respects some of them afford little room for criticism. The most marked improvement in house-building, as well as in housekeeping, is observed in the southern part of James Smith's reserve, occupied by people of the former Chakastapasin band, and is evidently due to the influence of the day school, which has been in existence here for about six years.

On the other reserves progress, though not entirely wanting, is not so visible. The one-roomed, sod-roofed shanty is still in the majority, but even under such conditions the influences of education are gradually becoming apparent in the cleanliness and comfort of these primitive-looking dwellings, and in the clothing, manners and speech of the occupants.

Farming is a long-established industry on most of these reserves. The area cultivated is, however, not large, and the total yield of grain for last season was 14,278 bushels, as compared with 6,124 in 1907, and 18,643 in 1906.

The cattle industry continues to yield a good profit to the Indians, and the strength of the herd is practically unchanged, being 1,025 head on March 31.

On most of the reserves the supply of hay proved sufficient, notwithstanding the length of the feeding season. In some instances a considerable quantity was sold. As John Smith's reserve is but 15 miles from Prince Albert, where hay always commands a good price, it is no longer profitable on this reserve to winter stock cattle on hay.

The Indians' horses are being steadily improved through the use of sires of a good class, but they number only 275 throughout the agency, and barely meet the requirements of the owners for work.

Sheep, pigs or poultry are kept by many; in some instances very profitably.

Most of the Indians milk cows during a portion of the year, and in the butter-making season I have examined milk-houses that were kept in excellent order and would be a credit to any farm. There are two cream-separators in use, purchased, of course, by the Indians themselves.

In traversing these reserves one observes, here and there, signs of advancement that are quite remarkable. During the inspection I found it convenient along with the agent to take dinner and to feed at an Indian's house. The team was properly housed and fed with the best hay and grain. The food provided for our meal was well prepared and wholesome; the bread, butter, meat and eggs being of home production. The table linen and other table ware were complete, and in every respect unobjectionable.

I find a marked improvement in the regard which the Indians have for the comfortable housing and protection of their stock in winter. In addition to a very fair provision of stabling, I noticed a number of good open sheds. One of these deserves

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special mention, belonging to William Head, of James Smith's band. It is hexagonal in shape and is closed on five sides. The walls and roof were tightly closed, and the shed was large, clean and deeply bedded with straw, a most comfortable and suitable shelter for stock.

MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.

The Moose Woods reserve is situated on the South Saskatchewan river, about 18 miles southwest from Saskatoon. It contains nearly 6 square miles, and is occupied by Indians of the Dakota tribe, numbering about 50 souls.

There has been no serious sickness among these people during the past year, and medical attendance has not been required. There have been 4 births and no deaths.

The inspection was made on April 9 and 10, and the dwellings were found, almost without exception, in a clean and comfortable condition.

As all building material except logs has to be purchased, house improvement is expensive.

The chief source of income for this band is their herds of cattle, which on March 31 numbered 240 head. They are a good lot of stock, and the 3-year-old steers sold last season at an average price of \$39.25 per head.

They also had 76 head of horses, ranging from small ponies up to general purpose animals of a very fair description. One had been sold a short time before at \$225.

There was stabling for nearly all the stock, and tolerable shelter for the rest. The hay-supply was ample, and there was no likelihood of loss of cattle from scarcity of feed or neglect.

These people earned also about \$600 during the past winter from the sale of hay and wood in Saskatoon, \$400 from labour during the threshing season, and about \$500 from other sources.

They are also anxious to engage in farming, and this season will crop about 20 acres of land.

In spite of the fact that supervision is now practically withdrawn, they are thrifty in everything they undertake; and their cattle industry yields a larger rate of profit than that of any other band within my knowledge.

The results of some years of day school work are favourably exemplified here. The school was conducted successfully for about twelve years, but has now been closed for some time; and at the present time there are none of the young men or women who cannot speak and write English intelligently and perform all simple calculations, to say nothing of the various advantages of a less definite nature that are derived from school training.

CARLTON AGENCY.

I made brief visits to the Carlton agency in June, September and December.

The agency staff is made up as follows:—T. A. Borthwick, agent; T. Eastwood Jackson, clerk; John McKenzie, engineer and miller; Frank Dreaver, teamster and interpreter. John Dreaver, labourer; Geo. B. Isbister, farmer on Sturgeon Lake reserve; J. Beverley, farmer on the Wahpaton reserve; Alex. Campbell, farmer on Ahtahkakoop's reserve at Sandy lake; J. C. McLeod, farmer on Kenemootayo's reserve, at Big river, and Drs. Reid and Bourgeault, medical attendants.

The work of the office is unusually heavy and necessitates occasional extra help. It is performed with care and accuracy.

A considerable sum has been expended on the agency and farm buildings during the past two years, and they are now nearly complete.

The grist mill has been removed to a more convenient location, and rebuilt on a larger scale and with machinery of a better description and larger capacity.

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Last season's grain crops were a fair success as to both quantity and quality. It has been felt, however, that in order to put the farming industry on a satisfactory basis it was necessary to fallow a large part of the old land at once and to make a practice henceforth of fallowing a portion of it every season. This system has been begun, and unusually good work has thus far been done. At the same time, in order that the actual acreage under crop may not be diminished, but rather increased, a large acreage of new land has been broken on nearly all the reserves, amounting in all to about 800 acres. This breaking was for the most part done in good season, and a large part of it was disked and left ready for seeding. Owing to the lateness of the present spring, and the consequent shortness of the time for seeding, such preparation is of the utmost advantage.

The expansion of the farming industry that is thus proposed and initiated should place the cattle business on a safer footing. The hay-supply on these reserves is limited, and for a long feeding season it is entirely insufficient; but with the production on the farms of the reserves of a large additional quantity of fodder, there should be no difficulty in maintaining not only the present herds, but even a much larger stock.

Feed was decidedly scarce during the past winter, and a more or less heavy loss of cattle and horses is inevitable.

The department has furnished the agency with three well-bred stallions. One of these is a very superior imported Suffolk Punch, a class of horse that seems well adapted to the requirements of the reserves, and excellent results are anticipated.

Several of the Indians have recently purchased mares of a good general purpose class, but, unfortunately, most of these purchases have been made on time.

The ex-pupils of the day and boarding schools throughout the agency are, with very few exceptions, promising material, and there is little reason to doubt that they will in the near future contribute signally to the prosperity of the bands. An encouraging feature is that their parents show an interest in them, and, as a rule, exert no retarding influence upon them. The distinct tendency is for all to advance together in a steady and natural development. The young of necessity receive the greater share of encouragement and attention. They are advised and directed in a general way, but they are taught to exercise their own judgment and in every respect to be self-reliant.

WILLIAM CHARLES' AND JAMES ROBERTS' BANDS.

During July and August I made a visit to the Indians at Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge.

I inspected the day school at the former and the boarding school at the latter point.

I was accompanied by Agent Borthwick, and together we looked into the general condition of these bands and into their claim for a further allowance of lands, and the character and location of the lands which they desire to have set apart.

These people are becoming quite concerned as to their future livelihood, owing to the fact that not a few white men have latterly engaged in hunting and fishing in their locality, and still more on account of the recent influx of mining prospectors into this region.

Most kinds of fur have become extremely scarce, except far to the north, but the falling off in the killing is almost counterbalanced by the rapid advance in prices that has now continued for some time. Fortunately, most kinds of fur may be counted upon to become more plentiful in due time, in accordance with the general experience here and elsewhere.

Already the effects of contact with the outside world are perceptible among these people in the introduction of liquor and the prevalence of immorality, and those

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who have longest experience among these northern bands regard with apprehension the opening up of the district.

I have, &c.,
W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
BALCARRES, April 21, 1909.

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, 1909.

During the past year I made eight inspections of agencies, nine school inspections, took three important land surrenders, and made advance payments, and took charge of two land sales.

The season of 1908 started out with every prospect for an enormous crop. The grain in all districts came up strong, and on August 1 the stand was magnificent and the prospects for a record crop were never better. Between August 10 and 15 frost struck most of the reserves with disastrous results to some of them; hundreds of acres of grain were not cut. Notwithstanding this severe frost, we had on all the reserves some very good grain, and the yield would be considered a little better than a half crop. This small crop was largely offset by the good prices that were obtained. Grain, which only graded as feed, brought 57 cents per bushel.

There has been a decided improvement in the manner in which the Indians are cultivating their land. The system of summer-fallowing one-third of the cultivated land every year is pretty generally practised now. Last summer was a favourable one for breaking new land, and I am pleased to be able to report that a large area was brought under cultivation, and the land ready for crop this spring will exceed that of any of the previous years.

The reserves of all the agencies in this inspectorate are now pretty well surrounded by white settlers, and as the country is filling up, the game is fast disappearing, and as a result the Indians realize that they have to earn a living from the soil and cattle-raising, and it is surprising the interest they are taking in farming. It was not long ago that the Indian was quite indifferent about farming, and if everything did not go well, for instance a crop failure, this was sufficient to discourage him, and he would abandon his land and go hunting and roaming. This day has now passed, and he realizes he has to do the same as his white brother, and keep at it in order to make a living.

The cattle industry has been a very profitable one for the Indians during the past year. Over 550 head were sold and shipped out of this inspectorate, and the prices realized were from \$38 to \$45 per head. The Indians own some of the finest cattle in the province, and their beef cattle are much sought after by the buyers. In addition to the cattle sold, the Indians beefed for their own benefit several hundred head, and, notwithstanding this, the herds have not decreased.

There is a decided improvement on all the reserves in the manner in which the Indians are caring for their stock. The stabling is better, and the difficulty in getting them to provide sufficient hay for the winter's use is not now so great.

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On Côté reserve the Indians have all located themselves on separate quarter-sections, and in addition to building a number of new houses, which are a great improvement on the old ones, they broke up several new fields and did considerable fencing. This change was brought about through the Indians' surrendering a portion of their reserve two years ago and having to move on to new locations.

The Indians have in the past year bought a great many farm implements, horses, harness, &c., &c., and although some of them have handled quite an amount of cash, I can say, generally speaking, it was spent judiciously.

The farming equipment in all the agencies is much better to-day than it ever has been before. In all the agencies there are complete steam threshing outfits, which are operated by the Indians themselves, with the exception of the engineer.

During the past year there has been very little sickness among the Indians. I attribute this condition of affairs entirely to the improvement in the manner in which they are living. I am visiting their houses continually and I can see a decided improvement, not only in the manner in which they keep their houses, but also in the way they prepare their food and the quality of it. It is very common now to see milk, eggs and butter freely used, and instead of the old-time bannock, bread is baked.

There has been a decided improvement in regard to temperance among the Indians. There is not now one case of intemperance where there were three formerly. This change is particularly noticeable at Pelly, where a few years ago there was a great deal of drinking going on. The Indians have been law-abiding, and it is indeed wonderful, considering their numbers, the few cases that are brought up under the Criminal Code.

There has been a great change among the Indians in their attitude towards education. A few years ago it was a difficult matter to induce them to send their children to school, and the cases were rare where an Indian voluntarily sent his children to school. To-day it is entirely different; it is quite common for Indians to place their children in school of their own accord.

I found the buildings and surroundings at the different agencies I visited during the year in good condition, all presenting a well-kept appearance and an excellent example to the Indians.

It is unnecessary for me to give detailed statistics pertaining to the different reserves, as the agents furnish these with their reports.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

GLEICHEN, April 1, 1909.

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, 1909.

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

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Calgary. The Bow river enters the reserve near the northern boundary, runs in a southeasterly direction, and leaves the reserve near the southeast corner. Crow-foot 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 Arrowhead creeks rise, 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 quite perpendicular.

The 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 annuity payments in November, last, was 802, being a decrease of 9 for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—A few of the pupils in the Old Sun's boarding school suffered from a mild attack of small-pox, but all the cases were successfully handled, and the disease did not spread beyond the school. Later on, measles broke out in the Crowfoot boarding school and on the reserve. The patients both in school and on the reserve came through without any fatal results; but towards spring a severe form of influenza or grippe was prevalent both on and off the reserve, and the after-effect of the measles amongst those outside of the school, together with this last epidemic, was the cause of a number of deaths, principally small children. At present date there are a good many living in their tents and cleaning up and burning up all refuse matter surrounding their houses, applying limewash liberally inside and on log walls outside as well, doors and windows left open, and by the middle of the next month practically the whole band will be under canvas.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is a hospital containing two wards at the North Blackfoot camp, a resident doctor and two nurses in charge. The hospital is under the auspices of the Church of England, but open to all Indians on the reserve. They are doing a good work, and it is of great benefit to the band.

Progress.—These Indians' facilities for earning money are numerous and increasing rapidly both on and off the reserve. The sale of coal from their mines amounted to over \$25,000 for the past fiscal year, and everything points to a large increase this coming year. The hay industry is good, in fact they are unable to supply the demand. Last year their hay contracts, together with their sales off the reserve, amounted to over \$8,000. They sold 300 ponies, and their beef sales amounted to \$5,014.88. They supply themselves with all necessary implements, tools, harness and lumber. A number of frame houses have been erected during the year, and numerous minor improvements made on old houses and stables.

Temperance and Morality.—As mentioned in my report last year, on account of the numerous towns and villages in close proximity to the reserve the temptations are greater and the facilities for procuring intoxicants increasing, and although our scout and the officer of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police are constantly on the watch, the Indians succeed in getting liquor, and it is a most difficult matter to secure a conviction against the person or persons supplying it, as the average Indian will go to jail and do extra time in preference to informing.

Morally, I had but one case come before me during the year, and in conclusion would consider these Indians as a body moral and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

J. H. GOODERHAM,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

BLOOD AGENCY,

MACLEOD, June 6, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909, 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 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 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 that surrounded them on all sides, and developed in the people a proud and imperious spirit which after 28 years of reservation life is still the prominent characteristic of the Bloods.

Reserve.—The Blood reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary rivers, and from the forks of these streams runs in a southern direction for about 40 miles to within 14 miles of the international boundary. It contains an area of 540 square miles, or some 354,000 acres, of splendid 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 1,174, being a decrease of 4 for the year. The birth-rate was 42 per 1,000 and the death-rate 47.

Health and Sanitation.—Last fall we had an outbreak of scarlet fever, followed by an epidemic of measles, and though every reported case was quarantined, there were many deaths among the children. As these epidemics occurred after the annuity payments, the mortality connected with them will not be fully ascertained until the annual census is taken in October immediately before the next payment, and will be shown in the next report.

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.

Tuberculosis, that scourge of the Indian race, 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 nurses' room.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Bloods are cattle-raising, farming, haymaking and freighting. The effort in the direction of farming inaugurated

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in 1907 was rewarded with complete success, a first-class crop being harvested last fall on all of the 600 acres seeded to fall wheat, with the result that the aggregate earnings of the tribe were much increased. From one source and another, including beef and farm products, these Indians earned over \$68,000 during the year.

The Indian named Black-horses still operates the coal mine on the St. Mary river which he has been working for many years, and from which he derives an income sufficient for the support of his large family.

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 of 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 tribes as could with safety be entrusted 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 1,667 calves and carefully counted the whole herd, which was found to number 7,348 head. 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 146 head. A few are Galloways, but most of the older bulls are Shorthorns, while most of the young animals purchased in recent 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 37 stallions, which are loaned out to the Indians under appropriate conditions.

While the cattle-owning members of the tribe have for five years raised all the beef required for the consumption of the whole tribe, they never sold any beef animals to outsiders until last fall, when two sales were made, both to Messrs. Bater and McLean, of Winnipeg. The first shipment of 102 head of prime export steers brought the record figure of \$65 per head, and these were exported to Liverpool, where the beef was much admired and is said to have sold for half a cent more per pound than any other beef then on the market, which speaks well for the quality of Blood Indian cattle. The second shipment of 100 head was of inferior quality to the first lot, but sold for \$55 per head, which was also a high figure. All these steers were, of course, range-bred animals that had never had any feed other than the grass on the prairie of the reservation.

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 the Roman Catholic Church. From the latter school and from the reserve direct are obtained recruits for the industrial school at High River.

In religious belief and practice the Bloods are mostly pagan.

Progress.—The marvellous success with which the extensive growing of wheat has been attended in recent years in this part of the province having established the practicability of adding that industry to the occupations of the Bloods, it was decided to go actively into farming in 1907. 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,

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decided to purchase with tribal funds a first-class steam ploughing outfit, consisting of a 32 horse-power 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 was put in operation in the spring of 1907, and 820 acres were broken up and issued to fifteen Indians, who, after thoroughly disking the land, seeded in the month of August an average of 40 acres each with fall wheat, the rest being reserved for oats in the following spring, making 820 acres for the initial crop. The wheat made a good fall growth; came nicely through the winter, and was ready for cutting before the end of July. A 40-60 threshing-machine having been purchased with tribal funds, to be operated by our large traction engine, stook threshing was begun in August, each Indian's farm being threshed separately, the spout of the separator emptying direct into portable granaries, of which each farmer had one or two, according to the bulk of his crop. From the 60 acres 23,000 bushels of No. 1 Red were threshed; the largest individual yield being that of Emile Bull Shield, who got 48 bushels to the acre. At the conclusion of the threshing the wheat was sold, hauled 10 or 12 miles to a siding on the reserve and shipped to Fort William, the twenty cars being loaded in thirty days. Out of the proceeds of the crop each Indian paid back to the trust fund all advances that had been made to him, including cost of breaking land, seed, fencing, granaries; and after all settlements each had a very substantial balance to his credit in the bank, where considerable of it still is.

Chief Running Antelope, who bought out one of the other Indians while the crop was growing and thus harvested 80 acres, had a cash balance of \$1,309.46 after paying all debts or advances of every nature. Emile Bull Shield came next, with a similar net balance of \$1,203.59. Tallow took third place, with clear profits of \$1,200.81, and the others retained balances of varying amounts according to their crop. The money was in the case of most individuals well spent, in the erection of new dwellings, the purchase of horses, new wagons, harness and other articles of lasting benefit. Those of the farmers who were not already self-supporting became so after the sale of their grain.

While this wheat crop of 1908 was growing, the steam ploughing outfit broke up two other blocks of land, containing a little over 400 acres each, which were divided into fourteen farms, issued to that number of Indians, disked and seeded by them, and, though these crops did not show as good growth last fall as those of the previous year, the grain is now growing well, and a good yield is expected.

This year the traction plough is again in operation and at the date of writing has broken an additional 400 acres, bringing the cultivated area up to 2,000 acres, which will doubtless be materially increased before the end of the season. 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.

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. Thus, while the first fifteen farms are 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.

The general 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, with the result that those of the Bloods who are entirely self-supporting now number 301, and a large number are semi-self-supporting.

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Temperance and Morality.—The ease with which these Indians can procure whisky and other intoxicants in the neighbouring towns of Macleod, Lethbridge and Cardston, is exceedingly detrimental to the welfare of the people, and a matter of continual worry to those in charge of them.

I have, &c.,

R. N. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
EDMONTON AGENCY,

EDMONTON, May 31, 1909.

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, 1909.

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, and 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.—During the past summer the health of this band was good; but during the winter there was much trouble with tuberculosis.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal occupations of the band; and between whiles working in the timber, picking wild fruit, and freighting for the railway companies, bring them in quite a little money.

Stock.—There was a fairly good increase in the stock this year, but the foals from the brood mares were few, as some of the mares slipped their foals owing to the hard winter they experienced. The winter last past was a hard one and much prolonged, so there was a shortage of feed for stock in the spring. No killing of cattle without leave came under my notice, during the year. Most of the horses of this band had the prevailing epidemic, influenza, and two succumbed.

Implements.—The Indians of this band are well supplied with implements of all kinds, and they take very good care of them. They also use them to very good advantage.

Buildings.—Great improvement has been made along this particular line, some good and substantial houses having been built during the year, also one good implement-shed and two stables.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are law-abiding and industrious, and are making good headway in the improvement of their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions they are temperate and moral.

Education.—These Indians are, I regret to say, not in favour of sending their children to school, but this prejudice will, I hope, be overcome in the course of time.

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MICHEL'S BAND, NO. 132.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies 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 for the needs of the band.

Population.—The population at last annuity payments was 92.

Occupations.—These Indians are nearly all farmers, and very successful ones, too. Their constant association with the white settlers has taught them much in the farming line, as they have copied their methods of operation.

Health.—With the exception of an epidemic of measles last year, these Indians are very free from any sickness.

Buildings.—In the matter of buildings there is no great improvement since last report. Albert Callihoo has built a very good granary. All these Indians are very comfortably housed.

Implements.—This band is well fitted out with all kinds of implements, and good care is taken of them.

Education.—An unusual interest is taken in education by these Indians, and it is the exception and not the rule for their children to be away from a school. Most of them are at the St. Albert school, whilst the others are at Dumbow.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are well advanced and are making their way without much help from the government. Their present condition is such as to make them perfectly comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—In both these matters, for Indians, they have a high standard.

ALEXANDER'S BAND.

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 is all inclosed with a good post and wire fence.

Population.—At last treaty payments these Indians numbered 167.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is fairly good.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is hunting and trapping, which brings them quite a little money in the season. As farmers they are not a great success, but a start has been made, and there are about 100 acres now under cultivation.

Stock.—They have no interest in the care of stock. Since last year there have been no cases of killing cattle without leave.

Buildings.—Some new buildings have been put up since last year, and some of the old ones have been improved.

Implements.—So far as their needs are concerned, these Indians have the necessary implements to do all the work their energy in that direction demands. They take good care of what they have.

Education.—Little, if any, interest has been taken in education, but latterly they have been a little better in this respect.

Progress and Characteristics.—As hunters these Indians have lived, and it is hard to change them; but as the game is now getting scarce, it is to be expected that they will sooner or later settle down to a life on their reserve. During last year they broke about 80 acres of new land, and are making preparation for further work of the same nature this year. This is a move in the right direction and will meet with encouragement from me.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance is, I think, on the decrease on this reserve, but their morality is not of as high an order as it might be.

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JOSEPH'S BAND.

The reserve of this band is situated at Lac Ste. Anne, and has an area of 14,720 acres, three-fourths being covered with spruce and poplar timber, and the remainder being hay, prairie and bottom land.

Population.—The population is 155.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are fairly healthy.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are their only true occupations. In the summer they put up enough hay for their stock in the winter.

Stock.—Their stock is not numerous, but for those that they have they provide, so far as feed goes, but for shelter they depend on the trees. The feeding is done in corrals.

Education.—These Indians are averse to educating their children; they therefore are not sending many to school.

Progress and Characteristics.—Being nomads, it is not to be expected that a great deal of progress will be made on their reserve or in their mode of living, but with the disappearance of game perhaps they will become as good workers as other bands in this agency.

Temperance and Morality.—Liquor is still used by many members of the band, and when this is the case the morals are not very good.

PAUL'S BAND.

Reserve.—Paul's reserve is situated on the east side of the White Whale lake, and contains 20,378 acres, all inclosed with a post and wire fence. It is well suited for farming and grazing. About one-quarter is good grazing land, and the rest is timbered with spruce and poplar.

Population.—At last annuity payments these Indians numbered 147.

Health and Sanitation.—Tuberculosis is very apparent here, and most of the fatalities are attributable to this disease.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and a little farming are the chief occupations.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are of log construction and can be much improved.

Stock.—As a rule provision is made for stock, and fair care is bestowed on it.

Implements.—For all present requirements their outfit of implements is sufficient.

Education.—No interest has been taken in the education of the children of this band by their parents; but lately a few children went to the Red Deer school, and it is to be hoped, now that a start has been made, others will follow suit.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not very easily handled, but they are fairly industrious and should with care and good counsel develop into good workers.

Temperance and Morality.—Like all Indians who can get it, they drink liquor; but most of the drinking is done off the reserve. They are fairly moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The new office was painted during the year, as also were the clerk's and the interpreter's houses.

On the whole I think I may safely say that the Indians of all the different reserves are showing a decided tendency for advancement, which will be more noticeable as time goes on.

I have, &c.,

URBAIN VERREAU,

Indian Agent

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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

HOBBEMA AGENCY,

PONOKA, April 1, 1909.

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, 1909.

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 reserves, which adjoin and practically form one large reserve, with an area of nearly 89,500 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 29,980 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 paralld 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. About 40 miles from the agency headquarters there is a small reserve of 4,800 acres, lying to the south of Pigeon lake, and solely for the use of Indian fishermen within the jurisdiction of this agency.

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Crees.

Population.—The population at the last annuity payments was 770.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no serious epidemics amongst the Indians during the year, and the general health has been good. There were several deaths in the winter, due to influenza and tuberculosis. The usual precautions were taken with reference to the burning up of refuse around the buildings in the spring, and the whitewashing of the houses in the fall.

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There is no resident physician, but Dr. Robertson, of Wetaskiwin, is the medical attendant when required, and promptly responds when any call is made for his services.

Occupations.—The two main resources are mixed farming and stock-raising. The occupations of these Indians have been varied and numerous. During the summer about 119,000 feet of lumber was sawn for them, for their own use on the reserve, and this winter those requiring lumber again hauled a number of saw-logs to the mill. The sale of 409 tons of hay, and 8,825 bushels of grain, by individual Indians, in the towns of Ponoka and Wetaskiwin, assisted them in living. A few engage in hunting during the months of April and November, but the game and fur has been scarce, and the prices secured for pelts high. The fishing at Pigeon lake, which has generally been a source of income to a number of families for a portion of the year, was very poor as compared with previous years. Others find occupation in working for and in clearing bush-land for settlers.

Buildings.—The following improvements were made by the Indians during the year: 20 new houses, 21 new stables, and 6 sheds.

Stock.—There is an abundance of good pasture and grass on the reserve, and the Indians secured a sufficient quantity for winter use and some for sale. The stock wintered well. The winter season has been unusually long and the weather cold.

Farm Implements.—There is a very fair supply of farm implements on this reserve, and during the year the Indians purchased the following articles: 8 wagons, 2 mowers, 1 binder, 2 horse-rakes, 8 sets of double harness, 5 saddles, and 1 bob-sleigh.

Education.—The boarding school, under the management of the Roman Catholic mission, is situated on Ermineskin's reserve, near Hobbema siding. The attendance throughout the year has been good, and the pupils have made satisfactory progress in their education and industrial studies. The school is well equipped, and the moral and religious training of the children is carefully attended to.

The Indians of this agency are very indifferent with regard to sending their children to school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are beginning to realize that they will have to depend more in future on farming as a means of earning their livelihood. They have increased their acreage by breaking up new land, and several old rail fences have been replaced with barb-wire. The people are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year there were a few cases of intemperance amongst the Indians, but on the whole I think there is an improvement over previous years. The morality is fair.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A new frame stable, 28 by 48 feet, was erected at the agency headquarters during the summer.

I have, &c.,

GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent

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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
 LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY,
 LESSER SLAVE LAKE, October 1, 1908

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the five months ending September 30, 1908.

Agency.—The agency headquarters was established at the west end of Lesser Slave lake in May last. This is the most convenient point at present for all concerned. The agency comprises the following bands: Sucker Creek, Keenooshayo's, Peace River Landing, Dunvegan, Vermilion, Little Red River, Wabiskaw, Whitefish Lake and Sturgeon Lake.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve borders on the west side of Lesser Slave lake, and contains 9,000 acres. A part of this reserve is covered with poplar and spruce timber, the rest being hay meadows and good agricultural land.

Population.—At the last annual payments there were 104 Indians in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—There are some cases of tuberculosis in this band, but there have been no outbreaks of contagious diseases. The members of this band were vaccinated this summer.

Occupations.—The members of this band raise cattle and hunt and fish.

Buildings.—The Indians have comfortable log houses.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are well looked after and are in good condition.

Farm Implements.—This band has a supply of farm implements.

Education.—Some of the children attend the Roman Catholic mission school at Lesser Slave Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are gradually progressing, their cattle are increasing in numbers, and they are beginning to garden.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and, I believe, moral.

KEENOSHAYO'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the south side of Lesser Slave lake, and contains 14,000 acres. It is about equal open country and timber. The land is excellent for agriculture. There is enough large timber for the Indians' uses.

Population.—At the last annual payments there were 142 Indians in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are healthy, and have suffered from no epidemics this year.

Occupations.—This band has cattle, and this year planted a few acres of oats and potatoes. Fishing and hunting are the principal industries.

Buildings.—These Indians have good log houses, clean and well ventilated.

Farm Implements.—They have a supply of farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, but some of the children attend the mission boarding schools at Lesser Slave Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are progressing. They are quiet and law-abiding. Their stock is increasing.

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Stock.—These Indians have a number of cattle. They are well cared for and in good condition.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

PEACE RIVER LANDING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Peace river, 10 miles from Peace River Landing. It contains 5,000 acres of open flat land, excellent for farming and stock-raising.

Population.—At the last annual payments there were 60 Indians in this band.

Occupations.—This band derives its living from hunting and fishing and working on the river boats.

Stock.—These Indians have horses and a few cattle.

Buildings.—They have comfortable, clean log dwellings.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are free from epidemics. There is some tuberculosis amongst them.

Education.—The children attend the Roman Catholic and Church of England mission schools near the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are law-abiding and industrious and are progressing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and their morals are good.

DUNVEGAN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the Peace river, 20 miles from Dunvegan, and contains 12,000 acres. A small part is timbered, but it is largely open country, and is excellent for farming and pasturage.

Population.—At the last annual payment there were 114 Indians in this band.

Occupations.—These Indians live by fishing and hunting.

Stock.—They are the owners of some good horses.

Buildings.—A few members of this band are now building log houses.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable and law-abiding. They are slowly progressing.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and moral.

VERMILION BAND.

Reserve.—This band has not yet chosen a reserve. These Indians hunt on the lower Peace river.

Population.—The population of this band is 348.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Stock.—They have some horses.

Buildings.—Some of these Indians have log houses.

Health and Sanitation.—They are healthy and have had no epidemics.

Education.—Some of the children attend the mission schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and law-abiding. They are good hunters.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and their morals are good.

RED RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This band has not taken a reserve yet. They hunt along the Red river.

Population.—The population of this band is 74.

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Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians.
 Stock.—They have some horses.
 Buildings.—Most of these Indians live in teepees; a few have log houses.
 Health and Sanitation.—There are some cases of tuberculosis and scrofula among these Indians.
 Education.—There is no school in this district.
 Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and law-abiding.
 Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are good.

WABISKAW BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve at present. They hunt about the Wabiskaw lakes.
 Population.—This band numbers 241.
 Occupations.—These Indians live by hunting and fishing.
 Stock.—This band has some horses.
 Buildings.—Most of these Indians have log houses.
 Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.
 Education.—A number of the Indian children attend the Anglican and Roman Catholic mission schools.
 Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good hunters and very quiet.
 Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and their morals are good.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This band will have a reserve surveyed this fall near Whitefish lake.
 Population.—This band numbers 87.
 Occupations.—These Indians are hunters and fishermen.
 Stock.—This band owns a few horses.
 Buildings.—These Indians have good log houses.
 Education.—A number of the children attend the school of the English Church mission.
 Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and law-abiding, and good hunters. They are progressing slowly.
 Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This band is having a reserve surveyed this fall on the banks of Sturgeon lake.
 Population.—The population of this band is 168.
 Occupations.—This band lives by hunting and fishing.
 Stock.—They have a number of horses and a few head of cattle.
 Buildings.—This band has a number of comfortable log houses.
 Health and Sanitation.—The members of this band are very healthy. They have had no epidemics this year. There is very little tuberculosis among them.
 Education.—A number of the children are being educated by the Sisters at the Roman Catholic mission school at Sturgeon Lake.
 Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good hunters and anxious to progress. They are quiet and orderly.
 Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

I have, &c.,

W. B. L. DONALD,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE, April 1, 1909.

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, 1909.

Agency.—This agency comprises the following bands, viz.: Sucker Creek, Keenooshayo, Peace River Crossing, Dunvegan, Fort Vermilion, Little Red River, Wabiskaw, Whitefish Lake, Sturgeon Lake.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve borders on the west end of Lesser Slave lake. It contains 9,000 acres. A large part of this reserve is covered with poplar, spruce, tamarack and birch. There are large hay meadows and some fine farm-land.

Population.—This band numbers 135.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic this year. A number of the band suffered from coughs, colds and bronchitis during the early part of the winter. The members of this band were vaccinated last summer.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the principal occupations of this band. They have cattle and do a little gardening.

Buildings.—All the Indians of this band have houses. They are made of logs with board roofs and floors, and are comfortable and well ventilated. The stables are log and comfortable.

Stock.—The stock is well cared for and is in good condition. There has been only a slight loss during the winter.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have some farm implements, of which they take very good care.

Education.—Some of the children attend the Roman Catholic mission and English Church mission schools at Lesser Slave Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding and are gradually increasing their herds of cattle.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate, and, I believe, moral.

KEENOOSHAYO'S BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the south side of Lesser Slave lake, and contains 14,000 acres. It is about equally divided between open country and timbered land. The land is excellent for agricultural purposes. There is enough large timber for the Indians' own use.

Population.—This band numbers 146.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have suffered very little from disease this year. There have been no epidemics. They were all vaccinated during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians have some cattle and some small gardens. Last summer they grew a few acres of oats. Hunting and fishing are the principal industries.

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Buildings.—The houses are log with board roofs and floors, and are generally comfortable and well ventilated. The stables are log buildings.

Stock.—The stock has wintered well and is in good condition. These Indians take good care of their animals and have sufficient hay for even this long winter.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have some farm implements, of which they take good care.

Education.—A number of the children of this band attend the Roman Catholic and English mission schools at Lesser Slave Lake, and are making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of this band are industrious and are law-abiding. Their cattle are increasing in number.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

PEACE RIVER CROSSING BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Peace river, 10 miles west of Peace River Crossing. It contains 5,000 acres of flat, open, excellent farmland.

Population.—This band numbers 114.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been generally good. There were a few cases of tuberculosis. The ordinary sanitary precautions have been taken. There have been no epidemics this year.

Occupations.—These Indians hunt, fish and work on the river boats. They have a few cattle and do some gardening, and farming on a small scale is done.

Buildings.—The houses are comfortable log buildings, floored and roofed with boards. The stables are also built of logs.

Stock.—The stock wintered very well and got fairly good care.

Farm Implements.—This band has a few implements.

Education.—There are no schools on the reserve. Some of the children attend the Roman Catholic and English Church mission boarding schools in the vicinity.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is law-abiding and fairly industrious.

DUNVEGAN BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the Peace river, 20 miles from Dunvegan. It contains 12,000 acres. A small part is timber, but it is largely open country, and is excellent land for farming and pasturage.

Population.—This band numbers 114.

Occupations.—This band lives by hunting.

Stock.—This band has some fairly good horses.

Buildings.—A few of these Indians are now building houses.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is fairly good. A few suffer from scrofula and tuberculosis. There has been no epidemic this year.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Education.—There are no schools on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and law-abiding. They are good hunters.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and moral.

VERMILION BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is made up of Indians belonging to the Cree, Beaver and Stony tribes.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

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Population.—This band numbers 516.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are healthy and have had no epidemic this year. There are a few cases of tuberculosis.

Occupations.—These Indians live by hunting.

Stock.—They have a few horses.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and law-abiding. They are good hunters.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and moral.

LITTLE RED RIVER BAND.

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

Reserve.—They have no reserve, but hunt along the Little Red river and lower reaches of the Peace river.

Population.—This band numbers 74.

Health and Sanitation.—There are some cases of scrofula and tuberculosis.

Occupations.—This band hunts for a living.

Buildings.—These Indians live in teepees.

Stock.—They have a few horses.

Education.—There are no schools in this district.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are quiet, law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and, I believe, moral.

WABISKAW BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This band has not as yet chosen any reserve. These Indians hunt and fish in the vicinity of the Wabiskaw lakes.

Population.—This band numbers 241.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good on the whole.

Occupations.—This band is supported by fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—Most of these Indians have comfortable log houses.

Stock.—The members of the band own a few horses.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Education.—A number of the children attend the Roman Catholic and English Church mission schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good hunters, quiet and law-abiding.

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

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This band has had a reserve surveyed during the fall on the shores of Whitefish lake. There is a large amount of good agricultural land and some timber, sufficient for the buildings necessary for the Indians.

Population.—The number of members of this band is 87.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good. They have suffered from no epidemic during the past year. They have been vaccinated during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians fish and hunt for a living.

Buildings.—The members of this band have comfortable log buildings, well floored and ventilated.

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Stock.—These Indians own a few horses and cattle, which they care for very well.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Education.—A number of the children attend the English Church mission school.

They are making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and good hunters.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This band has chosen a reserve on the shores of Sturgeon lake. There is a good deal of open, well-watered land fit for farming, and sufficient timber for the needs of the band.

Population.—The number in this band is 168.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is good. There are a few cases of tuberculosis. Every precaution is taken to prevent the spread of this disease.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band hunt and fish for a living.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs, are comfortable and well ventilated.

Stock.—This band owns a few horses and cattle. All seem in good condition.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Education.—The Roman Catholic mission has a school at Sturgeon Lake. The pupils are progressing well.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good hunters, industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate, and its morals are good.

I have, &c.,

W. B. L. DONALD, M.D.

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

PEIGAN AGENCY,

BROCKET, March 31, 1909.

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, 1909, 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 $181\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or more than 116,000 acres. In addition to the reserve proper, the Indians have, in the Porcupine hills, a timber limit containing $11\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The Crowsnest Pass railway passes through the reserve from the northeast to southwest corners; there being 15 miles of track and 3 sidings; the first, west of Macleod, is the Peigan siding, where there is a substantial 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

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is a large raised platform for the farmers to load direct into the cars. Three different firms have been buying baled hay and oats and wheat this season, and, as this is the most convenient point for most settlers to the south—in what is called the Kootenai and Halifax lake country—to dispose of their hay and grain, a large volume of business has been done in the past season. It is near this point that the agency buildings have been removed.

The place where these Indians have commenced farming is about 2 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, and besides the waters of the Oldman river, there are numerous small streams and springs distributed over the reserve, giving an abundant supply of good water for stock and other purposes, and making it one of the best grazing ranges in the district. There is also a considerable area of good farming land.

Population.—The population of the reserve is 471 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 large degree, been caused by tubercular disease. In the spring there is a general cleaning up around their houses and a generous supply of lime used, and the rubbish is burned. During the summer they are all under canvas.

Occupations.—The cattle and horse industries are the principal occupations, as the natural facilities are more conducive to stock-raising than grain-growing. The farming done during the past season, though on a small scale, gave fairly good results. I am of the opinion that the growing of spring wheat will not be as successful as winter wheat. Owing to the short spring and the necessity of getting the sowing done in season, I find that with the horses, as is usual, in poor condition, and the owner with a tendency to cut the day at both ends, it is impossible to get spring grain sown in good season; hence the liability to frost and fall storms. Many of the ex-pupils express their intention to break up land during the spring.

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 in buildings during the year.

Stock.—The stock during the past season was in excellent condition, and, though the winter was somewhat severe, the loss is nominal. I find the Indians as a whole are rather indifferent about the care of stock. During the past season an effort was made to induce them to provide shelter for the calves where they could be weaned and fed, thus giving the cows a better chance during the winter. The plan failed to a great extent for lack of interest. The calf-crop was exceptionally good.

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 63. There is a lack of interest shown by the parents with reference to sending their children to school. However, the children who are attending the different schools are making good progress.

Farm Implements.—Implements are fairly well taken care of by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians realize that they have made little progress in the past, and the younger members of the band are preparing to commence farming on a more extensive scale during the coming season. Some progress has been made during the past year, and once started, it is my opinion that the young men of the band will make a good showing, many of them being anxious to begin farming.

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Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance and immorality are rather the exception than the rule.

I have, &c.,

E. H. YEOMANS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,

SADDLE LAKE, May 5, 1909.

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, 1909.

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, joining it to the west, has an area of 82,560 acres. The south and east is fairly level, the north and west undulating. Small poplar groves are interspersed throughout the whole reserve. Saddle Lake creek runs through the centre of the reserve from north to south; it has its source in Saddle lake, and empties into the Saskatchewan river. Both the lake and creek are well stocked with several varieties of fish. The reserve is suitable for farming and stock-raising.

Population.—The population, including Blue Quill's band, No. 127, is 270.

Health and Sanitation.—One light case of small-pox occurred on this reserve during the year; the case was at once carefully isolated. With this exception the general health of these Indians has been good. The sanitary regulations as regards cleaning up rubbish around houses and premises were carefully carried out.

Buildings.—The majority of these Indians have comfortable log houses with shingled roofs, and good warm stables for their stock. They keep their houses clean and tidy.

Occupations.—The chief occupations followed by these Indians are farming and stock-raising, but a number of them add considerably to their income by working for settlers and freighting for the department.

Stock.—The stock belonging to these Indians was well taken care of during the past severe winter, and is in good condition.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band are fairly well equipped with farm implements, machinery, wagons and sleighs, and are gradually adding to their supply. The majority of them house and take good care of their implements and transport.

Education.—There are two schools on this reserve, a boarding and a day school. The boarding school is on the western or Blue Quill's portion; the day school is situated about the centre of the reserve. The boarding school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and the day school under the Methodist Church. Satisfactory progress has been made by the pupils of both schools, but the attendance at the day school has not been good. A number of the parents do not seem to take any interest whatever in the education of their children.

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Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and fairly industrious, and have made some progress during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—No case of intemperance occurred during the year. The Indians of this band are fairly moral.

JAMES SEENUM'S BAND, NO. 128.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east shores of Goodfish and Whitefish lakes, about 30 miles north of Saddle lake, in townships 61 and 62, west of the 4th meridian. It has an area of 11,200 acres. It is broken and hilly and covered with poplar bush. It is not suitable for farming purposes, but vegetables of various kinds are successfully cultivated. The lakes are well stocked with a variety of fish.

Population.—The population of this band is 326.

Health and Sanitation.—One mild case of small-pox occurred during the year; this was promptly quarantined and carefully isolated. With this exception, the general health of this band has been good. Sanitary precautions were carefully carried out during the spring.

Occupations.—The chief occupations followed by these Indians are stock-raising, farming, hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—The Indians of this band have comfortable houses and good stables for their stock. Several new houses were built during the year.

Stock.—The stock belonging to this band was well taken care of during the past winter, and is in good condition.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band are fairly well equipped with implements, machinery, wagons and sleighs, and take good care of them.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, one at Goodfish and the other at Whitefish Lake, both are under the auspices of the Methodist Church. The attendance has been good, and satisfactory progress has been made at both schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, and a few of them industrious. No marked progress has been made during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—No difficulty has been experienced with any of these Indians during the year in regard to either temperance or morality.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, NO. 129.

This band numbers 13 persons. They are half-breeds, and make their living by hunting, trapping, fishing and working on the Athabasca river.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 130.

These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe. They reside at Heart lake, 20 miles east of Lac La Biche, and about 100 miles north of Saddle lake. They number 83 persons. They make their living by hunting, trapping and fishing. A large percentage of the men are afflicted with sore eyes, caused by snow-blindness.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, NO. 131.

These Indians belong to the Cree nation. A new reserve was allotted to them during the year. It is situated on the south shores of Beaver lake, about 75 miles north of Saddle lake, in townships 65 and 66, range 13, west of the 4th meridian. It has an area of 23,461 acres. These Indians make their living by hunting, trapping and fishing. A few of them made a start at farming and are receiving every

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encouragement in this from the department. I am very sanguine that they will make good progress, as they seem anxious and are fairly industrious.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A new grist-mill, with a capacity of 20 barrels of flour per day, was erected by the department at this reserve, for the use of the Indians. This should prove of great benefit to them. A new church was built on Saddle Lake reserve by the Methodist Church. A large addition was also made to the Blue Quill's boarding school, during the year. A large number of patients were treated at the hospital, with satisfactory results, during the year. The Indians are beginning to appreciate the value of this institution. The season of 1908 was a very poor one for both grain and root crops, only a small quantity of a very inferior quality was harvested. The potato crop was also a poor one. Although the winter was a long and severe one, I am pleased to report that the stock belonging to both the Indians and the department came through in good condition, not a single animal being lost through want of either feed or care, in fact the Indians had a very considerable quantity of hay left over, which they disposed of at a good price to settlers living in the vicinity of the reserve.

I have, &c.,

J. BATTY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

SARCEE AGENCY,

CALGARY, April 28, 1909.

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, 1909, on affairs in general in connection with the Indians of this agency. The agricultural statistical return, together with inventory of government property, has already been forwarded to the department.

Tribe or Nation.—The Sarcees belong to the Athabaskan race, and different portions of it are spread out between Alaska and Mexico. They are related to the Beavers in the north, the Navajoes and the Apaches in the south, and several other tribes in California and Mexico.

They speak a distinct language, which has a peculiar guttural sound, and few outside the tribe can learn it. They have always been a warlike race, and their hand was against every one. This may account for their depletion in numbers. Many of their peculiarities still stick to them and they are at times hard to deal with.

Reserve.—The reserve is in the Calgary district, and lies to the south of that city. It contains an area of 108 square miles. It comprises township 23, ranges 2, 3 and 4, west of the 5th principal meridian.

The two western townships are unexcelled as a stock range, while the eastern one, being more arable, is capable of producing winter wheat and other cereals.

Population.—At last treaty payments (November 18, 1908) the population was 197.

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Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the Indians have enjoyed pretty fair health. The disease most prevalent is tuberculosis. The usual sanitary precautions have been carried out.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries, and I notice that more Indians each year are becoming interested in these pursuits.

Buildings.—Many of the Indian buildings are still overcrowded, which is no doubt a source of disease. Several new dwellings have been erected this year, and are an improvement on the old ones.

Stock.—More interest is being taken by the Indians in this important industry, and their little bands are increasing in number.

They take better care of their stock than formerly.

Implements.—They now supply all their own implements out of their earnings.

Education.—There is one boarding school on the reserve, under the auspices of the Church of England, situated within a quarter of a mile of the agency headquarters.

The school staff consists of the principal, the assistant principal, and matron. In addition, the wife of the assistant principal gives her services gratis.

