

10,360

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1910

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

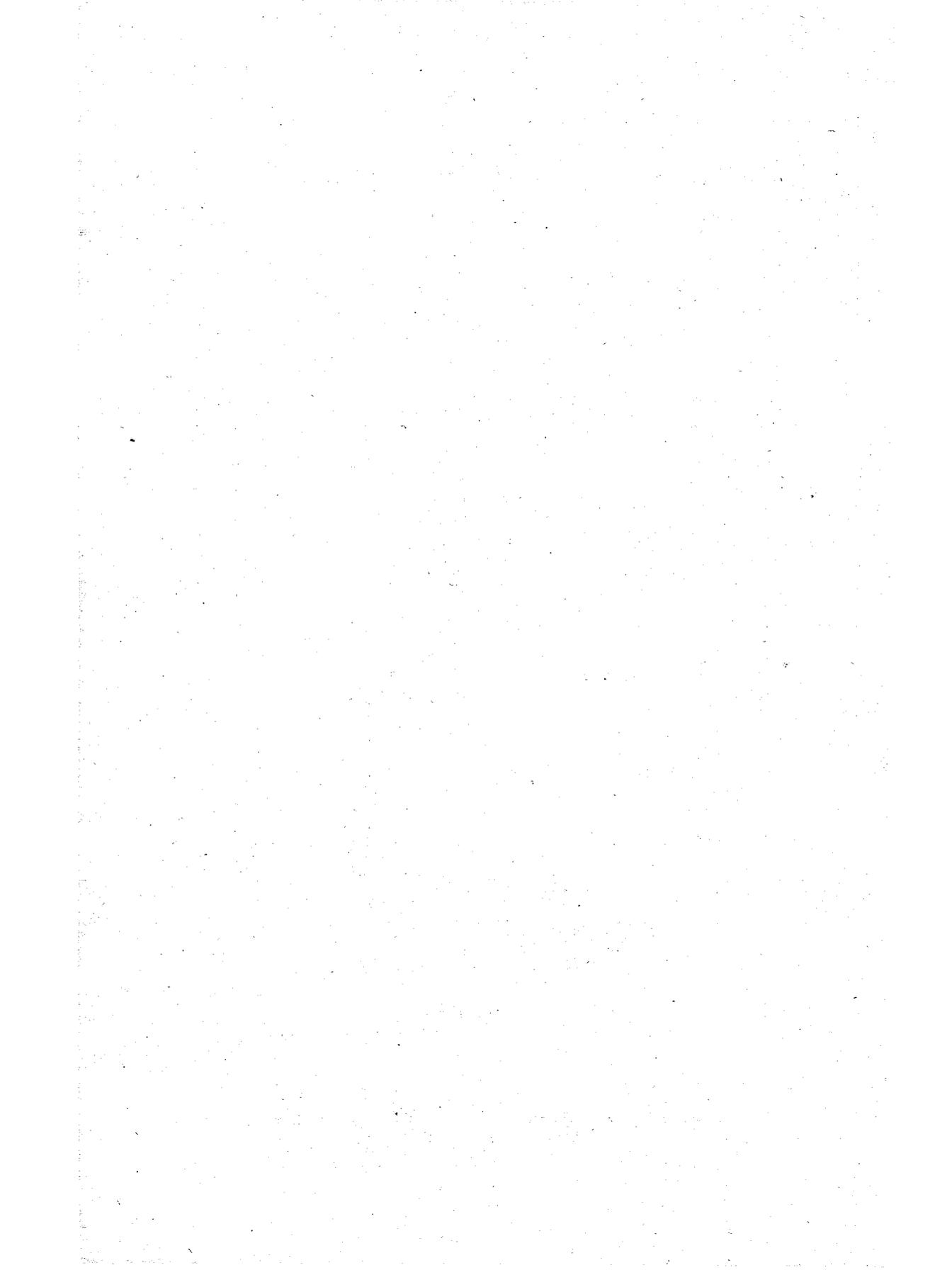


OTTAWA

PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

[No. 27—1911]