There are 10 boys and 6 girls on the roll. Of these pupils, 5 entered the institution recently, but the medical officer would not pass them on account of tuberculosis. So there are only 11 who receive the government grant of \$75 per annum.

The Indians are still strangely averse to education, and practically take no interest in the school. They say that what they learn is of no use to them when they return to the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are industrious, while others are lazy and would like, if allowed, to put in the time in absolute idleness.

Every year they are becoming better off, but their great love for spending their money as soon as earned, and getting little for it, is still one of their prominent features.

Temperance and Morality.—The greatest weakness of the Sarcee is his love for strong drink, and until a guard-room with a few police is stationed on the reserve, the same as on reservations in the United States, this evil will continue. As things are now, it is most difficult to procure a conviction against those who supply it, notwithstanding the great efforts being made to cope with this evil.

Their morality is not all it should be, but comparing them with other bands, I do not think they are any worse.

General Remarks.—It is encouraging to report that farming operations have been somewhat successful with us this year. From our crop of winter wheat we have sufficient flour to meet all demands during the coming year. The growing of winter wheat has turned out now so successful in Alberta that there is no reason why the Indians could not in the future raise their own flour.

With regard to the meat rations, 50 per cent of the beef consumed during the present year was raised at our own cow camp, and for the incoming year we have sufficient beef animals to supply all demands.

I am, therefore, in hopes that the department will not be called upon in future to assist the Indians along these lines.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEILL,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

STONY RESERVE,

MORLEY, April 17, 1909.

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, 1909, together with tabular statements and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Stony reserve, 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 Bearspaw's and Jonas Two Young Men'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.

The Indians are Stonies, a branch of the Sioux.

Population.—The population is made up as follows: Bearspaw's band, 257; Peter Wesley's, 285; Jonas Two Young Men's, 119; a total of 661 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 annually.

The hospital, with a professional nurse in charge, and under the superintendence of Dr. Lafferty, is doing fairly good work, but the Indians do not appreciate it as they should do, preferring their children to remain at home.

Sanitary precautions are taken at all Indian houses, and all garbage removed and burnt every spring.

Occupations.—These Indians raise cattle and horses, cut and deliver logs to saw-mill, fire-wood, posts and rails on cars at Morley station, cut and haul wood to Kananaskis Lime Kilns and Exshaw, besides doing labour at outside points.

These Indians were, as usual, away hunting last fall. From the wood industries alone their earnings amounted to \$10,526.46, nearly all of which they received in cash. Their total earnings from all sources amounted to \$26,016.96 besides amounts earned in Southern Alberta during the year which it is impossible to ascertain.

Buildings.—Several buildings have been erected and repaired. They are fairly 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. I am sorry to say some of the Indians do not give so much care and attention to cattle, whilst others are beginning to see that this industry does pay, and will, I am quite sure, take more interest in the future. Of course, there has been, as in all grazing countries, the usual percentage of loss.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have purchased 7 wagons, 4 mowers, rakes, 1 plough, 1 set of bob-sleighs and 7 sets of double harness, besides stoves and useful articles for their households, out of their earnings. They take fairly good care of their property.

Education.—The boarding school on the outskirts of the reserve was closed in November, 1908, and a day school has been temporarily opened on Wesley's, the north side of the Bow river, since January, 1909. There was a large attendance at first, which fell off slightly towards the end of March.

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Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are advancing in many ways, especially shown by the amounts they are earning, which is making them more self-reliant. Most of them are law-abiding, better off, and generally spend their money judiciously.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate, no cases of intemperance being brought to my notice; but their morals are certainly none of the best.

I have, &c.,

T. J. FLEETHAM,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,

RED DEER, June 7, 1909.

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

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate for the year ended March 31, last.

During the year my headquarters was removed from Gleichen to Red Deer. The new location is more central than the old one, and the train service, too, is preferable.

The inspectorate includes seven agencies, namely, Blood, Peigan, Sarcee, Stony, Blackfoot, Edmonton and Saddle Lake.

My time was so occupied with special work of one kind and another that I made only two complete agency inspections, namely, Edmonton and the Blackfoot agencies. A number of schools, however, were inspected during the year and separate reports made of these inspections.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Mr. U. Verreau was appointed agent during the early part of the year, and I installed him in this office during the month of May, and then towards the end of July I returned and made a complete inspection of the agency.

When the installation of Mr. Verreau was made in May, I secured a surrender of 6,362·19 acres of land from Enoch's band at Stony Plain. This land has since been surveyed and will be offered for sale at public auction at the city of Edmonton on the 23rd instant.

These Indians still hold about 12,800 acres of meadow, farm, pasture and timberland, and every able-bodied member of the band has the use of a very good working outfit, and all provided for out of the proceeds of sale of land acquired by them under the treaty.

I understand that these Indians are making very good use of their working outfits, and that they have a larger crop in than ever before. A number of this band are addicted to the use of intoxicants, and, if this habit is not eradicated, I fear little substantial progress will be made even with all the advantages within their reach.

The Paul's, Michel's and Alexander's bands have, too, very good working outfits. These outfits were procured out of the funds from sale of surrendered land. With one exception, the Michel Indians had made good use of the outfits provided, and the Paul's and Alexander Indians had made some advancement with theirs, but

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not to the extent they should. The use of intoxicants by the Indians of Paul's band has, I think, been greater than heretofore.

The agency buildings and premises were in fairly good condition, and the work of the office in a satisfactory state.

The officers employed at this agency are: Messrs. U. Verreau, agent; Wm. Black, clerk; John Foley, interpreter; A. E. Pattison, farmer at Paul's reserve, and Henry Hope, farmer at Alexander's reserve.

The clerk, Mr. Black, has since been transferred to the Peigan agency, and Mr. Geo. H. Race from the Peigan to this agency.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

This agency consists of one large reserve, about 470 square miles, and is located south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway and easterly from the city of Calgary.

I completed an inspection of this agency during October, after having spent about seven weeks in it during August, September and October.

The staff consisted of Mr. J. H. Gooderham and six assistants, not including the medical officer and the staff of the hospital, which is operated under the auspices of the Church of England, and the salaries of a doctor, nurse and a cook, which are met by the church referred to.

The hospital is located near the Bow river and on the upper portion of the reserve. Allowances are made by the department for this hospital to provide fuel, light, drugs and board for patients and the staff. Dr. Rose has direct charge, and from the returns and other sources I conclude that a good deal of relief has been afforded to sick Indians and at little expense to the department.

Ten years ago there were about 435,000 pounds of beef gratuitously issued to these Indians during a fiscal year. During the last fiscal year the free beef-issue was less than 63,000 pounds. This is evidence that these Indians have been led into channels of self-support during the last 10 years. They are, moreover, better clothed and generally in a more prosperous condition than they were 10 years ago. I regret to report that the use of intoxicants by the Indians of this band has largely increased of late.

The buildings in use by the staff at this agency were in good condition and generally well kept.

During the winter of 1906-7 the loss of cattle was heavy, but since then the loss has been slight and the calf-crop has been exceptionally good. The cattle are very free of mange, and, if not overtaken again by a hard winter, the numbers will rapidly increase.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

I started to inspect this agency last month, but was obliged to discontinue it to attend to other work.

The headquarters of this agency is now established near Brocket station on the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Until a few years ago the chief industry here was stock-raising. Recently the growing of grain was tried, and with very good results. The young men, principally graduates of various schools, now show a disposition to start farming in earnest, and with the limited outfits at their command have broken up 300, or more, acres of new land. About one-half of the band are extremely anxious to surrender about 45 sections of their reserve for the purpose of acquiring a complete farming outfit. The young men declare that if they had a proper working outfit they would be self-supporting within three years. The giving up of any land for any purpose whatever is strongly opposed, however, by the chiefs and by the aged members of the band.

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The buildings here are new, or were recently rebuilt, and are all in good condition.

Mr. E. H. Yeomans is agent, and Mr. Wm. Black holds the position of clerk since about April 1, last. In addition there is one stockman and two assistant stockmen (Indians) and a blacksmith employed. The wages of the blacksmith and the assistant stockmen are met from the band's own funds.

BLOOD AGENCY.

No inspection of this agency was made by me during the fiscal year, and I am not in a position, therefore, to state many facts in connection with this agency.

These Indians started farming in earnest during the season of 1907, and last season about 23,000 bushels of first-class winter wheat, besides a quantity of oats, were threshed. I understood that the wheat all realized about 80 cents per bushel. There is now seeded, I understand, about 1,500 acres, and more new land is yet to be broken for seeding with winter wheat this season.

These Indians have a large herd of cattle, and from the sale of horses, cattle, grain and earnings in various ways they handle a good deal of ready money. Unfortunately for themselves too much of it is squandered in riotous living.

SARCEE AGENCY.

One day only was spent by me at this agency since the writing of my last report, and then my time was largely taken up with the purchase of stallions for this agency.

Mr. Gordon, late of the File Hills agency, is now clerk here, and occupies a cottage that was erected many years ago for a like use. It had been overhauled about a year ago, and now meets the requirements very well. The house occupied by Agent McNeill is in a dilapidated condition and should very soon be replaced by a new one.

John One Spot, a member of the band, still holds the position of stockman, and continues to give the best of satisfaction to Mr. McNeill.

These Indians, too, are imbibing more liquor of late years than they did a few years ago.

STONY AGENCY.

A couple of days were spent at this agency on special work, but no thorough inspection was made.

The Stony Indians make a good deal of ready money by cutting and delivering fire-wood at Morley station, from where it is shipped to Calgary and to other points along the line of railway.

Mr. T. J. Fleetham is the agent, and continues to be alert for the welfare of the Indians under his charge.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

Although no regular inspection has been made of this agency during the fiscal year, I have frequently visited it and made observations at each visit.

There are four bands within this agency, namely, Louis Bull's, Ermineskin's, Samson's and the Montana. The last named band resides on what was formerly known as the Bob Tail's reserve.

My conviction is that, while the members of Ermineskin's band may have held the vantage ground they gained in previous years, they did little more, and that the other bands have retrograded. The use of intoxicants apparently has increased, and the old-time manner of worship and customs seem to have been revived to a large

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extent. I presume such backslidings, here and elsewhere, should be anticipated so long as premiums are offered to the Indians to leave their homes and their work, by exhibitions, to parade on the public streets in war paint and in nude attire, and to dance the dances of their forefathers. Such exhibitions may be symbolic history from prehistoric days, but they tend to revive paganism and do not promote the yield from the Indian's potato-patch or his garden.

The agency headquarters is on the Battle river, and about 10 miles from Ponoka and 6 miles from Hobbema siding. The buildings are, with one exception, all log, and all the log buildings are dilapidated and not fit for the uses for which they are required. Arrangements are now completed for the erection of new buildings, and these are to be placed within half a mile of the Hobbema siding, which is about the centre of the reserves. The new location will be far preferable to the present one.

Mr. Geo. G. Mann is the agent; Miss Mann, clerk; G. J. Furguson, blacksmith, sawyer, &c., and A. W. Perry and T. W. Lucas, farmers.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

The headquarters of this agency is about 50 miles northerly from Vegreville, a town on the Canadian Northern Railway.

Mr. J. Batty is the agent, and he is assisted by a clerk and two farmers. One of these farmers is located on the Whitefish reserve, which is about 30 miles northerly from the agency headquarters.

This agency has not been visited by me during the year.

There was a portable flour-mill at the Whitefish Lake reserve, and it was removed during the year to near the agency headquarters on the Saddle Lake reserve. A new building was erected to hold this mill, but, owing to the crop being damaged by frost last season, there was little for the mill to do. It is hoped that this harvest will prove to be better than the last two crops and the Indians encouraged to farm more extensively in consequence and provide more grists for this mill.

A tent hospital was established here a couple of years ago. The Indians do not, however, patronize it to a great extent.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A good many years ago an attempt was made to reduce the number of native or cayuse horses held by the Indians. This was tried by offering the owner of a cayuse a heifer worth about \$20 for a horse with a market value of about \$5. The scheme did not prove a success, for it is not an easy matter to separate an Indian from his cayuse. About 8 years ago a new plan was adopted to replace the cheap cayuse, and the results have been very satisfactory. Good classes of stallions, chiefly grade Clydes, were provided and lent to the Indians on almost every reserve. The Indians took kindly to this procedure, and now there may be seen on almost every reserve an improved class of horses, horses sufficiently heavy for general farm work and of a market value up to \$150.

The bulls for the various reserves are now all purchased at the pure-bred stock sales which are annually held in this province, and the best of sires are secured and at reasonable cost. When an average price of \$60 was secured for 200 steers raised by the Blood Indians, it is evidence, I think, that the sires of these steers were of no mean order.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,

Inspector.

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REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR TREATY NO. 8.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OTTAWA, January 19, 1909.

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 calendar year 1908.

I left Ottawa on April 22, arrived in Edmonton on the 28th, and remained there until May 4, making arrangements for transportation; then left for Athabasca Landing. I reached the Landing on the 7th. The trail from here to Lesser Slave Lake was almost impossible, and there being no freight for the post up the river, I had to secure a York boat from the Hudson's Bay Company with a crew of six men. I reached Lesser Slave Lake on the 19th (a ten days' trip), this being good time, considering the low water on Lesser Slave river. Here I spent two days getting transportation to Peace River Crossing, arriving there on the 27th over the worst possible piece of trail; in fact, the roughest I have ever gone over. The Hudson bay steamer, which should have been here on the 28th, did not arrive until the 31st at 9 p.m. We waited until June 5 for the steamer to start for Port St. John, but she could not pass under ferry cable. As the delay would be for some days more, I decided to travel overland to Dunvegan, sending Dr. Donald on to St. John with pack horses to meet the Indians there. At St. John 104 Beaver Indians were paid their annuity. Two births and two deaths were reported. The Indians were found in good health.

I secured a lumber wagon for Dunvegan, and paid treaty on June 9, the day appointed, to 112 Beaver Indians, whom I found in fair health. Five births and 13 deaths were reported.

I left for Peace River Crossing and paid 58 Indians there. Three births were reported and no deaths. Here they had fields of oats and wheat planted, which were of good growth for that season.

I left the Crossing for Vermilion by raft, which I had made at Dunvegan, and travelled 300 miles down the Peace river, and reached Vermilion on the 15th. Here I paid three bands—535 in all. Seventeen deaths and 25 births were reported.

Dr. Donald arrived here on the 21st, and we left the following day with scow for Little Red River. Paid annuity to 73 Crees. Two deaths and two births were reported. Here they were very much afraid of a hard winter, as their fur-catch had been small.

We left here on York boat on the 23rd for Chipewyan, 280 miles distant, and reached destination on the 27th at 11.30 p.m., having travelled very quickly, the river being in flood. Paid band of 233 Crees; among whom 1 death and 8 births were reported. Band of 364 Chipewyans reported 4 deaths and 16 births. All these Indians were healthy. There was some distress amongst the old people.

On the 26th, I left for Fond du Lac, 186 miles east of Lake Athabaska, arriving next day at 8 p.m. Annuity was paid to 416 Maurice band Indians on the 29th. Eleven deaths and 15 births were reported. There had been very little want among them, as they had a fairly good season.

On the 30th I left for Fort Chipewyan, thence to Smith's Landing on July 2, and here met a band of Chipewyans. On the 3rd I drove across the portage to Fort Smith, and on the 4th paid another band. In all, annuities were paid to 238. Nine

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deaths and 10 births were reported. The Indians here are healthy, and I found very little want.

On the 7th we started for Resolution on the Mackenzie river steamer. Here three bands were settled with on the 11th, 12th and 13th: Yellowknives, 207; Dog-ribs, 182; Chipewyans, 116; 502 in all. Among these Indians 18 deaths and 16 births were reported. They were prosperous and had quantities of dried meat in store after a good hunting year. They were also in good health.

On the 13th at 8.30 p.m., we left on York boat for Hay River, and paid treaty there on the 16th to 97 Slave Indians. Twelve deaths and 3 births were reported.

On the 18th, at 4.30 p.m., I left Hay River on return trip to Fort Resolution, reaching the Fort at 10 p.m., the second trip, and waited the return of Hudson bay steamer from Macpherson. She arrived on July 30, and left that day for Fort Smith. We reached Fort Smith the next day at 4 p.m., and drove across to Smith's Landing, where we boarded the steamer *Graham* on August 4 for Fort McMurray. We arrived at Fort McMurray on Sunday, the 9th.

Paid Crees and Chipewyans (122) on the 10th. Five deaths and 5 births were reported. I also paid a small band of stragglers (27). Among these 3 births and no deaths were reported. These Indians were healthy.

I left the Fort on the 11th with Hudson's Bay Company's transport for Wabis-kaw, arriving there September 1. Paid treaty to 240 Crees on the 4th. Eight deaths and 12 births were reported.

After travelling by trail five days I reached Whitefish Lake and paid treaty on the 12th to 85 Crees. Four deaths and 3 births were reported.

I left Whitefish Lake for Sturgeon Lake on the 13th, which trip took seven days, over a very rough trail. On the 21st I paid annuity to 166 Crees. Seven births were reported.

On the 22nd I left Sturgeon Lake for Lesser Slave Lake, arriving there on the 26th. Paid treaty to 336 Kinnosayos. Four deaths and 17 births were reported.

On the 29th, I left for Athabasca Landing, reaching there on the 5th. Paid 1 straggler. Arrived at Edmonton on October 8.

The Indians in the northern districts, like those in the southern part of Treaty 8, have suffered considerably for the last two years owing to the shortage of fur-bearing animals. Very few of our Indians north of the 60th parallel have suffered in this way excepting some of the Mackenzie river non-treaty Indians, where the fur-bearing animals have been very scarce. Those on the south side of Great Slave lake and the northeast end of Lake Athabasca, known as the Cariboo country, have been fairly successful in their hunts. I have always tried to impress on the Indians the necessity of fishing in the fall, for fear that the deer would take another direction and they might not be able to locate them. In that case it makes it very serious for them, and, if they had fish, it would keep them from starvation. The people known as 'Cariboo-eaters' seldom fish, and I believe never in winter, as they follow the deer in their migrations. This last year the Fond du Lac Indians were very successful in their deer hunts and exported quite a quantity of dried meat to other districts.

The supplies from the Hudson's Bay Company were in every way satisfactory. Those who required medical attendance were looked after by Dr. Donald.

As for the schools, in my opinion they are doing good work at a very small cost to the department. It would be difficult to see how a better or cheaper policy in regard to schools could be formulated than the one in vogue. The buildings as a rule are roomy and well ventilated. The children are well conducted and are properly fed and clothed.

I have, &c.,

H. A. CONROY,

Inspector Treaty No. 8.

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SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR TREATY NO. 8.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, February 19, 1909.FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—As it has been suggested that I should report on some points not touched upon in my annual report dated the 19th ult., I beg to supplement it as follows:—

Our first payment was made to the Beavers at St. John's, in Northeastern British Columbia. They are purely hunting Indians and very few, if any, have either shacks or buildings. They have been in contact with the whites—miners—from across the mountains for a great many years, but have never taken to the labour of the white man. They are more or less scrofulous. They have a few cayuses and travel on both sides of the Peace river, and generally do their hunting in the foot-hills of the Rockies.

The country on the east side of the Rockies is a fine level plateau, and will in the future be a first-class agricultural country. It is partially covered with a growth of good-sized trees of spruce, tamarack and cotton-wood.

One hundred and twenty miles northeast of St. John's at Dunvegan on the Peace river, these Indians know practically nothing of agriculture and are purely hunting Indians. They certainly have the finest piece of country to hunt over that it has been my pleasure to see. They are complaining that the fur-bearing and food animals are disappearing. I believe that the time is not far distant when we shall have to assist them with farm implements and encourage them to make their living by agricultural pursuits. The country is excellent for stock-raising. These Indians, as a rule, have very few shacks and, like the Indians of St. John's, move from place to place. I think it will be hard to get them to settle down to any industrial pursuits.

Fifty miles down the Peace river, at what is known as the Duncan reserve, there is a small band without a chief, but with two headmen. These headmen for the last few years have paid some attention to crop-growing, such as wheat, oats and potatoes, and for some years have been quite successful; but, like all other Indians, they are easily discouraged. The drought and wind-storms destroy some of their crops, discouraging them greatly, so that some of them have not taken the same interest as they used to do; but I have tried to encourage them to continue in the work. They have a few cattle of their own, and a fairly good class of horses, but rather small for farming. I think that when they get a farm instructor on this reserve they will become self-supporting. Duncan, the headman, has a very good house and out-buildings. I find it difficult to interest them in their work, as for the least excuse they leave it and go off on a hunt. When they return, they find that their stock has broken into and destroyed a great portion of their crop. If the department had a good practical man to look after these two reserves, Dunvegan and Peace River, I think it would not be long before they would become self-supporting.

That part of the country is of an excellent quality and would produce the very best crops.

At Vermilion, 350 miles northeast from the Peace River Crossing, we have three bands, viz.: Crees, Beavers and Slaves. From what I understand, the Slaves' hunting grounds are about 100 miles due north, where they roam over a large area of country. These people, as a rule, are good hunters, and have, therefore, made a

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fairly good living. The last couple of years has been hard on them owing to the shortage of food and fur-bearing animals. I have never been back to their country owing to the distance being so great; my time being limited, I found it impossible to go. I believe they have two or three shacks, and the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Bros. have a small outpost where they go periodically to trade with these people. They appear to be healthy, and I think there were no deaths to report. Quite a number of births were registered. They have larger families than any of the other bands.

The members of the Beaver band, who roam on the north side of the Peace river and east to the Cariboo mountains, have a beautiful country, partially wooded and a large portion open, and all fit for agricultural purposes. Physically, these Indians are not as strong as the Slaves. They have very few shacks, and depend wholly on the hunt for a livelihood.

The Crees, the smallest of the three bands, hunt on the south side of the Peace river. These people are very anxious that the department should set aside reserves for them. They are tainted with tuberculosis. In a conversation I had with the chief last summer, I told him that there was no particular hurry in setting apart reserves for them, as I did not think that there would be a very great influx of people into their country, and to take their time in selecting their reserve. They, like their neighbours on the north side, complain very bitterly of the shortage of food and fur-bearing animals in this country. It is a fine country for agricultural purposes. Before leaving this post I would draw attention to the fact that at Vermilion there are about 25 or 30 settlers who have been farming and raising large quantities of wheat, oats and barley and other agricultural products. The Hudson's Bay Company has an up-to-date roller-mill, where 30,000 bushels of wheat is turned into flour, which is sent both north and west. It is very surprising to tourists going through the country to see steam-threshers, binders and all kinds of agricultural implements in operation. The Department of Agriculture has established a model farm, which I had the pleasure of visiting last spring, where I saw the marvelous growth of the different trees, such as maples, pines and apple-trees, and the different Canadian small fruits.

About 50 miles north of Vermilion a small band of Crees summer at the mouth of Little Red river. These people, so far as I know, have no shacks, unless back in their hunting ground. They roam through a very beautiful country, which is partially wooded and is noted as being the best hunting grounds in the north. They have raised a few vegetables, but, as they have no fixed abode, it is hard for them to do any farming. They did not speak of a reserve being set apart for them. The Vermilion chief visits them and considers them his people.

At Fort Chipewyan, 250 miles down the Peace river, there are two bands—Chipewyans and Crees. The Chipewyan Indians, as a rule, hunt for their food animals on the north side of Athabasca lake through a very rocky and mossy country, where the cariboo roam in large numbers. Some seasons they have not come so far south, and, therefore, they have been left in a state of starvation; but, as a rule, they make a fair living.

The Cree band roams on the south side of Athabasca lake and also along the Athabasca river and a large part of the country. Some seasons the moose are very plentiful. A strange action of the Crees is that they call the Chipewyans 'Indians' and themselves 'the people.' I do not think that the Cree Indian is physically or morally better than his Chipewyan neighbour. In the summer months both bands reside round the shores of the lake and fish. This lake produces the finest quality of whitefish and trout. In the fall it appears that in the marshes round the head of the lake is the feeding-place of the wild geese, and apparently their first feeding-ground on their way south. The Indians, half-breeds and missionaries kill a large number of these fowl; in fact, one man told me that he killed 1,000. It seems to me that if the Indian were in any way provident, he would be able to make a living where there is such a quantity of fowl and a lake teeming with fish. I have always tried to im-

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press upon them the necessity of fishing as late in the fall as possible, or even through the ice, to procure enough fish to keep them all winter, or at least when their food animals are scarce. Their excuse for not doing so is that at that time they are away hunting. Probably after some years of need I shall be able to convince them and persuade them to remain and fish at that season of the year. Both Crees and Chipewyans, as far as their morals are concerned, are good.

At Fond du Lac, 186 miles northeast of Lake Athabasca, we have the largest single band. These are the Chipewyans. Last year was a very successful one with them, as the deer was plentiful and they caught more fur than any other band in the north. They are healthy and well clothed. They are meat-eaters, although sometimes while near the lake they fish. They are very quiet, and, I think, as hard workers as any of the Indians that I know of. They have no houses, but roam after cariboo nearly the whole season.

From this point we return to Chipewyan, and from there go to Smith's Landing. The Indians here are cariboo-eaters, and roam on the edge of the barren lands. I made arrangements with them some years ago to come in to the post every other year, as they found it rather far to come every year to receive their annuity. They are healthy and make a good living, but have no shacks that I know of. The Indians to the south live in what is known as the 'buffalo country,' and hunt moose and deer and fur-bearing animals. They are very much interested in the buffalo and are just as anxious to preserve them as the whites. The old chief told me some years ago that if they did not preserve the buffalo, their children would never see that animal, and for that reason it was their duty to see that they were not killed. Two years ago when Seaton-Thompson was up in the buffalo country he reported that it was the Indians who were killing them off, not the wolves as had been reported, and that he knew what he was talking about. Now, I know that he spent the most of two weeks travelling within 60 miles of Fort Smith, and how he came to make such a report I am at a loss to know, as I have always made it my duty to inquire and get all the knowledge that I could get every year. Sergeant Fields, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, who has always been with me at this point, also made inquiries. The Indians told us that they had always protected the buffaloes and would continue to do so. They are a very law-abiding people, and as moral as any in my district.

Two hundred miles north of Fort Smith is Fort Resolution, on the south side of Great Slave lake. Here there are three bands of Indians—Chipewyans, Dogribs and Yellowknives. The Chipewyans, the smallest band, reside on the south side of Great Slave lake, and are also in the buffalo country, where they hunt. They live chiefly on fish. The Yellowknives come from Yellowknife river, a country that I know very little about, but, from the information that I have received from themselves, the country is very rocky and barren. They are in the cariboo district, and kill a large number of these animals every year. These people are simple in their habits and are good hunters. They have a few poor shacks, and, as they are nomadic, do not reside in one place very long.

The Dogribs live at the north end of the lake, and have a country similar to that of the Yellowknives, very rocky and barren. However, they are good hunters and make a living. The cariboo are quite plentiful in that section of the country.

Eighty miles across Great Slave lake we come to Hay river, on the south side of the lake, and at the mouth of the Hay river there is a small band of Slaves who roam to the south and west. They are not very healthy and live most of the summer in shacks and round the missions. The Church of England mission has a large boarding school with quite a large staff of teachers, and is doing good work. The school is beautifully situated on the banks of the Hay river. There is a nice garden in connection with it, in which they grow a large quantity of vegetables. The Indians have copied from the mission and grow quite a few vegetables. One thing I want to speak of in particular is the condition of the Indian shacks, which are small and

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kept very dirty, so much so in fact that to my mind they should be burned down or destroyed in some way. Of course, the Indians would have to be recompensed. Giving them enough duck to make teepees would, in my opinion, eradicate diseases, as quite a number have tuberculosis. Tearing down these shacks that so many have died in and giving them material to make a tent or teepee would, I think, be a good thing for them. I do not mean to do anything abruptly that they would not likely take to, but on being approached in a reasonable way, they would, I think, be satisfied.

From Hay river we returned to Fort Resolution, where we wait for the Hudson bay steamer to take us up the river. Our work now in the far north is practically finished. Our next stop is at Fort McMurray, where we have a mixed band of Chipewyans and Crees. They have a large tract of country, on the east about 60 miles to the boundaries of Treaty 10, and extending north and south for about 100 miles. I consider them the poorest lot of people I have in treaty districts. They seem to have been born tired they are so lazy. They arrive at the fort in the early spring and remain there until the cold weather drives them back again into the woods. Quite a number of half-breeds work more or less on the river for the Hudson Bay Transportation Company. Here we meet a few families of stragglers who roam all over the country and do not seem to have any fixed abode.

To Pelican Portage, about 130 miles up the Athabasca river, our mode of transportation is rather difficult. If the water is low, we have to travel with horses, but, if high enough, we go by canoes. It is practically about 100 miles by river, and I consider it about the same by trail. The country through which we pass is wooded with a nice growth of poplar, spruce and tamarack. The soil is of the very best, and a large quantity of hay grows along the shores of the lake and river. I have seen blue-top grass growing six feet high. I consider it a good mixed farming country. At Wabiskaw we have a band of Crees who are purely hunting people, and will stand as well as any other Indians in the country. They also have a large tract of land, and are very good hunters, and until two years ago had made a good living. The lakes are full of fish, but last winter they had a hard time owing to the shortage of fur; but this will right itself in a short time. At the Hudson's Bay Company's post the English Church has a boarding school, which is doing good work. The building is very good, and they are able to grow enough vegetables for their own use. The Roman Catholic school is about 4 miles from the post. It is a new building and is quite large and well equipped for school accommodation. I visited this school last fall, and I must say that they are doing satisfactory work. The Indians in this treaty are all doing well.

About 100 miles west we come to Whitefish lake, where we have a small band of Crees who roam between Whitefish and the height of land towards the Peace river. I have never been west of the Whitefish lake, but from information received from the Indians who live there, it is swampy round the numerous small lakes that abound near the height of land. There are quite a number of half-breeds who live west of Whitefish lake whom I have tried for the last few years to get into treaty, but have failed to do so. Last fall they appeared before me and I took their applications for half-breed scrip. I tried to persuade them to take treaty, as I considered them living the Indian mode of life, but they insisted on having scrip. Those people who live near the lakes have a few shacks, but do not do any farming. They work small gardens and have a few horses, but no cattle. I would recommend buying them two cows from the Lesser Slave Lake Indians next spring, and if they get on well with them, we can furnish them with more. My idea is to make haste slowly with most of these people.

At Sturgeon lake, 150 miles southwest of Whitefish lake, we have a very fine country lying between Little Smoky river on the east to the height of land on the west, and north and south about 100 miles. These Indians had their reserves surveyed last summer, and it is certainly a fine piece of country for grain-growing and cattle-raising. They have quite a number of cayuses, but I do not think they have

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any cattle. I would recommend that I be authorized to buy, say about three or four, which would be a start for them, and to advise them to build stables to protect them in winter. By so doing we should encourage them to go into cattle-raising.

About 100 miles east we come to Lesser Slave lake, where we have quite a large band of Crees, who do a great deal of fishing and hunting. They have two reserves—one at Sucker creek and one at Drift Pile river. Both of these reserves are very fine for hay and grain. They have a fine lake frontage, and, in my opinion, no nicer places can be found anywhere in the province. A few years ago the department sent in twenty-two head of cattle, some of them young, and about eight or nine cows. They have increased considerably, and the Indians take fairly good care of their cattle, and to my mind seem more adapted for stock-raising than any other occupation, and I think we should encourage more stock-raising, and by so doing benefit them more than any thing else that I know of.

I have, &c.,

H. A. CONROY,

Inspector, Treaty 8.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, November 12, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions of April 1, last, I left Ottawa on the 23rd of the same month, going west via Toronto to Winnipeg, arriving there on the 27th.

I reported to the Indian Commissioner and left Winnipeg for the Swan Lake reserve, No. 7, Treaty No. 1, and having completed the resurvey of this reserve, proceeded to the Leech Lake 'Little Bone' reserve, No. 73A, and subdivided the same as per instructions. I would mention that, owing to the large mileage of lake traversed, I was considerably delayed in the subdivision survey of this reserve.

From Leech Lake I proceeded to the Fishing Lake reserve, No. 89, and subdivided the surrendered portion of the same as per instructions. I left the Fishing Lake reserve, 'Kylemore Siding,' on June 25 for the Lesser Slave lake, via Edmonton and the Athabasca Landing, going up the Athabasca river and the Lesser Slave lake by steamer, and arrived at the Lesser Slave Lake settlement 'Stony Point' on July 13.

Having engaged transport, &c., I left the Lesser Slave lake on July 17, and arrived at the Sturgeon lake on the 22nd of the same month, meeting the Indians of this band, Sturgeon Lake, next day. I had considerable trouble in arriving at an understanding with this band regarding the location of their reserve, as they were divided in opinion as to the direction the reserve should extend; but after the usual 'talk,' and I having agreed to lay out a small hay reserve on the Goose lake for them, about six miles south of the Sturgeon lake, they came to an understanding, and seemed quite satisfied with the final location.

As will be seen from the plan of this reserve, a number of people had already located on the lake, Sturgeon—the Roman Catholic mission, the Hudson's Bay Company, Revillon Bros. and a few half-breeds.

The claims of these people have been allotted and exempt from the reserve, and they all seemed satisfied with their location.

Having completed the survey of this reserve, Sturgeon Lake, on the 18th of August I left for the Whitefish lake via Lesser Slave lake, and arrived at the former

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place on the 25th of the same month. I was delayed several days before starting the survey, waiting for the Indians to assemble. With the exception of the chief and another Indian, Samuel, No. 3, the whole of this band elected to take their reserves between the Little and the Big Whitefish lakes. The chief elected to take his reservation at the outlet of the Big Whitefish lake, about fifteen miles from the larger reserve, and the Indian, Samuel, selected to take his at the Little Long lake, about fifteen miles northwest of the Little Whitefish lake.

Having completed the survey for the Whitefish Lake band, I returned to the Lesser Slave lake, and left there by steamer on September 24 for Edmonton via the Athabasca Landing.

Arrived at Edmonton on September 30, and proceeded to Stony Plain reserve, No. 135, and completed the subdivision of the recently surrendered portion of that reserve as per instructions of September 11.

From Edmonton I went to Prince Albert to make survey of some hay-lands for the Indians of Sandy Lake reserve, No. 104, as per instructions of April 7 last; but meeting the Indian agent from Carlton there, Prince Albert, I was informed that the Indians of this reserve had sufficient hay.

In compliance with instructions of October 19, I closed up the season's work and returned to Ottawa.

I have, &c.,

J. LESTOCK REID.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY,
HAZELTON, March 31, 1909.

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, 1909.

Agency.—This agency is of all in British Columbia the most northerly situated, and is bounded towards the north and west by the Northwest Coast agency, towards the south by the Williams Lake agency, and on the east by the Rocky mountains.

For geographical reasons and distinction of entirely different characteristics of nations, this agency is treated under two divisions.

THE KITSUN DIVISION.

Location.—The supervision of this district begins at the Kitselas canyon of the Skeena river, and about 90 miles below Hazelton, terminating beyond its headwaters, covering a distance of about 160 miles, exclusive of Kitwankool, situated inland on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river, and Kisgégas, on the Babine river, 3 miles beyond its confluence with the Skeena. The other seven villages are on both banks of the latter river and end with that of Kuldoe, towards its source.

Reserves.—The reserves of this division contain, collectively, an aggregate of 10,575 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land.

The areas comprise in their contents mainly natural meadows with growths of poplar, balm of Gilead, willow, alder, hazel and some coniferous variety.

Population.—This division has a total population of 1,160.

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Nation.—The Indians under this heading are of the Ksun nation, the parent stock of the Tsimpsons of the coast, and its band will, hereinafter, be dealt with in the order towards the source of the Skeena.

KITWANGA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are about equally located on both banks of the Skeena, and comprise an area of 4,275 acres. With these are included five unsurveyed allotments for fishing grounds.

Population.—The population of this band is 146.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year, the Indians experienced the best of health, and in addition to other means, precautions are taken to have the premises and surroundings kept clean, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—These Indians cut cord-wood, till their gardens and work for the canneries on the coast; they also resort to fishing, hunting and trapping, and keep some stock.

Buildings.—Care is taken that all buildings are located on dry and healthy ground and are fairly arranged to combine comfort with privacy, also with windows enough to ensure the admission of sunlight and fresh air.

Stock.—The cattle and horses of this band wintered without loss, and increased attention is being given them.

Farm Implements.—The implements in use are still those adapted for clearing land, gardening and haying.

Education.—There is one school. It is centrally located in the village. It is making good progress. Of late years, the parents of its pupils are contributing to effect a very fair attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very intelligent, and avail themselves of every opportunity profitable to their well-being. They are gaining the benefits of industry by becoming better provided.

Temperance and Morality.—In a general respect, these people are temperate and moral.

KITWANKOOL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band, for which no reserve has yet been apportioned, is the only Kitsun settlement remote from the proximity of the Skeena, and is situated on the right bank of the Kitwanga river, 25 miles westerly of Kitwanga, and 4 miles below Kitwankool lake, and on the trail connecting with Ayensk, Nass river.

Population.—The population is 43, apart from its quota of about 115, living around the last-named locality, Kinkolith and Fishery Bay, Nass.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year, no illness of any kind was experienced. Sanitary measures are being fairly well observed; also, occasionally, some of the people have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These people hunt and trap and attend to their gardens. During the season the majority of this band find work about the canneries of the coast.

Buildings.—Here, for want of lumber, the buildings are of the old style of shacks.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better provision is made for their shelter and keep.

Farm Implements.—Only the ordinary tools for clearing, gardening, weeding and haying are in use here.

Education.—There is no school in this village. Some of the children attend school periodically at Kitwanga, and at the Nass villages of Kinkolith and Ayensk.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are intelligent and industrious, and, notwithstanding their isolated condition, have made fair progress.

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Temperance and Morality.—These people can be considered as temperate and moral.

ANDIMAUL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band, for which no reserve has yet been allotted, is on the right bank of the Skeena and situated about 6 miles above Kitwanga.

Population.—The people of this village were, previously, accounted for in my reports inclusive of those of Kitwanga, Kitwankool and Kitsegukla, respectively. The process of settling here began about 12 years ago, and eventually attained a population of 84.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians was excellent. Their premises are in a salubrious locality and are being kept clean, and some of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—To some extent, these people fish and trap, chop cord-wood, and also during the season work about the canneries on the coast.

Buildings.—Here all the houses are of a modern pattern, well lighted and commodious, and placed on high and dry ground.

Stock.—Much care was given the stock, which wintered well.

Farm Implements.—Only the common tools for breaking up land, clearing, weeding and haying are in use here.

Education.—There is a school which is centrally located in the village. Its pupils are making good progress; their parents assist them in acquiring a good attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are intelligent and energetic, and make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—In respect of either of these terms, there was no occasion for censure.

KITSEGULA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena, and contain an area of 3,732 acres. The new and old villages are both situated on the left bank of the Skeena; the latter about 9 miles below the first. Since reserve No. 2, comprising the new village, inclusive of the part on the opposite bank, became subdivided, the old habitations can be considered as abandoned.

Population.—The population of the two villages of this band is 54.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians enjoyed the best of health. In the new village the premises and their environs are kept very clean, and in the old place fairly so; also vaccinating is attended to.

Occupations.—The people of this band follow cutting cord-wood along the river, and work about the canneries of the coast. They also attend to their gardens and are improving their homes. They also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—All the houses, exclusive of those of the old village, are constructed on improved lines and placed on good healthy ground; they are also fairly commodious and all lighted.

Stock.—This band's few head of stock wintered well, and without loss.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a good plough, only ordinary implements required for breaking up land, clearing and tilling the soil and for haying are still in use.

Education.—There is a school, which, during this year, has been removed to the new village, and is located precisely central thereto. Fair progress is being made by its pupils, and their parents assist in securing a fair attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are very intelligent. They are possessed of no small amount of individuality and initiative, and avail themselves of every opportunity.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate and moral.

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GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Reserves.—With the exception of a timber reserve, on Two-mile creek, the lands of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena, and including Rocher Déboulé, likewise assigned to this band—located on both banks of the Bulkley river—comprise an area of 3,791 acres. For the most part these lands are well watered and suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes.

Population.—This band, largely composed originally of people of other villages, has a population of 249.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians was very good. The departmental instructions regarding precautionary measures were faithfully complied with, and attention is given to vaccinating.

No contagion of any kind made itself apparent, which applies to the whole of this division. The people are mindful of cleanliness of person, premises and their surroundings.

No opportunity is neglected to impress the Indians, in general, with the dangers attending the infection of tuberculosis in its various forms and of the means of preventing, as much as possible, its dissemination.

Cases of illness are being treated by Dr. H. C. Wrinch, and by his services many cases among the Indians of this district were successfully disposed of by surgical operations.

Occupations.—Hazelton being the terminus for ordinary communication, and the entrepôt of supplies and travel for the most important part of the district, at present, the Indians of this band, with those of nearby, readily find employment of all sorts at good wages. Hunting and trapping is being consequently less resorted to, although the prices of pelts are uniformly very high, apart from those of bear.

Buildings.—All buildings outside the old village are well placed, of good pattern, well lighted and commodious.

Stock.—The horses and cattle wintered well; they were fairly well provided for.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of some wagons and a harrow, the implements are such as are generally used for clearing, gardening, weeding and haying.

Education.—There is a school. It is well attended during the season, and the parents of the pupils are taking more interest in having them attend. The school-house occupies the north end of the Hazelton townsite, near the old Indian village.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious and provident. What they earn in wages is generally put to good use. Subdivisions of their reserves are steadily being taken up and improved.

Temperance and Morality.—Though here the temptations to transgress in both respects are many, the complaints are few.

GLEN VOWELL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located about 4 miles above here, on the special reserve of Sikedach—grouped with the reserves of Kispiax—on the right bank of the Skeena. This reserve contains 900 acres, which is subdivided into holdings of choice agricultural and pasture lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 93.

Health and Sanitation.—The necessary sanitary precautions are well observed, and more of the people were vaccinated. The general health of this band was excellent.

Occupations.—In addition to doing some fishing, hunting and trapping, the people are looking after some stock. In other respects they usually earn good wages at the various employments, to which a local saw-mill largely contributes. Much of their time is also given to the improvement of their holdings.

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Buildings.—The buildings of this settlement are spaced off and aligned, and are uniformly of modern pattern, well lighted and capacious.

Stock.—Their cattle and horses wintered without loss; good provision is made for their keep and shelter.

Farm Implements.—Only the implements indispensable for breaking up land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

Education.—The school-house here is placed in the exact centre of the settlement. The school is making good progress. The parents of the pupils exhibit no little concern in seeing to their attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are industrious and persevering. Much of their land has already been converted into gardens, hay-land and pasture, and more is being cleared and properly fenced; and the work generally accomplished, and, moreover, in so few years, is laudable to a great degree.

Temperance and Morality.—This is a temperate and moral community.

KISPIAX BAND.

The village of this band is located about 9 miles above and to the north of here, on the right bank of the Skeena, and on the left bank at the mouth of the Kispiax river. The principal reserve is on that side of the former river, with the reserve of Aguedin north from the village of Kispiax, and, inclusive of the special reserve 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.—The people of this band number 217.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been very good. The usual precautions are taken to preserve it, and more have been vaccinated.

Usually, every week, Dr. Wrinch, of here, visits their village, where he maintains a branch dispensary for the treatment of sickness and ailments occurring.

Occupations.—These Indians operate a saw-mill, improve their land, and quite a few of them repair to the coast for employment about the salmon canneries there. Apart from other pursuits of a mixed nature, they also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—All buildings erected of late years are of modern type; they are of superior quality, well lighted and commodious, and are placed upon healthy soil.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and are being better provided for.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of two harrows and a plough, only the ordinary implements for breaking up and clearing land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

Education.—There is one school. It is fairly centrally located to the village. During the season it is well attended, partly as a result of the efforts of the parents. It is making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are ambitious, industrious and provident. Since the land on which the village stands has been laid off, it will become improved in proportion as the old shacks and their associations disappear.

Temperance and Morality.—The infractions in either respect were very few.

KISSEGAS BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is about 68 miles to the north of here, situate on the right bank of the Babine river, and 3 miles above its confluence with the Skeena. The reserve has an area of 2,415 acres of mixed quality of land; and for the length of 228 chains embraces both sides of the Babine river.

Population.—This band has a population of 236.

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Health and Sanitation.—The Indians' health has been excellent. The necessary sanitary measures are being fairly well observed and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—When at home, these people occupy themselves in improving their gardens, and in breaking up more soil. Their main pursuits are still principally fishing, hunting and trapping. From the latter they obtain large returns, since their grounds extend far beyond the head-waters of the Skeena and Babine rivers and into those of the Stikines.

Buildings.—Here also the old shacks are being replaced by those of modern type, especially so on the village site laid out for them some years ago.

Stock.—The stock, consisting of horses only, wintered well.

Farm Implements.—No other implements are in use than such as are indispensable for breaking up land, gardening and haying.

Education.—Here, the mission building serves for school purposes as well. It is fairly centrally located to the two village sites. In consequence of the somewhat nomadic habits of these people, the attendance was rather irregular, but the parents assisted in securing the same when conditions permitted. During this year, the school was closed for the want of a teacher.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are intelligent and well-meaning. Though remotely situate, they have adopted civilized habits to a striking degree, and are constantly improving their conditions.

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 to a distance of about 25 miles across the mountains. The reserve contains 446 acres of land, which is almost equally divided in area on both banks of the Skeena.

Population.—The people of this band number 38.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been very good. They observe the necessary sanitary precautions, and some of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The main occupations of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping. The extent of the area where these Indians go in quest of furs, is exceedingly large for their number and the returns therefrom are correspondingly large. The people of this band also attend to their garden patches when opportunities offer.

Buildings.—No other buildings but those of split cedar obtain here.

Stock.—Of stock these Indians have none.

Farm Implements.—Only tools for breaking up land, gardening and weeding are in use here.

Education.—There is no school at this village.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are honest and intelligent. Though the opportunities of this band are still very limited, they are in a way progressing.

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

HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Location.—In extent this division is from within 3 miles southeastward of Hazelton, in the direction of 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 Naancees, between Blackwater and the Rocky mountains.

Reserves.—The reserves of this division embrace an area of 29,510 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, with 19 villages under the Babine and Carrier groups.

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The natural features of the reserves are principally flat-lying meadows bordering on lakes, more or less covered with poplar and balm of Gilead, and toward the hills with timber of coniferous sort.

Population.—This division has a total population of 1,974.

Nation.—All the bands under this heading are of the Hagwilget or Dené nation.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I deem it admissible to reserve for the summing up remarks on features and conditions to all localities alike, without detracting thereby from the purpose in fully reporting on the hereinafter named bands, many of them very small.

ROCHER DÉBOULÉ BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located 3 miles to the southeast of Hazelton, on the lofty left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its main canyon.

The reserve comprises both sides of that river, and contains an area of 443 acres, which is assigned to the Getanmax (Hazelton) band.

Population.—This band has a population of 162.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situate on the left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its second big canyon, south. In area, the reserve lands contain 2,050 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 158.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is located on the right shore of Babine lake, near its discharge, the Babine river, where there is a good bridge of about 200 feet in length. The reserve lands have an area of 894 acres, situate partly on each bank. There is considerable more reserve area to be allotted to these Indians of which no tracings have yet reached me, by official source, as to final amount.

Population.—The population of this band is 154.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is on the right and the reserve lands on both shores of the lake, and contain 3,059 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 134.

YUCUTCÉ BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve lands are located at the head of Stuart lake, on the intervening 9 miles, or portage, between Babine and Stuart lakes. The reserve area is 817 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 16.

TATCHÉ BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserves are situate on the left shore of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth and left bank of the Tatché river. The reserve area consists of 1,779 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 65.

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PINTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are on the left shore of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth of the Pintce river. The reserve contains 728 acres.

Population.—The population is 46.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are on the right bank of the Tatché river. The reserve area amounts to 584 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 25.

TSISLAINLI WITH TSISLI BAND.

Reserve.—The two villages and reserves of these, the people of one and the same band, are at the head of Trembleur lake and left bank and mouth of Tatla river. The reserves contain 1,291 acres.

Population.—This band 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 area of the reserves is 2,875 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 198.

STELLA BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the right bank of the Stella river, near its discharge into Fraser lake. The reserve area is 2,077 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 60.

FRASER LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the left shore of Fraser lake at its discharge, the Natleh river. The reserve consists of 1,949 acres.

Population.—This band's population is 65.

CHISLATTA LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—No reserves are yet allotted to the Indians of this band, with three separate villages, to the south of the telegraph line, south. Of these Belgatcé and Stilachola are situate on the north shore of the lake, and Chislatlate on the west end and head thereof.

Population.—The combined population of this band, consisting of the three villages, is 76.

FRANCIS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—Likewise, no reserves are yet apportioned to this band, part of which resides at Tatchgaisgak, on the south shore, and another part at Tatla, on the north shore of the lake. The last named is situate at the head of the lake and near the mouth and left bank of the Nadina river.

Population.—The population of this band is 32.

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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. It contains an area of 7,488 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 111.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is on reserve No. 1, on the right bank of the Fraser river; No. 2 reserve is located on the same side of that river; No. 3 is situated on the left bank of the Nechaco river, with No. 4 on the latter's right bank and at the mouth of Mud river, one of its eastern affluents. The reserves have a combined area of 2,095 acres.

Population.—This band's population is 124.

BLACKWATER BAND.

Reserve.—Reserve No. 1 is located on the right bank of the Fraser river, and No. 2 on the left bank of the Blackwater river, and No. 3 on the eastern shore of Nattesley or Bobtail lake. They comprise an area of 537 acres.

Population.—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, contains 286 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 99.

FORT GRAHAME AND LAKE CONNELLY BANDS OF SIKANEES.

Location.—Fort Grahame is the principal trading post of the first-mentioned Indians, and Connelly Lake outpost that of the latter.

Their hunting and trapping grounds extend in an unrestricted limit easterly of the localities named to the Rocky mountains.

Habits and Customs.—In their habits, both of these bands are nomadic. They are averse to fish diet and mainly subsist on fresh and smoked moose, cariboo and beaver meat.

Their pursuit of sustenance restricts their travelling in numbers. Only about once or twice a year are they accustomed to meet, when the priest designates the time at a given point for a general rendezvous.

Population.—According to latest accounts, the Fort Grahame band numbers 89. The Connelly Lake band has a population of about 118.

CONNELLY LAKE BANDS OF NAANEES.

Location.—Under conditions similar to those of the preceding bands, two semi-nomadic bands of Naanees roam over a large expanse of country extending to about 400 miles of mountains, lakes, lacustrine rivers and swamps, to the east of Connelly Lake outpost. Likewise, these concentrate only at a common point of meeting, in instances as formerly mentioned.

Population.—According to last reports, these two bands have a population of about 153, collectively.

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REMARKS CONCERNING HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians are made aware of the importance of general cleanliness. More have been vaccinated, and no contagion of any kind appeared, and the best of health prevailed also throughout this division.

Occupations.—Exclusive of the people of Rocher Déboulé, Moricetown, Fort Babine, Stuart Lake and Stony Creek, where the Indians are largely engaged in packing with their horses, the means for profitable employment are still very restricted.

At Fort Babine, Stuart Lake and Fort George the people earn some money by boating and canoeing, and in similar ways.

However, more interest is being taken in breaking up more land and paying increased attention to their gardens.

Buildings.—With the exception of the Sikanees and Naanees, more concern is shown in constructing better houses in favourable locations.

Stock.—Very little stock is kept except at Rocher Déboulé, Moricetown, Fort Babine, Old Fort Babine, Tatché, Pintee, Grand Rapids, Stuart and Fraser Lakes, Stella, Chislatta and Francis Lakes, Stony Creek and Fort George. All wintered well and without loss.

Farm Implements.—With a plough at Rocher Déboulé, another with mower and horse-rake at Moricetown, and 3 more ploughs at Stony Creek, the implements are still such as are useful for breaking up and clearing land, gardening, weeding and haying.

Education.—There are no schools in the aforementioned localities, except at Stuart Lake, the headquarters of the Roman Catholic clergy of the district comprising this division.

Until late years, the reading and writing in syllabic ideographs was the only means of communication, in their own language, and in keeping accounts. But now, at the school referred to, English is being taught with much success and will gradually supplant the other.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a whole, the Indians of this division are law-abiding, tractable and honest. Slowly, but steadily, have these Indians been improving their condition. As the country undergoes a change and opportunities occur, a more pronounced progress will soon follow.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year, no infraction of either temperance or morality came from within this division, and means are well provided wherewith to maintain this condition of affairs.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

COWICHAN AGENCY,

DUNCANS, May 29, 1909.

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, 1909.

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.

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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 this band is 28.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. During the past year they have all been vaccinated, and the sanitary condition of the villages has been very good.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, farming and working at the fish-traps.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are very good, many of their homes being constructed of lumber, and painted.

Stock.—They have some good stock and take good care of it.

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 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, on the whole, temperate and moral people.

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 on these reserves is hilly and rocky, very little farming is done.

Population.—The population of this band is 42.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the past year, all of them having been vaccinated, and the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—They engage in farming, fishing and working at the fish-traps and canneries.

Buildings.—These Indians live mostly in the large rancherie houses, but they keep them in good repair.

Stock.—They have a fair quality of stock.

Farm Implements.—They have not many farm implements, but they take good care of them.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral people.

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.

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Population.—The population of this band is 140.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is very good; they are supplied with water by the Esquimalt Waterworks Company. Vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, hunting, stevedore work, farming, working in saw-mills and factories.

Buildings.—Most of them live in good frame and lumber dwellings, and have them well furnished.

Stock.—They have some fine stock, and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—Their implements, of which they have a good supply, are well taken care of.

Education.—There is a school on the Songhees reserve, which is very well attended, and the children are making satisfactory progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and are making very satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral, although there are a few who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

BANDS IN 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 said reserves being 3,313 acres.

Population.—The population of these bands is 233.

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.—They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hop-picking and working in the cement works and mines.

Buildings.—A few of them live in the large rancherie houses, but the majority have good frame and lumber dwellings.

Stock.—They have some fine stock, and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have all the modern and up-to-date implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—There are two schools provided for these Indian children, one situated at Tsawout, and the other near Tsartlip reserve, and some of the children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians and are making very satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate and moral, but a few of them 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 602.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of small-pox visited these reserves, but vaccination was attended to, and other sanitary regulations carried out, and no deaths occurred from the epidemic.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting; teaming, boat and canoe building, stevedore work, working in canneries, hop-picking and in the several saw-mills.

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Buildings.—The class of buildings is constantly improving, some of them having some fine lumber and frame dwellings, and well furnished.

Stock.—They have some splendid horses, many of which are improved breeds, and 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 the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. The children are making very fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral people.

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.—The health of these Indians has been very good, with the exception of one family who had a mild form of small-pox, but no deaths occurred from the disease.

Occupations.—They engage chiefly in farming, fishing, working at the fish-traps and canneries.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are comfortable and their other buildings are kept in good condition.

Stock.—They have a fair quality of stock.

Farm Implements.—They have a very good supply of farm implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral people.

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 combined population of these two bands is 99.

Health and Sanitation.—They have a good supply of clear spring water, and keep their dwellings clean.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in fishing and cultivating oysters.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are comfortable and well kept.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle, which are well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with 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 Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

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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 80.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, and the sanitary conditions are well looked after.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in boat and canoe-building, and they own a steam tug, which is used in towing logs. As these reserves are nearly all rock or heavy timber, the Indians do very little farming.

Buildings.—They have good comfortable dwellings, and seldom live in the large rancherie houses.

Stock.—They have some very well-bred stock, but it is allowed to run wild on the island, and, consequently, not given much attention.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, but a number of the children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making very fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking they are temperate and moral people.

PENELAKUT BAND.

Reserves.—(Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9). This reserve includes Llmalche 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 the Chemainus river. The total area of these reserves is 2,332 acres.

Population.—The total population is 210.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and the sanitary regulations well looked after.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, boat and canoe building, farming, working stevedore, and hunting.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings, and keep them clean and neat.

Stock.—They keep a few cattle of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—Many of the children attend the Kuper Island industrial school, it being situated on one of the reserves.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with but a few exceptions, and they are also moral.

NANAIMO BAND.

Reserves.—(Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive of the Nanaimo band). This reserve consists of a reserve on the Nanaimo harbour and one on the Nanaimo river, with a small fishing station on the southern shore of Gabriola island. The total area of these reserves is 637 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 162.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good with the exception of an epidemic of chicken-pox, which, after a run of about one month, was diagnosed as small-pox. Fortunately it was of a mild form, and no deaths occurred from the disease.

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Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, working in the coal mines and trimming coal in ships.

Buildings.—Nearly all these Indians live in the large rancherie houses, but a few of them have good comfortable houses, and keep them clean and neat.

Stock.—They have some very good stock, which is well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—There is a school on this reserve, at which the children are making very satisfactory progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and are making very good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with but a few exceptions, and moral.

SNONOWAS BAND (NANOOSE).

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Qualicum river. It has and has an area of 209 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 14.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, with the exception of a number of mild cases of small-pox, but no deaths occurred from the disease.

Occupations.—These Indians' chief occupations are fishing, and manufacturing dog-fish oil; they do very little farming.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They keep a few stock of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have very few farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and good people.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, they are temperate and moral people.

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 conditions all that could be expected.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting, and acting as guides for fishing and hunting parties.

Buildings.—They have good comfortable dwellings.

Stock.—They have very little stock, and it is of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have not many farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious people.

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 Puntledge 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 band is 44.

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Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, and sanitary precautions are well observed.

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

Buildings.—Most of them have good lumber and frame dwellings, and well kept.

Stock.—Their stock is of a fair quality, and they take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They may be termed 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 its area is included in that of the Penelakut band.

Population.—The population of this band is 33.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good during the past year, and the sanitary precautions well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing and boat-building.

Buildings.—There are only a few dwellings on this reserve, and they are of medium quality.

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 law-abiding people.

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

MAYNE ISLAND BAND.

Reserve (No. 6 of the Saanich band).—This reserve is situated on the northwest extremity of Mayne island; its area is included in that of the Saanich bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 24.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health throughout the year, and the sanitary precautions are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are principally engaged in fishing, hunting and working for the white settlers.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mere shanties, constructed of cedar slabs, this being only a fishing station.

Stock.—They have only a few sheep.

Farm Implements.—They have not any farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians, and make a good living by fishing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral Indians.

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 grandson of the late Charley Seatalock returned and spent a short time on the reserve, and states that he will soon make his home there. This will make the population 5.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians throughout this agency have done fairly well during the past year, always getting good wages. One of the ex-pupils of the Kuper Island industrial school finds steady employment as an engineer in a local saw-mill, another is engaged as teacher at the Tsawout day school, and giving very good satisfaction.

While under quarantine, during the epidemic of small-pox, their conduct was very satisfactory.

The work of the industrial and day schools is much appreciated by the Indians, many of the ex-pupils, by their exemplary lives, have an elevating influence upon the other Indians.

The death-rate was lower than in the former year, the principal cause of death being tuberculosis.

I have, &c.,

W. R. ROBERTSON,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

FRASER RIVER AGENCY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 31, 1909.

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, 1909.

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 3,741 acres, viz.: Aitchelitz, Kwawkwawapilt, Squiahla, Skwah, Skulkayn, Skway, Soowahlie, Tzeachten and Yukkwekwioose.

Population.—The total population of these nine bands is 318.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. Their villages are kept in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Their occupations consist of farming, fishing, hop-picking and working as farm-hands for white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very good dwellings and outbuildings, which they repair from time to time. They have a good breed of stock, and are well equipped with farm implements, which are well taken care of.

Education.—They are anxious to have their children educated, many of whom attend the Coqualeetza Institute at Chilliwack, and others St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are law-abiding and industrious, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of them are temperate, and they are strictly moral.

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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 394.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, they have had good health during the year. They keep their houses and surroundings in a sanitary condition, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They are engaged chiefly in hunting, fishing, logging and loading lumber in ships at the saw-mills. They also do some farming and gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are well constructed frame buildings. They have some good stock, and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—The majority of these Indians send their children to the Squamish Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious people and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them are fond of liquor, but they are strictly moral.

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 96.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed excellent health throughout the year, and they pay strict attention to the sanitation of their village.

Occupations.—Most of their time is spent in fishing, farming, hunting, and hop-picking, and occasionally they work as farm-hands for white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good houses and outbuildings. Their stock is well cared for, and many of them have their own farm implements, which they are careful to keep under cover when not in use.

Education.—Some of the children of school age attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school, and the parents manifest much interest in their education and training.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and ambitious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians may be classed as temperate and 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 157.

Health and Sanitation.—With very few exceptions, the health of these Indians has been good. The sanitary condition of their villages is well up to the average, and attention has been given to vaccination.

Occupations.—They derive a living chiefly from fishing, farming, hunting, and logging, and many of them find employment at the hop-yards during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very good frame dwellings. Their stock is generally of good breed, and their implements are well kept.

Education.—The majority of these Indians appreciate the advantages of education, and consequently do not hesitate to send their children to St. Mary's Mission boarding school, where many of them have been educated.

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Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and ambitious, and usually make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of them are fond of liquor, but they are a moral lot of Indians.

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.—The health of these Indians has been good, no epidemic appearing among them. The sanitary condition of their village is fair, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations consist in fishing, farming, hunting, and working in logging camps. Some of them also work as farm-hands for white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are of a good class, and their stock is well cared for, as also are their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers and very industrious, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral, a few only being fond of liquor.

DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAMAHQUAM AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserves situated between the head of Harrison lake and along the Lillooet portage to Pemberton, and contain a combined area of 7,497 acres.

Population.—The population of the four bands is 496.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had remarkably good health, no epidemic appearing among them. Sanitary precautions are pretty well observed, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing, hunting and packing keep these Indians pretty well employed, and some of them act as guides for mining and timber prospectors. The women of these bands are expert basket-makers, from which industry they derive a considerable income.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of the dwellings are of a modern type. They have some good stock and the most necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding, simple, good people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and strictly 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 2 miles east of Hope, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 7 miles east of Hope. They contain a combined area of 893 acres.

Population.—The population of these two bands is 46.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been exceptionally good. They keep their surroundings clean and neat.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part in farming and fishing, and they also work in the hop-yards during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Some of them have nice comfortable houses. Their stock is well taken care of during the winter months, and their farm implements are well kept.

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Education.—Many of the children of these bands have attended St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding Indians, and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

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 80.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. They pay strict attention to sanitary regulations, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They make a good living by farming, fishing, hunting, and hop-picking, and some of them are employed as sectionmen by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Nearly all these Indians have comfortable dwellings, with good barns and stables, which are kept in good repair. Their stock is of good breed, and they are well supplied with farm implements, which they are very careful to keep under cover when not in use.

Education.—They take a lively interest in educational matters, and send their children to St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding and honest, and are getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, moral, good people.

HOMALCO AND KLAHOOSE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated in the vicinity of Bute inlet and Malaspina strait; they contain a total area of 4,738 acres.

Population.—The total population of these two bands is 163.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few trifling ailments, these Indians have had excellent health throughout the year. They observe the necessary sanitary precautions fairly well, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—These Indians devote the most of their time to fishing, hunting and logging, their farming being only on a small scale.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwellings occupied by these Indians are mostly good frame buildings. They have some stock, and a few farm implements such as are used by hand.

Education.—They take much interest in the education of their children, and send them to the new day school on the Aupe reserve, near the mouth of Bute inlet.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are simple-minded, good people, and are very industrious and ambitious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of these bands are temperate as a rule, and strictly moral.

KATZIE 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.—Generally speaking, they have had very good health, no disease of a serious or contagious nature appearing among them. Their village is kept in a fairly sanitary condition, and they have been vaccinated.

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Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hunting are the principal resources of these Indians; they also work as farm-hands for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings and outbuildings. Their stock is generally of a good class, and their farm implements are properly kept.

Education.—In most cases the parents are anxious to have their children educated, and they attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a very industrious lot of Indians, most of them making a good living, and they are continually improving.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral, good people, and only very few of them are addicted to the use of liquor.

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.—There has been very little sickness among these Indians during the past year, their houses are kept clean, and they have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—For a living, they depend chiefly on farming, fishing and hop-picking, while some are occasionally employed by white settlers as farm-hands.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They nearly all have good houses, which are repaired from time to time. They have some very fine horses and cattle, and a good supply of farm implements, which they are careful to keep under cover when not in use.

Education.—These Indians send their children to St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and have made very marked progress in recent years, especially in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of them are temperate, and they are also moral.

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.—There was not much sickness of any kind amongst the Indians of this band during the year. They keep their village in a fairly sanitary condition, and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They earn a very good living by farming, fishing and logging, and some of them work as farm-hands for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable frame buildings and fairly good barns for their stock, as well as sheds for their farm implements.

Education.—Some of these Indians send their children to the Coqualeetza Institute, some to St. Mary's Mission school, and others to Kuper Island school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are improving from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, on the whole, temperate, a few only being fond of liquor, and they are strictly moral.

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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 43.

Health and Sanitation.—No sickness of a serious nature appeared amongst these Indians during the year, although many of them have suffered from colds during the severe winter weather. The sanitary condition of their village is fair, and they have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hop-picking are their principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwelling-houses and outbuildings are below the average in appearance, and they are rather indifferent about repairing them. Their horses and cattle are fairly well taken care of, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—These Indians show a keen desire to have their children educated, and send them to St. Mary's Mission school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, but are not progressing as well as some of the other bands.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate as a rule, and strictly moral.

NEW WESTMINSTER BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have reserves at New Westminster and at Brownsville, respectively, comprising an area of 32 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 45.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good; their dwellings are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and they have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They make a living chiefly by fishing, hunting and trapping. Very little farming is done by them, a few having small gardens.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are of a good class, and are repaired from time to time. They have very little stock, and only a few farm implements.

Education.—These Indians are quite anxious that their children should have a good education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, and making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people; a few only being fond of liquor.

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.—They have had fairly good health, no serious outbreak of disease appearing amongst them. Sanitary precautions are observed, and they have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations consist in mixed farming, fishing and hop-picking. Many of them are employed at the canneries during the fishing season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables; they have a good breed of stock and a few farm implements.

Education.—These Indians do not trouble themselves much about education, and very few of them can either read or write.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a law-abiding people, following many of their old customs, but are improving a little.

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Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians are addicted to the use of liquor, but they are 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 38.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed good health during the year. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Mixed farming and fishing constitute their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are comfortable and are kept in repair. They have a number of horses and cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few of the children from this band attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going people, and seldom ask for assistance. Most of them make a good living and are quite independent.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to their situation being so near the American boundary line, they are subject to great temptation as to securing liquor. However, there is not much room for complaint in this respect. They are a very moral people.

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 53.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, exceptionally so. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part in farming and fishing, and many of them are employed in the hop-yards during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The majority of them have comfortable dwelling-houses. Their stock is well cared for, and their implements properly kept.

Education.—They are anxious that their children should have a good education, some of them attending St. Mary's Mission boarding school and others the public school near their village.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are regarded as very honest and industrious people, and they are improving from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very well behaved in these respects, and seldom cause any trouble.

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.—Generally speaking, they have had fairly good health throughout the year; no serious outbreak of disease appearing among them, and sanitary regulations are well observed by them.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations consist in farming, fishing and hop-picking.

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Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are all frame dwellings; their stock is well cared for during winter, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Education.—All the children of school age, who are physically fit, are sent to school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and easy to get along with, and are improving a little.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are sober, and their moral character is good.

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 244.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few ordinary ailments, I may say that the general health of this band has been good. Sanitary regulations are carefully observed, and many of them have been vaccinated at different times.

Occupations.—These Indians are engaged in various occupations, such as fishing, hunting, logging and gardening, and the women make baskets and mats, for which they generally find ready sale.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are all of a good class of workmanship, being sufficiently large and well lighted. Very little stock is kept by these Indians, and they have but few farm implements.

Education.—All these people are very anxious to have their children educated, and the boarding school on their reserve has been well attended during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and strictly honest people, and show much improvement.

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

SUMASS BAND.

Reserve.—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.—They have had fairly good health throughout the year, and there is a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of their villages. They have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, hop-picking and fishing are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are of modern type, especially those constructed in recent years. They have some very good horses and cattle, which are given proper care, and they are well equipped with farm implements.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever attended any school, and they do not take much interest in education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few who are fond of liquor, but their moral conduct is good.

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 107.

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Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been remarkably good, and the sanitary precautions are well observed by them.

Occupations.—They spend most of their time in fishing, hunting and logging. They also do a small amount of mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—In most cases, their houses are well constructed frame buildings. What little stock they keep is well cared for, as are also their few farm implements.

Education.—They have a new day school on their reserve, in which they take a great interest, and the children attend regularly and are getting on very well.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and very industrious, and are making very satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and 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.—Generally speaking, they have had good health during the year, and the sanitary condition of their village is well up to the average.

Occupations.—They derive a livelihood chiefly from mixed farming, fishing and hunting, and some of them are employed as sectionmen by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, and some horses and cattle. Their farm implements are carefully put under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, and are getting along well.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints of intemperance or immorality have reached me in regard to these Indians.

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.

Population.—The population of this band is 50.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole, their health has been good, they observe the necessary sanitary precautions, and have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hunting constitute their chief means of support.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are all frame buildings. Their stock is given proper care, and their farm implements are well kept.

Education.—A few of the children of this band attend the public school near their village.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very energetic and industrious, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are moral, but, unfortunately, many of them are fond of liquor.

YALE BAND.

Reserve.—The Yale reserve is situated on the Fraser river, about 112 miles from its mouth, and contains an area of 1,100 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 77.

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Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been exceptionally good. Their village is always kept in a sanitary condition, and they have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part in farming, fishing and hunting, and some of them are employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as sectionmen. They also earn considerable money at hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses and outbuildings are generally kept in repair. Their stock is of good breed, and is properly cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—These Indians appreciate the advantages of an education, and send their children to All Hallows boarding school, at Yale, and to St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very good workers, honest and law-abiding, and fairly prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.—They are considered as temperate and moral Indians.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Coqualeetza industrial school, at Chilliwack, and the boarding school at Yale, St. Mary's Mission, Squamish Mission and Sechelt, respectively, have each had a good attendance of pupils throughout the year, with satisfactory results as to health and advancement.

Two day schools were opened in the agency during the year—one for the Homalco band and the other for the Sliammon band, both of which maintained a good average attendance from the date of opening until the close of the fiscal year.

I have, &c.,

R. C. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, May 31, 1909.

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, 1909.

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, Spallumcheen 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.

ADAM'S LAKE OR HALTKAM BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located near the foot of Little Shuswap and Adam's lakes.

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Population.—The population is 193.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic in this band. Deaths, with the exception of one which was the result of violence, have been from usual causes, and the general health has been as usual. They are out of the way of much medical attention. They have all been vaccinated. They keep their houses in fair 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 mostly log buildings, which are comfortable, but not imposing.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle, and some 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 have learned to read and write shorthand Chinook.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and have made good progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—In the past they have ranked among our temperate Indians. Since the granting of a liquor license at Shuswap, just opposite the reserve, without providing any police protection, there have been an increased number of cases of drunkenness among them, one resulting in murder. In other respects they are moral Indians.

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 area 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.

Occupations.—They carry on a mixed system of farming and stock-raising. Water for irrigation is limited, consequently 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 are showing the marks of age; a few are of more modern design and 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. A few 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 148.

Health and Sanitation.—They have not been visited by any epidemic. They move about a good deal in summer season, which conduces to sanitation.

Occupations.—They farm a little on Hat creek and Bonaparte, raise stock, chiefly horses, hunt, and fish a little, but depend more on the results of their labour as farm helps, cowboys and freighters, using their horses in the latter occupations.

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Buildings.—They have some fair log dwellings, but a number have stood for many years. A very good church stands conspicuously in the village.

Stock.—They have a good many horses, suitable for light work and saddle, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly supplied with such.

Education.—They have no schools, but some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Temperance and Morality.—They have improved in habits of temperance, and are otherwise fairly moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers while employed by whites. They continue to make some improvements.

BOOTHROYD (SUUK, KAMOOS, NKATSAM AND CHOMOX) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering ten, are located mostly on the left bank of the Fraser river. They contain 1,600 acres. Most of the land is timbered and rocky, but some, when cleared, makes good farm-land.

Population.—The population is 157.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had no epidemic; sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They raise hay, vegetables and fruit, and some stock. They fish, hunt and trap, mine, and work as labourers on the railway.

Buildings.—They have a very fair class of log buildings.

Stock.—They have serviceable horses, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are suitably supplied.

Education.—They have no means of education, except as might be found at Lytton industrial school.

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.

BOSTON BAR BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band number seven, and they are located round North Bend, Boston Bar and Scaucey. They contain 628 acres, mostly rocky land, with small patches that are tillable.

Population.—The population of this band is 143.

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 a little hay, fruit, and vegetables. They live principally by fishing, mining, which is becoming an industry of the past, and working on the railway, where a number of the younger men get steady employment.

Buildings.—At North Bend the buildings are good, but in other places not so good.

Stock.—They have a number of smaller saddle and pack horses, and a few cattle. Their stock is mostly wintered in Nicola.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Education.—They have no schools. Some have attended the industrial school at Kamloops.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, but do not lay by much for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

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COOK'S FERRY BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering fifteen, are located on both sides 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, meadows in the Highland valley and some sparsely timbered lands.

Population.—The population of the band is 182.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them; sanitation is good and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They carry on mixed farming and stock-raising; fish and hunt a little, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—The older buildings are of logs. At Spence's Bridge a new village is building up in place of the one wiped out by a land-slide. The houses, with one or two exceptions, are frame and quite well built by the Indians themselves. During the present season a very neat church has been added.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle, and some pigs and sheep.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Education.—They have no means of education except what might be afforded at the Lytton industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but around Cook's Ferry, where the water-supply for irrigation is short, they do not accomplish much in the way of farming. The incentive for the young men to work on the railway and get ready cash is stronger. Those living at Pemynoos have better land, and make correspondingly better progress. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly 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, including the portion under lease, and comprises farming, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 117.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. Their houses are small, and not well ventilated, but in other respects sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm on a small scale; raise horses and cattle, chiefly the former; fish and hunt locally to a small extent and work in various capacities as labourers. The engineer who did some ditch surveying last year on Curtis's lease informed me that these Indians, whom he employed entirely in the work, were as good men as he ever employed. They are expert cowboys, as in fact, nearly all our Indians are and find employment also for their horses in this way.

Stock.—They have a number of serviceable horses mostly for saddle purposes, but they are breeding larger and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly supplied.

Education.—They have no school, but several have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are improving their lands by fencing and clearing to a very noticeable extent.

Temperance and Morality.—They are improving in their habits of temperance, and they are moral Indians.

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 Heffly creeks. They contain an area of 33,379 acres of good agricultural, grazing, timber and meadow lands.

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Population.—The population is 242.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has prevailed; they have been vaccinated. Their houses are fairly ventilated, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They grow considerable hay, some vegetables, and they have planted some fruit-trees. They have a ready market at Kamloops for anything they may have to sell. During the last haying season I have noticed five teams as I passed along the street loaded with hay, which would sell at \$18 per ton. They raise stock, chiefly horses, for which there has been a good market in recent years. This has tended to reduce their bands somewhat, but it also enabled them to dispose of what have been known as cayuse (small or inferior) horses, and the breed is in consequence being much improved. They fish and hunt very little, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—Their buildings are being improved, and are generally sufficiently lighted and ventilated.

Stock.—They have good bands of horses, which show a marked improvement in breed, and a number of good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with such farm implements as they require most, ploughs, wagons, mowing-machines and horse-rakes. For travelling they have democats and buggies.

Education.—Many children attend the Kamloops industrial school, which is on part of the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are capable of doing good work in any ordinary sphere of labour. They can make a good living, and should advance.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to their proximity to the city of Kamloops, the opportunities of procuring intoxicants are probably greater. Old Chief Louie, at one time addicted to occasional indulgence, has quite reformed, and his example and influence count for a good deal, not only among his own people, but over the whole district. They are a fairly moral band of Indians.

KANAKA BAR BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, four in number, are located on the Fraser, 10 miles below Lytton. Their area is 500 acres.

Population.—The population is 53.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. Their houses are too small for proper ventilation, but other sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—They produce a little hay and vegetables, but the tillable area on this reserve is relatively small. They fish, hunt, mine and work as labourers.

Buildings.—These are small, and mostly old.

Stock.—They have a few saddle horses and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Education.—Some can attend the Lytton industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but cannot lay up much, or keep much stock.

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 Nesi-keep, 25 miles above. They contain an area of 10,292 acres, composed of table-lands and mountain slopes, where fruit and vegetables grow well.

Population.—The population is 468.

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Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic; they have been vaccinated
Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm in a general way, raise stock, fish, hunt, mine, and work as labourers in various 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, which has been well attended during the past year, and an industrial school 2 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, midway between Lytton and Cook's Ferry. They have an area of 2,976 acres, consisting of inferior 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 on a small scale, fish, hunt, placer-mine and work as labourers.

Buildings.—Their log buildings are good.

Stock.—They have some small horses and a few good cattle.

Education.—They have no school, but Lytton industrial school is available.

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 31,191 acres, containing good farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 353.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. The death-rate has been high, but there is no assignable cause. Their houses are equal to, or above the average, and as well kept, and sanitation in other respects is good.

Occupations.—They farm largely on some of the reserves. The Indians of Nicola-Mameet are among our most advanced farmers. They fish a little in the local streams and lakes, and at times get a good run of salmon in the Nicola. They do some hunting, but outside of their farming operations their chief source of income is from freighting, labouring and as cowboys. Since the completion of the Nicola railway freighting has declined greatly.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have good herds of cattle and horses; they keep good stallions and mares, and raise a superior animal. Neighbouring white settlers sometimes patronize their stallions, and Indians sometimes breed to white men's stallions, which they may fancy.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all needful implements, and can drive good turn-outs.

Education.—They have a day school at Sulus village, which has been well attended since opened last August.

Characteristics and Progress.—They have advanced as well as any of our Indians; are excellent workers, and many of them are well-to-do.

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Temperance and Morality.—A good deal of drinking is done by some of them, as is apparently bound to be the case where public works are carried on. Apart from this, they are moral and law-abiding.

NESKAINLITH 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 160.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared; general health has been usually good, and sanitary conditions are favourable.

Occupations.—They farm quite extensively and raise stock; they fish and 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. They are out of the way of medical treatment, except such as they can get by coming to Kamloops. Their houses are small and not well ventilated. In other respects sanitation is good.

Buildings.—They have a poor class of buildings.

Occupations.—They farm and raise stock to some extent, hunt and fish more than other Indians, and work as cowboys, packers and general labourers.

Stock.—They have some good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Education.—Some have attended Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good, industrious, and law-abiding people, and have made fair progress in farming.

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

NICOLA (UPPER) OR SPAHAMIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, eight in number, are located near the head of Nicola lake, around Douglas lake. They have an area of 30,888 acres, good farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 189.

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 a little, and work as cowboys and freighters.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings, and are steadily improving.

Stock.—They have large herds of cattle and horses of the best quality of thoroughbred and pure-bred.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Education.—They have no schools. Some have attended the Kamloops industrial.

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Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and the majority of them are well off.

Temperance and Morality.—A few are given to drinking; most of them are temperate, and they are generally moral.

OKANAGAN OR NKAMAPLIX BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, ten in number, of this band, are located around the head of Okanagan lake, and on both sides. They have an area of 29,790 acres of good farming, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 225.

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 modern implements.

Education.—Some have attended Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and farm well. Latterly they are growing more hay and less grain.

Temperance and Morality.—Some are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but the law is being well enforced against offenders. They are fairly moral in other respects.

OREGON JACK CREEK BAND.

The reserves of this band are located on the right bank of the Thompson river, below Ashcroft, and on Oregon Jack creek.

Population.—The population is 18.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They grow hay and vegetables, fish and hunt to some extent, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—These are of log, and 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 schools.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

OSOYOOS (NKAMIP) BAND.

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. There are some good farming, fruit and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 60.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared; houses are well kept, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They grow cereals, hay, vegetables and fruit; fish and hunt to some extent, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—Those built in recent years are comfortable, and show a decided improvement on those of earlier date.

Stock.—They have a number of fair horses, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Education.—They have no schools.

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Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are doing very well in fruit-growing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

PENTICTON BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, two in number, are located at the foot of Okanagan lake. They contain 48,694 acres of good meadow, farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 158.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. The houses of these Indians are well kept, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm, raise stock and fruit, fish, hunt and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a comfortable class of buildings.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Education.—They have no school, but a number are being educated at the public school, Penticton.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are making good progress in farming and fruit-growing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SHUSWAP (LITTLE LAKE) OF KUAUT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are located at the head of little Shuswap lake, and at Salmon Arm. Their area is 7,840 acres, consisting of agricultural, grazing and good timber lands.

Population.—The population is 96.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. General health has been good, as is also sanitation.

Occupations.—They farm a little, raise stock, fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—These are substantial.

Stock.—They have some good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Education.—They have no schools. Some have attended the Kamloops industrial.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. They have cleared considerable land.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not highly temperate, but otherwise moral.

SIMILKAMEEN, LOWER AND UPPER BANDS (CHUCHUWAYHA, 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 reserve is 19,472 acres, and that of the Upper 6,438 acres, containing good bottom, bench and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is: Lower, 135; Upper, 44.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared and the general health has been good. Sanitation is good, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, raise stock, fish very little, hunt, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of log buildings.

Stock.—They have a good number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and make good progress in farming and stock-raising.

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Temperance and Morality.—Their proximity to the international boundary line is a menace in the matter of procuring intoxicants, to which a number have become somewhat addicted; still there is a large percentage of very good Indians among them. The moral tone is good.

SISKA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering seven, are located on the Fraser river, a short distance below Lytton.

Population.—The population is 29.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had no epidemic; their houses are not well ventilated, but other sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They produce little from their land, which does not admit of much cultivation. They fish and hunt considerably.

Buildings.—They have a poor class of buildings.

Stock.—Their stock is limited to a small number of saddle horses.

Farm Implements.—They use very few.

Characteristics and Progress.—They make but a bare living, and cause little trouble in any way.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SKUPPA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are on the left bank of the Fraser, between Lytton and Siska. The area is 679 acres, which is not capable of much cultivation.

Population.—The population is 17. Other statistics are included in Lytton band, with which it is identified.

SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering three, are located on Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers. The area is 9,679 acres, comprising agricultural and timber lands, with some good pasture-lands on Salmon river.

Population.—The population is 162.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them; sanitation is good, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, raise stock, fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with these.

Education.—They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, get on well, and are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are 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 is 156.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared; sanitary conditions are good, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They grow some hay and vegetables, hunt, fish, mine, and work as labourers.

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Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They have saddle horses, and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Education.—They have no schools. Formerly some attended the public school at Spuzzum, when in operation, and some have attended Yale boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but their opportunities of advancing are limited.

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 of good farming, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 105.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm, raise stock, fish and hunt, freight, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Education.—They have no schools; some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, steady and extremely law-abiding. They have made good progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They are among our most temperate and moral Indians.

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. They have made rapid, I might say astounding, progress in many ways in adapting themselves to our civilization and mode of life. This can better be appreciated by one who has seen much of Indian life and transformation in the past thirty or forty years. It would appear to the observer that the women had not advanced along with the men. The explanation appears to be that the woman is more domestic in her nature and habits. The man moves about among men, takes part in much that he sees, and assimilates as much as he can—and he is a great observer—while the woman may be at home, busy with some household duty, or, as sometimes happens, working on the farm. On occasion both can make a good appearance in dress and turn-out, comparing favourably with the average settler.

The industrial schools at Kamloops and Lytton continue successfully the work of education and instruction. Two day schools have been in operation at Lytton and Shulus (Nicola), the former for over a year, and the latter since last August. Both have been well attended, and the Indians are taking quite an interest in the question. These schools are to some extent in connection with the Anglican Church. The demand among the Indians appears to be for secular education.

The Indian hospital at Lytton, under the charge of Rev. E. W. W. Pugh, and Dr. Sanson, visiting medical attendant, has given relief to many suffering Indians.

In concluding this report, I must feelingly refer to the incomparable loss sustained by the Indians of the Anglican Church in the death of the Venerable Arch-deacon Small, which occurred recently. He gave his time, his substance, his life to

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the uplifting of the Indian race. 'Take him all in all, we ne'er shall see his like again.'

I have, &c.,

A. IRWIN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KOOTENAY AGENCY,
STEELE, April 29, 1909.

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, 1909.

Location of Agency.—The agency is situated in the southeast portion of British Columbia and is bounded by the Rocky mountains on the north and east, by the states of Montana, Idaho and Washington on the south, and by the Okanagan agency on the west.

ST. MARY'S BAND, NO. 1.

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

Reserve.—The reserve of the St. Mary's band is on the Kootenay river, nearly opposite the town of Steele, and contains 17,425 acres of bottom and bench land, upon which is some excellent timber. The Isidore Ranch, near Steele Junction, has an area of 680 acres, mostly good bottom-land. The Miyuke Ranch, on the Crow's Nest Railway, consists of 160 acres of arable and swamp land, upon which good hay is grown. The Bummer Flat Hay reserve contains 190 acres. The industrial school reserve, 33 acres, nearly all under cultivation, and the agency reserve, 11½ acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 217.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of the band was fairly good. There was no epidemic amongst them. The village of St. Eugene was cleaned up several times during the season, and the refuse removed, and those requiring vaccination were attended to.

Occupations.—The Indians engage in farming, stock-raising, packing, trapping, hunting and fishing. They are also employed in the lumber camps, hauling ties to the railway. A number find work amongst the ranchers in the neighbourhood of the reserves, clearing land, ploughing and attending to the stock.

Buildings.—The cottages at the Indian village of St. Eugene are neat, comfortable and well lighted, and those on the reserve are of logs and are well built.

Stock.—The cattle and horses owned by the band are of a fairly good class, which they are trying to improve by the exchange or purchase of better stock. This is particularly noticeable amongst the horses, and the Indians are beginning to realize that the demand is for a medium heavy, serviceable animal.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers and rakes, which are carefully housed for the winter.

Education.—The only school in the agency is the Kootenay industrial, situated near the reserve, at the St. Eugene village. It is under the care of the Rev. James Wagner, O.M.I., as principal, with the Sisters of Charity as teachers. The work done at the institution is most satisfactory, and I cannot speak too highly of the zeal

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and fidelity of those in charge. The parents of the pupils visit the institution from time to time, and appear to realize that a good work is being done for their children, and this is shown by their anxiety to have them admitted when a vacancy occurs.

His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion paid the school an informal visit last fall, during a trip through the Kootenays, and expressed himself much pleased with what he saw.

Strangers from time to time call at the institution, and appear delighted and surprised at the character of the work done at the school.

A new band-master was recently appointed, and a marked change for the better is very noticeable.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the band are fairly industrious, and the ex-pupils of the industrial school are a great help and assistance to their friends and relatives, and an improvement in the way the work is done on the farms is noted.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a very temperate and moral band and most attentive to their religious duties.

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND, NO. 2.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is close to the state of Montana at the international boundary, and contains 10,560 acres of prairie and open timbered land, a good deal of which can be brought under cultivation, but irrigation would be necessary.

Population.—The population of the band is 57.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been very good, and there has been no epidemic among them. The Indian village, where they mostly reside, is on a gravelly bench, and the sanitary surroundings are good, and conducive to health.

Occupations.—These Indians follow farming and stock-raising. A few do some trapping and hunting. The young men find work in the saw-mills near by.

Buildings.—The dwellings are built mostly of logs, as lumber is expensive; they are very comfortable, and are clean and fairly well kept. These Indians have also a number of stables, barns and sheds for their cattle and horses.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses and cattle, both of which have been greatly improved of late years.

Farm Implements.—These consist of ploughs, harrows, rakes, mowers, wagons and sleighs, which they are adding to from time to time as their means will permit.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are steadily improving their farms, by more careful cultivation, also by the erection of new fencing, repairing old ones, and cleaning, enlarging and extending their irrigation ditches.

They are very law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They live in close proximity to the international boundary, where the liquor laws are not strictly enforced, yet, I am pleased to say that, although exposed to many temptations, they are a temperate and moral band, with one or two exceptions.

LOWER COLUMBIA BAND, NO. 3.

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

Reserve.—The reserve is located in the Windermere district, between Lakes Fairmont and Windermere, on the headwaters of the Columbia river, and has an area of 8,456 acres of good land, gradually sloping towards Lake Windermere, and is easily irrigated, as it has several creeks running through it.

Population.—The population of the band is 76.

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Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic amongst them, and their health generally has been good. Vaccination was carefully looked after by the medical attendant, Dr. Elliot. As a rule, their dwellings are fairly well kept, and during the summer they live in tents, which they move frequently from place to place.

Occupations.—They follow farming and stock-raising as their principal industry. A few hunt, trap and fish. The young men find work driving and herding cattle for the settlers in the neighbourhood, and during the harvest season assist at threshing and stacking grain.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are mostly of logs, and with the exception of one dwelling very little effort has been made to improve their cottages, owing to the high price of lumber and the difficulty in obtaining it.

Stock.—Of late years the horses of the band have been greatly improved, and the prices obtained have still further induced one or two to purchase thoroughbred stallions. The cattle are of a fairly good class, and show advancement in breeding.

Farm Implements.—These Indians own mowers, rakes, ploughs, harrows, wagons and sleighs, and look after them carefully.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are steadily improving their farms, by better cultivation and by the erection of good substantial fences. They are a most industrious band, law-abiding, and, as a rule, give the authorities no trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They still maintain their reputation for being a temperate and moral-living people.

LOWER KOOTENAY BAND, NO. 4.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated in the West Kootenay district on the line of the Crow's Nest Railway, and is about 3 miles north of the international boundary, Idaho. It contains 1,831½ acres, a large part of which is subject to overflow from the Kootenay river. After high water excellent hay can be cut on this land, which is useful for a winter feeding ground for the cattle and horses.

The bench-land is heavily timbered, and is difficult and expensive to clear, but when once this is done, it is very valuable for fruit-growing.

Population.—The population of the band is 155.

Health and Sanitation.—While there was no epidemic amongst these Indians, there was a good deal of pneumonia and grippe and infantile diseases, which caused a number of deaths. The sanitary conditions at the little village are steadily improving, and the class of dwellings that is being erected from time to time is better lighted and ventilated than formerly.

Occupations.—Cattle and horse raising are their principal occupations. A number hunt, fish and trap. As Creston has developed and enlarged the fruit-raising industry, many of these Indians find steady employment for themselves and families during the fruit season, picking and packing berries for the markets of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Several weeks in advance are their services secured by the fruit-growers, who consider the Indian help much more satisfactory than that of the Chinese.

Buildings.—The dwellings are mostly of logs, and are fairly comfortable. These Indians have a number of sheds and barns, in which they store their hay for winter use.

Stock.—They have several bands of cattle and horses, which they have lately made an effort to improve.

Farm Implements.—These consist principally of mowers, rakes and ploughs, and recently the department supplied them with an improved stump-puller, with which they intend clearing some of the bench-land, which they will utilize for fruit, grain and vegetables.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steadily advancing from the nomads of a few years ago, and are quickly adapting themselves to the white man's way of living and his style of dress.

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They are good workers, and are employed by the settlers around Creston.

They are law-abiding, and, as a rule, give the authorities very little trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—There are very few who are given to the use of intoxicants, and the majority are well conducted and of good morals.

SHUSWAP OR KINBASKET'S BAND, NO. 5.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians originally came from the Okanagan country, and settled at the headwaters of the Columbia river (now known as Windermere) many years ago. They are Shuswaps, and have relatives living at Salmon Arm.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the right bank of the Columbia river, near Toby creek, and has an area of 2,759 acres. The land is adapted for raising grain, fruit and vegetables. There is also a portion that grows some swamp grass, which the Indians cut for winter feed.