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:—

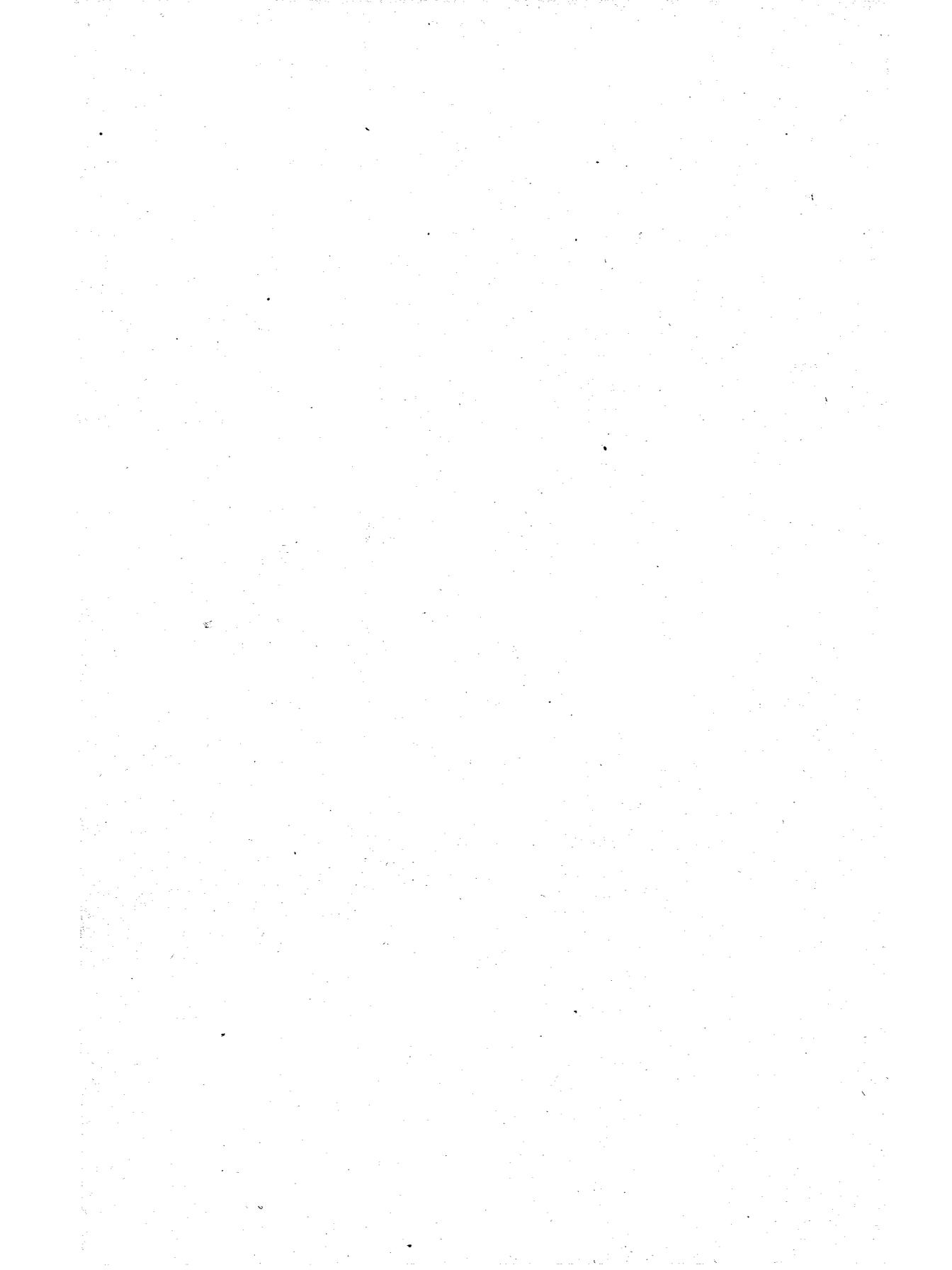
The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK OLIVER,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, August 31, 1910.



CONTENTS.

PART I.

	PAGE.
Index.	vii
Report of Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.	xix
Report of Indian Reserve Commissioner for British Columbia.	252
Reports of Indian Agents and other outside officers.	1-268
Report of Superintendent of Indian Education.	269
School Statement.	342
Reports of Inspectors and Principals of Boarding and Industrial Schools. .	371

PART II.

Tabular Statements—

Indian Land Statement.	3-5
Agriculture and Industrial Statistics.	6-75
Census.	76-133
Commutations of Annuity.	134
Officers and Employees.	135-151
Appropriation Accounts.	152-3
Indian Trust Fund Accounts.	154