Population.—The population of the band is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—There was some sickness amongst these Indians during the fall, but no epidemic. They suffered from severe colds and grippe, and were carefully looked after by the medical attendant. Those requiring it were vaccinated.

Occupations.—They follow farming and stock-raising as their chief industry. The older ones fish, hunt and trap, and the young men do a good deal of freighting and packing.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are principally of hewn logs, are well lighted and ventilated, and in many cases comfortably furnished.

They have a number of good barns, stables and sheds for their cattle and horses.

Stock.—They own several bands of cattle and horses, which they take pride in improving and caring for.

Farm Implements.—They purchase the latest improved farm implements, which, when not in use, are housed for the winter in sheds put up for the purpose.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are the most progressive Indians in the agency, but are, however, inclined to spend more than they earn or realize from the sale of their farm produce. They are intelligent, and show it in the way they cultivate the land. They are trying fruit-raising and have been fairly successful.

Temperance and Morality.—I am glad to say that the very few who were given to the use of intoxicants have reformed, and the firm measures that were adopted to stamp out the evil have been a success.

These Indians have always borne a good character for temperance and morality, and still retain that reputation. They are law-abiding, and live as good and useful Indians should.

ARROW LAKE BAND, NO. 6.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps, and originally came from the Okanagan country.

Reserve.—The reserve is in West Kootenay, and is situated on the west side of Arrow lake, and has an area of 255 acres. The soil is adapted for the growing of fruit and vegetables.

Population.—The population of the band is 23.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. They live in tents during the summer, and move from place to place, so that unsanitary conditions are prevented.

Occupations.—They follow hunting, trapping and fishing. As the district is rapidly becoming a fruit-growing section, they find plenty of work on the different ranches, and their services have proved useful to those who employ them.

Buildings.—Their houses are of lumber, and are clean, well ventilated and lighted.

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Stock.—They own no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—These consist of spades, hoes and rakes.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a very industrious little band, earn good wages and know how to save their money. They dress neatly and their clothing is warm and comfortable. They are well spoken of by the settlers in the neighbourhood as being honest and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not given to the use of intoxicants, and live good, moral lives, and are free from the vices so common amongst many Indians.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of the agency are making marked progress in farming and stock-raising, and the ex-pupils from the industrial school have helped greatly to this end. The depression in the lumbering industry was greatly felt by both Indians and whites, and the demand for help in the lumber camps was much less than in previous years, and the prices for hay, grain and vegetables declined and were unsatisfactory, but the prospect of a revival of the industry is now assured and all are looking forward to a better condition of affairs.

I have, &c.,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,

ALERT BAY, March 31, 1909.

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, 1909.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Cape Mudge on the south to Smith inlet on the north, and includes all the islands between those points; the mainland from the entrance to Bute inlet to Smith inlet; the east side of Vancouver island from Kuhushan Point to Cape Scott; the west coast of Vancouver island as far south as Klaskino inlet, and from there, following a southeasterly 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 with some unimportant differences, is the same. Formerly there were a large number of tribes or bands in this agency, but owing to the gradual decrease in numbers they have been gradually assimilating, till at the present time there are really only fourteen distinct bands. As the interests and ways of all these bands are very similar, and in view of the fact that my last two reports have been very exhaustive, I feel that without any injustice being done, the whole agency can be taken under the one heading.

Reserves.—The total area of the reserves in this agency is 16,585 acres, divided as follows: Koskemo, 394·5 acres; Klawatsis and Matilpi, 172 acres; Kwatsino, 645 acres; Kwashela, 716 acres; Kwawkewlth, 259·25 acres; Mamalillikulla, 574·5 acres; Nakwakto, 684 acres; Nimkish, 445·5 acres; Nuwitti, 8,606 acres, including the whole

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of Hope island; Tanaktouk, 565.75 acres; Tsawataineuk, 852.5 acres; Wawlitsum or Salmon River band, 329 acres; Wewaiakum or Campbell River band, 675.5 acres; Wewaiakai or Cape Mudge band, with 1,665.5 acres.

Only about twenty-five per cent of these reserves are suitable for agriculture. Many of them are mere fishing stations at the mouth of some stream, in some instances there being hardly enough level land to build two or three fishing shacks. At Kingcome Inlet there is some splendid agricultural land, and at Salmon River there is a reasonable quantity; but in most instances where the land is fit for culture, it is very heavily wooded, and would cost a great deal to clear and put under cultivation.

Population.—The total population of the agency is 1,263, divided as follows: Koskemo, 57; Klawatsis and Matilpi, 99; Kwatsino, 22; Kwashela, 33; Kwawkewlth, 114; Mamahlikulla, 94; Nakwakto, 96; Nimkish, 137; Nuwitti, 61; Tanakteuk, 95; Tsawataineuk, 227; Wawlitsum, 36; Wewaiakum, 77; Wewaiakai, 115.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year there has been no epidemic of any kind, and yet the death-rate has been higher than formerly, being considerably higher than the birth-rate. A number of deaths have occurred from old age and general breaking up, but apart from that pulmonary trouble has caused the greatest loss of life. Up to the present time there has been no medical man in any way connected with the agency, the only doctor being the resident doctor at Queen's hospital at Rock Bay; but as the hospital was not equipped to handle Indian patients, none of them went there except in great emergency. There is, however, a promise of a very great improvement in this respect for the future. The Columbia Coast mission that operates Queen's hospital, at Rock Bay, and Columbia hospital, at Van Anda, has just completed a hospital at Alert Bay. To assist this hospital the Department of Indian Affairs has given a generous grant towards the building and equipment, and has made provision towards maintenance of the hospital and towards the salary of a doctor, who will be in residence. This hospital has separate wards for the treatment of Indian patients, who will receive exactly the same treatment as white patients. It has been impressed upon the minds of the Indians generally throughout this agency the absolute necessity for keeping their premises clean. Very few of them have been vaccinated, and they are very unwilling to submit to the ordeal.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians in the whole agency is fishing. Early in April the run of oulachons begins. This is a small fish somewhat larger than a smelt, which runs in great abundance in many of the rivers along the coast. This fish is caught in great numbers, and piled in huge heaps on the bank until it becomes wholly or partially rotten. This process releases the oil from the fish. The whole mass is then treated by boiling in great wooden vats, when the oil rises to the surface, and is skimmed off. Many tons of this oil are made every season, and it forms one of the staple articles of diet of all the coast Indians. It is also an article of commerce amongst them. This keeps them busy until about June 1. Before the end of June they are stationed at some of the many canneries along the coast, and are kept there until about the middle of August. From then until about the end of November they are kept more or less busy curing their winter supply of salmon and berries. During the winter months some of them hunt and trap, but not to any great extent. Until recently many of the younger men have been engaged in hand-logging operations, but the action of the government of the province in not renewing the hand-loggers' licenses did away with that means of livelihood. The licenses are again being issued, but the conditions of issue are so difficult, necessitating a special trip to Victoria, that it is questionable whether many of them will be in a position to avail themselves of the opportunity. A considerable sum is still earned by a few in canoeing and guiding timber cruisers, but not to nearly the same extent as formerly. I have constantly been urging them to pay more attention to the cultivation of the land, as each tribe or band has more or less good agricultural land. This matter is beginning to be taken into consideration.

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Buildings.—In regard to buildings this agency is far behind most of the others. The prevailing style of house is a huge shack built with split cedar boards covering a framework of great cedar logs, in most instances well dressed and often carved. Many of the fronts of the houses are of dressed lumber, usually rustic. Recently they have built smaller frame houses to sleep in, which are badly ventilated, but the rest of the living is in the big houses. These houses are wanted for the gatherings which they hold on every possible occasion. There are a few very creditable houses, however, in addition to the shacks already mentioned.

Stock.—There is practically no stock kept by any of the Indians in the agency. One horse was kept at Cape Mudge, but was shot by mistake a short time ago. It was always fairly well cared for. At Salmon River the department has recently assisted the Indians to purchase a team of horses. At Alert Bay there are several cows, which are well cared for. In every village a few fowls are kept.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of one plough, there are no farm implements belonging to this agency.

Education.—Educational matters are at a very low ebb in this agency. The Indians, as a whole, are very indifferent about the matter. Formerly they were antagonistic, but this has developed into absolute indifference. At Alert Bay is located the Alert Bay industrial school, which is the only unqualified success in regard to schools in the agency. There are at present only 25 boys in residence, a number of whom come from the Northwest Coast agency. The school is well situated, and is very ably managed by Mr. A. W. Corker under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society. The boys make great progress, and seem to be very happy in the school. It is mainly through industrial and boarding schools that the salvation of this people will come. The boys who received their training at this school, and are now the young men of the district, are far ahead of those who did not attend school, and this fact is beginning to be recognized. The people, as a whole, are only dimly recognizing the usefulness of education. What is badly needed in the agency is a good boarding school for girls. The girls are not being educated to nearly the same extent as the boys. The old people have always looked upon girls as a kind of available asset, and do not wish them to be educated and adopt civilized ways and choose their own life partner. This fact has much to do with the lack of advancement. There are three day schools in the agency, situated at Alert Bay, Kingcome Inlet and Cape Mudge. These schools have always had competent teachers, but the attendance has always been so irregular that the results have not been satisfactory. One thing that militates against all the day schools is the fact that the Indians travel round so much. They go away from home for weeks at a time, and take the whole family with them. If spoken to on the matter of taking the children away from school, they always reply that there is no one to look after the little ones, consequently they must take them with them. This does not apply to the industrial school. It is true that at this school the boys take a longer holiday than the three weeks allowed by the department, but, when they do return, they stay as a rule until the end of the term. The children themselves learn quite as readily as white children, but when they are taken away from school, after only being in attendance for a short time, by the time they return they forget what they have already learned, and have to go over it again.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people, like most Indians, are averse to being tied down to anything regular. They work hard, but it is not systematically done, and is done by fits and starts. The idea of the value of a minute has not yet become apparent to them. They are naturally inclined to any mechanical work, but are somewhat averse to hard physical effort. Their living has always come easily to them. The sea teems with their natural food, and they are experts in the manner of getting it. They earn enough money at the salmon fishing to buy what extras they want, and as a consequence they have never felt the 'spur of necessity.' As a whole, they are law-abiding. Only two serious offences have been committed by any of them during the past year. One man is doing a term of seven years in the penitentiary for

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criminal assault, and another is now awaiting trial for a similar offence. There is always considerable money in circulation amongst them, and one and all are very hospitable and ready to assist those who are in need.

Temperance and Morality.—I am very pleased to be able to record that intemperance on the whole is very much on the decrease in this agency. Amongst the Campbell River and Cape Mudge bands, a great deal of liquor still finds its way to the Indians. There have been several convictions where white men supplied liquor, but the chief difficulty lies in getting evidence to convict. One may be morally certain that a certain person actually did supply, but it must have undoubtable evidence before a proper conviction can be secured, and hence the difficulty in the suppression of the traffic. Two of the better educated of the young men in the northern end of the agency got into the habit of writing to wholesale houses in Vancouver and getting the liquor shipped to them by some of the freight-boats plying up and down the coast. They gave the names of white men in their correspondence, but in one particular instance the magistrate in Vancouver decided that the dealer must first satisfy himself that the customer was not an Indian before shipping, and this decision having become public property, it has almost stopped this system of obtaining liquor. The Indians themselves in question were both given terms of imprisonment.

In regard to morality, I regret that there is not more improvement. Women are in the minority, and prostitution is too rife amongst them. There are many exceptions to this, but as a whole these people are not moral from our standpoint. Owing to the peculiar marriage customs by which a marriage is not really a marriage but an agreement for a short period of time, it is not to be wondered at that the marriage vows are not held sacred. Education is, however, gradually having its influence over them, and it is to be hoped that at least the next generation will profit by the lessons which are being taught them.

General Remarks.—The past year on the whole has been a fairly prosperous one for the Indians. Hand-logging practically ceased for some time, but other employments opened up for those who were looking for work, but the returns were not as big. In several instances the various tribes are considering the idea of doing more cultivation of the land. In some instances fruit-trees are being set out and gardens being put in. If the people could only be persuaded to give up their old customs and adopt the civilized mode of life, there would soon be a very great improvement in every direction. Unfortunately, the older people are so wedded to their old customs and their influence is so strong that it keeps the rest back.

I feel that I cannot overlook the opportunity to speak a word in praise of the missionaries who are working amongst the people. They have had a hard, up-hill fight, but have 'stood to their guns' and acquitted themselves like men. They have had very many discouragements, but are beginning to see a better prospect for the future. The Indians themselves are realizing that, if they do not amend and lead different lives, they will soon pass away, and this fact will assist the missionary in his work.

I have, &c.,

W. M. HALLIDAY,

Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY,
METLAKATLA, April 29, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report respecting the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

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.

The total area of the reservations in this agency is 98,537 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 the Dolphin island; Kitlacadamax, Aiyansh, Lachkalsap and Kincolith, on the Nass river; Port Simpson and Metlakatla, on the Tsimpsean peninsula; Port Essington and Newtown, on the Skeena river; Hartley Bay, at the entrance of Douglas channel; Kitamat, at the head of Douglas channel; China Hat, on Tolmy channel; Bella Bella, on Lama passage; Bella Coola, at the head of Rivers Inlet. These reserves can now be termed the headquarters of the head of Bentick arm; Kemsquit, at the head of Dean channel; Oweekayno, at 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 239.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year was fairly satisfactory. The sanitary conditions are improving 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 and well furnished homes.

Education.—They have a day school; the children are intelligent, and when they are at home make good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are self-supporting and well-to-do.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate. The morality of these Indians is improving.

MASSETT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of the Massett band, like the Skidegate band, are of the Haida nation.

Reserve.—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.

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Population.—The population is 372.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has improved. The sanitary conditions are fairly good.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the principal occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—They have comfortable dwellings, and some of the homes are well furnished.

Stock.—They have a few horses and cattle.

Education.—They have one day school, under the direction of Rev. W. E. Colli-son. The children are making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making good progress along the lines of civilization.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate people; morally, an improve-ment is shown.

KITLACDAMAX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Neishga nation.

Reserve.—The reserves of this band are situated at the head of Nass river, and are well adapted for purposes of agriculture; some small reserves are located at the mouth of small streams, and are used for camping grounds during the salmon-curing for food purposes, by these Indians.

Population.—The population is 105.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good among these Indians; the sani-tation is fairly good.

Occupations.—Fishing, during the season, and hunting and trapping during the winter are their chief employments.

Buildings.—They live in old-style Indian houses, which are comfortable and warm.

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.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate. Their morality is im-proving.

AIYANSH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Neishga nation.

Reserves.—This reservation is situated adjoining the southern portion of the Kit-lacadamax reserve, and has an area of nearly 2,300 acres. The land is well adapted for mixed farming. They have small fishing stations, which they use when securing food.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. The sanitary arrangements are fairly good.

Buildings.—They have comfortable and warm dwellings; a few are well furn-ished.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hunting are the occupations of these Indians.

Education.—They have a day school, which is kept open the greater part of the years.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are industrious, and are progressing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate. 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.

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Population.—The population is 142.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. Sanitary conditions show improvement.

Occupations.—These Indians are good fishermen, and during the salmon season fish at the Nass river canneries, the women working inside the canneries, cleaning 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 the northern coast Indians. They are good hunters and obtained a fair catch of furs. They also do some hand-logging to supply their saw-mill.

Buildings.—They have comfortable homes.

Stock.—They have a few cattle.

Education.—They have a small day school, taught by Rev. E. P. Laycock, the first two quarters, and by Miss Waterman the last two quarters. The children made fairly good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate. Morally their record is good.

KITNILLUCHSHILT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to 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 57.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this small band of Indians was good. Sanitary conditions are slightly improving.

Occupations.—These Indians chiefly engage in hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—The majority of these Indians occupy the old-style Indian houses.

Education.—Some of the children attend school at Lachkalsap.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are careless about themselves and show very little progress.

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

KINCOLITH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of 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 249.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians was good and the sanitary conditions are satisfactory.

Occupations.—These Indians are good fishermen. During the salmon-fishing season they fish for the canneries, the women and children working in the canneries. During the winter they are engaged in hunting, logging and cutting wood.

Buildings.—They have good comfortable dwellings and in most cases well furnished.

Education.—They have one day school, taught by Miss E. Collison. The children are making very good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are among the most advanced in the agency, and they are very progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate; their moral character is good.

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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 is generally unfit for cultivation, but portions of it are suitable for vegetable gardens.

Population.—The population is 709.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been good, except that during the severe winter a number of the people contracted colds, which in several cases developed into pneumonia and proved fatal.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in hunting, fishing and logging; a large number are also employed in the saw-mills.

Buildings.—They have 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 lady assistants, are doing good work. The boys' boarding school, Rev. G. H. Raley, principal, is also doing good work. The day school is in charge of Mr. L. Dineen, and is well attended when the people are at home.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are making steady progress.

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

METLAKATLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located on the southern half of the Tsimpsean peninsula and the nearby islands; the total area is 15,454 acres.

Population.—The population is 193.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians was good, and the sanitary conditions are likewise good.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the principal occupations of these Indians. A few are employed at the saw-mills.

Buildings.—They have very comfortable dwellings, which with very few exceptions are well furnished.

Education.—They have one day school, taught by Miss H. Jackson. The children have made good progress. The boys' and girls' industrial schools were closed in April last.

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

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

KITKATLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves.—The principal reserve is located on Dolphin island; the total area, including several small fishing reserves, is 4,640 acres.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary conditions are fairly good.

Occupations.—These Indians are principally engaged in logging, fishing and hunting.

Education.—There is a day school under the direction of Rev. R. H. Gurd. It was taught the first half of the year by an Indian teacher, and the last half of the year by Miss M. Gurd.

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Characteristics and Progress.—They are very superstitious. The progress is good.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral, with but few exceptions.

PORT ESSINGTON, KITSUMKALUM AND KITSELAS BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Tsimpsean tribe.

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 Kitsumkalum and the Kitselas reserves, situated some 70 or 80 miles up the Skeena river, contain some good agricultural land.

Population.—The population is 193.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary conditions are improving.

Occupations.—These Indians make their living by hunting, fishing and logging. A number of them were also engaged to carry freight to the different railway camps, while steamboat navigation was closed.

Buildings.—The Port Essington Indians have fairly good dwellings. The houses of the Kitsumkalum and Kitselas Indians are mostly very poor and dilapidated.

Education.—Miss Tranter teaches the children at Port Essington, and they are making good progress. They have also a Methodist mission school at Newton, Kitselas, which is taught by an Indian teacher.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious. The progress is very slow. Temperance and Morality.—They are not very temperate or moral.

HARTLEY BAY AND CHINA HAT BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these Indians are situated on the coast line, and in general are of rugged nature and not adapted for agricultural purposes. They are principally used for hunting grounds. They contain an area of 2,059½ acres.

Population.—The population is 155.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary conditions are improving.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and logging are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—They live with few exceptions in the old-style Indian houses.

Education.—They have a day school in each village. Rev. G. Read teaches the children at China Hat. They are making good progress. At Hartley Bay the school was closed for the larger portion of the year, a teacher not being available.

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

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

KITLOPE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Gardener channel, and is suitable for hunting purposes only. The area of this reserve is 352½ acres.

Population.—The population is 65.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary conditions are somewhat improving.

Occupations.—They are making their living by fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—They live in the old-style Indian houses and are fairly comfortable.

Education.—Some of the children attend the Kitamat school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are hard workers. Their progress is very slow.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

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KITAMAT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of these Indians are all located on Douglas channel, and are not adapted for agricultural purposes. They contain an area of 907 acres.

Population.—The population is 271.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary conditions show a great improvement.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing, logging, hunting and working in the canneries.

Buildings.—They have good dwellings, which are kept fairly clean.

Education.—They have a day school. Miss Bower, M.D., taught the children the first half of the year; the other half of the year Miss Lawson taught the children.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and have shown good progress during the year.

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

BELLA BELLA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated in the coast district and contain an area of 3,372 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 315.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. The sanitation is also good.

Occupations.—They are good fishermen, loggers, and boat-builders; a few work in the Indian saw-mill.

Buildings.—They have good dwellings, and in several instances well furnished.

Education.—They have one day school taught by Miss Morris during the first quarter of the year; the other three-quarters of the year the children were under the tuition of Miss Rush. The progress of the children is good.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate. Morally, they show improvement.

KEMSQUIT, TALOMEY AND BELLA COOLA BANDS.

Reserves.—The Kemsquit reserves are situated 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 reserve, and some fine timber. The Bella Coola reserves have the finest soil and excellent timber, with large tidal flats, producing excellent grass.

Population.—The population of Kemsquit is 63; of Bella Coola and Talomey 218.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians had good health. Sanitation is continually improving.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing and working in the canneries. Some farming and hunting are done.

Stock.—They have a few horses and cattle.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are enterprising. They have improved and advanced.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fond of liquor, but through strict enforcement of the law the traffic is 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.

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Population.—The population is 99.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians were fairly healthy. Sanitary conditions show a slight improvement.

Buildings.—They live in the old-style Indian houses, which are warm.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are of an indolent disposition. They are progressing very slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—They show a great fondness for liquor. Their morals are slightly improving.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I am pleased to be able to report that the birth-rate is slightly in excess of the death-rate in the agency.

The earnings of the Indians during the year may be called average.

At the beginning of the year the girls' and boys' industrial schools at Metlakatla were closed, and the furnishings of these institutions auctioned off.

Owing to the great extent of this agency and the lack of facilities of travelling, I find it extremely difficult to visit as frequently as necessary the many villages requiring my presence.

I have, &c.,

E. LORENZ,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

STIKINE AGENCY,

TELEGRAPH CREEK, April 5, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Stikine agency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

TALTAN BAND.

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 the village is situated, and is divided by the Taltan river, where the Indians secure their fish during the run of salmon.

Reserve No. 2 is about 1 mile further north, and consists of 40 acres, a part of which is wild hay meadow, producing about 5 tons.

Population.—The population of the band is 229.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been fair. The disease most prevalent is tubercular trouble in various forms. None of the Indians have been vaccinated except a few this spring. The sanitary condition of the village is good.

Occupations.—The general occupation is trapping fur-bearing animals during the winter. Most of the young men are engaged in the summer-time as packers, boatmen and guides, while the older ones remain on the reserve fishing. They do not cultivate any land or raise any vegetables, but depend on buying everything in that line that they use.

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Buildings.—The buildings are all comfortable loghouses, well lighted.

Stock.—The Indians have been buying some pack horses the last few years. They have at present 18.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Education.—An assisted school is situated at Telegraph Creek, being partly maintained by the provincial government and partly by local help. Some of the Indians are very anxious to have their children attend school, and for that reason remain here, while most of them are in the woods the greater part of the time. What children do attend regularly are doing very well.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious and law-abiding, and while some of them are very thoughtless, I think most of them are looking more to their future welfare.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, the Indians are becoming more temperate, although the liquor traffic is still a great detriment to them, but as I understand that the government has refused to grant a license in some parts of the district, it will certainly shut off a great deal of the traffic among them.

I have, &c.,

G. D. COX,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

WEST COAST AGENCY,

ALBERNI, April 30, 1909.

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, 1909.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Otter Point to Cape Cook, a distance of some 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 Tsashaht 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 originally as fishing stations or as village sites, and contain only small patches of land suitable for cultivation.

TSESHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians have their most permanent home, is named Tsahaheh (No. 1), and is situated on the west bank of the Somas river at Alberni, and comprises an area of 1,030 acres. There is some good land on this reserve. The total area of all their reserves is 1,458 acres.

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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.

HOWCHUCKLISET BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band is named Elhlateese (No. 3), and is situated at the head of Howchuckliset 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 they spend much of their time, are named Ahadzooas (No. 7) and Haines Island (No. 8), and are situated at the eastern entrance of Barkley sound, and together contain 145 acres. The Indians also spend several months in each winter at the Numukamis reserve in the Sarita valley. The total area of all their reserves is 2,671 acres.

TOQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band is named Mahcoah (No. 1), and is situated at Village passage, Barkley sound, and contains 124 acres. The band is a very small one and a good deal intermarried with the Ucluelet band, and the former Indians spend much of the time with the latter at Ucluelet. The total area of their reserves is 421 acres.

UCLUELET 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 the reserves of this band is 649 acres.

CLAYOQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their permanent winter home, is at Opitsat (No. 1), 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 Yahkis (No. 11), and 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 home, named Heshque (No. 1) is situated at Heshquiatic harbour about 20 miles north of

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Clayoquot sound, and contains 222 acres. A number of the Indian houses of this village are in reality built on land adjoining the reserve and which is vested in the Roman Catholic Church. 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 the members of this band live much of the time with the Moachaht band, with whom they are intermarried a great deal. The total area of all their reserves is 127 acres.

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 the reserves of this band 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 a part of the Barrier island group. The total area of all their reserves is 611 acres.

CHAIICLESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their most permanent home, named Acous (No. 1), is situated in Battle bay, Ououkinsk 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 Wyah (No. 3), Claoose (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, is named Pacheena (No. 1), and is situated at the mouth of the San Juan river at Port Renfrew, and contains 153 acres. The total area of all their reserves

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is 404 acres. Many of the members of this band spend much of the 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 above enumerated, is as follows: Ahoussaht, 224; Clayoquot, 211; Chaicclesaht, 62; Ehattisaht, 88; Ucluelet, 133; Hesquiat, 145; Howchuckliset, 37; Kelsemaht, 76; Kyuquot, 249; Matchilaht, 57; Moachaht, 141; Nitinat, 194; Noochatlaht, 47; Ohiat, 142; Opitchesaht, 47; Pacheenaht, 55; Toquot, 23; Tsesaht, 124; making a total of 2,055.

Health and Sanitation.—The birth-rate for the past year is somewhat lower than that recorded for the previous year. The death-rate also shows a slight reduction, though not to the same extent. There has been no outbreak of any serious infectious or epidemic disease, yet the population has decreased somewhat, the excess of deaths over births amounting to 40, and the actual decrease of population to 38 (the difference being due to fluctuations of migration) which is substantially the same falling off as was recorded last year. The deaths this year were for the most part due to the diseases commonly attendant on old age or among the younger people, due to the ravages of tuberculosis in some form or other.

The Indians, while understanding the advantages of vaccination in case of the outbreak of small-pox, are as a rule very unwilling to submit to the operation, as their blood seems to be so impure that serious results often occur. Owing to the reported outbreak of small-pox in a neighbouring agency, an opportunity presented itself to induce the Indians to be vaccinated, and, by making very special efforts and house-to-house visitations, an unusually large number were secured. Over the whole agency some 350 adults and children were vaccinated, which is a very large number compared with former years. It must be remembered that many are not in a fit state of health to be vaccinated, while others are absent or flatly refuse to submit. In this connection, I may refer to the services rendered by the department's medical officers, Dr. C. McLean, of Ucluelet, and Dr. A. D. Morgan, of Alberni, both of whom in addition to the faithful discharge of their regular duties, cheerfully devoted much time and trouble to this matter.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal means by which the Indians of this agency obtain a living, are: sealing, fishing and hunting wild animals for their fur. A few, owing to the scarcity of employment in those lines, are now seeking work in the saw-mills and logging camps, where they generally give satisfaction.

The sealing industry has continued to decline, as predicted in my last annual report, the returns showing a falling off of 30 per cent, and the decrease would have been even greater, but for the fact that the sealing schooners devoted the interval between the two open seal seasons to hunting seal otter, and some of the schooners were very successful, one obtaining 26 skins. The company which controls 90 per cent of the sealing schooners has not sent out any schooners this year yet, and it is reported that it is not the intention to do so, which will leave only one or two privately-owned schooners, and in consequence will throw a lot of Indians out of their usual season's employment. The outlook in the fishing business as a source of livelihood for the Indians is much brighter for this season, as this is what is known as the big year on the Fraser river, when there is always a large run of salmon. This occurs every fourth year, and while the run is decreasing in common with the other years, yet it is always so much larger in the fourth year as to justify the opening of several additional canneries which will take up a large portion of the surplus labour of the west coast Indians. A considerable number of the Kyuquot band find congenial employment at the whaling station recently started not far from their reserve. Though the wages are not high, the work is not heavy, the employment is steady for the whole season, the Indian does not have to spend money to seek work, and he gets a liberal supply of whale meat, a diet of which they are fond and which seems to agree with

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them. The cannery at Howchuchliset has not been opened this year, which will be a loss of work to the Indians resident at Alberni, who generally supplied the bulk of the Indian labour required there.

The hunting of wild animals for their fur is a very unimportant item of an Indian's income on this coast. The available animals are the marten, land otter, mink and black bear, but they are not numerous, and the prices for their skins have declined.

The women also earn money by working in the canneries, cleaning and canning the salmon; they also spend a great deal of time in the winter months making baskets and other Indian curios.

Buildings.—There were but a few new buildings erected during the past year. Lumber was high in price and no lumber ships were wrecked off the coast, which occasionally gives the Indians a supply of cheap lumber. The fact that the bands are not increasing in size naturally tends against there being much necessity to increase the number of their houses. In building the Indians have almost entirely adopted the white man's style of architecture, and make their houses of sawn lumber, and generally of reasonably small dimensions, abandoning the old-fashioned huge building boarded with split and hewn cedar.

Stock and Farm Implements.—The two bands, the Tseshahs and the Opitchesahs, resident at Alberni, own a few horses and several buggies. They also have a plough and a set of harrows and two wagons, but do very little in the way of farming. Only one other band, the Ohiats, possess any stock to speak of, they own a herd of cattle, which by running in the bush are wild and decreasing in numbers rather than otherwise. For the most part the reserves are not adapted for farming, being more or less heavily timbered and inferior land when expensively cleared.

Education.—There are in this agency one industrial, two boarding, and seven day schools.

Industrial School.—This school is situated at Claqoquot, on Meares island, and is maintained by the Roman Catholic Church, aided by a grant from the department. The principal is the Rev. Father Maurus, O.S.B., assisted by Sister Placide as matron, and a competent staff, including a manual instructor. The management of this school has throughout been eminently successful, the discipline, behaviour and progress of the pupils leaving but little to be desired. The girls, under the direction of a competent seamstress, have been taught to cut out, make and mend all the clothes required by either themselves or the boys, a particularly useful and practical form of instruction, which proves extremely useful to the pupils when they return to their own village homes. The grant from the department is based upon an attendance of 50 pupils, but no applicants for admission are ever declined on that account, and on the occasion of my last visit to the school there were 64 pupils present.

Boarding Schools.—These are situated at Alberni and Ahoussaht. The staff at Alberni consists of Mr. J. R. Motion, principal; Mrs. Motion, matron; Mrs. Stevens, assistant matron; Miss E. Guilloid, teacher. At Ahoussaht the principal is the Rev. J. L. Millar, B.A.; matron, Miss J. McNeil; assistant matron, Miss N. Parkins; teacher, Miss E. Mackay. Both schools are under the control of the Presbyterian Church, assisted by grants from the department. The grant for the Alberni school is for 50 pupils, should there be that number in attendance, and for 25 pupils at the Ahoussaht school. At Alberni the average attendance is below 50, but at Ahoussaht the enrolment is always above the number called for by the grant, the present attendance being 40.

Day Schools.—These are located as follows: at Kyuquot, taught by Rev. E. Sobry; at Nootka, by Rev. A. S. Stern; at Clayoquot, by the Rev. C. Moser, O.S.B.; these are under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church; at Clayoquot by Rev. G. T. Barlow, Methodist; this school was closed last summer and has not since been opened; at Ucluelet, taught for the first quarter of the fiscal year by Mrs. Swartout.

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The school has since been closed and the station left vacant until the middle of March of this year, when Mr. J. R. T. Ross took charge. This school is under the care of the Presbyterian Church, which also has a missionary station and school at Dodger's Cove, but the school is closed at present, there being no one appointed by the church to its charge. The Methodist Church maintains a missionary and teacher at Cla-oose among the Nitinat band. The teacher for the first quarter of the fiscal year was Mr. C. Dockstader, who removed in July, and his place is now held by Mr. R. F. Goodridge. All the above mentioned teachers are doing their best in their respective spheres of labour, but somewhat handicapped by the nomadic habits of the Indians, which cause an irregular attendance at times, and when this is further increased, as in the case of the Dodger's Cove school mentioned above, where for long intervals there is no teacher on the ground, it materially reduces the benefits which might otherwise be expected to accrue from the maintenance of a school among them.

Generally speaking, the Indians are glad to see their children get a chance to learn the English language. Some object to the separation involved in sending them to a boarding or industrial school, and yet but few parents will exercise enough control over their children to compel them to attend regularly at a day school; it is left too much to the choice of the child, which does not tend to help the teacher in keeping discipline in school. It may be taken for granted that all ex-pupils of industrial or boarding schools will, as their children grow up, see that they attend some school to get a similar education, as they must and do realize in very many ways the great advantages they enjoy in a material sense by being educated, and even though at first they may send their children solely with the idea of deriving pecuniary benefit by acquiring the white man's tongue, yet once there the children cannot fail to receive and profit by the strict religious and moral training which forms a deservedly large part of the curriculum of these institutions.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are naturally quiet and peaceable in disposition. Like most ignorant races, they are easily stirred up by demagogues, either of their own people or some unscrupulous white man, and will for the time take most unreasonable views of their rights and privileges; but if left alone, and when the facts are clearly put before them, they are not unamenable to reason. During the past year the cases of drinking brought to light show, I am pleased to state, a very substantial decrease over the numbers recorded in previous years, and I find that a policy of not overlooking a single clear case, no matter who is the culprit, with the imposition of only moderate punishments at first, is much more effective than one of taking up only the more flagrant cases and then imposing severe sentences.

The statistical returns for this fiscal year show a slight increase in the total income of the whole agency, but it is still considerably less than that current four or five years ago. While actually the decrease does not seem to be a very large one, yet relatively, it is so, and that for two reasons. The prices of everything the Indian has to buy as necessaries have materially increased—in some instances 30 per cent—while the list of what he now regards as necessaries has also been largely added to. Contact with the white man in work, and even the education acquired in the schools, has made the Indian regard as ordinary and essential many articles both of furniture and of food the very name or use of which his forefathers was not acquainted with. The young women must have sewing-machines, and the young men bicycles, all of the best quality, and other things in comparison, so that their money, now when they often earn \$2.50 a day, does not go so far as when the standard pay was 75 cents a day, which, as I find by an old record, was paid them here in the early sixties.

Temperance and Morality.—As I have stated above in dealing with their progress, there has been a satisfactory decrease in the cases of drinking among these people, and I trust the improvement will prove permanent. Their morality will compare with a similar number of white people after making allowances for their tradi-

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tions. They have a pernicious habit of abandoning their wives and taking others, for which, under existing laws, they can not be punished, as they are not married in accordance with the marriage laws of British Columbia, and, consequently, can not be punished either for deserting their wives or for bigamy when they take another wife.

I have, &c.,

ALAN W. NEILL,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, June 1, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report upon Indian affairs in the province of British Columbia for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reports received from the agents, the inspector of Indian schools, and the different principals in charge of industrial and boarding schools throughout this superintendency have been forwarded immediately upon receipt for the information of the department. Under the different headings formulated, the following particulars may, I trust, meet the department's requirements by showing in a general way the condition of the Indians during the period reported upon.

Population.—Taking one agency with another, there is very little difference from last year; deaths occurring chiefly from pneumonia and grippe; the mortality being mostly among the aged.

Health and Sanitation.—As will be seen by the agents' reports, the general health has been good, notwithstanding which the statistical returns show that the number of deaths during the past year was greater than that of births.

In the Cowichan agency an epidemic of the very mildest type of small-pox broke out during the winter and was, fortunately, owing to every precaution having been taken, effectively stamped out before the close of the year.

Vaccination was extensively carried on amongst the natives, the outbreak of small-pox inducing many, hitherto unwilling, to submit to the operation.

Resources and Occupations.—Fortunately for the Indians, against whom each year, owing to the settlement of the country and the enactment of new laws, &c., barriers are being set up preventing them from following their old-time pursuits for the maintenance of themselves and families, many openings exist through which the industrious may earn good wages. Under this head may be enumerated the following, which are as extensive as they are varied, and on the whole satisfactorily remunerative:—

Farming and stock-raising on their own account, gardening and working as farmhands on the ranches of their white neighbours; employment as cowboys on many of the cattle ranches; fruit-picking and packing; in various capacities at the whaling stations so profitably established on the west coast of Vancouver island; canning; 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

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others; mining on their own account and for hire; hop-picking, dairying on their own reserves; fruit-culture; poultry-raising; making curios (mostly during the winter season), copied from ancient native models, for which they find a ready sale to tourists; working as carpenters, and in various capacities, chiefly in new towns springing up all over the province; cutting cord-wood for sale to canneries and to steam-boat-owners on crown lands; acting as interpreters; as light-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, these being useful for many purposes; mats from the inner bark of the cedar, and of rags are also made, some of which are of an attractive and superior quality; they make their own and their children's clothing, being much assisted in the latter by sewing and knitting machines; they also gather large quantities of berries, which in some cases they sell among the white people, a major portion is, however, dried for winter use; in doing chores and laundry work for their white neighbours they also find remunerative employment.

Buildings.—All new buildings being erected from time to time are of a modern type, an improvement in sanitary conditions being noticeable.

Stock.—Upon such reserves as are suitable for the purpose, stock-raising is carried on with reasonable success, the breed of cattle and horses continues to be improved, the Indians realizing the much greater value of good animals for which, when desirable, a ready market can be found and good prices obtained. The rapid settlement of some portions of the country has enabled them to a certain extent to get rid of many of their native ponies and thus make room for better stock. Notwithstanding that the past winter was unusually severe, the stock, in nearly all cases reported, did well.

Farm Implements.—Each year the Indians are inclined to pay more attention to their reserves, being desirous of getting returns from their labours at home, instead of abandoning their houses and gardens for certain portions of each year when their attention is most required; the fact that they cannot earn as much money at the canneries and other places as formerly no doubt has something to do with this change in their inclinations; but, as it is undoubtedly a change for the better, it is to be commended. On many of the reserves where the land is favourable to cultivation, are to be seen improved farm implements, such as reapers and binders, mowers and threshing-machines, worked some by steam, but mostly by horse-power. When the harvesting of their own crops is completed, they not infrequently hire themselves and machines to their white neighbours.

Education.—In the institutes of learning established throughout the superintendency considerable progress is being made.

Parents of Indian children, as a rule, are becoming more and more desirous of having their offspring educated, 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.

Some of the 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 affording remunerative employment not hitherto available.

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Stores are in operation at many of the reserves, the clerks being young men who have been educated at one or other of the Indian schools. Young native women trained at these institutions go out to service, and are much sought after as nurse-maids and general servants, &c., and give great satisfaction to their employers. In their own homes it is noticeable that 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 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 white man.'

The day schools 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 conditions 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 services and observances are practised by the Christianized natives throughout the superintendency with commendable zeal and piety.

Many of the pagan Indians from time to time join one or other of the Christian denominations, and, although some still firmly adhere to the superstitious beliefs and customs of their forefathers, there is every indication that in a few years the whole native population will be converted to Christianity.

The number of places of worship is increasing, many of the chapels being beautiful and expensively fitted up.

Characteristics and Progress.—It is encouraging to note that the Indians continue to give evidence of increased self-reliance and industry. As cultivators of the soil; stockmen on cattle ranches; fruit-pickers and packers; freight-packers with pack-animals; sectionmen on railways; loggers, guides to hunting parties and others, and as boatmen, &c., &c., they prove themselves equal, and in some instances superior, to men of other nationalities. In some places they turn out with teams and wagons, picks and shovels, and do considerable work on roads in the vicinity of their reserves.

As a rule, they are all good handicraftsmen, and have in different localities constructed substantial bridges across rivers of considerable magnitude, performing such work in a manner worthy of skilled workmen. Incited by their increasing knowledge touching the value of the land upon their reserves, they have been, and are, erecting miles of good fencing and, realizing to a great extent that their future support will depend upon the land, are devoting year by year more attention to the working of the ground at their disposal. Where conditions are at all favourable, good crops are raised, carefully harvested and stored; their stock provided for and kept in good condition as a rule.

Striking instances are not uncommon illustrating the capabilities of the natives as farmers and stock-raisers. In some cases individual Indians own large herds of

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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. There are a few Indians who, possessed of a more progressive and independent spirit than others, have branched out for themselves, leaving their reserves and the Indians, and settling upon pre-emptions which, through the favourable consideration of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, they have been allowed to take up under the British Columbia Land Act. As a rule, these Indians do very well, and by their thrift and energy, &c., afford a wholesome object lesson to their less energetic and ambitious tribesmen. In many settlements to which reserves are closely situated, the Indians are quickly getting into the ways of the white man, and take a lively interest in all such matters as affect the welfare of the community generally.

As is only natural, there are, of course, many, whose temperament and environments being less favourable to such advancement, are slow in their approach towards civilization and independence. It is, however, only a matter of time with those 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.—During the period reported upon, the indulgence in intoxicants by the Indians has been less noticeable than in former years; at Steveston, and along the Fraser during the canning season, where thousands of the Indians are assembled, a marked change for the better was observed. Except among some few of the bands the morality of their lives is worthy of admiration, and were it not for the evil example of disreputable white men and the temptation offered by the latter for the indulgence in intoxicants, &c., they would be a highly exemplary people.

Much good has resulted from the efforts of the detective constables employed by the department; these officers have been most effective in prosecuting and bringing to justice many of the unscrupulous characters who follow the degraded occupation of selling and supplying intoxicants to Indian men and women.

General Remarks.—Although the general returns from the respective agents show an increase of deaths over births, yet it is pleasing to know that the decrease is but trifling, and that as a general thing the health of the Indians, during the year now reported upon, was satisfactory.

An epidemic of small-pox broke out amongst the Indians of the Cowichan agency; it was, however, of the mildest type, resulting in no deaths and causing but little bodily suffering to those affected.

The enforcement of the quarantine regulations, however, was looked upon as a great hardship, on account of those so environed being deprived of their liberty, and in consequence prevented from following their daily avocations, notwithstanding which I am pleased to state that they were patient under restraint.

Every care was taken of those who contracted the disease, and necessary precautions observed to prevent its spread, of which the department was periodically advised.

Owing to the growing scarcity of game and fur-bearing animals, the catch was not as good as in past years; the greater value, however, of some of the peltry taken to a great extent made up for the falling off in quantity.

On the Fraser the result at the canneries was more favourable than it has been for the two foregoing years; in other localities the same success did not attend the fishing season commercially, but, throughout the superintendency, the Indians are reported to have had an abundance of fish for their winter supply.

The earnings of the Indians were slightly in excess of those for the year ended March 31, 1908.

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To those who were found to be sick, or helpless through age and in want, relief such as food, clothing, medicine or medical attendance, as the case required, was promptly bestowed by the respective Indian agents and medical salaried officers of the department.

Every endeavour has also been made to induce such of the aborigines as could afford it, not only to pay for themselves under such contingencies, but also to assist their tribesmen when in need.

In consequence of the much to be regretted and sudden death, on April 8 last, of the late Mr. E. Bell, Indian agent, no report has been forthcoming from the Williams Lake agency.

The quite unusual severity of last winter has done considerable damage to many of the Indian orchards, peach-trees being killed outright in several places.

It affords me much satisfaction to be able to state that during my visitations throughout the superintendency a steady advance was generally noticeable, the Indians as each year advances falling more and more into the ways of their white neighbours, whom it is their ambition, in many encouraging instances, to imitate; no cases of destitution were apparent, while many cases of advancement were to be seen in the direction of improved dwellings and more comfortable homes.

Men, women and children were observed who were better clad and better fed than many whites of the poorer class; substantial fences were seen on some reserves for miles in extent; in some places productive kitchen gardens had been laid out, fruit and flowers being also successfully cultivated. Sheep, pigs and poultry gave an air of comfort and prosperity to many of the native settlements, and, to a pleasing extent, children were to be seen clean, well cared for, healthy and happy.

In nearly every village church-bells are to be heard calling the natives to worship, the happy results of the untiring efforts of those missionaries who have devoted their lives to the religious teaching of the aborigines.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,

Indian Superintendent, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

REPORT OF THE INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER.

INDIAN OFFICE, VICTORIA, February 5, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report in connection with the work performed by the Indian Reserve Commission and by the surveyors temporarily attached thereto during the past year.

Mr. Surveyor Green, under instructions in May last, examined the waterworks that had been constructed at Fort Simpson by the Indians and which had proved a failure. He superintended the repair of the dam, which had repeatedly given way, and ran levels, &c., to accompany his report. He afterwards completed the survey of the Metlakatla townsite commenced by the late Mr. Agent Todd some years previously.

In September, I despatched Mr. Green to Cape Mudge to subdivide the reserve at that place. The Indians had agreed to furnish all labour required, but failed to

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do so, and no other help being obtainable, Mr. Green was forced to return without accomplishing his object.

On November 9, Mr. Green was instructed to proceed to Kamloops to resurvey a portion of the Indian reserve, the corner posts of which had been lost. He returned to Victoria on the 13th, having completed the work satisfactorily.

He also has been employed temporarily on several occasions in examining the banks of the Cowichan river, making tracings of maps for the department, the agents and respective chiefs, and in other office work of a technical nature.

On July 6 last, Mr. J. H. Brownlee, D.L.S., was instructed to survey four plots of land on Babine lake, purchased by the Dominion government from the province. The survey has been completed and Mr. Green is now engaged in plotting the work and preparing the usual copies.

On May 6, accompanied by Mr. Surveyor Green, I left for the Nass river to define an additional reserve at Dogfish Bay, Portland Canal, in lieu of Kullan reserve, No. 18, now in American territory. I also visited the Lachkaltzap reserve, No. 9, and Kitlacadamax.

As reported to the department on June 6, last, No. 139-9, the Indians were very unreasonable in their demands, and said that, until the whole question of the Indian title is settled, they would not accept any more reserves, as by doing so the government might think they waived their larger claim.

Inclosed, I forward a list showing the work yet to be done by the commission, and by the surveyors, as requested in the department's letter of the 18th ultimo, No. 326608-1.

Owing to the dispute between the Dominion and provincial governments as to the ultimate reversion of the reserves, the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands has refused to sanction any further allotment of land to the Indians. The work, therefore, cannot be proceeded with until that question is settled; the greater part of the surveys, however, can be done as soon as the weather permits.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,

Indian Reserve Commissioner, B.C.

LIST SHOWING WORK YET TO BE DONE IN CONNECTION WITH THE
INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION AND SURVEYS IN
BRITISH COLUMBIA, FEBRUARY 5, 1909.

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 Andimaul.
- Kispiax.—Additional fishing station asked for.
- Nitinat.—Additional fishing station at Vargas Island asked for.
- Fountain.—Additional land asked for.
- Pavilion, Lillooet, Asheroft, Bonaparte, Deadman's Creek, Clinton.—Additional land asked for at Rherheum Lake for fishing and grazing purposes.
- Douglas Portage.—Village site and fishing station asked for.
- Babine.—Additional fishery asked for at Copper River.
- Kincolith.—Additional reserve asked for at Dogfish Bay, Portland Canal, in lieu of that now within United States boundary.
- Hagwilget.—Additional land asked for between reserves Nos. 1 and 2.
- Kitlacadamax.—Additional land asked for south of reserve No. 1, Nass river.
- Creston.—Additional land asked for by Lower Kootenay Indians.

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BANDS FOR WHICH NO RESERVES HAVE HITHERTO BEEN MADE.

Anaham Lake.—No reserve allotted to this band.

Ootsa Lake.—No reserve allotted to the Indians in this district.

Kitwancool.—No reserve 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.

Atlin.—Reserve required.

RESERVES, &C., TO BE SURVEYED.

Nemaiah Valley reserves, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Alexis Creek reserve at Redstone Flat.

Nazco River reserve.

Bella Coola.—More subdivision asked for.

Bella Coola.—Road to be widened to 66 feet.

Hartley Bay townsite to be surveyed.

Kitimat.—Four reserves defined, but not approved by provincial government.

Yale.—Nine reserves within the railway belt to be surveyed (by D.L.S.), viz.: Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

Nass.—Chief Mountain land to be subdivided.

Ashcroft and Cooks Ferry.—Mr. Green to report on feasibility of obtaining water for irrigation.

A. W. VOWELL,
I.R.C.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, June 30, 1909.

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

SIR,—I beg to present my fifth annual report as chief medical officer of the department, being for the fiscal year 1908-9.

The year has been marked by no widespread epidemic of acute-contagious disease, but small-pox obtained during the winter a serious hold in the bands of Central Vancouver island, and was stamped out after prompt and effective measures were taken by officers of the department. The type of disease was fortunately mild, and no deaths occurred. The total number of cases reported was: Nanaimo district, 17, and Cowichan district, 89; a total of 106. One case occurred on the Six Nation reserve, where, owing to the new hospital grounds being equipped with a separate tent for contagious disease, its prompt isolation and vaccination of the exposed families limited the disease to the single case. On the Restigouche reserve, in Quebec, an outbreak of a mild nature occurred. Prompt action limited the epidemic to some 25 cases, and fortunately no fatalities resulted. Other outbreaks of acute communicable disease occurred at different places, the most fatal of these being on the Caughnawaga reservation. Owing to the unfortunate delay in notifying the department, an outbreak of measles, beginning in July, was allowed to gain such headway that in all some 100 cases had occurred, and 50 deaths resulted before action for its suppression was taken. The mortality of the outbreak was excessive, the total, as seen

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from the above figures, being very high. So soon as notified, the department established a temporary hospital with a trained nurse in charge, and at once removed, through the activity of the medical officer, the remaining cases found on the reserve, some 25 in number, in most cases where the children were small, the mothers going in as well. Within two months thereafter the outbreak was suppressed, there being but one fatal case occurring in hospital.

In spite of the serious mortality of this outbreak, and the prompt manner in which the epidemic was suppressed by isolation of cases, it proved to be impossible at a meeting convened for the purpose to get this band to adopt a model health by-law whereby it could deal with such outbreaks at the start, and it is to be regretted that at present no power exists in the Indian Act to enforce quarantine or isolation on any Indian reservation. What seems demanded is that power be given by statute to the Superintendent General to enforce health ordinances under an Order in Council applicable generally to the various Indian reserves, further power existing to have Orders in Council passed dealing with any special outbreak occurring on any individual reserve.

An outbreak of typhoid fever occurred on the Oka reservation in September, due to the pollution of the Ottawa river from local sewage during the low water of the late summer. The small houses crowded into a narrow area, with outhouses close and uncared for, added to the danger of the spread of infection by flies while visiting and eating food in houses where the sick were served to supply all the conditions for a serious outbreak. Early in October action was taken by the department to have the cases removed from their houses to a tent hospital, erected on the slope behind the village and with a sufficient supply of clear spring water nearby. In all 18 cases were treated without a single fatality. No further cases occurred after the people were warned against the use of the river water and after the removal of the cases to hospital. In one case only did the parents refuse to allow the child to be removed from its home.

Of the birth and death returns made by the agents of the various bands in the several provinces most are complete. The following table gives the totals so far as received:—

Province.	Population.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Ontario	21,027	610	29·1	584	27·9
Quebec.....	8,619	269	31·1	235	27·2
Nova Scotia	2,103	72	34·2	63	30·0
New Brunswick.....	1,878	70	38·9	40	21·4
Manitoba.....	6,376	228	36·2	175	27·4
Saskatchewan.....	4,478	110	24·9	147	32·8
Alberta.....	3,690	95	26·3	87	24·2
British Columbia.....	11,543	3·7	33·6	436	37·9

It will be observed that in each of the older provinces, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, there is an increase of births over deaths, being a total of 1,021 as compared with 922, or an increase of 99. It is satisfactory further to note that Manitoba shows a definite increase of 53. There is a regrettably high mortality in Saskatchewan, accompanied by an abnormally low birth-rate. It is quite probable that the birth-rate is too low through defective returns, but the death-rate, even if it represents the total complete returns, maintains a rate greatly above normal. Alberta shows an improved rate over past years, but the returns of several of the large bands whose past death-rate has been high have not yet been received.

The analysis of the deaths from different reserves is not always complete, but figures supplied by the agents during my inspection last summer indicated that,

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apart from infantile mortality, tuberculosis has proved, as in past years, the chief cause of death. It is most encouraging, too, to note that in the absence of any special cause of mortality, the death-rate of a band, once reduced, remains relatively lower than others. Thus for several years past the Tyendinaga band has shown even an abnormally low mortality. That it is too low may be inferred from the fact that in a population of 1,354 but 15 births are returned. The Six Nations have very complete statistics, and it is very satisfactory to find the rate down to 21.2, resulting in a rate per 1,000 increase of nearly 5.

The fact is even more noticeable in the case of the Kettle Point section of the Sarnia band, where there were 4 births in a population of 134 and no deaths. This splendidly illustrates the fact that a band once freed from tuberculosis will have a natural increase as great as any neighbouring white population. On the other hand, that section of the very same band situated on the St. Clair, near Sarnia, again shows a mortality of 12, or 41.6 in 1,000, chiefly due to consumption. Having but 12 births, there is no increase, while the Kettle Point band increased at the rate of almost 40 per 1,000.

The bands of the Georgian bay and Kenora districts still maintain their high rate. An accurate statistic of the Manitowaning band shows some 35 deaths from consumption in a band in many other respects much advanced.

In Quebec we have a yet more remarkable record than in the Kettle Point band, for we find no deaths recorded in a population of 498. Here, however, the fact of only 5 births leads to the suspicion that the returns are incomplete. St. Regis, a band of Iroquois, shows about the same mortality as the Six Nations, and a birth-rate of 37.1. On the other hand, the Caughnawagas, across the lake, show the abnormal mortality of 35.6, owing chiefly to the fatal epidemic of measles already referred to, though having a birth-rate equally high. Old Lorette again shows a high degree of health, having a death-rate of but 9 in 1,000.

Nova Scotia bands are usually small in number and small figures tend to mislead. Thus the 100 population at Indian Brook had no deaths, while 5 in 102 at Bear River died, giving a rate of nearly 50 per 1,000. Again, the Annapolis county band of 67 had no births and 2 deaths, or nearly 30 in the 1,000.

The New Brunswick returns are distinctly favourable, showing in the two agencies a rate of increase per 1,000 of 16, as high almost as the highest rate in any white population, with a splendid birth-rate of 39 per 1,000.

The Manitoba returns are misleading, taken as a whole, since the Pas agency returns, as remarked in past years, are unreliable. Other agencies, as Manitowapah, show a real increase, there being 26 deaths per 1,000, and 42.3 births, an increase per 1,000 of 16.3. On the other hand, the Portage la Prairie agency returns show a death-rate of 42.6.

In Saskatchewan similar seeming anomalies are found. Thus, Duck Lake has a mortality return of 59, with a birth-rate of 47, both suggesting an incomplete census, while Moose Mountain has but 14.5 deaths per 1,000.

Alberta returns as a whole are defective; but it is notable that in the Saddle Lake agency but 2 deaths are returned in a population of 796, with but 9 births. It is apparent that the return is not reliable; but it is of interest to know whether or not the tuberculosis tent hospital has been a real factor in decreasing the death-rate. The Blackfoot agency returns a mortality only to be described as frightful, being 53.2 per 1,000, or a loss of 10 over the total births. As the Hobbema figures are manifestly defective, it may be said that altogether the bands of Alberta are infected with tuberculosis to an extraordinary degree, and that the most active measures are demanded if some of these splendid bands are to escape extermination.

As expected, from the very great differences between the climate of British Columbia in different sections, as the coast and the inland valleys, very great differences are found to occur in the several rates of mortality. Thus, in the large agency

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of the Fraser River, the death-rate is 48 per 1,000, while the Kootenay agency returns show but 17. Again the Kwawkewlth, with 1,263 of a population, has likewise a death-rate of 40 per 1,000; while the Upper Skeena and Babine bands show but 28.3, with the excellent birth-rate of 33.5.

In response to a circular sent out to the various Indian agents in the different provinces, a very considerable number of replies have been received, differing in value according as the instructions were understood and the presence of the bands on the reserves made it possible to make examination. In some instances the distribution of the bands at far-distant points made the return difficult to get, except at treaty-payment time. However, the returns by provinces as given show the following:—

TABLE GIVING TOTAL CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS BY PROVINCES AND POPULATION.

Province.	Total population.	Population included in returns.	Cases reported.	Percentage of cases.
Ontario.....	23,518	5,230	117	2.2
Quebec.....	11,469	705	16	2.2
New Brunswick.....	1,861	657	17	2.5
Nova Scotia.....	2,129	855	27	3.1
Prince Edward Island.....	276	150	39	20.6
Manitoba.....	8,595	1,054	76	7.2
Saskatchewan.....	7,496	1,964	87	4.4
Alberta.....	5,529	770	116	15.0
British Columbia.....	24,964	3,134	86	2.3

It will be noted that the proportion of returns made from the several provinces varies very greatly, as does also the percentage of the cases examined. Two remarkable variations from the rough average percentage are seen in the returns from Alberta and Prince Edward Island. In both instances there is the report of but one physician of a notably large number of persons, and as such is exceptionally valuable, since in each, the work seems to have been done thoroughly. The remarks accompanying some reports would indicate that the physicians thought they were called upon to report only such cases as they happened to know of at the time; while others took the instructions seriously and examined the members of bands in detail. The individual bands reported on are found in the following table:—

TABLE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BANDS.

Ontario—

	Population.	Cases.
1. Timiskaming (2 bands).....	175	1
2. Sutton (Georgina).....	104	2
3. Six Nations.....	4,275	75
4. Parry Island.....	22	8
5. Thessalon—		
(a) Spanish River.....	207	2
(b) Thessalon.....	145	6
(c) Mississagi.....	156	14
6. Chapleau.....	148	2
7. Fort Frances (more or less all tuberculized).		
8. Sarnia.....	287	3
(b) Kettle Point.....	134	0
9. Kenora.....	77	4
10. Allenford.....	405	4

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Quebec—

1. Pointe Bleue..	572	4
2. Becancour..	27	2
3. Cacouna..	105	1
4. St. Regis..	1,501	—
5. Caughnawaga..	2,139	8
		(4 last stage).
6. Maria..	106	1

Nova Scotia—

1. Parrsboro'..	94	9
2. Shelburne county..	35	0
3. Eskasoni..	133	0
4. St. Peter's..	102	7
Guysboro'..	216	2
Colchester..	86	5

New Brunswick—

1. Woodstock..	42	0
2. Oromocto..	59	1
3. Rexton..	310	4
4. Edmundston..	39	0
5. Freuericton..	130	10
6. Gagetown..	19	1
7. Fredericton..	100	1

Prince Edward Island—

Prince Edward Island..	150	39
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Manitoba—

1. Norway House..	750	172
2. Birdtail Sioux..	109	8
3. Rolling River..	60	15
4. Valley River..	66	25
5. Griswold..	350	13
6. (a) Côté..	254	4
(b) Key..	89	5
(c) Keeseekoose..	126	6

Saskatchewan—

1. Pas..	419	13
2. Onion Lake..	329 (M)	16
"	421 (F)	28
3. Touchwood..	532	26
4. Duck Lake..	263	4

Alberta—

1. Hobbema..	770	116
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British Columbia—

1. Fraser River (29 bands)..	1,637	50
2. Hazelton (80 per cent of all deaths due to tuberculosis).		
3. East Kootenay..	149	6
4. Alberni (9 bands)	1,348	30

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Some of these figures are of special interest as illustrating the extreme contagiousness of the disease, and again how freedom from the disease is maintained even for years. Thus in the small Woodstock band of 42 there have been no cases for several years, while the same is true of the Oromocto band, both in New Brunswick, though the medical officer states of the latter: 'All have a tubercular family history.' In Nova Scotia are the Eskasoni and Shelburne bands of 133 and 35, respectively, having no cases, and the same is true of the Kettle Point band near Sarnia, Ont., where no deaths have occurred for several years in a population of 134. On the other hand, there are 8 cases in the Parry Sound band of 22, and 14 in the Mississagi River band (Georgian bay) of 156. Again, there are 2 in the Becancour reserve of 27, in Quebec, and 9 in 94 in 'Parrsboro' reserve, and 5 in the Colchester County band of 86, both in Nova Scotia; while 10 are reported in the Fredericton band of 130, in New Brunswick. Turning to the western provinces there is found a generally notably higher prevalence of the disease amongst the Indians of the prairies. Giving only the worst returns, there is in Manitoba the Rolling River band with 15 cases in a population of 60, and 25 in 66 in the Valley River reserve. Again, in the large number at Norway House, the agent reports 23 per cent of the population as affected with tuberculosis, but adds that since a medical man has been settled there a general improvement in the health of the band has been evidenced.

In Saskatchewan the Daystar band has 7 in 78, and 5 in 137 in the Muscowequan reserve is returned, while in the Hobbema agency, the one large band reported upon in Alberta, 116 are affected in a total of 770. In British Columbia the two Shuswap bands have 6 in a total of 149, but the Fraser River bands show a moderate rate. If the total cases are taken in the population returned, we find that 6.6 per cent of cases, or 581, exist in a population of 8,584, or in less than one-tenth of the total population, or, in other words, there would be on this basis a total of 6,760 cases in 100,000 for all the Indians in treaty.

From this comparative study it is manifest that several conclusions may be drawn. In a report just published on 'Dispensaires et Sanatoriums antituberculeux,' by Dr. Faisans, addressed to the permanent Commission of Preservation against Tuberculosis of the Department of the Interior, France, it is neatly stated: 'Avant d'être une maladie sociale, la tuberculose est une maladie individuelle, et chaque personne atteinte a le droit de se soigner; aux indigents la collectivité doit ses soins et le dispensaire les leur offre sous la forme la plus pratique.' M. Faisans says, in a word, that the first apparent fact is that tuberculosis before being a social disease primarily affects and interests the individual and therefore he, the individual, has the right to demand attention; for the poor some common means must be supplied and the dispensary is the most practical form of this.

This quite remarkable official report deals with the subject under several sections, as (1) The dispensary treatment; (2) The dietetic cura (3) Feeding or alimentation; (4) Repose or rest; (5) Aeration or fresh air treatment; (6) Dispensary as a method for classifying cases; (7) Provident assistance through dispensary; (8) Dispensary as an education in prevention.

It is apparent that the principles laid down in the above report are such as are fitted for adoption in many places; but in so far as the Indian reserves are concerned, they supply only what in war is called 'first aid to the wounded.' They need to be followed up by much more positive work, if we are to obtain satisfactory results in dealing with so chronic yet fatal a disease as consumption is amongst the Indians. In the tuberculosis hospital on the Stony reserve under the care of a most efficient staff, it is found after two years that the chief difficulty is to keep patients at the hospital. Similarly at the Six Nations hospital, which in February had 12 tuberculosis cases at one time, the superintendent reports that in June the number is reduced to 2. In both these cases the physicians in charge urge that there seems to be no other way than, as with small-pox and other acute contagions, to bring the

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'open' or expectorating and most dangerous cases of consumption to the hospital and by force, if necessary, keep them in hospital until discharged by the medical officer. In view of the mortality rates already given, illustrating the persistence of infectious cases, causing the same band year after year to have a high death-rate, while other bands show as continued a freedom, there seems no reason why such powers should not be given the agent to deal in a compulsory manner with such cases on being so advised by the medical officer. The returning home temporarily might in some cases be allowed on the advice of the medical officer, he engaging to see that the regulations and hospital routine be observed while patients are absent. More and more does it become evident that, as M. Paisans says, tuberculosis is 'une maladie sociale,' and while dealing with it along the most modern scientific lines is probably the most direct means of social uplifting which exists, whether in congested parts of a city or on an Indian reservation, where moral suasion can in both cases be supplemented by sufficient legislative control to make its regulation effective, still it must be recognized that until people, whether white or Indian, are educated up to the point of knowing the value of early diagnosis, the rest cure, good alimentation, and especially the regulation of the life, we must expect our efforts to be but partially effective.

M. Calmette, the most illustrious successor to the great Pasteur, in France, has recently pointed out the important part played by the disinfection in villages and smaller communities against tuberculosis. He states that, however great is the value of educational work in the fight against tuberculosis, this is not sufficient in the beginning to combat the free circulation of the bearers of the infection—*i.e.*, *porteurs de lésions ouvertes*—and that meanwhile disinfection intelligently carried out must be our best safeguard. 'Now, this continuous disinfection, effected in the home (or domicile) during all the contagious period, is indispensable if we wish to prevent the dissemination of the bacilli by expectoration, by linen and by excreta of every kind. It need not require any expensive apparatus, but it does require to be carried out or controlled by a person provided with enough scientific knowledge.'

'For the sick-room we demand nothing else than washing of the floors and a sponging of the woodwork and furniture once a week with a solution of lysol or cresylol of 4 per cent strength. If there is no paper on the walls, a whitewashing every few months will render them wholesome; but if there be wall-paper, sponge it lightly from time to time with a moist cloth dipped in the disinfectant.'

'Further, it is necessary to see that there are (a) enough windows, easy to open and allowing sun and air to freely penetrate; (b) frequent washings of the hands and body of the affected; (c) regular disinfection of spittoons and all toilet utensils; (d) prolonged immersion of all soiled linen and woollen clothing in 4 per cent sodic-cresylol, and final washing in boiling water; (e) and especially the elimination of flies from the sick-room and domicile by exposing a basin of milk with 10 per cent of formol.'

These operations, as M. Calmette remarks, are neither difficult nor onerous, but they must be regularly and properly carried out. As regards the routine of outdoor work, M. Calmette proposes that there be adopted just the same idea as that applied recently by the president of the Council of Ministers to *la défense républicaine*, *viz.*, the appointing in each village or parish of some person with special qualifications as a *délégué sanitaire*, whose capacity would be assured by the inspector of hygiene of the department. His duties would be to hunt up the tuberculized, attend to their hygienic education and that of their families, and assure himself, by personal teaching, if necessary, that the aforesaid regulations are carried into effect.

'Living in the same village, this search would be easy; he could draw the attention of physicians to suspected cases, obtain their advice and get statements from them for the information of the departmental sanitary authorities, to be in a word the true *gardien de santé* of his fellow-citizens. Thanks to him, if he be seized with

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the true importance of his task, the ideas of hygiene would penetrate rapidly into the rural *milieu*, the peasant would willingly follow the advice, because he would constantly be seeing examples of its wisdom.'

Such an officer would further execute the sanitary orders of the departmental councils, and M. Calmette sees no reason why such sanitary visitors should not be women. As a matter of fact, women are increasingly being so employed in England and in the United States.

From every direction come the same definite, united and urgent demands in the struggle against tuberculosis and the plan of making effective the system of household visitation and sanitation and the removal whenever possible of the patient to tent hospitals, or in other cases to tents placed on the home premises. No matter in what way attained, the primary need is the removal of danger to the healthy, and wherever practicable, to assure the recovery of the diseased.

The work carried on during the past year in our tent hospitals has been, so far as the patients themselves were concerned, on the whole satisfactory. The education in personal hygiene of those who have been patients has been perhaps even more so; but, as already mentioned, the real difficulty is the educational one of getting the Indian to believe he can be cured. Even, however, if this be not always possible, it will become possible to persuade him that he is daily endangering the life of his family, for, as is often repeated by all who come in contact with the Indians, they are very fond of their families, though this fondness often militates against rather than favours intelligent action in those cases where continuity of idea or action is demanded. As has been found, even in the short experience with tent hospitals, it is the personal element in the nurse, sanitary visitor, or as M. Calmette calls her, *la déléguée sanitaire*, which counts. What is of further interest in this connection is the manner in which the several hospitals which in the past have received a departmental grant or per diem allowance, are finding it practicable to establish tents in the neighbourhood of the general hospitals for tubercular cases. This is being instituted at Port Simpson and Hazelton, on the west coast, while others are asking for the grant and have expressed a willingness to deal with cases from the reserves in this manner, and others would doubtless, if authorized or instructed, undertake more active work amongst neighbouring bands.

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TABLE OF DISEASES, 1908-9.

GENERAL DISEASES.	1908.												1909.			Totals.
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.				
I.—COMMUNICABLE (EPIDEMIC) DISEASES.																
1. Typhoid fever.....			2	5	7	4	36	40	10	2				106		
2. Small-pox.....										1	40	50	106	197		
3. Measles.....	19	14	11	3		7	4	1		4	8		13	84		
4. Scarlet fever.....	4	1	7		1			3		11	4		2	33		
5. Whooping-cough.....	17	13		4				7		11	17	14	21	104		
6. Diphtheria and croup.....	3	1	1		1		2	2	2	5	9	14	19	57		
7. Influenza.....	11	5		1		2	5	9	9	15	21	17	17	95		
8. Other epidemic diseases.....	7	10	5	3	1	8	12	11		8	15	11	14	105		
II.—OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.																
1. Pyæmia and septicæmia.....	6	11	7	13	11	15	14	19	17	23	17	20		173		
2. Malarial fever.....	4	3			5	27	24	22						85		
3. Tuberculosis and scrofula.....	171	193	178	203	174	191	170	183	197	201	197	189		2,247		
	113	118	121	110	118	119	107	103	116	120	111	104		1,360		
4. Syphilis.....	14	14	17	20	15	23	25	17	23	19	26	24		237		
5. Cancer.....	4	4	2	4		1			3	1	1	2		22		
6. Rheumatism and gout.....	191	169	188	174	193	167	171	182	170	166	173	169		2,113		
7. Diabetes.....	3	1				2	5	1	1		3	1		17		
8. Other general diseases.....	74	80	99	101	77	69	84	87	96	87	90	84		938		
9. Alcoholism, acute and chronic.....	1		4	7	9	7	4	1		4	7	3		47		
LOCAL DISEASES.																
III.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF SENSE.																
1. Encephalitis.....	1		3			1		1					1	7		
2. Simple meningitis.....	5	3	3	1		3	2		1	4				22		
3. Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.....			1		2	1	1			2			1	8		
4. Congestion and hemorrhage of the brain.....		1				2	1		1					5		
5. Softening of the brain.....	1	1		2	1			1		1	1		3	7		
6. Paralysis without specified cause.....	2		1			1	1	2	1	1				12		
7. Insanity.....	3	1		3	1	2		1	3	1		2		17		
8. Epilepsy.....	5	3	1		3	1	7	4	4	5	3	1		37		
9. Convulsions (not puerperal).....		1			6	2	1	1	4	7	9	11		42		
10. Toothache.....	80	79	83	69	71	77	81	77	67	93	90	87		954		
11. Other nervous diseases.....	7	4	4	8	7	5	9	11	8	10	9	9		91		
IV.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																
1. Pericarditis.....		4	3	1	1		2		5	4	4	2		26		
2. Endocarditis.....	2	1		1	4	2		1	3	3		5		22		
3. Organic heart diseases.....	142	111	121	117	99	117	129	123	132	119	103	120		1,434		
4. Angina pectoris.....	3	1			3		1	1	2		1	2		14		
5. Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurism, etc.....	1		5	4		3	4	4	1	7	2	4		35		
6. Other diseases of the circulatory.....	4	7	2	7	9	4	11	3	5	7	7	4		72		
V.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																
1. Acute bronchitis.....	99	87	71	73	69	77	82	84	117	113	110	128		1,050		
2. Chronic bronchitis.....	83	71	67	67	70	91	107	101	113	97	104	111		1,082		
3. Broncho-pneumonia.....	31	20	13	10	4	9	11	23	27	40	37	37		262		
4. Pneumonia.....	29	21	17	13	10	11	7	17	23	27	34	30		279		
5. Pleurisy.....	27	17	12	4	7	10	13	27	41	46	37	39		280		
6. Congestion of the lungs (including pulmonary apoplexy).....		1		1			2		4	1		2		11		
7. Asthma and emphysema.....			2	9	7	11								29		
8. Other diseases of the respiratory system.....	11	11	7	12	10	7	5	5	13	10	12	10		113		

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TABLE OF DISEASES, 1908-9—Continued.

GENERAL DISEASES.	1908.												1909.			Totals.
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.				
VI.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																
1. Ulcer of the stomach.....					1		2	2	1		1		7			
2. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted).....	147	144	163	157	171	159	166	163	157	149	160	153	1,889			
3. Infantile diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis (cholera infantum).....	14	17	20	31	39	47	44	37	14	11	11	9	294			
4. Diarrhoea and enteritis (not infantile).....	17	16	30	42	35	49	41	20	12	9	11	7	289			
5. Dysentery.....	11	14	19	27	31	33	17	11	9	7	11	9	199			
*6. Hernia and intestinal obstructions.	7	7	11	5	17	13	11	4	7	3	9	7	101			
7. Other diseases of the intestines....	101	119	121	119	147	190	170	157	119	177	141	139	1,700			
8. Diseases of the liver.....	3	11	7	5	11	13	5	9	7	15	10	12	108			
9. Peritonitis (not puerperal).....		3	1	1		1	2	1	3		1	1	14			
10. Iiac abscess (typhlitis, perityphlitis, appendicitis).....	6		5	3	1	5	3		1	1		2	27			
VII.—DISEASE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.																
1. Acute nephritis.....			1		2	2	1	1	1			1	9			
2. Bright's disease.....	5	7	5	4	4	8	5	3	9	7	4	7	68			
3. Other diseases of the kidneys and adnexa.....	7	3	3	11	5	7	9	7	3	6	4	4	69			
4. Vesical calculi.....	7	5	11	8	5	11	9	9	7	8	5	13	98			
5. Diseases of the bladder.....	15	19	23	20	29	31	19	26	20	34	17	27	280			
6. Diseases of the male genital organs.	11	9	10	17	13	21	27	31	20	11	31	34	235			
7. Metritis.....	9	11	17	13	19	17	21	13	11	15	21	14	181			
8. Other diseases of the uterus.....	7	13	8	14	13	13	7	15	11	8	13	7	129			
9. Ovarian cysts and other ovarian tumors.....	19	23	17	19	17	26	23	18	11	13	17	21	224			
10. Other diseases of the female genital organs.....																
VIII.—PUERPERAL DISEASES.																
1. Puerperal septicemia.....	20	13	17	19	17	14	19	23	21	17	11	14	205			
2. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.....		1			2					1			4			
3. Other accidents of pregnancy sudden death.....	2		1	1			3		1			1	9			
4. Puerperal disease of the breast.....	7	4		3	3	7	4	2		5	9	3	47			
5. Other Puerperal.....	20	17	31	52	19	47	44	29	47	61	53	24	444			
IX.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.																
1. Erysipelas.....	19	11	17	9	13	17	19	13	11	13	17	17	176			
2. Eczema.....	49	61	44	50	67	54	47	49	60	55	51	49	636			
3. Other diseases of the skin and its adnexa (cancer excepted).....	9	11	7	13	13	17	13	20	11	21	17	15	167			
X.—DISEASES OF THE LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM.																
1. Pott's disease.....			1				2	1					4			
2. Diseases of bones and joints.....	2	1		2	2				1	1		1	10			
3. Amputation (for unspecified disease).....			1		3				2	1			7			

* Mainly constipation.

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TABLE OF DISEASES, 1908-9—Continued.

GENERAL DISEASES.	1908.												1909.			Totals.
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.				
XI.—MALFORMATIONS, DISEASES OF INFANCY, DISEASES OF OLD AGE.																
1. Still-births	1				1			1		2				5		
2. Congenital debility and malformations		2		1	3		1				1	1		9		
3. Other diseases of infancy	11	17	9	23	13	27	21	14	11	17	13	19		195		
4. Senile decay	2	1	5	4	3		7	4	2	5	2	1		36		
XII.—INJURY.																
1. Fracture and dislocations	13	4	4	7	2		9	13	9	3	1			65		
2. Gunshot	11	3	5	3	7	7	13	9	5	3		5		71		
3. Lightning																
4. Drowning	4	7	4	5	7	9	1			1		3		41		
5. Electric cars																
6. Bicycles																
7. Railways			1											1		
8. Burns and scalds	5		2	2	7	4	1	3	3	5	7	1		40		
9. Homicide			1					1						2		
10. Other accidents	2	5		1	2	5	4		1		3	1		24		
XIII.—ILL-DEFINED CAUSES.																
1. Dropsy		1	1		2			3	1	3	1			12		
2. Tumors	4	7	2	8	3	2		5		3	1			35		
3. Other ill-defined causes	17	25	33	19	41	17	19	25	31	18	20	27		292		
XIV.—EYES.																
1. Corneal ulcer	22	18	13	16	24	27	18	11	21	16	17	21		224		
2. Conjunctivitis	37	31	40	30	28	40	43	28	37	41	33	37		465		
3. Pterygium	31	29	29	21	22	22	50	31	29	34	27	43		368		
														23,446		

The preceding table gives an idea of the distribution of disease amongst the reserves, although imperfect in two particulars, viz.: (a) that successive months' returns may duplicate a case, and (b) that the returns are incomplete. Both defects are partially capable of remedy; but in the case of those bands only occasionally visited by either an agent or medical officer, and those who, hunting and fishing, do not live in any settlement throughout the year, it is apparent that the returns obtainable often only at the time of treaty payments, will not be perfect.

Class I.—As seen in this class, there has been no great prevalence of any acute contagious disease except in a few instances. Small-pox was practically only in two areas, and proved to be of the recent mild type, resulting in no deaths. Measles in the one outbreak was of the highest virulence and caused many deaths, but fortunately the type was confined largely to one reserve. It may be stated that the Caughnawaga reserve figures regarding measles are not included in the table above, they not being regularly returned. Whooping-cough, diphtheria and croup had few cases returned except in February and March.

Class II.—This year, as in the past, this class contains the largest number of cases of disease, including as it does especially general constitutional diseases. There are

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relatively few cases of septicemia or pyaemia, some doubtless being classed under local diseases, which might properly come under this heading. Fortunately, the northern climate of Canada makes malarial diseases very infrequent everywhere, and only 85 cases are reported. As in other years, tuberculosis, whether returned under this designation, by which commonly is meant pulmonary tuberculosis, or under the heading of scrofula, to which is referred commonly tubercular disease of the glands, shows by far the largest number of cases, there being in all 3,607. Doubtless some of these are duplicates, but if all the unreported cases were recorded, or an estimate made of the number of cases as judged by the total number of deaths from the disease during the year, it is certain that a yet larger number of cases would be found. The immunity from cancer, there being only 22 cases reported, is quite remarkable, and the number of syphilitic cases, as noted in previous reports, is, compared with other constitutional diseases, small. As might be expected, the number of cases under rheumatism and gout is large, it being essentially a chronic disease of long duration. Alcoholism ranks low in the list, but is notably more than in 1907 and 1908, being 1 in 1907 and 54 in 1908.

Class III.—This class includes all forms of nervous diseases, and in the fact that only 17 cases of insanity are reported is illustrated the remarkable freedom of the Indian people from nervous diseases of any kind. Toothache gives over three-fourths of all returns in this class. Epilepsy, a recurring chronic disease, has 37 cases reported, while it is somewhat remarkable that so few meningeal cases—22 in all—are reported, remembering how prevalent tuberculosis of all other organs is.

Class IV.—The diseases of circulation are nearly all reported as coming under organic heart disease. Duplication of cases returned may occur, as such are often under medical treatment for years.

Class V.—This class of diseases of the respiratory organs, naturally shows a large number of pneumonic and bronchial diseases. Most are classed under bronchitis, which when chronic is to-day by the highest authorities asserted to be almost wholly tubercular, if occurring under 50 years. With the personal disregard for health laws so commonly shown, it is rather notable that not more cases of acute bronchitis are recorded. It probably illustrates the fact that other evidence present has shown it to have tubercular complications, and so that some such cases have been classed as tubercular. The same remark is applicable to the remarkably few cases of pleurisy, most pleurisies being now believed to be tubercular.

Class VI.—Next to constitutional diseases, diseases of the digestive system as usual maintain their high place. This is true in communities in general; but the crude attempts at cooking and the often unwholesome food of the Indian people produce these inevitable results. Often, too, dispensary routine tends to encourage persons to come and get a bottle of medicine because it is free and some stomach disturbance becomes a natural claim for medicine. The general character of the diseases is indicated by the number being placed under 'other diseases,' rather than under specific headings.

Classes VII and VIII.—Both of these classes of diseases occur only to a moderate extent, puerperal septicemia and chronic uterine disease being the most notable. That the first should occur is not to be wondered at, remembering how frequently 'native customs' prevail at child-birth, while the absence of subsequent care results as may be expected in chronic troubles.

Classes IX and X.—There are relatively few cases of disease of the skin reported, while in diseases of bones and joints, most of them being tubercular, are doubtless returned under that heading.

Classes XI and XII.—There are relatively few cases returned under these two classes, while under the general subheading of other diseases of infancy, are included various troubles which might be properly placed under some one of several headings. The same might be said of diseases placed in class XIII.

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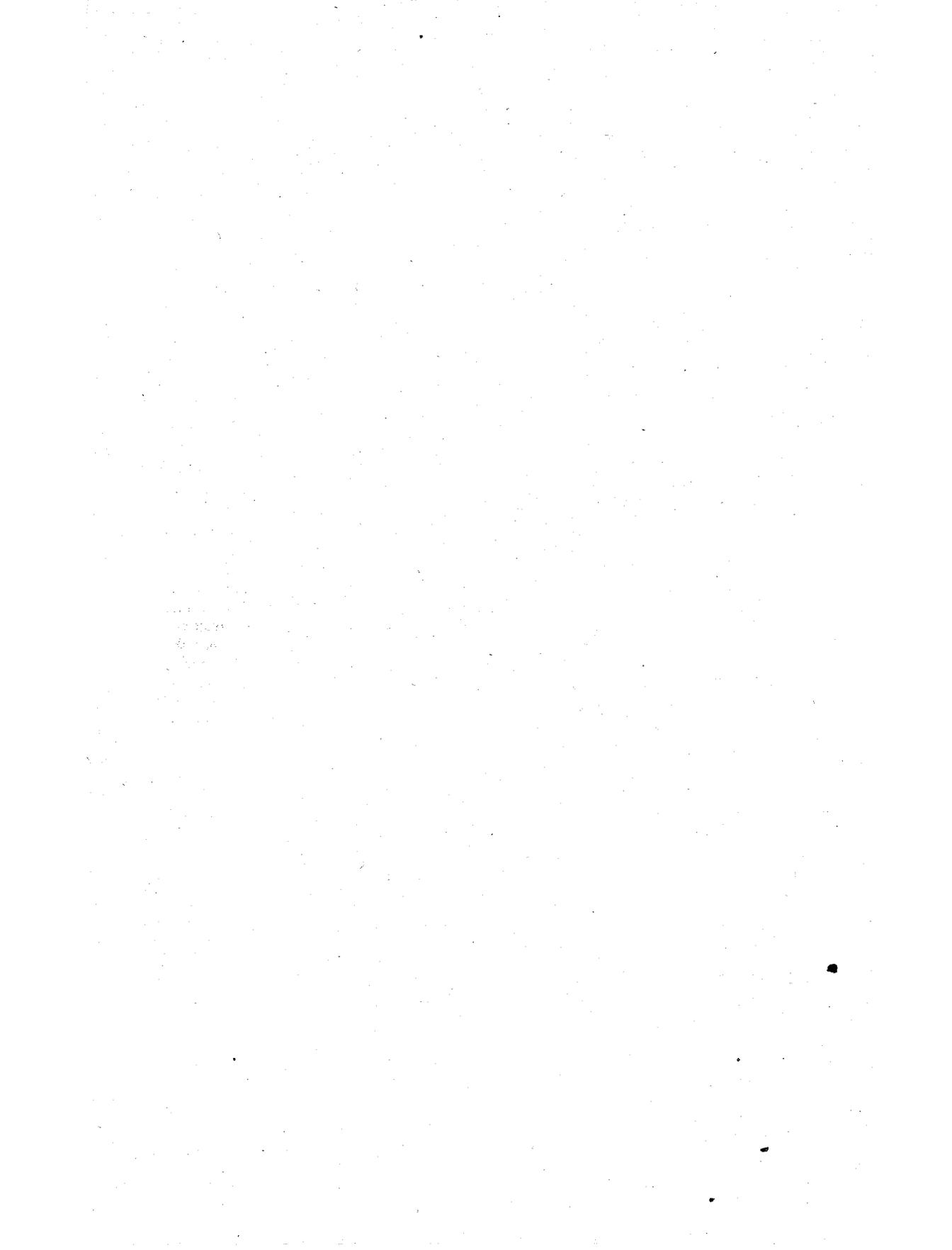
Class XIV.—It is notable that in the class 'Diseases of the Eyes,' the prevalence of these diseases resulting from inflammation, should occur in much the same degree as last year. It is probable that cases of pterygium are reported more than once, the opportunities for operative removal under ordinary circumstances being absent. Unfortunately corneal ulcers, if allowed to go untreated, are the commonest cause of the blindness which is too frequently found in persons of various ages on the reservations.

Regarding the main features of the reports relating to the health of the Indian people, while it may perhaps be too much to say that the statistics show any great improvement, yet those given show actually 1,771 births as compared with 1,727 deaths, and when it is remembered that everywhere there is found usually a less perfect return made of births than of deaths, this being especially the case in British Columbia, where some bands are not reported upon annually, or a census necessarily taken by the agent in outlying districts, it may fairly be assumed that there is a slow but definite increase in the Indian population. In Nova Scotia, Quebec and New Brunswick it seems definitely so, while Ontario seems nearly stationary; Manitoba, probably, the same, while perhaps the three western provinces have lost rather than increased.

But there are various reasons for feeling assured that from to-day onward the Indian people will prove a growing population, although, disappearing as they do here and there from residence on the reserves, one becoming now and then enfranchised, it is probable that those on the reserves will not seem greatly to increase. Amongst agents, medical officers and school authorities everywhere there is being realized not only the need of action to lessen the mortality amongst the bands, but the possibility of this taking place. The examples given will illustrate this; but, yet more, what has been accomplished here and there shows how the end is to be realized. It seems not too much to predict that within the next ten years the records of many reserves will show a steady increase of births over deaths, equal to that now seen in the healthiest bands in the older provinces; while the advance in the social life on the reserves, now that most of them are being surrounded by progressive, moral and intellectual agricultural communities, necessarily 'temperance' people, in whom the most modern ideas on health matters are spreading, seems as natural and readily possible as the making of good Canadian citizens out of the immigrants of the many varied nationalities.

Respectfully submitted.

P. H. BRYCE,
Chief Medical Officer.



REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS
OF
BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHAPLEAU (ST. JOHN'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,
CHAPLEAU, March 31, 1909.

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

SIR,—I beg^{to} leave to submit the following report of the Chapleau (St. John's) boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is located about half a mile west of the limits of the town of Chapleau. It is separated from the town by the lake. It is not on a reserve.

Land.—There are 150 acres of land purchased for the school by the diocese of Moosonee. It is situated in section 6, lot 2, township of Chapleau, in the district of Algoma. About 15 acres are under cultivation for farm and garden, while the rest is mostly rock or muskeg. There is considerable wood on part of it.

Buildings.—There are three buildings in connection with the school—the school building proper, the barn and stable, and the wood-shed and store-room. Since last year's report the kitchen, with school-room above, has been completed. The whole building inside and outside has been painted, while the attic has been fitted up for a store-room for the clothing and dry goods. A much appreciated sink has been added to the kitchen, with a cess-pool some distance from the building.

Accommodation.—The school as it now stands is capable of accommodating 37 pupils, besides the matron and teacher.

Attendance.—There are at present 15 scholars in attendance, though some have only come in during the last quarter.

Class-room Work.—The pupils have made very good progress in all the departments of class work, especially in writing.

Farm and Garden.—We had a very good crop of oats for feed for the cows during the winter; while the vegetables were abundant also. There was an abundance of potatoes.

Industries Taught.—In the summer and fall the boys are taught the phases of farm work, while in the winter they learn to take care of the cow. The girls are taught sewing and the different kinds of housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Each day the matron gives them a lesson from the Bible, and they are quickly learning a number of hymns. There are prayers conducted regularly morning and evening.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been very good indeed, the whole season, with scarcely a cold. In part, this is attributable to the smaller attendance, as the Indian children require more air space than others.

Water Supply.—Up to the present it has been found impossible to procure a good and lasting supply of water near the main building, so that the drinking water has to be brought over from the town. The lake water is sufficient for ordinary use.

Fire Protection.—There is always a good supply of water on hand in case of fire. It is the intention of the management to procure a number of fire-extinguishers immediately.

Heating and Lighting.—Wood stoves are still being used for heating and oil lamps for lighting.

Recreation.—Between school hours the scholars are out in the fresh air, engaged in all manner of sports, both summer and winter.

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Remarks.—We thank the department for its assistance in enabling us to continue the school, thus giving the Indian children an opportunity of an education which they could not otherwise have. With the proposed additions this summer, we hope to accommodate the larger number who will seek admission in the coming fall. There are always a number of children who have lost one or both parents.

I have, &c.,

P. R. SOANES,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
ST. JOSEPH'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
FORT WILLIAM, March 31, 1909.

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, 1909.

Location.—The new St. Joseph's boarding school, which we have now occupied since January 8, 1909, is situated on the northwest corner of Franklin and Arthur streets, facing Franklin, in the city of Fort William.

Land.—There are $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, purchased at a cost of \$3,500, and belonging to the school. The land is a clay loam, and should be very suitable for gardening purposes. The experiment in its productiveness has not yet been made, as possession has been taken of it only quite recently.

Buildings.—The new school is a three-storey solid brick building. Its dimensions are 78 x 40 feet, with an addition at the back of 35 x 22 feet, and an excellent basement and attic. The ground floor contains entrance hall, two class-rooms, sisters' refectory and kitchen. On the second floor are the chapel, girls' dormitory and superior's room. On the third floor are the girls' work-room, dormitory, clothes-room and rooms for the staff. The attic makes a fine dormitory for boys. On each floor are bath and toilet-rooms. In the basement are boys' and girls' play-rooms, store-rooms, bake-rooms, men's room, laundry, furnace and coal rooms.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 80 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance.—There were 56 pupils registered during the year. Thirty-three were admitted and 22 discharged. The children being boarders, the attendance is regular, and there has been a marked improvement in general application and proficiency during the year.

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, arithmetic, history and geography, but special care is given to reading and writing. The progress is good and encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—We have made no experiment in gardening yet, as we only took possession in January last.

Industries Taught.—All the general work of the premises is performed by the pupils. The girls are taught all kinds of useful housework, 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 and make proper use of time.

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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.—We are pleased to report an unexceptionally healthy year for the pupils by dressing the children warmly, giving them plenty of wholesome food and daily outdoor exercise, even in the coldest days of winter. We were not troubled with any disease during the cold season. One girl died, but she was delicate and ailing for a long time. A skilled infirmarian has with nature's remedies so successfully combated the tendency to scrofula, so common among the Indians, that the children present a remarkably healthy appearance. With this state of improved health we notice an amelioration in the instincts and dispositions of the children. Ventilation and cleanliness are our chief preventions against disease.

Water Supply.—The building is connected with the city water-supply, and thus we are abundantly supplied with water.

Fire Protection.—There is a splendid fire-escape of wrought-iron pipe from first to second floor and from second to ground floor. The pupils are drilled at frequent intervals in speedily vacating the building, day and night. In moving we got our Star glass fire-extinguishers damaged, but we hope soon to replace them.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated throughout by hot-water system and lighted by electricity.

Recreation.—Outdoor games are very popular. Long walks in suitable weather are much enjoyed. In summer, picnics are given to the delight of the pupils.

General Remarks.—On Christmas the children were beside themselves with joy on receiving a very entertaining visit from Santa Claus himself in person. After two hours of a very pleasant entertainment of hymns, recitations and songs, Santa gave them a most agreeable surprise by appearing in their midst, distributing his many simple gifts, prepared by their teachers. The children appeared most happy and grateful. On February 14, we had a very pleasant visit from our beloved bishop, the Right Rev. D. J. Scollard, when he formally blessed and opened our lovely new school. He made a few remarks, complimenting the children on their neat and healthy appearance and on the very pleasing manner in which they acquitted themselves in their various roles, in singing, declaiming and presentation of address, suitable to the occasion.