GENERAL INDEX

A

Abenakis of Becancour, Que.	V. P. Landry, M.D.	41
" of St. Francis, Que.	A. O. Comire, M.D.	41
Agriculture.	See 'Agricultural and Industrial Statistics', Part II, pages 6-75, also side headings in each report: 'Agriculture', 'Buildings', 'Crops', 'Farming', 'Farm Implements' and 'Stock'.	
Ahouasht Boarding School, B. C.	John T. Ross.	521
Ahtahkakoop's Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.	Thos. Borthwick.	123
Alberni Boarding School, B.C.	H. B. Currie.	522
Alberta Inspectorate—Agencies.	J. A. Markle.	180
Alert Bay Industrial School, B.C.	A. W. Corker.	502
Alexander's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.	Urbain Verreau.	167
All Hallows Boarding School, Yale, B.C.	Sister Superior Constance.	515
Algonquins of Golden Lake, Ont.	Martin Mullin.	13
" River Desert, Que.	W. J. McCaffrey.	43
" Timiskaming, Que.	J. A. Renaud.	52
Alnwick Band, Ont.	J. Thackeray.	21
Amalecites of Cacouna, Que.	Edouard Beaulieu.	44
" Viger, Que.	Same as 'Amalecites of Cacouna'.	44
Ambroise Tête Noire's Band, Vermilion.	W. B. L. Donald, M.B.	171
Ancel, Rev. F., O.M.I.	Lac la Plonge Boarding School, Sask.	464
Annapolis County, N.S., Micmacs.	John Lacy.	62
Annuity Commutations.	By 'Ten Years' Purchase, Part II, page 134.	
Antigonish County, N.S., Micmacs.	John R. McDonald.	62
Appropriation Accounts.	Summary, Part II, pages 152-3.	
Arsenault, J. O.	Prince Edward Island Superintendency.	75
Ashton, Rev. R.	Mohawk Institute, Brantford, Ont.	418
Assabaska Band, Ont.	R. S. McKenzie.	89
Assiniboine Agency, Sask.	W. S. Grant.	113
" Band, Sask.	W. S. Grant.	113

B

Babine and Upper Skeena Agency, B.C.	R. E. Loring.	191
Balter, Rev. Leon.	Blue Quill's Boarding School, Alta.	480
Baxter, Rev. Arthur.	Red Deer Industrial School, Alta.	470
Bastien, Antoine O.	Hurons of Lorette, Que.	45
Batchawana Band, Ont.	Wm. L. Nichols.	28
Bathurst Band, N.B.	R. A. Irving.	55
Battleford Agency, Sask.	J. P. G. Day.	114
" Industrial School, Sask.	Rev. E. Matheson.	447
Batty, J.	Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.	176
Baxter, Geo. E.	Northern Division of New Brunswick.	53
Bay of Quinte, Ont., Mohawks.	Jos. R. Stainton.	25
Beardy's Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.	J. Macarthur.	130
Beaulieu, Edouard.	Amelecites of Viger, Que.	44
Beaver Band, Dunvegan, Lesser Slave Lake.	W. B. L. Donald, M.B.	170
Beaver Lake Band, Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.	J. Batty.	177
Becancour, Que., Abenakis.	V. P. Landry, M.D.	41
Beck, Rev. Felix.	St. Eugene Boarding School, B.C.	501
Beckwith, Chas. E.	Micmacs of Kings County, N.S.	70
Bella Coola Agency, B.C.	Iver Fougner.	200
Berens River Band, Man.	C. C. Calverley.	99
Bélanger, Rev. Chas., S.J.	Wikwemikong Industrial School, Ont.	425
Bersimis Agency, Que.	A. Gagnon.	50
" Band, Que.	A. Gagnon.	51
Big Cove Band, N.B.	R. A. Irving.	56

B—Concluded.

Big Island Band, Ont.	R. S. McKenzie.	88
Bigstone's Band, Wabiskaw, Alta.	W. B. L. Donald, M.B.	172
Birdtail Sioux Band, Birtle Agency, Man.	G. H. Wheatley.	76
Birtle Agency, Man.	G. H. Wheatley.	75
" Boarding School, Man.	Rev. W. W. McLaren.	438
Black River Band, Man.	C. C. Calverley.	97
Blackfoot Agency, Alta.	J. H. Gooderham.	162
Blain, Jean.	Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Que.	46
Blewett, W. G.	Pelly Agency, Sask.	144
Blood Agency, Alta.	R. N. Wilson.	163
" C. E. Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. Gervase Edward Gale.	475
" R. C. Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. J. M. Salaun, O.M.I.	476
Bloodvein Band, Man.	C. C. Calverley.	98
Blue Quill's Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. Leon Balter.	480
Boening, Rev. H.	Williams Lake Industrial School, B.C.	507
Borthwick, Thos.	Carlton Agency, Sask.	121
Bousquet, Rev. P., O.M.I.	Kenora Boarding School, Ont.	446
Boyd, A. J.	Superintendent for Nova Scotia.	60
Brandon Industrial School, Man.	Rev. T. Ferrier.	436
Broadstock, W. F.	Wabiskaw Lake, C. E. Boarding School, Alta.	487
Brokenhead Band, Man.	J. O. Lewis.	81
Bryce, Peter H., M.D.	Report of Chief Medical Officer.	259
Buctouche Band, N.B.	R. A. Irving.	56
Buffalo Bay Band, Man.	R. S. McKenzie.	88
Burnt Church Band, N.B.	R. A. Irving.	55