I have, &c.,

SISTER M. F. CLARE,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MOHAWK INSTITUTE,

BRANTFORD, April 29, 1909.

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, 1909.

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.

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Location.—The school is situated in the township of Brantford, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the market-square of the city of Brantford

Land.—The land comprises 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 two wings, 60 x $36\frac{1}{2}$ feet each. The building is two 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 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, masters' room and farm men's rooms; on the second floor is the boys' dormitory.

South Wing.—The basement comprises the girls' play-room, boot-room and flush water-closets; on the first floor is the class and assembly room; the second floor is the girls' dormitory; on the third floor a large dormitory has been finished to accommodate 16 beds. Each dormitory has an iron fire-escape and door opening into the main building.

Other Buildings.—Boys' play-house, 74 x 20 feet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ storeys; laundry, 30 x 20.3 feet, 2 storeys; dairy, 18 x 13 feet; a small hospital, 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, 2 greenhouses, ice-house and a cement frost-proof fruit-house.

The main part of the institution has been repaired and painted in oil, and slate blackboards have been placed in the school-rooms.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for 120 pupils and a staff of 12, including 3 farm-hands and a gardener.

Attendance.—The returns for the quarter ending March 31 show 121 pupils, classified as follows:—

Standard I.	9 pupils
“ II.	14 “
“ III.	24 “
“ IV.	22 “
“ V.	22 “
“ VI.	30 “

The average attendance for the year was 118.

Class-room Work.—This covers the full course prescribed by the department and the first year of high school work. Ten pupils wrote on the entrance examination, and 9 passed.

Inspector's remarks on our entrance class: 'I inclose marks of the unsuccessful pupil from the Mohawk institution at the recent high school examinations.

'May I congratulate you on the success of the pupils from the institute this year—the work was very good indeed.'

(Signed), J. P. HOAG.'

Two girls who have taken our full course attended the collegiate institute, and the 3 boys who passed last June have been studying type-writing and stenography.

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.

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All pupils in standards IV, V and VI have private study from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m. Pupils from 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 result of the year's work was disappointing owing to the unfavourable state of the weather; we, however, carried out the following improvements. Building a bridge across the creek, \$146.50; building exterior cement walls to the greenhouses, \$65; erecting 2 large corn-cribs, \$71, and paid for 3 years' re-insurance on farm buildings, \$218.99. The farm supplied the institution with provisions valued at \$1,425.80, and the cash sales were \$3,420.53.

Industries Taught.—*Boys' Work.*—Farming, gardening and the care of greenhouses form the principal occupations of the boys, and include the management of a dairy of over 35 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 clothes, 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. Twenty-eight of our pupils were confirmed by the Bishop of Huron on March 22.

The boys are organized into a cadet corps, No. 161, for which the Militia Department has supplied arms.

ANNUAL INSPECTION REPORT, 1908.

'Cadet Corps No. 161, Brantford.

'I am directed by the G.O.C. Western Ontario, to inform you that the Honourable the Minister and members of the Militia Council have been pleased to receive the good report submitted by the inspecting officer upon your cadet corps, and desire to convey to you and the officer commanding the corps their commendation upon the very creditable showing made at the time of the inspecting officer's visit.'

(Signed) 'SEPTIMUS DENISON,

'Lt.-Colonel.

'C.S.O., Western Ontario.'

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 has been satisfactory. Last June we had an epidemic of mumps and in February of grippe, but no fatalities.

The sanitation is good, the drainage being connected directly with the city sewers.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is from the city waterworks.

Fire Protection.—Fire protection has been installed in connection with the fire department of the city; 4 hydrants with supply of hose, 2 stand pipes with hose connection on all floors, 4 chemical fire-extinguishers, and 2 dozen blaze-killer tubes placed in the various buildings, axes and extension ladders. Part of the fire-hose was renewed in January, at a cost of \$136. A new branch fire-hall has been erected in the immediate neighbourhood, towards which we contribute \$60 a year.

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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 1 hour at noon, 2 hours in the evening in summer, and 1 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 playgrounds 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, croquets, 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 INSTITUTE,

MUNCEY, May 21, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the annual report of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institute for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—This school is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Thames river, in the township of Caradoc, county of Middlesex, province of Ontario, and about 15 miles west of the city of St. Thomas.

Land.—The farm connected with the school contains 225 acres, forming part of the Chippewa reservation, Caradoc township, and is well suited for institute purposes.

Buildings.—The main building was erected in 1895, and has four storeys of brick on a stone basement. It contains office, principal's residence, officers' rooms, chapel, dormitories, dining-rooms, sewing-room, kitchen, play-room and store-room. All rooms are large and well lighted. The old building, or annex situated about 100 feet to the east, furnishes dwellings for the families of two officers, two school-rooms, a four-cot hospital and a dairy cellar.

The laundry is a substantial two-storey brick building with vegetable cellar in basement.

The boys' lavatory and symnasium were burned on the night of November 20, 1907, and have not been rebuilt.

The outbuildings comprise carpenter shop, implement-shed, carriage-shed and hen-house, all of which require repairs; also pig-pen, cow-stable, horse-stable, stocker-barn and large grain barn, all on brick or concrete basements, the latter being used for stables.

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Accommodation.—The main building furnishes room for from 100 to 110 pupils and a staff of 10 officers. Separate residences are furnished for 4 officers and their families.

Attendance.—The number of pupils authorized by the department for this institute is 100, and the average attendance for the year was 102.5.

Class-room Work.—The work of this department for the year has been very satisfactory. The pupils are graded as follows: standard No. I., 21 pupils; No. II., 27 pupils; No. III., 23 pupils; No. IV., 20 pupils; No. V., 14 pupils; No. VI., 3 pupils. It has been our desire to add manual training as a special feature of class work as soon as the boys' recreation hall is rebuilt.

Farm and Garden.—The farm is composed of 225 acres of uplands and river flats. The latter are flooded by spring freshets. We harvested during the year 48 acres of wheat, 75 acres of oats, 4 acres of barley, 60 acres of corn, 4 acres of potatoes, and 30 acres of beans.

Industrial Work.—The boys are carefully instructed in all the various branches of agricultural work, including tile-draining, cement work, rearing and management of horses, cattle, 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 prayers and the reading of the scriptures 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 is devoted to Bible study in the chapel of the institute.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good. One girl was discharged suffering from scrofula. The completion of the reconstructing of the plumbing, together with the abundant supply of water furnished by the hydraulic pumps, has improved very much the sanitary conditions of the main building.

Water Supply.—An abundant supply of good spring water is furnished by three hydraulic pumps, one supplying the officers' kitchen, the two others forcing the water to tanks situated in the upper attic, from which it is piped to all parts of the building.

Fire Protection.—Two galvanized iron tanks, having a capacity of 2,700 gallons, are situated in the upper portion of the main garret. Pipes convey the water from these tanks to 18 hose distributed throughout the main building, making it possible to reach every portion of the building with two or more streams of water. In addition, a special reel with 300 feet of hose is kept ready for outside emergencies.

Heating and Lighting.—Heating in the main building and annex is provided for by three hot-water coal furnaces. Supplementary heating is furnished in the two class-rooms of the annex by two wood-burning stoves. Oil lamps in hangers furnish the light throughout the building.

General Remarks.—During the year the large barn was repaired, a new silo erected therein and stabling for 72 cattle refitted in the basement, making it one of the finest grain and cattle barns in the province. Following out the work begun last year, the sewing-room, officers' dining-room, office, main corridor, and north and south stairways have had their walls covered with burlap and cotton and painted, so as to furnish a surface capable of being washed, and thereby adding much to the sanitary conditions of the whole building. The dormitories for the boys and girls should be heated in a like manner. The autumn of 1908 was noted as being the driest in many years. Much inconvenience was experienced by farmers at large for want of water for stock and domestic use. While putting our new system of water-supply to a severe test, I am glad to report that it showed no signs of failure. The winter was noted for its mildness and light snowfall.

I have, &c.,

T. T. GEORGE,

Principal.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THE SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES,
SAULT STE. MARIE, March 31, 1909.

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, 1909.

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 best adapted for grazing purposes.

Buildings.—The buildings are admirably situated, fronting the river, and consists 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.

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.—The number of pupils enrolled at the beginning of the year was 60, namely, 36 boys and 24 girls; 6 boys and 6 girls were admitted; 6 boys and 6 girls discharged; 1 girl died of spinal meningitis, and 2 girls and 1 boy are absent on sick leave, thus leaving in actual residence at this date, 35 boys and 21 girls.

Class-room Work.—The school is taught in two divisions, in charge of two teachers, in separate rooms. The curriculum adopted is similar to that of the public schools of Ontario.

The hours of attendance are from 8.30 to 12 noon, and 1.30 to 5 p.m., with 15 minutes recess. There is also an hour of preparation in the evenings.

Satisfactory progress, more general than individual, was made during the year. Seventeen pupils were promoted into higher classes, while 9 boys and 5 girls were promoted from the junior to the senior school.

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The present standing is as follows:—

Standard I.	18 pupils.
“ II.	9 “
“ III.	24 “
“ IV.	4 “
“ V.	1 “

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught carpentry work, farming and gardening; the girls, sewing, laundry and domestic work. All the general work of the institution, cleaning and scrubbing, is also performed by the pupils under staff supervision.

The carpenter-shop, a detached two-storey frame building, is situated 5 minutes' walk from the main building, and is supplied with all necessary tools, machinery, circular saws and planes. The latter are operated by a 12 h.p. gasoline engine. Every branch of the work is taught under a practical foreman.

The following is a synopsis of work and repairs undertaken in this department during the year:—

Repairing doors and partition walls, shingling chapel porch and lich gate, making new crib around water pipe, repairing cottage, drill-hall and gymnasium, cement floor for laundry boiler, making new clothes-rack for girls' uniforms, new wagon-box, mosquito screens, metal-lined grain and feed bins for stable, cement floor for dairy, new meat safe, glazing, painting and kalsomining.

Farm and Garden.—The farm is worked by a number of boys, under the supervision of the farmer in charge.

A little over 40 acres are under cultivation. The principal crops are hay and oats, and about 5 acres of roots and vegetables.

The stock consists of 4 horses, 9 cows, a fine pedigree bull, sundry young stock and pigs.

About 400 bushels of potatoes were raised and about 18 tons of hay cut.

Dairy products realized \$500.42; meat and hides, \$114.31.

In addition to the care of the stock, the farmer and his boys are chiefly employed in winter in teaming, cutting and splitting cord-wood; about 100 to 125 cords are taken out each winter.

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 afternoons 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.—The sanitary condition of the school is good, lime, phenyle and other disinfectants are used freely about the premises.

All drains, lavatories and closets are systematically flushed. All dormitories, floors and passages are scrubbed regularly, some soluble disinfectant being provided for the purpose.

While 3 pupils are temporarily absent on sick leave, and 1 little girl 8 years of age died of spinal meningitis, the health of the pupils generally during the year was good.

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 waterworks, to which 2-inch hydrants placed inside and outside of the main building have connection, as well as 2 fire-tanks on the upper flats, having a

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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. 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 are used for lighting.

Recreation.—The principal forms of recreation in summer are football, baseball and swimming. Swings and ball games are also provided for the girls in their separate grounds. The latter are also taken for walks and excursions and into town on half-holidays, accompanied by some member of the staff.

There is also a well-equipped gymnasium for the boys.

In winter the chief attraction is skating on the St. Mary's river. Indoor games, books and magazines are also provided and a school library.

General Remarks.—Not since the establishment of our work, 34 years ago, have we ever had a more promising, teachable lot of children than those at present enrolled—representatives of the Ojibway, Cree and Iroquois tribes. They are in every way deserving of all we can do for them, and the fact that many of them have no homes, while others are the offspring of undesirable parents, 19 are motherless, 18 fatherless and 8 orphans, appeals the more to our continued indefatigable efforts in their behalf.

I have, &c.,

G. LEY KING,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

WIKWEMIKONG, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Wikwemikong industrial school for the year ended March 31, 1909.

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, 80 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 refectory, the bakery and the shoemaker shop are located in an old mission stone building, 43 x 33 feet, connected with the main building by a passageway.

The girls and their staff are housed in two three-storey frame buildings connected by a passageway, 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 dormitory are spacious and airy.

A few yards to the southwest 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 90 boys and 70 girls, with their respective staffs.

Attendance.—The boys were 76 in number, with 2 teachers and 15 different officers; the girls were 65, with 2 teachers and 11 officers. The day-pupils are not comprised in these figures.

Class-room Work.—This is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed for it is from 9 to 11.45 a.m., and 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 quarter for study every day; on Saturdays they have twice as much; on Sundays they have exactly 2 hours. A library is attached to the institution; supplementary reading is fostered, so is letter-writing. The girls devote 1 hour to study every day.

The pupils are divided into 4 sections, 2 for the boys and 2 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 are graded as follows:—

Standard I.	33 pupils.
“ II.	26 “
“ III.	41 “
“ IV.	26 “
“ V.	15 “

Farm and Garden.—Farming being eventually the common occupation of our children when they return home, the boys of the institution are habitually spending some time at this work, even the smallest; every one, of course, according to his capacity.

Industries Taught.—The most common industry of the larger boys is farming; some others are taught carpentry; two are learning shoemaking, and a few others have been employed now and then in the printing office.

Besides this special training, all the pupils are employed about two hours daily each, according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour, such as sweeping, scrubbing, sawing and splitting fire-wood, dairying, gardening, feeding stock, helping in the kitchen and on the farm. The laundry work 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, the village girls still come regularly once a week to receive lessons in fancy sewing, crocheting, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—The main object of this institution being the forming of religious men fit for the everlasting ends of our existence, the pupils are taught not to dissociate their studies and their manual labours from religious views. Every day, therefore, there is the memorizing of some lesson of catechism or of Bible history; and several times a week explanations are given, adapted to the capacity of the different classes. The pupils attend all the religious services of the parish church.

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On Sunday evenings, the senior boys and girls are called upon to write a report of the sermon preached that day.

No corporal chastisement is administered, save in cases of gross insubordination or misbehaviour.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the school is good, I think. We improve it every year. Thus we gradually replace the old soft-wood flooring by hard-wood, in order to substitute the damp mop for the broom.

The general health of the pupils during the year was, on the whole, satisfactory. We had 2 cases of pneumonia, which terminated by rapid and perfect recovery. We had also an epidemic of measles, which was brought here by a boy from Caughnawaga; there were 38 cases in all, 21 among the girls and 17 among the boys; fortunately, 1 case only was very severe and developed into consumption.

As long as the weather permits, the pupils bathe frequently in the bay; and, during the summer heat, daily. The boys' dormitory is supplied with a bath-room.

Water Supply.—A windmill, and a tank holding 15,000 gallons, supply excellent water from the 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 2-inch hose on every floor of the main buildings, constitute our main protection against fire, besides some fire-extinguishers, fireman's axes and buckets. Both schools are supplied with an excellent fire-escape.

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.—Two hours daily, besides Saturday afternoons, are given exclusively to recreation. The first Tuesday of each month is a free day for every boy who has given satisfaction throughout the month. The first Wednesday is for the girls. Both schools have playgrounds furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances, and play-halls for bad weather and evening recreation in winter. The boys' playground is divided into two parts, one of which is reserved for the small boys and the other for the senior boys.

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 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. A few of our former Iroquois boys have gone to college, in Quebec, and a few of our present boys intend doing the same thing upon leaving school. Another proof of the gradual improvement over their predecessors is the fact of their being fonder of study; some will earnestly ask for more time for study.

The pupils are taught vocal music and reformed Gregorian chant, to the double benefit of voice and taste.

I have, &c.,

TH. COUTURE, S.J.,

Principal.

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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL,

BIRTLE, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the annual report of the Birtle boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated on the north bank of the Birdtail river ravine, 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, 7, 26. The greater part of this land is taken up with hill and ravine, suitable only for pasturage, but 30 acres of it are under cultivation. In addition, the school purchased during the year the s.w. $\frac{1}{4}$ 16, 17, 26, within the municipality of Birtle, and situated 2 miles from the school. It is a splendid stock farm, having plenty of water, hay, woods and over 100 acres of arable land.

Buildings.—The school is a $2\frac{1}{2}$ storey structure, with a good basement, in thorough repair, save for painting. During the year alterations were made in the attic storey whereby more room, better ventilation and brighter light were secured in the dormitories. Some of the rooms were painted. All the chief doors were made to swing outwards, and two new porches and steps erected at the main entrance. The barn is a first-class frame structure, with stone stables and root-house beneath. There is also a large frame hen-house and a log ice-house. All buildings are in good repair. The stables will easily accommodate 24 head of stock and 15 hogs.

Accommodation.—As at present arranged the building will accommodate 60 pupils and a staff of 6, leaving 2 rooms for the sick and one for guests. The sick rooms will contain 6 patients easily.

Attendance.—The year opened with an attendance of 49 pupils and closed with 49. Six pupils were admitted, 2 died of scrofula at the Waywayseeappo tent-hospital, and 4 were honourably discharged. The number of grant-earners is 50.

Class-room Work.—This has progressed most efficiently under the tuition of Miss Macgregor. The children's exhibits of school-work again swept the board at the local fair.

Farm and Garden.—Thirty-five acres were broken on the new quarter-section. These acres and the 30 at the school are all ready for sowing. Thirty acres were under crop, consisting of oats, barley, potatoes, roots and vegetables. The severe frost in June and August affected the yield greatly. However, we secured sufficient fodder and vegetables to carry us through the year, and enough oats in addition for all our seeding for 1909. The farm also yielded us 70 cords of wood and 15 tons of good hay. To our machinery, we added a new wagon, a new buggy, a new fanning-mill, and a steel rake; and to our stock a fine team of young general-purpose horses. All our property is now well fenced, the most of it with cedar posts, and two strands of wire. The school is now in a position to give efficient training in farming and stock-raising.

Industries Taught.—The girls are instructed in general housework, including cooking, laundrying, sewing and butter-making. They assist also in the gardening, and in the care of the poultry. For pocket-money they make bead-work. At the local fair, our girls in open competition won 5 prizes in cooking and 2 in needlework. The boys with the stock and vegetables got some dozen prizes. The total winnings

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of the pupils came to \$36. The boys receive training in all departments of farming, together with the use of tools, breaking, fencing, brushing, wood-chopping, stock-raising, gardening, the raising and harvesting of roots and cereals; and the use of all kinds of farm machinery, including a gasoline engine and saw, are among the things they were instructed in practically. The school had its first threshing last fall.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the pupils attend regularly the Sabbath, and many the mid-week and special services, of the Birtle Presbyterian church. Morning and evening prayers are conducted by the principal. Daily, morning and afternoon instruction is given in ethical and Biblical subjects in the class-room. For the younger pupils, a Bible-class is held Sabbath evenings. The moral tone of the school is high, especially of the older pupils.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good, save for two epidemics, one of grippe and the other of measles. Skilful nursing and medical attendance resulted in all recovering. Six of the pupils were treated for scrofula at the Waywayseecappo tent hospital. Two of these died, one under the surgeon's knife, owing to heart-failure, the other from scrofula of the lung. The others were patients last year and returned for further treatment. Three are cured, the other one is still at the hospital, with poor hopes of recovery. Our sanitary conditions are of the best, including as they do a complete indoor sewage plant, emptying into a septic tank, good ventilation for every room and the carrying of fresh air from outdoors into every hot-air furnace.

Water Supply.—We have a good water-supply, secured by piping from two wells, one of which was sunk during the past year by the department. During the spring and early summer water syphons are used, and during the rest of the year it is pumped from these by a gasoline engine into a 25-barrel tank in the basement, from which it is elevated to a 40-barrel tank in the attic, from which it is distributed in hot and cold water pipes to the closets, baths, laundry and kitchen. In addition, we have storage capacity for 100 barrels of soft water.

Fire Protection.—We have our own system and a school fire-brigade. Hose can be laid to the scene of the fire, and the children can be got out of the building within two minutes after the alarm is given. Connected with the standpipe there is sufficient 2-inch hose on every flat, from basement to roof, to reach to any point thereon. This is kept folded for use upon swinging racks. Fire-pails and fire-axes are distributed throughout the building. An iron fire-escape, plank walks on roof and an extension ladder, make exit easy from any part of the building. Fire-drill conducted by means of an electric bell system is practised efficiently.

Heating and Lighting.—Three wood furnaces and one hot water heater keep the building quite comfortable in the coldest weather. A safe and satisfactory light is provided by the Birtle acetylene gas-works.

Recreation.—Coasting, hockey and skating in winter, and tennis, football and baseball in summer, together with the rabbit chase, are the chief outdoor sports. The usual household games are indulged in indoors, immediately under the eye of one of the staff. Fresh air exercise is rigidly enforced, save in the most inclement weather.

I have, &c.,

W. W. McLAREN,
Principal.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL,
KENORA, ONT., June 24, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school is situated in Western Ontario, near the Manitoba boundary, at the west end of Shoal lake. It is 45 miles by the steamboat channel in a southwesterly direction from Kenora.

Land.—For the use of the school a peninsula containing 210 acres, and registered as D 492, was granted by the Ontario government to the Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church. The greater part is composed of rocky ridges with low land intervening, all covered with timber and scrub. Some parts if cleared would make garden plots, but farming to any extent is impracticable.

Buildings.—The main building is 66 x 38 feet, 2 storey frame, on stone basement. In the basement are the laundry, furnace-rooms and boys' bath-room. On first floor, class-room, dining-rooms, office, reception-room and girls' recreation-room. The second floor is used for sleeping apartments, and the attic for water-tanks and for storing clothing. The new wing, 30 x 22 feet, was completed during the year. The basement was intended for dairy and root-cellar with a partition between. First floor is used for kitchen, store-room and pantry; the second for bed-rooms. There is a frame stable, 36 x 24 feet, and a residence for the principal, 36 x 24 feet.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 40 pupils and 6 members of staff.

Attendance.—There are 37 pupils on the roll. The average attendance for the last 6 months was 36.

Class-room Work.—The regular course prescribed by the department is followed. The hours are from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 to 4 p.m. About 12 of the older pupils are in the class-room only half the day; all others full time. Fair progress has been made in all branches.

Farm and Garden.—We grow no grain. The garden near the school yielded a good supply of vegetables, such as corn, peas, carrots, cucumbers, beets, turnips, lettuce and strawberries. There were 2 acres of potatoes planted, but the crop was light owing to the ravages of the potato beetle.

The live stock consists of 2 horses, 4 cows, 1 bull and 3 young cattle.

Industries taught.—The boys are taught the feeding and care of stock, the management of horses, hauling wood and hay, milking, work on the steamboat, fishing and gardening. The girls are instructed in all kinds of housework, including baking, cooking, washing and ironing, knitting, sewing and mending.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening worship is held, and the class-room work also begins with Bible reading and prayer. On Sunday, morning and evening services and Sunday school in the afternoon; the teachers seek to impress upon the pupils the importance of sound ethical principles as a foundation for their future character and work.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good. Influenza, or grippe, was prevalent during the latter part of the winter. Every precaution is taken to keep the school in a clean and sanitary condition. The sewer, which was relaid last summer, discharges into a bay on the opposite side of the peninsula from

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that from which the water-supply is obtained. In addition to the ventilators in the ceiling, we keep the windows in the dormitories and class-room open when the weather permits.

Water Supply.—An abundant supply of pure water is obtained from the lake. It is pumped into two large tanks in the attic, from which it flows through pipes to all parts of the building. A boiler connected with the kitchen stove supplies hot water to the kitchen and bath-rooms. There is a large tank in the laundry for rain water, which can also be filled from the lake with 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. Fire buckets are kept in readiness, as are also axes and ladders. There is a fire-escape leading from the boys' dormitory to the ground. Twelve dry-dust fire-extinguishers are hung in convenient places in the building.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by 2 large hot-air furnaces. Coal-oil lamps are used mainly for lighting, but wax candles are used for carrying.

Recreation.—Swimming, boating and canoeing, are favourite recreations in summer. Football and baseball are also practised by the boys, and basket-ball by the girls. Skating and coasting are the principal outdoor amusements in winter.

General Remarks.—The school is decidedly in favour with the Indians. Some of them have brought their children from long distances unsolicited, and since February I have had to refuse three applications to have boys placed in the school, because the boys' apartments are filled.

I wish to tender my thanks to the officers of the department, especially to Agent McKenzie, for kindness and courtesy extended.

I have, &c.,

F. T. DODDS,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

FORT ALEXANDER BOARDING SCHOOL,

FORT ALEXANDER P.O., March 31, 1909.

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, 1909.

Location.—The school is beautifully situated on the south bank of Winnipeg river, on the Fort Alexander reserve, about 1 mile east of where this river falls into Lake Winnipeg.

Buildings.—The main building is a 3-storey frame structure, 70 x 40 feet, on a stone foundation, with all modern improvements. The basement contains: 3 dining-rooms, provided with cupboards, laundry, kitchen, bakery, with a metallic oven, store-room, boiler-room for the heating plant, and water-closets at both ends.

The first floor comprises entrance parlour, used now as a teacher's room, chapel, 2 class-rooms and boys' play-room, provided with 4 water-closets and a wash-basin. In the hall, suitable lockers hold the boys' and girls' extra clothes.

The rooms on the second floor are: a sewing-room, the girls' play-room, provided with 4 water-closets and a wash-basin, 3 sisters' rooms and 2 sick-rooms.

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On the upper floor are 2 dormitories, 1 for the boys, and the other for the girls, with 2 bath-rooms, water-closets and wash-basins. In each dormitory is a small room for the guardian.

The outbuildings are: (a) general workshop, frame building on a stone foundation, with 2 storeys, and a cellar for roots and vegetables; a small lean-to is occupied by the gasolene engine, which is used for pumping water; (b) a frame horse and cattle stable, and hennery, with shingled roof, 66 x 22 feet; (c) log barn, 44 x 26 feet; (d) shed for agricultural implements; (e) log pig-pen, 22 x 24 feet; (f) a shed has been built this year to shelter the 8 horse-power gasoline engine and saw, graciously given by the department to the school; (g) a log stable, 14 x 26 feet, has been built for the calves on the north side of the barn.

A board walk has been made around the main building, connecting with the one leading from the gate. A ditch, dug along one side of the board walk, allows the water to flow more freely in the spring.

Land.—The lot upon which the school is built is No. 60, according to the survey made by J. Lestock Reid, D.L.S., and is on the west side of the mission property. It has 8 chains frontage, and runs back of the survey road 9 chains. Some of this land was purchased from the Indians.

Attendance.—The authorized number of 60 pupils, all being boarders, attended the school during the year.

Class-room Work.—School is open from 8.45 to 11.45 a.m., with a recess of 15 minutes, and from 1.45 to 4 p.m., being interrupted by a short recess. An hour's study is given daily to the children from 5 to 6 p.m. in the winter. English is the only language taught and spoken in the school. There are two competent teachers—one for the senior pupils and the other for the junior. The programme of studies prescribed by the department has been closely followed. The pupils show a great desire to learn and the progress made during the year is quite satisfactory. At the end of the week the best pupil of the class gets a medal, and thinks it is a great honour to wear it on his breast during the whole week. Besides, the teachers keep a record of the good marks they give to the pupils for their daily work, and at the closing of the school year the children are allowed to use them as money to buy many useful things procured for such a purpose.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

Standard I.	18 pupils
“ II.	9 “
“ III.	10 “
“ IV.	13 “
“ V.	10 “

Farm and Garden.—We worked at removing the timber off the land, and 5 acres have been prepared this year for cultivation. We raised last season 300 bushels of oats and 20 bushels of barley. The mission garden and field supply the school with vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, cabbages, beans, corn, &c.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught housework, washing, ironing, cooking, baking, darning, mending, crocheting and lace-making. The more advanced girls receive special training in sewing and dressmaking. The boys' daily task is to saw and split the 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.

Moral and Religious Training.—We always keep in mind that science is not the only thing for which the children come to school, and all our efforts tend to make them acquire habits of a truly useful and Christian life. Special religious instruction is given them daily and on Sunday afternoon by the principal himself. Each day prayers are said in the chapel, morning and night. The pupils attend all the

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religious services of the parish church. The conduct of the children has been in general very good.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children is thoroughly satisfactory. After the summer vacation we have had some cases of itch and scabies, which the children had contracted in their homes, and which gave us much trouble. An orphan girl, after being kept isolated for a few months in the girls' infirmary, died of consumption. The sanitary conditions are good. The rooms are well ventilated, and every care is taken as to cleanliness. In summer the boys bathe in the river at least once a week, and in the winter all the children take a warm bath at frequent intervals.

Water Supply.—A pump, run by a gasoline engine, draws the water from the Winnipeg river, 300 feet from the bank, to large tanks in the attic; then the water is conveyed through the building by pipes.

Fire Protection.—The school is well protected against fire. The tanks in the attic contain 2,000 gallons of water, and they 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 a 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 in each dormitory, one on each floor, and one in the basement. Besides this, 12 Eclipse dry-dust fire-extinguishers are distributed throughout the building. There are 2 fire-escapes, one at each end of the house, with a platform and a door opening outside on each floor.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by two steam furnaces, besides several stoves. Wood is the only fuel we have used for heating purposes. The main building is lighted by acetylene gas (Star water-pressure system), the other buildings are lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Boys and girls have separate playgrounds, which are inclosed by fences and trees. There the children enjoy themselves at all the games and sports common to their age. Long walks in the woods or along the river are taken twice a week. The children have many indoor games for winter, but recreation-rooms for boys and girls are badly needed. A frame building added to each side of the main building, 50 x 25 feet, would answer the purpose. It is hard for the children to be shut up in cold or rainy weather. This addition is a necessity.

I have, &c.,

PH. GEELLEN, O.M.I.,

Acting Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

FORT FRANCES BOARDING SCHOOL,

FORT FRANCES, ONT., April 28, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting the annual report of the Fort Frances boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated on the southwest end of Rainy lake, on Couchiching reserve.

Land.—The area of land belonging to the school is now about 60 acres.

Buildings.—The main building is 3 storeys high, built on a very good stone basement. The size of the school is 70 x 40 feet.

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A house, 18 x 30 feet, divided into 3 rooms, contains the office, a general workshop and the gasoline engine.

A new ice-house, 30 x 25 feet, has been erected during the year.

There are no stables, as we cannot call the present buildings stables.

Attendance.—The attendance is very good, about 50 children attended school last year.

Class-room Work.—The regularly prescribed course has been followed and the work is satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—About 20 acres is now under high cultivation and is a great financial help to the school.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, gardening, care of horses and cattle. The girls are taught all kinds of housework; baking, washing, sewing, mending clothes, &c.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been very good during the past year.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is drawn from Rainy lake by means of a gasoline engine. The quality of the water is excellent.

Fire Protection.—There are 2 most perfect fire-escapes, 1 at each end of the main building. The school is well supplied with hydrants, nozzles and hose.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated entirely by steam at low pressure; the heating plant is most effective.

I have, &c.,

M. KALMES,

Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
KENORA BOARDING SCHOOL,

KENORA, Ont., March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Kenora boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated on beautiful high ground, at the northern end of the Lake of the Woods, which contains, it is said, 12,000 islands. The distance between the school and the town of Kenora is about 2 miles.

Land.—There are about 50 acres of land for the use of the school, the property of the Roman Catholic Church. It is properly described as subdivision 1-8, township of Jaffray. Much of the land is rock, but fertile strips stretch out here and there, and furnish sufficient soil for gardening purposes. We are in need of land for pasturage.

Buildings.—The school building is of frame construction, 30 x 72 feet, with brick veneer, on a stone foundation.

There is also the residence of the principal, 20 x 16 feet, on a stone foundation; a laundry-house, a storehouse and a carpenter-shop (under one roof), on a stone foundation, 46 x 18 feet; a buggy-shed, a granary and a stable (under one roof), 46 x 18 feet; a hen-house, 20 x 40 feet, a wood-shed and ice-house, 24 x 14 feet, and a boat-house, 24 x 18 feet.

Since my last report, we have built a machine-shop, 20 x 22 feet, with stone foundation, frame wall and shingle roof. In the cellar of this building is a Meyers

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pump, drawing from the lake 1,400 gallons of water per minute, also two air compression tanks of a capacity of 1,000 gallons each. From these tanks, the water, by the pressure of the air, is carried for the present to the kitchen and laundry-house only.

A 6-horse-power gasoline engine, located on the first floor, gives very good satisfaction. It runs the water-pump, set up in the cellar, and also a 32-inch in diameter circular saw, which cuts our fire-wood, outside of the building.

The upper part of the new building is used for drying lumber.

Accommodation.—There is room for about 45 children.

Attendance.—We have always more than the number of 40 pupils for which we are allowed the per capita grant by the government.

Class-room Work.—We have two female teachers, who devote their time and strength to the instruction of our Indian children. The report made on our school last year by Inspector Semmens was very complimentary to the staff and children. I beg to quote two sentences from his report:—

‘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.’

Farm and Garden.—All the farming and gardening work is done by the school boys, helped sometimes by the school girls. We have about 10 acres of land under cultivation.

Industrial Work.—The boys learn farming and gardening; the girls are instructed in housekeeping, cooking, baking, dressmaking, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers are attended daily, both morning and evening, in the chapel. Each day there is the memorizing of some lesson of catechism and Bible history, and several times a week explanations are given.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is drawn from the Lake of the Woods by our new Meyers pump, run by a gasoline engine. Although I must say that our water-supply system is not yet completed. On the shore of the lake our water-pipe not being protected against frost, we have to disconnect it every time we cease to pump. I hope that in the spring a bank of ground will be built to cover it.

Fire Protection.—We have 20 fire-extinguishers, 6 fire-pails and fire-axes, hanging in convenient places, and 2 outside fire-escapes running from all the dormitories.

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 sliding, skating, and hockey games. In summer, they play baseball, football, &c. The girls amuse themselves by swinging, sleighing, doll-dressing, listening to the gramophone, &c.

General Remarks.—Before closing this report, I wish to express my gratitude to the department for the sum so generously voted for the improvement of our school. I beg to express also my sincere thanks to Mr. McKenzie, our agent, for his kindness and attention in all matters connected with our school. I must also tender my most profound gratitude to our inspector, Mr. John Semmens, for the unremitting interest he has always taken in our school, and for the uniform courtesy and kindness which he has shown to us at all times.

I have, &c.,

P. BOUSQUET, O.M.I.,

Principal.

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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—KEEWATIN DISTRICT,
NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL,
NORWAY HOUSE, May 25, 1909.

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

SIR.—I have the honour of submitting the eleventh annual report of the Norway boarding school, for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated at Rossville mission, close to the edge of Norway House reserve.

Land.—The school has a nominal claim only to a strip of land partly on the reserve and partly in Rossville village. About 2 acres are being used as a garden.

Buildings.—The main building is 40 x 100 feet, two storeys high, frame throughout. The two class-rooms are in separate buildings. There is also a stable, a root-house, a storehouse, a boat-house and an ice-house, all built of logs, and a woodshed and three closets of frame construction.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 55 pupils and a staff of 6.

Attendance.—The attendance this year has been all that could be desired. The school has been filled to its capacity all the year.

Class-room Work.—The course prescribed by the department has been adhered to, and the progress of the pupils has been quite satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—There is not sufficient land available to enter into farming operations, but gardening is carried on to some extent.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught all household duties, and have regular hours in each department, alternating in the following departments: sewing-room, kitchen, laundry, dining-room and general housework. The boys have a little training in gardening, carpentering and the care of cattle.

Moral and Religious Training.—This consists of morning and evening worship, during which there is singing, reading, exposition of the scriptures and prayers. There is preaching twice each Sabbath, and also Sabbath school as well as prayer meeting each week, at which there is a special class for girls and one for boys.

Health and Sanitation.—Every possible effort has been made to preserve the good health of the school, but still three deaths have occurred and there has been quite a lot of scrofulous troubles.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is abundant, the school being situated on the east branch of the Nelson river, where it passes through Little Playgreen lake.

Fire Protection.—Four tubes of Eclipse fire-extinguishing powder are hung in convenient parts of the building; three barrels of water in the kitchen, one in each of the play-rooms, and buckets and axes always handy.

Heating and Lighting.—The lighting has been done with oil lamps and candles. Heating is done by means of two furnaces and box-stoves.

Recreation.—Each child has at least four periods of recreation during each day; some member of the staff conducts the games or takes them for walks as often as possible. Rowing, football, baseball, skating, coasting, pitching quoits and other sports are indulged in freely in their time.

I have, &c.,

J. A. LOUSLEY,
Principal.

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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,
CAMPERVILLE, April 1, 1909.

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

SIR,—I beg to make my annual report, as follows:—

The Pine Creek boarding school is situated on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis, near the Pine Creek reserve.

Camperville is the name of the post office.

Land.—One hundred and sixty acres of land, being section 1, township 35, range 19, west of the 1st meridian, is connected with the school. This land is the property of the principal. It is used for farming and as hay-land.

Buildings.—The school is a stone building, 115 x 45 feet inside. 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, 24 x 22 feet; the boiler-room, 26 x 20 feet; the pantry, 20 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, 23 x 22 feet each; 2 recreation halls, 23 x 22 feet, respectively, and 7 private rooms and a parlour.

On the second floor are 2 infirmaries, 17 x 15 feet each, the sewing-room, 22 x 15 feet, 5 rooms for the female staff, and a chapel.

In the attic are 2 dormitories, 49 x 45 feet each, and 2 rooms for the night guardians, 15 x 14 feet each.

There are also: 1 stable, 100 x 59 feet; 1 saw-mill and carpenter-shop, 30 x 30 feet; 1 shed, 115 x 18 feet; 1 ice-house, 20 x 16 feet.

Attendance.—The attendance is very regular.

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 are under cultivation; vegetables are the principal products.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the raising of horses and cattle and farming. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, housekeeping, cooking, baking and the care of the dairy and poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—Each day half an hour is given for moral and religious training.

Health and Sanitation.—All the children generally enjoy good health. The house is large and well ventilated. The food is substantial and exercise is never wanting.

Water Supply.—Our supply of water is drawn from the river by means of a wind-mill.

Fire Protection.—There are 2 fire-escapes, and besides, on each floor, there are pails, axes and a hose.

Heating and Lighting.—The house is heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.

I have, &c.,

A. CHAUMONT;

Principal.

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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, April 1, 1909

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

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for year ended March 31, 1909.

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. We have an excellent stable for 2 cows and a horse, also a poultry-house to accommodate 60 fowls.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate 35 pupils with a staff of 4.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very satisfactory in every way, and our average has been 30.

Class-room Work.—The majority of the children being under 12 years, they are not in advanced standards, but have made good progress in their work. The children speak English altogether while in school. The grading of the pupils is as follows:—

Standard I..	6 pupils.
“ II..	5 “
“ III..	5 “
“ IV..	9 “
“ V..	4 “
“ VI..	1
Total..	30 “

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 have 2 cows, 1 horse and 50 fowls.

Industries Taught.—In the house the girls have been carefully trained in habits of neatness and industry in the kitchen and laundry. They also get a good training in sewing and general housework. The boys are employed in cutting wood, gardening, carpentry, stable work and poultry management.

Moral and Religious Training.—Thirty minutes, morning and evening, is devoted to religious instruction. The children attend one of the city churches. Their conduct throughout the year has been excellent.

Health and Sanitation.—We have had no sickness of any kind during the year. There are two isolated wards in the school, should we require to use them.

Water Supply.—We have two good wells and a soft water tank which holds 20 barrels; the latter is in the basement.

Fire Protection.—We have 2 fire-extinguishers, 9 water pails, 12 dust fire-extinguishers, and a force pump. Our proximity to the city, with a telephone in the building, greatly strengthens our fire-protection, as we can make use of the city fire-brigade.

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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 play football, baseball, tennis and hockey.

I have, &c.,

W. A. HENDRY,

Principal

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

SANDY BAY BOARDING SCHOOL,

SANDY BAY, April 3, 1909.

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, 1909.

Location.—This school is situated in the centre of the Sandy Bay reserve, on the west shore of Lake Manitoba.

Land.—The land on section 16, township 18, range 9, has been given by the Sandy Bay band. It comprises 100 acres, 50 of which are cleared and 35 under cultivation.

Buildings.—The school-house, 70 x 40 feet, is a 3 storey frame building on a stone foundation: The basement contains the dining-rooms, kitchen, pantry, baking-room, lavatory and a shoemaker's shop. On the first floor is the entry, class-room, chapel, principal's room and the boys' play-room. On the second floor are two infirmaries, nuns' quarters, sewing-room and girls' play-room. On the third floor are the dormitories. Besides the annex, partly used for gas plant and gasoline engine, there has been erected during the past year a carpenter's shop, a 2 storey frame building, 20 x 30 feet, on a stone foundation. The second floor is used as a granary and the basement as a root cellar. The other buildings are stables, ice-house and implement-sheds.

Accommodation.—We have ample accommodation for 60 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance.—The attendance is very satisfactory. There are 50 pupils on the roll and the average attendance is 45. The grant provides for 42 pupils.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed is followed and the progress is fair.

Farm and Garden.—There were 20 acres under cultivation, and during the year 15 more have been broken. The garden was, as usual, very profitable. We had plenty of vegetables for the winter.

Industries Taught.—Boys are taught general farm work, such as care of horses and cattle, milking cows, sawing and splitting wood and gardening; they also help in ploughing and threshing, and a few are taught shoe-repairing. The girls are taught the various branches of housekeeping, sewing, knitting, mending, laundry and kitchen work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to this essential part of education. The character of each pupil is cultivated with care, and their conduct has been very good.

Health and Sanitation.—Throughout the year the health of our pupils has been excellent. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully, and everything is clean around the place.

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Water Supply.—A good well supplies the school with plenty of water; there is also a soft-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 20 fire-extinguishers placed throughout the building.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by steam and lighted by gas. Both are satisfactory.

Recreation.—Baseball, football and different outdoor games are most popular with the boys. The girls enjoy long walks in suitable weather. Crokinole, parchesi, checkers, skipping ropes and doll-dressing are also favourite pastimes. Picnics, taken near the lake shore, are most liked by the pupils.

General Remarks.—The school was visited in January by our inspector, Mr. Swinford, to whom I beg to tender my sincere thanks for his kindness and his courtesy. My most grateful thanks are also due to the Indian Department, which provided us means of changing our water-closet system, which was very unsatisfactory.

I have, &c.,

G. LEONARD,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BRANDON, March 31, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Brandon industrial school for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—This school is not on a reserve, but is situated about 3 miles northwest of Brandon, on the centre of a hill, which at one time formed the north bank of the Assiniboine river, and from it there is a splendid view of the surrounding country.

Land.—The farm in connection with the school consists of the east half of section 28, township 10, range 19. About 220 acres is in the valley, and is good for farming and gardening; the part on the hill is used for the buildings, playground and pasture.

Buildings.—The main building, with 102 feet frontage, brick veneered, originally T-shaped, is 3 storeys high, with a basement, and a 2-storey addition, extending to the west across the rear. It contains all the offices, dormitories, school-rooms, dining-rooms, &c. The other buildings are homes for the principal, assistant principal, and farmer also barn, stable, hennery, carpenter-shop, ice-house, root-house, and a new piggery, which was built during the fall of 1908, and will accommodate 60 pigs, the floors and troughs are of cement. There is also a slaughter-house, feed-room, and a loft which will hold about 6 loads of straw.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 125 pupils, and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been an average of 98, with 3 non-grant-earning pupils.

Class-room Work.—The half-day system is followed except in the case of the younger children, who usually attend all day. The authorized programme of studies is followed and the results in this department have been very satisfactory. The pupils are graded as follows:—

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	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	12	12
" II.	6	3
" III.	19	13
" IV.	2	9
" V.	3	5
" VI.	6	1
	—	—
	48	43

Farm and Garden.—Careful attention has been given to these two departments, for we are convinced that in future the Indians must make their living off the land. There is under cultivation 177 acres, as follows:—

Wheat, 27; oats, 30½; barley, 14; corn, 8½; potatoes, 10½; turnips, 4; mangolds and sugar beets, 1½; fruit bushes, 2; garden, 3; rye and timothy, 15; alfalfa, 8; clover and timothy, 7; summer-fallow, 6; oats, barley and pease for pasture, 9; oats for feed, 6; brome native grass, and rye, 25.

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, plain dressmaking, mending and general housework.

Care is exercised in each department that the pupils shall be capable in their work. Quality rather than quantity is the ideal.

Moral and Religious Training.—Sunday morning all the boys and as many of the girls as possible attend service in the Methodist church, Brandon, and in the afternoon Sunday school is held. The school is divided into 6 classes. A public service is held every Sunday evening in the institution. Every morning and evening the Bible is read and prayer is offered with the whole school. The staff is aiming by word and deed to teach the principles of the life of Christ.

Health and Sanitation.—Up to the new year the health was good. About January an outbreak of measles occurred; about one-half the pupils had the disease, nearly all recovered in a short time, though some are still weak as a result of other things which followed the disease. Some deaths have been reported during the year from tubercular trouble. Dr. Fraser, the school physician, has been very faithful in the discharge of his duties. The building is kept clean, the ventilation and plumbing are good.

Water Supply.—This consists of good spring water from a well in the hillside, pumped by a windmill into two large tanks on the top of the building, and is conveyed by means of pipes to all parts of the building. This supply will be supplemented by another well which is being completed, and the water will be pumped from it by means of the electric power which is installed in the building.

Fire Protection.—A large McRobie engine is installed in the basement with sufficient hose on each flat to reach any part of it. There is also a stand-pipe in connection with the water tanks, with hose to every part of the building, and fire-escapes from the dormitories.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by 3 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. The principal's and farmer's homes and the stable are lighted by electricity, obtained from Brandon.

Recreation.—The favourite outdoor sports are running, jumping, baseball and football, skating and coasting in season. They are also well supplied with indoor games. The boys have won several silver trophies in intercollegiate contests.

Remarks.—During the year 5 pupils have been discharged, 2 of the boys going to the File Hills colony, the other 3 returning to their homes. Eighteen pupils have been

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admitted. The interest taken by the pupils in the different departments of work and study is growing. The conduct of the school has been good. During the year a large washer and dryer, driven by electric power, has been installed in the laundry; it has been of great assistance in lessening the otherwise heavy work of this department. The faithful and efficient services rendered by the members of the staff cannot be too highly spoken of; each has striven to do his utmost in the best interests of the pupils.

We close this report by expressing our gratitude to the officers of the department for their continued courtesies.

I have, &c.,

T. FERRIER,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ELKHORN, March 31, 1909.

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, 1909.

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 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, principal's residence, the laundry, the gymnasium (the last-named containing the carpenter's shop and the paint shop), horse and cow stables, root-house, granary, implement-shed, boys' and girls' outhouses, coal-shed, together with a chicken-house annex on the east side of the cow-barn and a stone dairy built on the northwest corner of the main building, while the acetylene gas plant is housed in a small frame building in the southwest angle of the school.

All these buildings are in good repair except as regards external painting, the need for which is becoming apparent, and the whole institution may be said to be thoroughly clean and in good order.

There is also a small frame building just west of the laundry covering the sewage pump and the cess tank, and last spring another building, 12 feet square, was erected midway between the two, in which was installed a 10 horse-power gasoline engine (formerly at the Rupert's Land industrial school) to take the place of the windmill in running the sewage pump, which was also utilized to run a small circular saw and a grist-mill, but unfortunately on January 30, this building was destroyed by fire.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 100 pupils and a staff of 15.

Attendance.—The attendance was 83 one year ago. This dropped to 58 in September, and is now 67; 4 pupils having just been discharged.

Class-room Work.—Each of our pupils has a half day in the class-room daily, in summer from 9 a.m. to 12, noon, and from 1.30 till 4 p.m. In the winter school begins

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half an hour later in the morning, but evening classes are then held in the dining-hall from 8 till 8.45 p.m., after which all go to bed.

Our standard of excellence is again fully maintained. Quite a few of the children show a more than ordinary aptitude for their work, and this was very noticeable in our annual examinations, which were held last June, when the competition for the silver medal presented every year by the late Mrs. Wilson was very keen. This was eventually won by No. O-151, Emily Donald, while No. 208, Joseph Smith, gained a special prize, presented by Miss Middleton, the results throughout being uniformly excellent.

Of 5 pupils entered for the high school examinations only one, No. 192, David Pruden, was successful, though the marking of the others was on the whole very good.

Our curriculum embraces reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, composition, literature, history (principally Canadian), and vocal exercises.

Our present school attendance is as follows:—

Standard I.	11 pupils.
“ II.	23 “
“ III.	9 “
“ IV.	7 “
“ V.	11 “
“ VI.	6 “
	—
	67 “

Farm and Garden.—Farming is the one thing that the pupils can be taught to our mutual advantage, especially as the outdoor life is so much better suited to their physical requirements.

Under a careful and competent instructor, the boys are taught very thoroughly the systematic way of going to work, both in the use and care of the tools, the keeping of the stock, and all else in this department.

Our grain crop turned out as well as any in the district, though an unfavourable fall militated against such returns as at one time appeared likely. Of wheat, we had 1,225 bushels, a yield of better than 22 bushels to the acre, 546 bushels of oats and 160 bushels of barley, while in roots we stored 400 bushels of potatoes, of turnips 540 bushels, and of beets and mangolds 175 bushels, besides 3 loads of fine cabbage, with onions, carrots and parsnips enough to last us until the new crop comes in.

Our live stock consists of 2 fine farm teams, 1 light team, 14 cows, a bull, a boar, 3 yearlings, 2 calves, and 6 pigs, all in good condition, with the exception of one of the light team, a very old horse.

Thanks to the new dairy, we have been able to supply practically all the butter needed during the year, besides having plenty of milk for the pupils.

I continued my plan again of giving some of the smaller boys each a little garden, and the results surpassed even those of last year.

Among the flowers a late spring frost set us back badly, but by August we had a fine showing in the grounds, while an exhibit sent to the Brandon horticultural show from the school was awarded the diploma for general excellence.

Industries Taught.—In addition to the farm department we also have a carpenter's shop, where some of the boys acquire the practical rudiments of carpentry, together with instruction in painting, plumbing and general repair work, as well as a working knowledge of the gasoline engine, and in fact, except for the bricklaying, we do all our own construction work.

This department also has charge of the gasoline engines, the sewage pump and drains and the gas-plant. Till the new engine-house burnt down, we had a circular saw rigged up with which we had nearly enough wood cut to last us till the warm weather.

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Several of the boys are working at trades in the town with most satisfactory results. At present 2 boys are employed in the blacksmith's shop, one at shoemaking (by request of the parent), 2 at harnessmaking, one at milling and one in the printing office.

The rest of the boys, the smaller ones, are kept pretty busy in the gardens and grounds during the summer, and also do the necessary chores around the main building, besides keeping their own side of the school clean and tidy.

The girls are instructed in the general housework, and under proper supervision, do all the cooking, baking, dairying and laundering, and are also taught dressmaking, sewing and mending; all the girls' dresses, &c., as well as the boys' shirts and underwear being made in the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is naturally the most important part of the mental training, and I feel satisfied with the results among our children.

As far as possible, all go to church twice on Sunday, the distance being but short, where also the seniors attend the Sunday school classes, the juniors remaining at the school, where they are taught by the members of the staff, and we also have morning and evening prayers daily. All this, however, would be of little avail were it not for the general and persistent training, outside of the regular devotional exercises, along the lines of honesty, truthfulness and obedience, which I try to have inculcated rather by example than by precept.

In point of conduct around the school the pupils leave little to be desired, punishment other than for petty offences being rare, while I am frequently being congratulated by outsiders with respect to their behaviour.

Health and Sanitation.—In the matter of health we have been very fortunate again this year. There is now practically nothing of a tubercular nature in evidence, while there have been no deaths in the school for over two years, and all the pupils appear healthy and contented.

Special stress is laid on thorough ventilation in the building, especially in the dormitories at night, and this, together with a free use of disinfectants, must be considered an important factor in this connection.

Each pupil has a warm bath weekly, unless medically excused, and our arrangements for this purpose are very complete.

Burning wood in the furnace, as we do, we are able to incinerate nearly all our rubbish, while the residue, mostly soft coal ashes, is daily drawn to a distance from the building, and, after the winter is over, we try to keep the rear of the premises as clean as the front.

Outhouses are situated far enough away to ensure against possible ill consequences.

The waste water runs by gravitation through a tile drain into an underground steel tank about 220 yards from the main building, whence it is pumped (till lately by gasoline engine and more recently by hand) to a safe distance out on the prairie. Improvements in this connection are under consideration by the department.

The sick rooms are as far from the other rooms as possible, and are kept thoroughly clean and disinfected at all times, and all residues therefrom are burnt *in toto*, and, if necessary, complete isolation is resorted to.

Water Supply.—Our principal source of supply is from a well in front of the building, which has been hitherto unailing, but the great depth to which the frost has this winter penetrated, has all but stopped the flow of water, and we are at present deepening the well to remedy this.

The water from this well is raised to the top of the building by a 1½-horse power gasoline engine, whence it is distributed from a 50-barrel storage tank to the several floors.

Fire Protection.—For protection from fire in the school we mainly rely on a McRobie chemical extinguisher in the basement, with ample hose service on each floor,

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supplemented by 2 Babcock and 5 Stempel hand-extinguishers, together with 20 Eclipse dry-dust tubes.

In connection with the fire-drill, it may be mentioned that at a recent visit of the inspector the dining-hall was completely emptied in the ordinary way without any intimation in 40 seconds. In the summer the pupils are practised on the fire-escapes, and specially taught to maintain perfect order and quiet whenever the alarm is given.

In accordance with instructions from the department, all our external doors formerly opening inwards, have been altered to open outwards.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is warmed by hot water from a tubular hot water boiler, heated by tamarack wood instead of, as formerly, American hard coal. This has been found to be both more economical and more efficient, the furnace not being as well adapted to the hard coal. Indeed, we shall have at least between 30 and 40 cords of this winter's wood left over for next winter's use.

The school is lighted by an acetylene plant of 100 light capacity, which continues to give satisfaction.

It is possibly more expensive to maintain than the old oil lamps, but the danger of fire is nothing in comparison, apart from considerations of greater efficiency. The system extends to the principal's house, the laundry and the carpenter-shop, but little used in the two latter.

The kitchen ranges have recently had a thorough overhauling and repairing, and are doing much better, the coal consumption being reduced in consequence.

Recreation.—Systematic recreation for these children is a very important feature here and I always like to foster a healthy spirit of sport and fair-play among them. Football always has been and will be the principal game for the boys, there being a very good football ground. Last year's team all but won the championship in the Central league.

Baseball and hockey have each their turn in season, and for the latter, we have our own rink, which the boys levelled and flooded themselves.

The girls have skating, tennis, football, croquet and other games, and also swings, while in summer the lady members of the staff often take them for walks.

The owners of the town rink again admitted the senior pupils free on two evenings a week during the season, in return for the services of our band, which though still without a leader, keeps up to the mark very creditably.

General Remarks.—About 10 p.m., on January 30, with the thermometer 32 below zero, and a high wind blowing, the fire alarm was sounded when it was found that the new engine-house by the laundry was in flames. When first seen the fire was beyond control and a few minutes after its discovery the building was a total loss, together with the gasoline engine and other fittings and tools. The trouble evidently originated with the stove which was kept going inside to prevent the water tank from freezing, although the proper precautions had been taken in the construction of the building to obviate this possibility. The adjacent pump-house was saved intact, though with great difficulty, owing to the water freezing so quickly.

While the past year has been otherwise a happy one, it will always be remembered among us for the loss of my dear wife and assistant principal, who was taken from us on July 12, after a short illness, leaving 3 little girls and a baby 2 weeks old.

In the school and in the district generally, as in all our hearts, her death leaves a void which can never be filled. Her every effort, her whole life in fact, was devoted to the best interests of the pupils and her co-workers, and I feel sure that the memory of her will always go far towards being an incentive for good to all, both pupils, staff and friends, who knew her.

I feel very grateful for the sympathetic kindness extended to me in my bereavement, by the officials of the department and other friends throughout the Dominion, and, also, for the loyal support given me by my able and trustworthy staff, who have done and are doing everything in their power to promote the welfare and best inter-

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ests of this work, which I trust under Divine Providence may continue to prosper more and more.

I have, &c.,

A. E. WILSON,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
LAKE WINNIPEG AND KENORA INSPECTORATE,
STONEWALL, March 31, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report showing the status of the several schools which I have been able to visit during the past year.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

My inspection of this school closed on February 21, 1909.

The Rev. F. T. Dodds is the principal in charge. Mrs. C. C. Kay is matron with a staff of four assistants

The total attendance of pupils was 39. Of these 23 were boys and 16 girls.

The pupils were classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	18	10
“ II. . . . .	..	..
“ III.	4	6
“ IV.	1	..
	—	—
Total.	23	16

The school is situated on an arm of the Lake of the Woods, called Shoal lake, and is in the province of Ontario. It is about 25 miles from Ingolf station, and nearly 60 miles from Kenora.

The selection of the site for this school was unfortunate. It is distant from post office advantages, from medical assistance, from marketing conveniences, and from all social pleasures. The land upon which it is now standing is too low to admit of the best drainage. If anything goes wrong with the machinery, it is most expensive work securing plumbers, and the freight question is always a serious one.

A steamer is supplied by the missionary society and is operated by the principal and his pupils.

At the time of my visit an epidemic of influenza was sweeping over the school, but it was not of a dangerous type and no serious results followed.

The food supplied was simple and wholesome, well cooked and clean.

The heating apparatus was not sufficient for comfort in the coldest weather.

The children appeared to be better clothed than they were last year.

The drainage system reported as blocked last year has been properly repaired and is working well.

The windmill was out of repair and the water-supply cut off.

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Ventilation was very good.

All light is supplied by coal-oil lamps, and these are never too safe in the hands of children.

This institution is under the direction of the Presbyterian Church. Religious services are faithfully conducted by the principal. The pupils appear to be perfectly happy in their school home.

The economy of Principal Dodds has enabled this school to live more nearly within its income than any other of its class which I have visited this year.

KENORA BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Inspection was completed here February 20, 1909.

The principal in charge is the Rev. Father Bousquet, O.M.I., and Sister Deschambault is matron. They were assisted by a staff of four.

There were 46 pupils in attendance, as bright and happy a lot as I have seen in many a day.

The classification of the pupils was as follows:—

Standard I.	8	pupils.
“ II.	13	“
“ III.	14	“
“ IV.	8	“
“ V.	3	“
	—	
	46	“

This institution is situated on a jack-pine ridge, about 2 miles south of the town of Kenora, on the shore of the Lake of the Woods.

I cannot speak too highly of the work done in the classes under the tuition of Sisters Audette and Labine. The examination showed decided progress.

The food served was excellent and abundant, and the children show that they are well cared for in this particular.

The clothing was neat, warm and good. The pupils appeared to excellent advantage in their tasty uniforms.

Special effort is being made to secure an adequate water-supply and to furnish therewith a perfect drainage. The principal has spared no expense, and is to be congratulated on securing the co-operation and assistance of the department.

Discipline is good and the politeness of the children is a matter of frequent comment in the town of Kenora.

I have found much to commend in the excellent work of the accomplished matron of this school.

In my four years of visiting, I never yet found a case of serious illness.

The school is under the supervision of the Roman Catholic Church, and all religious services are conducted by the principal.

FORT FRANCES BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Inspection was made here on January 13, 1909.

The school was in charge of Father H. M. Brassard, O.M.I., assisted by Sister Girard, matron, and a staff of 5.

I found 45 children on the roll, 19 of whom were boys and 26 girls.

The classification of the children was as follows:—

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Standard I.	18	pupils.
“ II.	18	“
“ III.	8	“
“ IV.	1	“
	45	“

I found great improvement in the students' knowledge of English, and the order and discipline was a credit alike to pupils and teachers.

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 abundant, the hose appliances were in perfect order; the fire-drill was promptly performed at the alarm call.

The children were in perfect health and looked as if their life was not one of imprisonment or drudgery.

Drainage and ventilation are both very good.

The building is lighted by acetylene gas, and the system is as perfect as it can be made.

The main building is 70 x 40 feet, and 3 storeys above a stone basement.

The equipment and management of this school are much to be commended, and the progress made is satisfactory.

DAY SCHOOLS.

I have also been able to visit the following day schools, viz:—

HOLLOWWATER RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was inspected March 12, 1909. The number of children enrolled was 10, classified as follows:—

Standard I.	6	pupils.
“ II.	3	“
“ III.	1	“
	10	“

The school building and furniture and the books were well looked after. The building was clean and everything was orderly.

The attendance is irregular and unsatisfactory, and this is accounted for by the indifference of the parents, rather than the inefficiency of the teacher.

I was, however, convinced that the teacher, who has been here some 16 years, and is now a man of 72 years of age, might with profit be transferred to some other point with advantage to all concerned. He himself desires the change.

The attendance on the day of my visit was only 2 pupils, and as these were in standard I, no examination was held.

FISHER RIVER DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

Inspection was held December 7, 1908. There were 13 children present, nearly all in junior grades.

This school has been kept open very irregularly during the recent past, owing to frequent change of teachers. Since August 24, last, however, Miss Demerse has

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been very faithful in the performance of her duty, and the school, which staggered in its advance for a while, is beginning to move ahead again with some evidence of animation.

The building was clean, the material was well cared for, order was properly preserved and regular classes had been organized. The examination showed that the pupils were beginning to respond to systematic teaching.

BLACK RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was visited March 25, 1909. The number of children enrolled was 15, classified as follows:—

Standard I.	13 pupils.
“ II.	2 “

The teacher is Mr. George Slater of St. Peter's.

The building was in good repair, and was kept clean and well aired.

School property was well taken care of, but the advancement of pupils did not challenge our attention. I believe the parents are loyal to the school and supply the wood gladly, but the children have no ambition to learn, and attend more as a pastime, or matter of form, than with any definite purpose to acquire knowledge.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Most of my time this year has been spent in special work, as my diaries, regularly supplied every month, will show. I have acted under the direction of the Commissioner and have only left my office when sent by him. Sometimes I might have done more, but seldom would this have been possible. Yet I regret that it was necessary for me to neglect the examination of the schools for the more general duties that properly belonged to agents, but on no account must it be inferred that I was unwilling to work, or that my time was not filled in with duties, even though the list of schools inspected appears to be small.

Much time was taken up with taking adhesions to Treaty 5.

More than a month was spent in taking the census of Indians residing at Oxford House, God's Lake and Island Lake.

Three long winter trips were necessary to help matters along at the new St. Peter's reserve at Fisher river.

Two special journeys have been made to Berens River and one to Hollowater River and Black River reserves.

I have, &c.,
 JOHN SEMMENS,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, March 31, 1909.

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

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of inspection of the industrial and boarding schools in my inspectorate that I have visited.

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I visited this school during the third week in January, 1909.

The staff consists of: principal, Rev. T. Ferrier; assistant principal, Rev. B. W. Allison; farmer, H. Goodland; gardener, M. Cole; matron, Miss H. Sutherland; assistant matron, Miss A. E. Drummond; teacher, Mr. D. R. Murday; teacher, Miss Brundige; cook, Miss C. Thompson; laundress, Miss Oldford; seamstress, Mrs. Ramsay; poultryman, J. Goodland; carpenter, Joe Keeper. The positions of assistant principal, both teachers, laundress, seamstress and carpenter had all been changed since my last visit, and I consider the staff had been improved and strengthened thereby.

There were 108 pupils enrolled at the time of my visit, classified as follows:—

Standard I.	33	pupils.
“ II.	5	“
“ III.	33	“
“ IV.	17	“
“ V.	17	“
“ VI.	3	“

108

The pupils in the higher grades attend school half a day and work the other half. Their reading was fairly good, but it is difficult to get them to speak out or give inflection to their voices. Their writing and spelling were good, and in arithmetic the highest were in compound fractions and appeared to understand their work. The order in the class-room was perfect and all that could be desired.

The health of the children has been good, but at the time of my visit there was an epidemic of measles, the hospital wards were full, but fortunately Miss Brundige, the teacher, is also a professional nurse, and as she had taken charge of the sick, and the doctor was attending regularly, the children were getting the best of care.

The building is heated with 5 large hot-air furnaces and 2 hot-water heaters for the bath-room and the laundry. Anthracite coal is used in the water heaters and one furnace, and tamarack cord-wood in the rest.

The Smead-Dowd system of ventilation is in operation here and is giving satisfaction. During my visit I was in every room in the building and the air was kept very fresh and sweet.

The McRobie fire-extinguisher is installed here and has hose on the different floors. There is also a stand-pipe from the tanks at the top of the building, running down through the centre, with hose attached for use on each floor. There are also 2 iron fire-escapes on the outside of the building.

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All the buildings, with the exception of the assistant principal's house, are lighted by electricity supplied by the Brandon city plant.

The buildings are in a state of good repair, the farm buildings being particularly convenient for the care of the live stock. A new piggery has been built this year with the latest ideas in pens and feeding installed, also a killing-room with cement floor, water, &c.

The farm had about 93 acres in grain and roots last season, from which they realized 3,083 bushels of grain, 5,887 bushels of roots, and about 300 tons of feed corn in stalk, and 22 tons of hay.

The live stock consists of: 1 Holstein bull, 21 milch cows, 5 two-year-old heifers, 6 beef cattle feeding for food-supply, 8 horses, 6 brood sows and 42 pigs of all sizes.

The gardener being away, I was not able to get a record of the garden products, but the principal assured me that it was even better than the previous year.

They also have a hennery here that is a credit to them, which gives a steady supply of eggs the year round, and poultry whenever it is needed.

The soil of the farm and garden is a heavy black loam that is very productive. The buildings are located on an elevated plateau on the north side of the Assiniboine river valley, from which a beautiful view can be had of the city of Brandon, the position being also favourable for drainage.

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I visited the school during the first and second week of February, 1909.

The staff consists of: principal, A. E. Wilson; supervisor, Louis Ingram; matron, Miss E. Vidal; nurse and head seamstress, Miss J. Cameron; assistant seamstress, Miss G. Richardson; teacher, Miss A. J. Baldwin; assistant teacher, Miss K. Hollies; cook, Miss K. Richardson; laundress, Miss S. C. Favel; farmer, T. T. Smith; carpenter, James Goldie; watchman, Alex. Wood; physician, M. Goodwin, M.D.

There were 70 pupils enrolled at the time of my visit, classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	1	8	9
“ II.	10	7	17
“ III.	10	7	17
“ IV.	3	4	7
“ V.	7	4	11
“ VI.	3	3	6
“ VII.	1	2	3
			—
			70

The pupils are all making very fair progress, in standards VI and VII; they have taken up the regular entrance work; the senior pupils attending the class-room for half a day and the other half being applied to trades, farming and housekeeping. Both teachers are capable and take an interest in their work.

The school building and the principal's house are in good repair. The other buildings, although not in bad repair, would be much improved by painting, which could be done by the pupils. A new engine-house was built since my last inspection, and a gasoline 12-horse-power engine installed, to pump sewage, chop feed, and saw wood, but unfortunately it was burned down on January 30, last, and this work is now being done by hand.

The main building is heated by hot water, with one large boiler burning wood for fuel. All buildings are lighted by an acetylene gas plant installed in a small building attached to the school, which so far has given satisfaction.

Ventilation of the school building is effected by a large brick shaft from the ground to the roof, and circulation created by the steel smoke stack passing up through the centre. The system appeared to work well, as far as I could judge.

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For fire-protection, they have the McRobie chemical fire-extinguishers, 2 Babcocks and 2 iron fire-escapes on the outside.

The live stock consists of 1 bull, 16 cows and 5 other cattle, 6 horses, 6 pigs and 6 fowl.

On the farm they cropped 84 acres, from which they derived 1,931 bushels of grain and 2 stacks of sheaf oats, also 1,140 bushels of roots, and 45 tons of wild hay was cut. They summer-fallowed 45 acres, and 20 acres of fall ploughing was done.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE (SIOUX) BOARDING SCHOOL.

The staff consists of : principal, W. A. Hendry, B.A.; matron, Mrs. Hendry; assistant matron, Miss Hendry.

Mr. Hendry acts as teacher and looks after the spiritual affairs of the Indians at the Sioux village. His qualifications have been told before, and it is only necessary to say he is perfectly capable of fulfilling any duties that may pertain to the position of principal and teacher of an Indian school. Mrs. Hendry is also a trained nurse.

The school receives a grant for 30 pupils, and that number were on the roll at the time of my visit, classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	2	4	6
“ II.	1	5	6
“ III.	2	6	8
“ IV	2	2	4
Collegiate.	1	..	1
New pupils that do not understand English.	1	4	5
		—	
		30	

The class work is good and the children show intelligence and a thorough grounding in their lessons. Peter Ross is still attending the Collegiate Institute, and his record is such that he is expected to obtain his third-class certificate quite easily in July next.

The children have had good health during the past year, and it has not been necessary to use the sick wards.

The building is heated by a hot-air furnace incased in brick and burning wood for fuel. The class-room is heated by a box stove burning wood.

The water-supply is at present obtained from a well, but it is expected that before another year the city water mains will have reached the school.

For fire-protection there are 2 Babcock fire-extinguishers, 1 axe and 3 fire-pails, but the building is under the protection of the city fire department.

The whole building is lighted by electricity supplied from the city lighting plant, and is thoroughly satisfactory.

The building is in good repair, and since last inspection Mr. Hendry has had the basement enlarged and the walls bricked up to prevent caving in. A chicken house has also been built and supplied with fowl, which is greatly appreciated. There is also a good stable with 2 cows and a horse.

The administration of this institution is in every way satisfactory. The children are well taught and well managed. There is no extravagance or waste anywhere in the building. The accounts are always paid at the end of the quarter and there is a small balance on hand at the end of the year. I should like to see the principal try his hand in a larger school.

SANDY BAY BOARDING SCHOOL.

The staff consists of: principal, Rev. G. Leonard; assistant principal, Rev. A. Baillargeon; farmer, G. Parent; carpenter, Jos. Dorais; matron, Sister Demise

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Clotilde; laundress, Sister St. Paul; seamstress, Sister St. Firmin; cook, Sister St. Ignace; teacher, Miss M. Ramsay. The school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The school is a frame building, 70 x 40 feet, 3 storeys high, and a basement of stone, with an annex 20 x 50 feet at one end of the building containing the gasoline engine for pumping water, crushing grain, sawing wood, running a planer, emery wheels and a thresher. In this building is also the acetylene gas generator and blacksmith's forge. The school is heated by steam from a boiler in the basement. It burns wood for fuel and according to the principal has given thorough satisfaction. There is also a frame ice-house and implement shed, but the stables are of log.

There were 49 children on the roll when I visited there, and the classes were graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	16	13	29
“ II.	4	6	10
“ III.	4	5	9
“ IV.	1	..	1
			49

The class-room was very orderly, clean, warm and comfortable. The teacher had the confidence of the children, and appeared to be capable of teaching.

The whole building and annex are lighted by acetylene gas, which has so far given satisfaction.

The ventilation is by doors and windows and vents in the chimney.

The fire-protection is provided by a stand-pipe from a tank in the attic and hose on each floor. There are also 9 fire-extinguishers and a wooden fire-escape at each end of the building.

The principal said the health of the children had been good, and only one death had occurred about 2 years ago; that he had not found it necessary to call in a medical man.

On their farm last season they had raised the following: 30 bushels wheat, 325 bushels barley, 400 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of potatoes, 10 bushels of onions, 10 bushels of carrots, 15 bushels of turnips, 300 cabbages, 15 bushels of tomatoes and a quantity of celery, rhubarb, beans, peas, &c. They now have 40 acres ploughed, 10 acres cleared and 30 acres fenced.

The live stock consists of 4 horses, 2 yoke of oxen, 10 cows, 12 other cattle and a bull, 14 pigs and 20 fowl.

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL.

I completed my inspection of this school on March 4, last.

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; the position of farmer was vacant.

There were 48 pupils enrolled at inspection, classified as follows:—

Standard I.	13 pupils.
“ II.	8 “
“ III.	13 “
“ IV.	9 “
“ V.	5 “
	48 “

The children showed considerable advance over last year, the pupils speaking out well and plainly. They are also well posted in newspaper events and show intelligence

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in many ways. The larger boys and girls spend half 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 buildings are all in fair repair, but would be the better of some paint.

A new well has been dug and the water piped to the buildings, about 200 yards away.

A quarter-section of land has been bought, about 2 miles away from the school, and 35 acres prepared for crop.

The building is lighted by acetylene gas, supplied by the town of Birtle; it is cheap and fills the requirements perfectly.

The heating is effected by 3 large wood-burning furnaces for hot air, and 1 coal-burning hot-water heater for the basement and the part of the first floors. There are also 2 hot-water heaters, for the bath and laundry. During the very cold weather this winter, the principal said they were able with careful firing to keep the temperature comfortable.

The fire-appliances consist of a tank in the attic, a stand-pipe, with hose attached on each floor, 24 pails kept full of water, 12 fire-axes at convenient points, and an extension ladder. There is also a system of electric bells installed all over the building, that can be rung from various points by simply pressing a button.

Ventilation is effected by windows, doors and galvanized-iron ventilators from each floor, running up through the roof, which answer the purpose perfectly.

The live stock consists of 5 cows, 6 two-year-old heifers, 1 spring calf, 11 hogs, 15 head of poultry and 4 horses.

They have enough oats and barley on hand for feed and seed next summer, and about 60 acres altogether ready for crop.

The principal is enthusiastic over the future prospects of success, both in the school and on the farm, and I certainly think he has some reason to be so.

I have, &c.,

S. SWINFORD,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

COWESSESS' BOARDING SCHOOL,

CROOKED LAKE, BROADVIEW P.O., April 28, 1909,

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, 1909.

Location.—The Cowessess' boarding school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, south of Crooked lake, on Cowessess' reserve.

Land.—We have bought from the band of the reserve all the land comprised between the lake, on the north; the river Qu'Appelle, on the east; the creek, on the south, and the hills on the west, about 300 acres in area.

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; a general workshop, 30 x 20 feet. The main edifice with the institute proper is a 3-storey building. Its dimensions are 58 x 38 feet, and its height from the ground to the top roof is 52 feet.

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The basement contains 2 dining-rooms, a kitchen, a pantry, a dairy-room, a bake-room, a lavatory with large boiler and power washing-machine, and rain-water tank.

On the first floor are the entrance, the parlours, the chapel, the girls' play-room, the boys' play-room, the school-room.

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 2 large dormitories, each 35 x 23 feet, their height being 12 feet 6 inches, and 2 rooms for the night guardians.

The general workshop is a two-storey building with 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, emery wheel for grinding tools, and an improved wood lathe.

On the upper floor is a small shoe shop department.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements there is accommodation for 60 pupils and a staff of 8.

Attendance.—The attendance is very regular, and we have more than the authorized number. Two of our brightest boys have left us this year for the Qu'Appelle industrial school, and 2 other pupils, one boy and one girl, having completed their studies, were also discharged.

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 especial care is given to reading and writing. The progress is 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.

Industries Taught.—The boys are trained in practical farming and gardening, as well as in the care of stock and shoe-mending.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, bread-making and general house-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—We profit by every opportunity to instil into the hearts of our docile pupils the love and practice of virtue. A short instruction is also given them daily on some religious subject, as well as on politeness, obedience, cleanliness and order, after which hymns are sung. The children take particular delight in such singing.

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 rosy cheeks of our healthy-looking pupils, without exception, never fail to attract the attention of our visitors.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is taken from a well in the basement. It is of fair quality.

Fire Protection.—The fire-protection is abundantly provided for by means of a gasoline engine and power pump of 100 gallons capacity per minute, connected by a 2-inch stand pipe with a tank in the attic. These connections are placed in each dormitory and in each hall; also one in the basement and one outside of the building. The pump and engine are used to raise the water required to fill the tank in the attic; from the tank it flows through the stand-pipe to the plumbing system, which is, consequently, always ready for use.

Besides we have half a dozen fire-buckets hung up throughout the different rooms, and a new apparatus of fire-escapes was adapted to the building during the winter.

These fire-escapes are as simple as they are efficient; they consist of 2-inch iron tubes, along which the children can slip down to the ground from iron balconies affixed to the windows of the second and third storeys, at each end of the house.

Our 45 pupils can go down, from either end, in less than 3 minutes; and the drill is a delight to them all without exception.

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Heating and Lighting.—The school-house is heated by steam. The apparatus is placed in an addition adjoining the building in the rear. It is installed on a cement floor, and surrounded by 8 foot stone walls.

The school and other buildings are lighted throughout by acetylene gas, the machine being kept in a properly ventilated room. It is also self-ventilated; that is, a tube drives the odour from the machine directly out of doors.

Recreation.—During summer, football, swimming, fishing and shooting, with bows and arrows of their own making; in winter, sliding, skating, playing cards and marbles, are the favourite pastimes of our boys.

The girls amuse themselves dressing dolls, singing, swinging, playing games and ball.

I have, &c.,

S. PERRAULT, O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,
KAMSACK P. O., April 19, 1909.

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, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated on Cote's reserve, adjacent to the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway, and 3½ miles from the town of Kamsack.

Land.—The land consists of the fractional south half of section 19, township 29, range 31, west of the first principal meridian, and the fractional south half of section 24, township 29, range 32, west of the first meridian. In all there is about 350 acres. Part of this land was purchased and part obtained by free grant. The higher parts are well suited for growing the ordinary grains and vegetables, while the lower affords good pasturage.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the main school, with 2 wings. One of these is for store-room overhead and boys' recreation-room on the ground floor, and the other wing is for hospital and isolation purposes. Besides these there is the principal's residence, a stone milk-house, frame shop, frame stables, granary and poultry-house. No new buildings were erected this year.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 50 to 55 pupils and 7 of a staff.

Attendance.—Little or no trouble is experienced in getting the Indians to send their children. During the year there were 5 discharges and 4 admissions. Our actual attendance at the time of this report is 50 pupils.

Class-room Work.—The work in this department goes on very satisfactorily and the progress made from year to year is quite encouraging.

The following are the number in each standard:—

Standard I.	15 pupils.
“ II.	9 “
“ III.	20 “
“ IV.	2 “
“ V.	4 “

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Farm and Garden.—The results of farm operations during the past year were not so satisfactory as usual. This was owing to the difficulty of getting good seed, dry weather and early frosts. Wheat yielded 30 bushels per acre and graded No. 5 northern. Oats only yielded 15 bushels per acre. Potatoes and turnips were also poor. Other garden vegetables were good. The boys in the school take part in all these farm operations, according to age and size, under the direction of a competent farm instructor. The management and care of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry also forms part of the boys' work.

Industries Taught.—The boys are given a good practical knowledge of mixed farming. The girls receive a similar training in all lines of housework, sewing, baking, cooking, washing, ironing, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—From lessons in the class-room, from every-day incidents, by the living example of the staff and most of all by teaching of Biblical truths, the children are shown the duty and benefit of right-doing.

Religious worship is conducted morning and evening, attended by staff and children. Familiar talks on religious subjects are given from time to time in the evenings. On Sabbath most of the children attend church service on the reserve, while in the afternoon all attend Sabbath school at the school. Recently a large number of the older pupils made public profession of Christianity.

Conduct.—The conduct of our pupils during the year has been generally good. There has been no truancy whatever. Even in the smaller mistakes and offences common to children there has been a great decrease since the religious awakening referred to in the preceding article.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been excellent. There has been no epidemic worse than the ordinary cold, caused by sudden change or damp weather. Towards spring there were a few pupils troubled with swollen glands, but only one needed to be sent home, and that was last summer. He returned in the fall, health much improved. Plenty of fresh air and good food have been the causes, as far as I can tell, of such good health. The sanitary condition of the school would be very much improved by a good water and drainage system.

Water Supply.—This continues to be one of our chief difficulties. The only solution seems to be the laying of pipes to the Assinboine river and pumping it from there to the school.

Fire Protection.—We have a 20-barrel tank in the attic, which is supplied by water from a 90-barrel tank in the basement. From the attic tank a stand-pipe supplies water to hose on each floor. In addition we have fire-pails and hand-grenades in various parts of the building. The children are trained regularly in fire-drill.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by 3 wood furnaces and some wood stoves in outlying parts. Lighting is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Both boys and girls have rooms where they can play in the evening and on days of bad weather. Outside the girls skip, play ball and various other games in summer. The boys find their principal sport in football and baseball. In winter both boys and girls enjoy skating and coasting and various inside games, such as crokinole, checkers, &c.

General Remarks.—Our school was inspected by Mr. W. M. Graham, inspector of South Saskatchewan agencies, in January last. We desire to acknowledge the assistance and encouragement received from Mr. Agent Blewett, of Pelly agency, in all matters connected with our school.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

W. McWHINNEY,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
 DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
 DUCK LAKE, March 31, 1909.

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, 1909.

Location.—The school is located about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake.

Land.—The land in connection with the school comprises 100 acres, belonging to the government. Adjoining the school land there is one-half section northeast of section 33, township 43, range 2, west of 3rd meridian, which belongs to the corporation of the Oblate Fathers, but which is cultivated for the benefit of the school.

Buildings.—The main building consists of the entrance, principal's apartments, parlour and dining-room. The south wing is occupied by the sisters in charge and the girls, while the north wing accommodates the boys. Both wings are commodious and comfortable, and sufficiently large. The other buildings are the following: bakery, laundry, sewing-room, milk-house, barn, stable, shed, workshop, implement-shed, farmer's dwelling-house, storehouse and hen-house.

The boys' new addition was painted last autumn.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 50 girls; 60 boys are 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 give great 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.

Business and friendly correspondence is cultivated with much attention and success. They have a particular taste for book-keeping and agriculture, in which they have lessons every week. Reading is fostered by giving the pupils access to good literature during leisure moments.

Farm and Garden.—The spring sowing and products for 1908 are as follows:—

	Acres.	Bushels Sown.	Products.
Wheat.	66	132	1,550 bushels.
Oats.	33	66	1,650 "
Barley	8	16	360 "
Pease	1½	3	28 "
Potatoes	5	80	530 "
Turnips.	1	..	325 "
Beets.	1	..	150 "

The table is amply supplied by vegetables from the garden, such as carrots, beets, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, parsnips, &c.

At the agricultural exhibition of 1908, the school was awarded 26 prizes on farm and garden products.

Industries Taught.—The boys take turns at all work common to farm life. 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 in the class-room.

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They have charge of our large and beautiful garden, and have had good success both in floral and vegetable productions.

They take turns in the bakery and several have been able to do the work alone.

I purpose to engage an expert carpenter and intend to give the older boys every chance to learn how to build and equip a house with the necessary articles of furniture.

Our big girls are so skilful in sewing, cutting and fitting garments that they do all such work required for the household. The cutting charts which the government furnishes them are a great help and encouragement.

They were awarded 23 prizes for needle-work at the exhibition of 1908.

The small girls knit as deftly as old grandmothers, and to recompense their busy little fingers, they are learning to sew. They get regular lessons in hemming, darning, marking on canvas. In this way when the time comes to succeed those who leave the sewing department, they are already skilful with the needle.

The girls have their own vegetable garden, and they are taught the time and manner of seeding, weeding and all that concerns vegetable-raising. Their attention is also called to the care of poultry. In fact, there is not a chance lost to give them all the knowledge necessary to become a good thrifty housekeeper. They continue to practise butter-making and the care of the dairy. The following lines from a girl discharged in 1906 and married, show that the training is not in vain. She writes: 'I must tell you how we are getting along. We have over 20 head of cattle, a team of horses, some pigs, chickens, ducks and turkeys. If we keep the way we are we will be well off in a few years. I shall milk six cows in the spring and will be making plenty of butter.' Speaking about a companion, she says: 'Thank God she got a good and true husband. He is a young man, not afraid of any kind of work in any kind of weather.'

I judge by these lines that the necessity of labour and a thought of the future is taking root in their minds.

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.

Health and Sanitation.—This year has been an exceptional one for health. Not one death has occurred during the course of this year. The months of January and February, which have always claimed their victims among our children, did no more than sound the alarm. One slight attack of pneumonia made its appearance, but the boy, though delicately constituted, came off victorious in the struggle. We notice with joy that the children in general are gaining in physical strength. I attribute the healthy state of the children and staff this year to the excellent system of ventilation installed in our school last autumn in connection with the heating system. I feel most grateful to the department for this beneficial improvement in our school.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied by 2 artesian wells, one at the kitchen and another at the laundry, where there is also a cistern for soft water. There are 2 dug wells, besides one at the office entrance and one at the stables.

Fire Protection.—Our appliances in case of fire are 4 Hempel fire-extinguishers, 1 Victor, 3 Patton, 16 buckets, 6 axes, a tank and a force pump.

The prescribed fire-drill exercise has received due attention. The children made their exit at a given signal in 1 minute and 34 seconds, counted by Mr. Chisholm on his visit of inspection.

The interior doors have all been re-hung to open both ways.

Heating and Lighting.—The new furnaces installed last autumn have given perfect satisfaction. Parts of the building which it was impossible to heat formerly were very comfortable even during the severest cold.

I am happy to express my gratitude to the department for the efficient assist-

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ance it has given me in providing a satisfactory heating system for the school, which was of urgent necessity.

The lighting for all purposes is acetylene gas, and it gives an agreeable light.

Recreation.—Long walks in fine weather, picnics 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. Indoors the children take great pleasure in playing games of all kinds. Drills, marches, music and singing rehearsals enliven the winter evenings. Gymnastic exercises are regularly practised. The boys have taken a very interesting course in military drill, of which they expect to give a public exhibition in April. The girls are preparing a drama with a similar end in view. The result will be for future mention.

General Remarks.—The month of January, 1909, witnessed the marriage of seven of our former pupils.

One of the boys who had been discharged in June, 1908, set to work at once, and had his house ready by Christmas. He then came to get a partner from the school, and chose one well capable of seconding his undertakings. They are doing remarkably well. What is most pleasing, their example seems to inspire courage and ambition in other boys and girls just out of school. Another couple on the Duck Lake reservation gives promise of effort in the right direction.

In November the school was inspected by Mr. Chisholm. He expressed much satisfaction with the class work, particularly the variety and style of letters, all of which were original composition.

He inspected and admired the girls' ability in the different kinds of needlework, as well as their cutting and fitting garments from the magic scale charts.

Mr. Chisholm's visits and Mr. Macarthur's are a source of real pleasure and profit to all concerned in the work.

I have, &c.,

O. CHARLEBOIS, *O.M.I.*,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL,

BALCARRES, April 30, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the File Hills boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school buildings are situated on section 33, township 22, range 11, west of the second meridian and adjoining File Hills 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 the Okanese reserve belongs to the school—in all 413 acres. It was purchased and is owned by the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The north half of this land is mostly covered with trees, and at present is valuable chiefly for its wood and pasture. The south half, however, is more open, and when cleared of brush will be valuable for grain-growing.

Buildings.—The buildings are the home, class-room, laundry, 2 stables, granary, shed and 2 root-houses.

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Accommodation.—There is accommodation for a staff of 4, 3 ladies and 1 gentleman; also for 18 pupils. For the past 2 years 10 boys have slept in a tent both winter and summer.

Attendance.—There are 30 pupils enrolled. Of these 2 are day pupils, 4 are non-treaty and 24 are treaty. We find no difficulty in keeping up the attendance.

Class-room Work.—A new teacher is in charge of the work owing to the change of staff last summer. The grade work has been well done, and promotions quite satisfactory. A good deal of attention has been paid to physical drill and to vocal expression. In each case good results have been obtained.

Farm and Garden.—The severe frost of August 12 caused our crops to be a partial failure. The root crop, except in the case of the sheltered house garden, was a complete failure.

The oats were a good sample.

The following are the farm returns:—670 bushels oats, 40 bushels wheat, 250 bushels turnips, 100 bushels potatoes, 100 head cabbage, 35 bushels smaller vegetables, 4 hogs sold, 2 beef killed for school, 100 loads green wood cut, 25 loads of dry wood cut, 50 loads of hay, 253 pounds of butter made at school, and fencing to the value of \$100.

The stock consists of 5 cows, 5 calves, 6 other head of cattle, 4 horses, 8 hogs and 10 hens.

We have 57 acres under cultivation.

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. The last year a girl attends school she is taken out of the class-room and given entire charge of the staff cooking, washing and ironing, and the care of the staff dining-room. 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 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 plan for helping the school-boy on his own farm when he reaches 16 is proving satisfactory. Having been allotted his farm by the government officials, our boy puts in one month breaking, and again the next year time is given to crop the land prepared, and to do some more breaking. Thus our boy grows familiar with the conditions under which he must work when he leaves school.

Moral and Religious Training.—There is religious instruction daily. Scripture is memorized and the idea of right and wrong is based on the teaching of the Bible.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of the children has been very good. We had one epidemic of whooping-cough in the spring, and the class-room had to be closed on account of it during the month of June.

We find the health of our boys better than that of our girls. This is due to the greater amount of time spent in the open air. Then, too, from lack of house-room, the boys sleep in a tent the year round.

Water Supply.—We have a good well in the yard. The water is piped into the kitchen, where the pump is placed.

Fire Protection.—There are fire axes, extinguishers, ladders, buckets, and water is always convenient.

Heating and Lighting.—One furnace and 6 stoves are used for heating the buildings, and coal-oil lamps for lighting.

Recreation.—All legal holidays are observed. Outdoor sports, both in winter and summer, are enjoyed each day. There is an hour before supper and one after when the children are free for sport.

I have, &c.,

JENNIE CUNNINGHAM,

Principal.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

KUTAWA P.O., April 2, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Gordon's boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

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 30 acres might be cultivated. There is no wood, scarcely any hay, and it is very stony.

Buildings.—The main building is used for school purposes. One building separate from the school, is used for laundry and another for storehouse, root-house and ice-house, the same as reported last year. The stable, 20 x 40 feet, which was not completed last year, has been completed, and is used for horses and cows.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 35 pupils, and 4 of a staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been remarkably good during the year.

Farm and Garden.—We did not attempt to do any farming. The garden consists of about three acres; on this plot we raised about 400 bushels of potatoes, and an abundance of other vegetables of all descriptions.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the care of horses and cattle and milking; also gardening in summer.

The girls are taught all household duties, butter-making and care of same. Some of the girls are very proficient in household duties and bread-making.

Moral and Religious Training.—Very careful attention is paid to the pupils in this respect. Their moral conduct has been good, and no severe punishment has been administered.

Health and Sanitation.—The health on the whole has been good, some slight colds have occurred, but not of a serious nature. One little girl died at her home with meningitis, or consumption of the brain.

The sanitary condition is all that can be desired, the building is kept clean and is well ventilated.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is obtained from a well, about 200 yards from the school, and is very good.

Fire Protection.—This consists of 1 Babcock, 1 pump, 2 lengths of hose, 7 buckets, 11 hand-grenades, six axes, a tank and several barrels.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated with wood stoves and lighted with lamps and coal oil.

Recreation.—Football and swings form the favourite pastime of the children during the summer.

Coasting, skating and games in the school-room are their chief recreations during the winter.

I have, &c.,

M. WILLIAMS,

Principal.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
KEESEKOUSE (ST. PHILIP'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,
ST. PHILIP'S P. O., March 31, 1909.

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

SIR,—I beg to forward the annual report of the Keeseekouse (St. Philip's) boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The Keeseekouse (St. Philip's) boarding school is situated on the southwest quarter of section 2, township 32, range 32, west of the first meridian. This land is the homestead of Rev. Father Decorby. The post office is St. Philip's, Sask.

Land.—The land is very good and well adapted to the growth of cereals and garden products. Over 40 acres have been cleared and are ready for seed.

Buildings.—The buildings are (1) a house, 35 x 60 feet, two storeys high, consisting of a chapel, refectory, recreation-room, work-room, 2 dormitories for the girls, rooms for the sisters and teacher, and a kitchen; (2) situated at a short distance is a second house, 32 x 20 feet, 1½ storeys high, in which are recreation-room, dormitory for boys, and 2 rooms for the priest and the teacher in charge of the boys; (3) a stable, 26 x 32 feet, for horses, cattle and hens.

Attendance.—The department allows us a grant for 25 children, but our school reports show an average attendance of 26, with an enrolment of 29, classified in 5 standards, as follows:—

Standard I.	5 pupils.
“ II.	6 “
“ III.	6 “
“ IV.	8 “
“ V.	4 “

The programme of studies prescribed for these different standards is followed by the teacher, and there is very satisfactory progress, especially this year, in reading, spelling and arithmetic.

Many more children are asking for admission, and we could easily accommodate 35 if the per capita grant would permit. We have on the ground the necessary stone and lumber for another house, 35 x 40 feet, which will give us an abundance of room for more children, and other accommodation which we require for infirmaries, bath-rooms, &c.

Farm and Garden.—The crops of the past summer have not been much help to us. The oats and barley were good, but not abundant; the vegetables small, on account of the drought of the latter part of the summer; the wheat was badly frozen and good only for feed.

Moral and Religious Training.—We have services in the church every morning: catechism and Sunday school, in which morals, religion and habits of uprightness are inculcated.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the school has been this year all we could desire. We did not have any serious sickness, no medical call and no petition for leave of absence on account of illness; we have, however, from the previous year 5 children at home for the benefit of their health.

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Water Supply.—Good water could be easily found near the house, but not having a well dug, we have to carry our supply of water, with barrels, from a creek running nearby, on the north side of the school.

Fire Protection.—We have only fire-extinguishers, buckets always filled with water, ladders, axes, &c.

The doors of the house have been changed according to the instructions of the department, and the children have been drilled in preparation of some occurrence of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—The same as previously reported, stoves and lamps.

Recreation.—This consists of half an hour at recess, 1 hour after dinner, and 1½ hours after supper.

I have, &c.,

J. DECORBY, OMI.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

LA PLONGE BOARDING SCHOOL,

GREEN LAKE P.O., April 25, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is located on the banks of La Plonge river, on a picturesque site commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the surrounding country.

Land.—The land in connection with the school belongs to the Roman Catholic mission by right of occupancy, the country being still unsurveyed. It is for the most part woodland, more or less fit for cultivation, requiring a great deal of work to clear it. There are also a few narrow bands of prairie in the valley, but in wet years nearly all are under water.

Buildings.—The main building is 3 storeys, on a stone foundation. A new house, 36 by 26 feet, was erected last fall for the principal and the reverend brothers. The bigger boys will have their quarters there also when it is completed. The old building will be used as a storehouse.

The outbuildings are: a laundry, 2 stables, and a hen-house.

I must also mention a saw and planing mill, which is a benefit to the whole country.

Accommodation.—The buildings afford room for about 60 pupils and the required staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good. The admissions numbered 12; there was 1 pupil discharged.

Class-room Work.—The programme laid down by the department has been followed as closely as possible. Very satisfactory progress is to be noticed throughout all the standards. Good evidence of the development of the children's mental faculties is given in the taste the larger pupils have acquired in reading.

Farm and Garden.—The boys and girls are trained in this work. Farming operations were partly successful and partly a failure this year. While our potato and barley field, in low-lying ground, did not even return the seed put in, it being flooded over several times, a little clearing of about 2 acres on the hill, gave a splendid return. Mr. Crean, on his surveying tour, measured some stalks of oats 5 feet high. He also

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took samples of wheat, of which we had sown a small patch as an experiment, which proved very successful, and declared our vegetables very fine for the season. About 4 acres more have been cleared and will be put under cultivation this spring.

Industries Taught.—We aim to make our girls practical and neat housekeepers. We train them carefully in sewing, mending, dressmaking, laundrying, cooking, in short in everything pertaining to the art of housekeeping.

The boys help with the fishing, gardening, and taking care of the cattle.

Moral and Religious Training.—We consider it a sacred obligation, and nothing in our power is left undone, either to instruct the pupils thoroughly in the Christian doctrine or to induce them to put into practice the lessons taught them. The general behaviour is good and the work of the school goes on smoothly under a mild and firm discipline.

Health and Sanitation.—The epidemic of whooping-cough that swept through the whole district last summer did not spare the school. In spite of the isolation of the patients, nearly all the children under 12 years caught the disease. Several cases caused anxiety, but careful nursing brought them through, and all recovered nicely. In fact, with the exception of a poor cripple boy, who, besides, suffers from heart-trouble, and a girl left very delicate by measles last year, our pupils are a bright, healthy-looking lot of children.

Water Supply.—Clear, good water is obtained from La Plonge river.

Fire Protection.—Barrels of water are kept in the house, and a number of buckets are always available. In case of fire, escape could be made easily by means of 2 fire-escapes and 6 doors, opening outwards. Matches are kept out of reach of the pupils.

Heating and Lighting.—We use stoves, to heat the house and coal-oil lamps for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—In bad weather the children amuse themselves indoors, with different games, according to their age and inclination, after sufficient time has been given to physical exercise. Even in winter, very few days pass without their having a walk during the noon recreation. In summer, I think no school has better opportunities for amusements suited to the tastes of Indian children. Children of the wood find an ever-renewed pleasure roving about the bush, picking flowers and berries, to say nothing of little exploring excursions with the joy of discovering a new berry-ground, an ideal camping-place, &c. There is also a boat, especially constructed for them, in which they can, with all safety, enjoy many a delightful row.

General Remarks.—The results of the year's work are gratifying. A general advance has been made throughout all the departments. The school is growing more and more in favour with the people and visitors are eulogious in their appreciation of the work done.

Last June we had the pleasure of a second visit from Mr. McLean, commissioned to inspect the school. Everything he saw met with his approval, and his words of praise were very encouraging, both to the staff and the pupils, who on their part appreciated much his kindness and courtesy.

Hoping this will be satisfactory,

I have, &c.,

F. ANCEL, O.M.I.,

Principal.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
LAC LA RONGE (ALL SAINTS) BOARDING SCHOOL,
LAC LA RONGE, March 31, 1909.

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, 1909.

Location.—This school is situated on Lac la Ronge, on the western shore, about 1½ miles from the mouth of Montreal river, an outlet of Montreal lake, and also the summer route from here to Montreal lake, which is on the road to Prince Albert, our nearest town, as well as our railway station.

The Hudson's Bay Company's post, which is 4 miles immediately south of us, is our post office.

The situation was well chosen by Archdeacon McKay for its natural beauty; and also being high and dry, and affording a splendid view of the lake, which is quite open here; while in other parts it is well dotted with an innumerable number of islands.

Land.—The land is not surveyed yet in this part of the country.

The school, however, claims a half mile frontage on the lake.

While, however, the situation cannot be excelled in point of natural beauty, still nothing could be said in its favour as regards the chief requirements of such an institution as this needs.

Of the land claimed and owned by this school, only 10 acres at the most could be counted on as available for gardening purposes, and all this land is poor too, being almost entirely all sand, the rest of the claim is either solid or full of big rocks. During the gardening season we cleared and broke another acre of land, making in all 3 acres in 3 years. Breaking up land for cultivation is necessarily hard here, for not only is it rocky, but the entire school land is heavily wooded with poplar and spruce, and when we have to do everything by hand with axes, spades and mattocks only, the work is doubly hard, or three times harder and slower than it would be by using horses.

Buildings.—The main building is 26 x 80 feet, with a kitchen attached, 22 x 26 feet. Both main building and kitchen are frame buildings, and both 2 storeys high. The main building is built with 6-inch studding and the kitchen with 4-inch studding. The walls of both buildings are filled in with sawdust, and both, I am sorry to say, are not yet finished; the outside of both the main building and the kitchen is now clapboarded and ready to be painted.

The main building is divided as follows:—on the ground floor: dining-room, 24 x 30 feet, a hall 12 x 14 feet, an office, 13 x 14 feet, a girls' room, 14 x 26 feet, and a class-room for the present, 22 x 26 feet.

The upstairs is divided as follows: boys' dormitory, 26 x 28 feet, 3 private rooms 8 x 12 feet, 10 x 12 feet, 10 x 12 feet respectively; a hall in the shape of an L, 5 x 34 feet, a clothing-room, 12 x 14 feet, and a girls' dormitory, 24 x 26 feet.

The kitchen is used as follows: the ground floor is entirely given up to cooking purposes, while upstairs is divided into rooms, 8 x 10 feet, 8 x 14 feet, and a sewing-room, 12 x 24 feet.

Archdeacon McKay's first plan for this school called for a main building, 200 x 26 feet, but he afterwards decided to have 2 separate buildings, both alike. During last

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summer I sawed the biggest part of the lumber for the new house and put it up, and we are now using the downstairs part.

The size of this addition is, 32 x 42 feet, 2 storeys high, with a 12-foot ceiling on the first floor and 10 feet on the other floor. The downstairs part is to be divided into 2 rooms, 1 for class-room, 33 x 32 feet, and the remaining part, 10 x 32 feet, to be used as a boys' room. There is also a stairway to the boys' dormitory. I paid special attention to the lighting of the rooms by putting in as many windows as I could. Although an addition to the end of the old building, still I managed to put in 11 windows in the class-room and 3 in the boys' room. All these windows are stationary with a trap window above, hinged and fitted up with regular transepts. Besides the rooms being airy from the high ceilings, it will make it more so by these hinged windows.

The other buildings consist of a storehouse, 12 x 16 feet, a carpenter-shop, 14 x 24 feet, and milk and ice house combined, 12 x 12 feet, all of which are frame buildings; also a log-house, 14 x 20 feet, 1½ storeys, occupied by our fishermen, and is also used as a camping place for Indians visiting their children. We have also 2 stables, one a frame building, 12 x 14 feet with a lean-to, and a new one, built last fall, of logs, 18 x 22 feet. This latter is partly under ground, and although last winter was severely cold, we found this stable quite warm enough for our poultry, which we screened off in one corner of the stable, while the other part was fitted up with stalls and mangers for horses and cows.

We have also the necessary outhouses, 1 for boys, of frame, 8 x 12 feet; another for girls and officers, 8 x 16 feet, both over deep pits.

There is also a fish-house, 10 x 10 feet.

Accommodation.—When the new addition to the main building is finished, there will be accommodation for 60 pupils and a staff of 7. At present the accommodation will provide for 40 pupils and a staff of 4.

Attendance.—The accommodation being as stated above, insufficient for our allotted number of 50 children, we have not made an endeavour to get the full number. When the addition is completed or made fit for use, this fall, we shall then be prepared to take in the full number.

Class-room Work.—The progress made during the winter has been good, particularly noticeable among the larger boys and girls with their English. Our teacher, Miss Dora Green, is thoroughly equipped and a professional teacher of London, England, and cannot be too highly praised for the good results obtained.

Classes are taught in the morning and afternoon, the school hours being 9 to 12 a.m., and 1.30 to 4 p.m. The programme laid down by the department is strictly followed.

Farm and Garden.—We had 3 acres under cultivation last summer, 2½ acres were given up to potatoes and a few vegetables, while the other half acre was sown with oats, which did not do well. We put it in too late and as it was surrounded by high bush, this may account for its not being a success.

During the winter we were most unfortunate with our live stock. The high water of last summer made it impossible to get enough hay cut and stowed. More than half the hay we finally put up was cut in from 2 to 3 feet of water, and this, as it was cut, had to be loaded on a scow, and brought home to dry. I only got two-thirds of the hay required. The pasturage, being exceptionally poor during the summer, on account of high water, both cattle and horses began the winter in a very unfit condition, and the poor feed and half feeding, during an extremely cold winter, proved too much for 2 head of our stock, a bull and a cow, and I also lost my own horse. We have now one cow, one young heifer, and a team of horses.

Our poultry, however, is doing well and giving us good returns.

Industries Taught.—It is the policy of this school to keep all the children busy during work hours, apart from the class-room.

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Their work includes, for boys, buck-sawing and chopping wood, feeding and tending the live stock, carrying water, while I also teach the larger boys to help me with saw-mill work and the carpentering. The new addition was mostly their work, the shingling being entirely done by them.

The girls do all the housework, sewing, knitting, and all kinds of useful and fancy work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and attention is given to this important part of education.

Scripture reading is taught to both boys and girls, and Miss Green, the teacher, instructs them in church catechism half an hour each morning. I take all the children myself each Wednesday night, teaching them to read their Bibles in Cree, construing word for word from English into Cree, in which they are very much interested from the grammar point of view, and also as a source of help to them.

Health and Sanitation.—I am most thankful to be able to report again that not one case of sickness of any kind has been experienced by any member of our home during the year. The health of the children has been splendid.

One fear of the people here was that their children might get ill on account of close confinement. But, as we insist on open windows in the dormitories at all times, 2-hour walks daily by all the girls, also provide well cooked food and good clothing, the children cannot but keep healthy and strong.

The people themselves often remark how well the children are and how well they look.

Water Supply.—The water is all drawn from the lake, and Lac la Ronge water cannot be excelled for purity. All the water required for the school is carried by the boys in buckets, the lake being only 50 yards from the home.

Fire Protection.—There has been no fire-protection during the year, but the last week of the year found us equipped with 4 complete chemical hand-grenades, sent to us by the agent of the Carlton agency.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done by wood stoves, and the lighting by coal-oil lamps, candles and sometimes by fish-oil.

Recreation.—The boys are encouraged to play football and other manly exercises and games.

The girls have swings and merry-go-round in the summer, and outdoor exercises in winter such as coasting and walking.

General Remarks.—Our saw-mill is situated 3 miles from the school. The machinery is all in good condition.

Last summer we sawed about 40 M. feet of lumber and about 50 M. shingles.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BROWN,

Principal.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS, April 1, 1909.

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, 1909.

Location.—The Muscowequan's boarding school is located about 12 miles from the Touchwood agency, Kutawa post office, and 3 miles from Touchwood Hills post office, outside of the Indian reserve.

Land.—The land connected with the school comprises 640 acres, being section 14, township 27, range 15, west of the second meridian, and belongs to the Reverend Oblate Fathers of Winnipeg. Of this land about 110 acres are under cultivation. There is a large garden, prettily laid out, in front of the house. All the above land is 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, and a room for visitors.

On the second floor is the 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 the first floor the class-room and a chapel. On the upper floor is the boys' dormitory. The other buildings are the principal's house, the carpenter and blacksmith shop, stables, a storehouse and a granary.

Accommodation.—This school has accommodation for 40 pupils and a staff of 7.

Attendance.—Thirty-eight children attended school during the year, 14 boys and 24 girls.

Class-room Work.—Satisfactory progress is noticed in all divisions. The programme of studies authorized by the department is strictly followed. English is spoken generally. Many of the pupils seem to appreciate the advantage of an education.

Farm and Garden.—The area under cultivation is about 110 acres. The crops of last season were wheat, oats and barley. The crops and garden products were entirely ruined by frost.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught every branch of practical farming. The girls are taught every branch of domestic work. They help in the making of their own clothes and those of the boys, and have the mending and darning of both.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care is given to this part of education, and no effort is spared to instruct our pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. The general conduct has been good, and but few punishments had to be administered during the year. The pupils attend religious services in the chapel every morning and evening.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been very good during the whole year, and I am happy to say that not one case of mortality has to be reported. The food-supply is wholesome and abundant. Sports and outdoor work are the means generally employed to maintain good health.

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Water Supply.—Good water is obtained from 2 wells on the premises by means of a windmill.

Fire Protection.—The school has been provided by the department with 2 Babcocks, also fire-extinguishers, which so far have not been necessary, but are kept in readiness in case of need.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by 16 box stoves. Coal-oil lamps supply the light.

Recreation.—Both boys and girls have large and well laid-out playgrounds, and all take their recreation in the open air when the weather is favourable. Skating, football and gymnastic exercises are the principal outdoor amusements of the boys. Cards, checkers and skipping are the girls' favourite amusements.

General Remarks.—The school was examined by Inspector W. M. Graham, to whom I beg to tender my sincere thanks for his unvarying kindness and his earnest co-operation in all matters connected with the interests of the school.

To our able agent, Mr. Murison, we also return thanks for his kindly interest in our school.

I have, &c.,

J. E. S. THIBAudeau, O.M.I.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE (ST. ANTHONY'S) R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, April 9, 1909.

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 fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

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 school purposes, buildings, gardens and playgrounds.

The land belongs to the Indians of the reserve.

Buildings.—The buildings are 3 separate frame buildings, erected at different periods, but now connected by winding stairs from the first to the third floor of the building.

The main building is 45 x 35 feet, 3 storeys high. On the first floor is the junior class-room, 25 x 35 feet, 9½ feet high; this room serves as the boys' recreation-room in winter; pupils' dining-room, 20 x 35 feet, 9½ feet high.

On the second floor is the senior class-room, 25 x 23 feet, 9½ feet high, girls' sewing and recreation-room, 20 x 35 feet, 9½ feet high; pupils' infirmary, 22 x 25 feet, 9½ feet high.

The third storey is one vast room, 45 x 35 feet, 8½ feet high, used as a wardrobe and storehouse for the girls' clothes.

The second building is 36 x 26 feet, 33 feet high. On the first floor: dining-room for staff, 13 x 16 x 9½ feet, and the kitchen, 20 x 26 x 9½ feet.

Second floor: private chapel for sisters and pupils, 26 x 36 x 9½ feet. The third floor is the boys' dormitory, 22 x 36 x 8 feet. To this building is attached the storehouse and pantries.

The third building is of log, 25 x 30 feet, two storeys, occupied by the sisters. The buildings are kept in good condition, and are also comfortable and convenient.

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Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation at present for 70 pupils.

Attendance.—The average attendance during this term has been 54.

There have been five discharges and four admissions since last March.

Class-room Work.—Two teachers have charge of the classes in separate rooms. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed closely. The class work is done neatly, with application and emulation. The pupils like to study and show much encouragement.

Half an hour daily is given for singing. The pupils form the church choir. They are able to sing Latin, English and Cree.

Farm and Garden.—About 3 acres of land are cultivated for a garden. Sufficient vegetables of all kinds are raised. Both boys and girls take an active part in the garden work.

Industries Taught.—The boys have the care of horses and cattle, the preparing of fuel, cobbling, and bake their own bread.

A good recompense, and one which they enjoy greatly is to be allowed to go to the hay camp for a few weeks during vacation to help with the work.

The girls are carefully taught and trained in all branches of housekeeping, cooking, washing, ironing, sewing and darning; also the use of the sewing-machine. Eight have learned to play the mandolin during the year and succeed very well; all are fond of music.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention is given to this important part of education.

Religious instruction is given daily; morning and evening devotions are attended in the chapel. Respect and obedience for authority is continually inculcated and insisted upon. The pupils' conduct in general has been satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—The pupils' health has been remarkably good, excepting 7 or 8 who were troubled with whooping-cough for a number of weeks during winter; one little girl died of its effects.

Dr. Amos, of Lloydminster, is the medical officer; he visited the institution twice during the year.

There is nothing lacking in the attention given to the sanitary condition of the school; good and daily ventilation, disinfectants and plenty of fresh air.

Water Supply.—Abundance of good water is supplied from a well a few yards from the house.

Fire Protection.—A well, tank, with pumps, ladders, pails, axes and barrels of water are kept in readiness.

From the boys' and girls' dormitories are exits on each side, and stairs leading down to the first floor, with doors opening outwards, as required by the department.

Twelve dry-dust fire-extinguishers are distributed throughout the different apartments. A triangle on which to sound the fire alarm is placed in the school. Fire-drills are given frequently to the children, even during the night, without previous notice. All is done promptly and in an orderly manner.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by means of 14 wood stoves. Coal-oil lamps are suspended from the ceilings in the pupils' apartments to furnish light.

Recreation.—The pupils are allowed 3 or 4 hours daily for recreation.

All recreation is taken in the open air, as much as possible, even in winter. Swings, football, croquet, lawn tennis, coasting and skating are the chief amusements.

General Remarks.—In closing this report, I wish to express my appreciation of the good will and courtesy shown me by Inspector Chisholm, our zealous agent, Mr. W. Sibbald, and others of the department's service, with whom I have had dealings during the past year.

I have, &c.,

E. J. CUNNINGHAM, O.M.I.,
Principal.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, March 30, 1909.

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

SIR,—I beg to submit the annual report of the Onion Lake Church of England boarding school under my charge, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated on the northeast corner of Makaoo's reserve, about 300 yards southwest of the agency headquarters.

Land.—There is about 30 acres of land in connection with the school and mission, this land being part of the reserve.

Buildings.—The present school-house is a frame building, 30 x 40 feet, 3 storeys high, finished and painted throughout. The lower floor is one large class-room. The second floor is divided into rooms for members of the staff and the larger 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 for the small boys, 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 fanlight 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 originally used as a school-room and dormitories, is now given up for use as a hospital, with a laundry on the ground floor. At time of writing last year this building was in the hands of the plasterers, but is now finished throughout, giving us an excellent hospital, with ample accommodation for 10 patients and a nurse.

Between the school-house and hospital stands another log building, 20 x 22 feet, 2 storeys. The lower floor is divided into 2 rooms, used as bed-rooms for the large boys and the school teacher. The upper floor is a sewing-room, reached by an outside door.

Close to this is a log store-room, 15 x 20 feet, with an upper and lower floor, used for storing meat. Our other storehouse, a frame building, 18 x 24 feet, has been enlarged and is now 18 x 50 feet, and includes a store-room, and wood-shed. The walls are covered with iron sheeting outside.

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 is the principal's office, Indian waiting-room, dispensary, sitting-room and bed-room, two dining-rooms, a kitchen, well-room and a bath-room.

The upper floors are used as bed-rooms for the staff and girls' dormitories. One of the dormitories has an outer door leading on to a balcony, also reached by an outside stair, so that a fire-escape and free ventilation are both provided. There is also a cellar under the house, 20 x 30 x 7 feet.

The stables are very commodious and comfortable.

Accommodation.—We have ample accommodation for 70 pupils and a staff of 8 or more, if necessary.

Attendance.—Nearly all the pupils being boarders, the attendance is regular.

Class-room Work.—Here very satisfactory progress has been made. We have 2 good certificated teachers, 1 man and 1 lady teacher, and the children show continued interest in their studies.

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Farm and Garden.—Our garden land covers about 5 acres, and last year we raised sufficient vegetables to supply the entire school. The work is done by the staff and children.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught carpentering and building, but they also have care of the stock and assist in haymaking and gardening. The girls are taught housework in its different branches.

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 this training all our other work is useless.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the children has been good. There have been two epidemics, i.e., whooping-cough and measles, prevalent during the year, and already our hospital has proved of great value to us. We had a trained nurse and were able to isolate all our cases. Every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of infection.

Water Supply.—We have three wells and a sufficient supply of good water.

Fire Protection.—Two small chemical and 1 dozen Eclipse fire-extinguishers, with wells and plenty of water in 2 of our large buildings, are all the protection we have, with constant watchfulness. The doors of the dormitories have all 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 top-draught stoves, so that it is almost impossible for them to reach the fire.

Recreation.—The principal recreations are football, cricket, swings, skating and foot races.

General Remarks.—The repairs this year to our buildings have cost a great deal. We took off the old tin roof of the school-house and put on a new one of galvanized iron and steel shingles. We also put a new roof on the hospital, raised the roof of the veranda and extended the veranda round two sides of the building and threw out a large bay window on the west side to give good light in the operating-room. We had the old outside stair removed and a new one built at the southeast corner, instead of the front of the building as it was formerly. This enables us to use the hospital as a separate building and makes it entirely apart from the laundry. If the work increases, we have allowed for the opening of a staircase, inside, to the ground floor, and would then remove the laundry and devote the entire building to hospital purposes.

I have, &c.,

J. R. MATHESON,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,

WHITEWOOD P.O., April 28, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the Round Lake boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, at the east end of Round lake, on the northeast quarter of section 14, township 18, range 3.

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Land.—The south half of section 23 and 22 acres of section 14 are school property. Buildings.—The buildings are frame on stone foundation.

The boarding school proper contains waiting-room, dining-rooms, parlour, kitchen, laundry, store-rooms, cellars, girls' dormitories, sewing-room and rooms for members of the staff.

The school-house contains the school-room, two class-rooms, teachers' rooms and the boys' bed-rooms, with basement for furnace.

Besides there are two stone stables, 24 x 40 feet, with frame loft for feed; also a residence for the principal.

Accommodation.—The buildings are capable of accommodating 80 pupils with a staff of 6.

Attendance.—There are 42 pupils on the roll, and the attendance has been good.

Class-room Work.—The school hours are from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., and good progress has been made by the pupils. The programme of studies of the department has been followed.

Farm and Garden.—There is a farm in connection with the school, under the supervision of an experienced farmer. About 100 acres are under cultivation. The garden supplies us with all our vegetables; our herd of cattle supplies us with milk, butter and meat.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught general farm work, and the girls general housework.

Religious Instruction.—Religious instruction is given in morning and evening devotions, the Sabbath school, and in all our dealing and teaching we try to build up a good character.

Health and Sanitation.—The buildings are well drained towards the river, the rooms are large and well ventilated, the food is abundant and well prepared, and the health of the pupils very good; not one case of scrofula in the school.

Water Supply.—There is an abundant supply of water from the lake and from a well.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers are kept in convenient places, also a constant supply of water. Fire-buckets and stovepipes are kept in good repair.

Heating and Lighting.—The rooms are heated with a hot-air furnace and wood stoves, and coal-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—We have skating and tobogganing in winter, and in summer football, basketball, bathing, climbing the hills, rowing on the lake or riding in the saddle, is often enjoyed by the pupils and members of the staff.

I have, &c.,

H. MCKAY,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
THUNDERCHILD'S (ST. HENRY) BOARDING SCHOOL,
DELMAS P.O., March 31, 1909.

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, 1909.

Location.—The Thunderchild's (St. Henry) boarding school is adjacent to Thunderchild's reserve, on the Roman Catholic mission.

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Land.—The land in connection with the school consists of the southeast quarter section 6, township 46, range 18, west of the third meridian, patented.

Buildings.—The school buildings are of frame construction. The foundations are of stone. The interior of the main building is plaster finish except the ceilings, which are of wood. This building is 36 x 28 feet, 2½ storeys high, with an annex at the south end, 36 x 28 feet, 3 storeys high. The third storey was completed last fall, and furnishes us with a lovely dormitory for our white girl boarders.

The interior of the annex is wood finish in every room.

Accommodation.—We can easily accommodate 50 children. We have taken over 20 white children boarders, as the grant for our 20 Indian boarders is not sufficient to pay for all the expenses incurred.

The present staff, which numbers 8, have their own separate quarters.

Attendance.—The attendance was remarkably good, ranging from 3 to 5 above the grant-earning number. We have had 3 discharges and 3 admissions during the year.

Class-room Work.—This is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed is from 9 to 11.45, a.m., and 1.30 to 4 p.m., with a short recess in the middle of each session.

Farm and Garden.—A fair crop of timothy grass has been harvested, but of our vegetables the frost has ruined nearly everything; not enough could be had for a year's supply.

Industries Taught.—The boys have the horses and cows in their charge. They also keep clean their room and dormitory and do a little work around the house.

The girls are kept busy at general housekeeping, sewing, mending and washing clothes, helping in the kitchen, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—This has the first place in all our work here, and we believe that the efforts put forth with the assistance of the staff have met with a great measure of success.

Health and Sanitation.—Two children, one boy and one girl, died of consumption during the past year. Except this, the health of the pupils was fairly good all the year, until an epidemic of whooping-cough visited the country, which broke out in the boarding school also. It lasted for almost 2 months, but left no ill effects.

The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully, the ventilation is excellent, and everything is kept clean around the house.

Water Supply.—A good well, which is close at hand, provides the school with all the necessary water.

Fire Protection.—There are a number of exits should fire occur. Three barrels, in the dormitories, are kept constantly filled with water; we also have a few axes and pails always at hand.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated throughout by two 'Little Ox' furnaces. The fuel used is wood.

Light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—The pupils are allowed outside as much as possible, and they amuse themselves with various games.

General Remarks.—It must be recorded that in August last, at the visit of the Hon. David Laird, an address was read by one of our pupils, David Jimmy, a little tot of 5. David Frenchman presented him with a lovely bouquet of choice flowers. In return Mr. Laird answered in the most gracious and cordial manner. His wise counsels were such as one could expect, practical and full of encouragement.

Before closing, I beg to thank the department for the kindness and interest it has shown to this school.

Our worthy inspector, Mr. W. J. Chisholm, deserves special mention for his unremitting attention and kindness on behalf of the school. Also our devoted agent,

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Mr. J. P. G. Day, whose interest and assistance have been of great aid in placing the work on a good basis.

I have, &c.,

H. DELMAS, *Priest, O.M.I.*,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

BATTLEFORD, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your circular of February 25, 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 beautiful for 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 Hon. David Laird, the present Indian Commissioner, when he was the first Lieutenant-Governor of the then North-west Territories; it was also used as the council chamber for the meetings of the North-west 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-shop, store-room, stable, well-house, pig-pen, warehouse, root-house, laundry, granary, and the usual small outbuildings, besides carriage and implement sheds. Some of the buildings were reshingled, and considerable minor repairs done in various places during the year.

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.—Only one death took place among the pupils during the year. Three boys and 2 girls were discharged, 4 boys and 8 girls admitted. We enter on the incoming year with an enrolment of 68 pupils.

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, of whom two are now ordained missionaries, are engaged in the work of teaching in connection with the Indian schools in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Three of the eldest boys are attending the public school in the town of Battleford, as day scholars, with the view of qualifying eventually for teachers' certificates.

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Farm and Garden.—We have over 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, baking, dairy work, laundry work, sewing, knitting, making and mending clothes, cooking and general housework, are the industries taught.

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 of morning and evening prayer, with the reading of Holy Scriptures, each day, and a midweek 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, an abundance of fresh air passing through the building constantly, 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, Babcocks and dry-dust fire-extinguishers, also 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 two upper 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. The boys are told off to different stations in the main building and for water-supply.

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 exercise, are provided. We also instruct the boys in the use of the buck-saw on the wood-pile. We find this the most useful and best paying, of all the games.

Ex-Pupils.—Of those who have returned to their reserves, some have not done so 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 reserves, or keep on at work among the settlers.

Some of our pupils are engaged in various places as teachers or helpers in connection with the Indian schools; two have taken a course at St. John's College, Winnipeg, and have been ordained to the sacred ministry of the church. One of these is married to an English lady, and is in charge of one of our boarding schools and missions. The other took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Manitoba, and is also now in charge of one of our missions. 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 the ex-pupils. The residential schools,

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properly and systematically worked, are a true step in the way to solve the Indian problem. 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 good 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.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

LEBRET P. O., April 10, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—This school is pleasantly situated on a lake in the Qu'Appelle valley. It is not on a reserve, but is close to seven. The nearest railway is 10 miles distant.

Land.—The land consists of different parts of sections all in township 21, range 13, west of the second meridian, and contains about 990 acres, of which about one-third is arable, and is all fenced. It is the property of the department.

Buildings.—There are three separate buildings, as follows: main building, 120 x 50 feet, contains kitchen, dining-room, offices, chapel and hospital; girls' building, 80 x 50 feet, contains play-rooms, class-rooms and dormitories; boys' building is same size 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; 117 boys and 123 girls.

Class-room Work.—The programme of the department has been followed, and the progress is satisfactory. The pupils are classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	19	47	66
“ II.	18	22	40
“ III.	40	31	71
“ IV.	12	14	26
“ V.	18	2	20
“ VI.	10	7	17

The first and second standards attend class regularly for six hours each day, and the higher ones attend class one half of the day and work at the different trades and general housekeeping the other half.

Farm and Garden.—The number of acres under seed was 250, as follows: 125 acres under wheat, which was a failure owing to frost, only 600 bushels being threshed

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for feed; 150 acres under oats giving a yield of 3,000 bushels; ten acres were planted to roots. There are from 12 to 14 boys attached to the farm.

Stock.—The live stock consists of 35 cattle, 34 horses, 58 hogs and about 125 poultry.

Industries Taught.—The branches of industry are blacksmithing, baking, carpentry, tinsmithing and shoemaking. A number of boys are attached to each branch and are employed one half of the day and attend class the other half. A good training is given them, as considerable custom work is done here.

Moral and Religious Training.—The vice-principal and teachers attend to the moral training and general manners of the pupils. On Sunday and every day during the winter months, I hold a class for the whole school, when I give religious instruction for one hour after class. Chapel is attended night and morning daily.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been good. The physician in charge inspects regularly, and is attentive to duty.

Water Supply.—Drinking water is obtained from wells. The water which supplies the house and laundry, also fire-protection, is brought from the lake 300 yards distant, into two 1,500 gallon air pressure tanks.

Fire Protection.—The 250 feet hose on each flat of the main, boys' and girls' building are connected with the air pressure tanks. There are also two 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 two iron fire-escapes attached to each of the three buildings, and 36 Star chemical hand fire-extinguishers are conveniently placed, as well as 12 Eclipse dry-dust fire-extinguishers.

Heating and Lighting.—Four Gurney steam boilers are used for heating the three buildings. Two Siche gas tanks supply light in all three buildings. Coal oil and wood are used in the shops.

Recreation.—Football and baseball are the favourite games for the pupils in summer. Plays, dramas, singing and band music are the winter pastimes.

I have, &c.,

J. HUGONARD,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

REGINA, April 29, 1909.

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, 1909.

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 set apart for the use of the school at first, later a section was added. The soil is a stiff clay, much like the soil of the Red river valley. It requires very heavy horses to work the land. Wheat, oats barley, flax and all the common vegetables do well. The land in its natural state was treeless prairie. A few miles below the school the valley of the Wascana deepens to a considerable extent, and it was here

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that the Indians, in the buffalo hunting days, used to make corrals for the capture and slaughter of these animals. So many were killed in this way that the piles of bones left at the place of slaughter, gave the name to the stream, which in the Indian language means the place of the bones. Ash-leaved maple, ash, poplar, elm and Russian poplar have been planted about the school grounds; these have grown very rapidly, affording considerable shelter from strong winds, attracting song birds and greatly improving the appearance of the grounds.

Buildings.—The main building is of brick, two storeys high. The central part of the first floor contains the office, dispensary, dining-room, store-rooms, scullery and sewing-room. On the second floor of this part are the bed-rooms for the staff and a small dormitory for boys. The boys' quarters and the assembly-room are in the south wing. The boys' dormitory, clothing store-room, lockers and wash-rooms are on the second floor of this wing. In the north wing, the girls' dormitory, wash-room, clothing store-room and lockers 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 and bath-rooms. There are two pneumatic tanks for hard and one for soft water in the basement. Under the basement floor are two large soft water cisterns.

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 shop, blacksmith shop and smoke-house.

The farm buildings are: barn with horse stable under same, 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 76.

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 made a very important part of the industrial training for boys. The farm last year produced 3,500 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 Shop.—Five boys received instruction in this department. Besides doing a great deal of repairing of farm implements and machinery, repairs on the doors, whiffletrees, neck-yokes, ladders, gates and numerous small articles.

Printing Office.—A monthly paper, *Progress*, is printed at the school. Some of the ex-pupils, who have learned typesetting in this office, are earning good wages in newspaper offices. The work is useful in connection with the class-room work, as the printer boys are found to make the greatest progress in spelling and English composition. Two boys have worked in this office during the year.

Engine-room.—Five boys have received instruction in the care and operating of the steam-engine. Two of these passed their examinations before the provincial government examiner and have received qualified engineer's papers. These engineer boys prove to be very useful on their own reserves in the threshing season, as many of the reserves now own steam threshing outfits.

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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, as well as other articles of clothing. Some of them are given instruction in the care of the sick, also bandaging and dressing sores and wounds.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils meet in the class-room to learn Scripture verses every Sunday morning; Sunday school is held in the afternoon; different members of the staff take classes; the International course of lessons is followed. Service is conducted by the principal on Sunday evening. When the weather is favourable numbers of the pupils go to the Presbyterian church in Regina for the Sunday morning service. Pupils and staff meet in the class-room every evening for prayers.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been good. Waste paper, dust from floor sweeping and other rubbish is burned. Rooms that have been occupied by the sick are disinfected after, even if the illness be only a minor one.

Thorough ventilation is considered as most important. Outdoor exercise is insisted on daily. An outbreak of whooping-cough in the early part of the year passed off with no ill effects. Several of the pupils were operated on for scrofulous lumps by Dr. Thompson, the school physician, with good results.

Water Supply.—Water of an excellent quality is obtained at a depth of 45 feet; but the quantity is limited. Another vein is struck at the 95 foot level. Wells sunk to this depth can scarcely be pumped dry. The water is, however, in a vein of quicksand that gradually rises and fills up a well to the water level, and also rapidly wears out the valves in a pumping plant. The water found at both the 45 and 95 foot levels is hard, but of excellent quality.

Fire Protection.—There is a McRobie extinguisher, six Stempel extinguishers, a number of hand-grenades and dust extinguishers. Drills are given with a view to getting the pupils out of the building as quickly as possible.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by steam from a 30-horsepower boiler in the basement. The carpenter shop, laundry, bake shop and printing office are heated by stoves. The light used is acetylene gas.

Recreation.—During the summer the boys play baseball, football and other outdoor games. The girls play basket-ball. In winter skating for both boys and girls is the principal outdoor recreation.

A magic lantern and a brass band are used to advantage, both for instruction and amusement. In winter many indoor games are played under the direction of one or more of the staff. Singing is taught and occasionally concerts are given; most of the programme being given by the pupils.

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 also to note the educational work that is being done among them. Most of these visitors express surprise that our pupils speak English so well, and that they are so apt in their studies.

I have, &c.,

R. B. HERON,

Principal.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, May 22, 1909.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of schools for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The staff of the Battleford industrial school at the date of inspection, June 20, included Rev. E. K. Matheson as principal; Vernon L. Denton, B.A., teacher; A. G. Cunningham, farmer; J. M. McConnell, carpenter; Miss E. A. Edwards, matron; Miss Annie Edge, nurse; Miss Janet Macarthur, boys' matron; Miss Helen Hayes, seamstress; Miss Winnifred Longhurt, cook; Miss Gladys Barnes, laundress; and Mrs. A. G. Cunningham, baker.

There continues to be great difficulty in securing competent male assistants owing to the superior inducements offered by other occupations throughout the district.

The attendance register of pupils shows the following:—

Enrolled January 1, 1907..	55
Admitted since..	21
	—
Total..	76
Discharged by authority of Commissioner..	9
Struck off roll as deserters..	2
Died..	3
	—
Deduct..	14
	—
Enrolled April 1, 1908..	62

Owing to the fact that day schools are maintained on all the reserves from which the school was originally intended to draw its attendance, it has become necessary to recruit from remote quarters, in fact, from Saddle Lake in the west to the Pas agency in the east.

During the preceding 18 months there had been four teachers in charge of the classes for short intervals, two of them having professional qualification, the other two none. The salary paid was \$50 a month, with board and lodging, which is as high as the revenue of the school would admit of; but in spite of this it was found impossible to retain the services of a well qualified teacher.

I found Mr. Denton in full sympathy with his work and devoting himself to it with much energy. He was succeeded shortly after by Mr. Sproule, who has had special training and much valuable experience.

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The tone of the school was good; the pupils had caught in a marked degree the spirit of their teacher and engaged in their work with much quiet enthusiasm. In their attempts to keep up with their class-mates and to please their teacher they were still occasionally found to repeat, and frequently to write in their desk exercises statements that were quite meaningless, and which revealed a mere attempt at imitation rather than reasoning, a fault, however, which may be observed in some degree in all schools.

The grading of the pupils was as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	10	10	20
“ II. . . . .	..	6	6
“ III.	3	5	8
“ IV.	7	14	21
“ V.	6	..	6
“ VI.	1	..	1
	—	—	—
Total.	27	35	62

Three of the most advanced pupils have recently been attending classes in the public school in Battleford, a change which will benefit them in many ways.

The pupils are at present well behaved and submissive to authority, including the boys who are approaching the age for discharge, 18 years, who unfortunately are often the most difficult to manage and the source of greatest trouble to the staff.

The pupils had games of their own organizing, participated in to some extent by the teacher; but of systematic physical exercise, drill and calisthenics, breathing exercises and chest expansion, there was none, though badly needed. At a subsequent visit I learned that such exercises were being taken up by the new teacher, Mr. Sproule, who was also giving much attention to singing practice.

The building is heated by hot-air furnaces and stoves, and is always comfortable.

Fresh air is supplied through the hot-air registers, as well as by the constant use of windows, which are arranged so as to be raised from below and lowered from the top. The dormitory windows are not fitted with storm sash, and are opened more or less both night and day and at all seasons. For the extraction of foul air there are shafts passing through the roof and surmounted with revolving cowls, which are helpful in all kinds of weather. There is, however, no complete system of ventilation, and the devices employed depend for their efficiency upon the vigilance of the staff and other conditions.

I made a test of the condition of the air in each of the four dormitories, from samples taken at 6 a.m., the time of the pupils' rising, and I found that in no instance did it contain more than .06 per cent of carbon dioxide; but the atmospheric conditions without were very favourable and the windows had been open all night. In stormy or very cold weather the facilities for effecting the requisite change of air would not be nearly so good.

The floors, windows and woodwork of the building have been washed regularly; the laundry work is carefully supervised, and the children's clothing, towels, sheets and other linen are well and regularly washed and ironed; and blankets, mattresses, mats, &c., are frequently taken out of doors to be aired.

The exterior doors of the building have been altered so as to open outwards, in accordance with the department's instructions; the fire-escapes have been examined and found to be in a safe and serviceable condition; the fire-extinguishing appliances are of a varied description, and have recently been overhauled and put in good order. An oil-house, which was formerly attached to the building, has been removed to a safer distance.

The farm and garden have been but a poor success for the past two seasons, whereas they had previously contributed in a substantial measure towards the support

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of the institution. This is due in part to unfavourable weather conditions, but in part also to change of farmers. A man requires to be engaged in such work for a time before he can bring circumstances under control and work out his plans.

The buildings, which are numerous, were for the most part in good repair, but the stables and workshops required some renewing, particularly as to floors and roofs.

THUNDERCHILD'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on December 23, and the staff at that time included Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I., as principal; and nine reverend sisters, as follows: Sister St. Stanislaus, superioress; Sister St. Omer, teacher; Sister Ste. Valerie, teacher of non-treaty children; Sister Ste. Reine, laundress and housekeeper; Sister Ste. Emilienne, boys' seamstress; Sister Ste. Victorine, girls' seamstress; and Sister Marie Ursule, cook.

The number of treaty children enrolled is 20, which is the authorized attendance of grant-earning pupils. These are all drawn from the five nearest bands of the Battleford agency, the homes of none being more distant than 25 miles from the school.

The attendance register further shows:—

Pupils enrolled March 31, when school was last inspected.	20	
Admitted since.	3	
	<hr/>	
Total.	23	23
	<hr/>	
Discharged.	1	
Died.	2	
	<hr/>	
Deduct.	3	3
	<hr/>	
Enrolled at date of inspection.		20

There are in residence also 20 non-treaty children, 8 boys and 12 girls, who attend classes at an unorganized district school near by. The presence of these children as boarders is helpful in some measure to the Indian children.

The grading of the pupils is as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	3	5	8
" III.	1	2	3
" IV.	2	2	4
" VI.	4	1	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.	10	10	20

Sister St. Omer, as teacher, is well qualified for her duties, and her interest is entirely absorbed in them. Certain defects in the work of the classes, which were revealed in the examination, were noted and discussed, and it is certain that an earnest effort will be made to remedy them.

The interest displayed by the pupils, and their general attitude toward their work, as well as their deference for their teacher and the other members of the staff, are entirely satisfactory.

The building has recently been enlarged to double its former capacity, whereby accommodation is afforded for 40 pupils, instead of 20, for which number it was originally intended.

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While the addition was being made to the building two hot-air furnaces of medium capacity were installed, and by means of these comfortable and uniform heating is secured.

Ventilation is effected by various appliances which are in part automatic; but for a complete and rapid change of air windows and doors are mainly relied upon.

The means of escape in case of fire from any part of the first or second storeys is entirely safe and sure; while from a dormitory in the third storey, occupied by eight or ten boys, an additional escape was to be provided, connecting with a balcony in the second storey, and thence with the ground.

It is now eight years since this school was established. In all there have been 37 pupils enrolled. There are 12 ex-pupils living on the adjacent reserves. These are mostly young and not as yet well settled down to industrial pursuits; but with possibly one exception, so far as I have learned, they are leading respectable lives, and show in a satisfactory measure the benefits of their training.

ONION LAKE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on February 4.

The staff was not changed since my former visit, and included Rev. E. J. Cunningham, O.M.I., as principal, and ten Sisters of the Assumption.

The attendance register shows:—

Pupils enrolled April 30, 1907	45
Admitted since	22
	—
Total	67
Discharged	14
Died	2
Transferred to High River school	1
	—
Deduct	17
	—
Enrolled December 31, 1908	50

There are also in residence 4 Indian children for whom, as well as for 30 non-treaty pupil boarders, no grant is at present allowed.

Sister Mary of Nazareth continues in charge of the junior form, a position she has filled for 10 years. Sister St. Patrick, who had conducted the work of the senior division with signal success for 13 years, was transferred by the superior of the order in July, 1907, to similar work elsewhere. Her place has been filled by Sister Ste. Isabella, who has experience in public school work and is a thoughtful, diligent and duly qualified teacher.

The pupils in actual attendance, including those not enrolled, are graded as follows:—

	TREATY.			NON-TREATY.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	14	21	35	8	8	16
“ II . . . . .	..	3	3	1	1	2
“ III	3	4	7	..	5	5
“ IV	2	..	2	1	1	2
“ V	3	4	7	..	..	..
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	22	32	54	10	15	25

In this grading five non-treaty day pupils are also included.