C

Cacouna, Que., Amalecites.	Same as 'Amalecites of Viger'.	44
Cairns, Rev. R. H.	Coqualeetza Industrial School, B. C.	495
Calais, Rev. J., O.M.I.	Sturgeon Lake Boarding School, Alta.	486
Calverley, C. C.	Norway House Agency, Man. Suptcy.	97
Cape Breton County, N.S., Micmacs.	D. K. McIntyre, M. D., and J. J. McKinnon.	64-63
Cape Croker, Ont., Chippewas.	John McIver.	8
Carion, Rev. A. M., O.M.I.	Kamloops Industrial School, B.C.	487
Carlton Agency, Sask.	Thos. Borthwick.	121
Carriere, Rev. L.	Fort Albany Boarding School, James Bay, Ont.	431
Cattle.	See 'Agricultural and Industrial Statis- tics,' Part II, pages 6-75, also side heading 'Stock' in each report.	
Caughnawaga, Que., Iroquois.	J. Blain.	46
Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School, Shoal Lake, Ont.	Rev. F. T. Dodds.	444
Census.	Census Return, Part II, pages 76-133.	
Chapleau Agency, Ont.	H. A. West.	1
" Boarding School, Ont.	Rev. P. R. Soanes.	429
Chard, J. G.	Valley River Band, Man.	108
Chaumont, Rev. A.	Pine Creek Boarding School, Man.	441
Charlebois, Rev. O., O.M.I.	Duck Lake Boarding School, Man.	458
Chemawawin Band, Sask.	Fred. Fischer.	140
Chipewyan Band, Onion Lake Agency, Sask.	W. Sibbald.	139
" Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.	J. Batty.	177
Chippewas of Beausoleil, Ont.	Same as 'Chippewas of Christian Island'.	6
" Cape Croker, Ont.	Same as 'Chippewas of Nawash'.	8
" Christian Island, Ont.	Chas. McGibbon.	6
" Georgina and Snake Island, " Ont.	John Yates.	7
" Nawash (or Cape Croker), Ont.	John McIver.	8
" Rama, Ont.	Duncan Graham.	9
" Sarnia, Ont.	Wm. Nisbet.	10
" Saugeen, Ont.	John Scofield.	33
" Thames, Ont.	S. Sutherland.	5
" Walpole Island, Ont.	J. B. McDougall.	40
Chisholm, Daniel.	Micmacs of Halifax County, N.S.	63
Chisholm, W. J.	North Saskatchewan Inspectorate—Agen- cies.	153
Chisholm, W. J.	North Saskatchewan Inspectorate— Schools.	388
Christian Island Band, Ont.	Chas. McGibbon.	6

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

C—*Concluded.*

Claessen, Rev. D.	Kuper Island Industrial School, B.C.	493
Clandeboye Agency, Man.	J. O. Lewis.	80
Clayoquot Industrial School, B.C.	Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B.	504
Cockburn, Geo. P.	Sturgeon Falls Agency, Ont.	35
" Island Band, Ont.	Robert Thorburn.	14
Colchester County, N.S., Micmacs.	Robert H. Smith.	65
Comire, A. O., M.D.	Abenakis of St. Francis, Que.	41
Commutations of Annuity.	By 'Ten Years' Purchase, Part II, page 134.	
Conroy, H. A.	Report on Treaty No. 8.	185
Coqualeetza Industrial School, B.C.	Rev. R. H. Cairns.	495
Corker, A. W.	Alert Bay Industrial School, B.C.	502
Cory, Thos.	Moose Mountain Agency, Sask.	134
Coté Band, Pelly Agency, Sask.	W. G. Blewett.	144
Couchiching Band, Ont.	J. P. Wright.	84
Cowessess Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.	M. Millar.	127
Crane River Band, Man.	R. Logan.	104
Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.	M. Millar.	126
Crops.	See 'Agricultural and Industrial Statistics,' Part II, pages 6-75, also side headings in each report.	
Cowichan Agency, B.C.	W. R. Robertson.	202
Cox, G. D.	Stikine Agency, B.C.	242
Cross Lake Band, Norway House Agency.	C. C. Calverley.	101
Crowfoot Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. J. L. LeVern, O.M.I.	477
Crowstand Boarding School, Sask.	Rev. W. McWhinney.	456
Cumberland Band, Sask.	Fred. Fischer.	143
" County, N.S., Micmaes.	F. A. Rand, M.D.	66
Cunningham, Rev. E. J., O.M.I.	Onion Lake R. C. Boarding School, Sask.	466
Cunningham, Jean.	File Hills Boarding School, Sask.	460
Cowessess Boarding School, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.	Rev. S. Perreault, O.M.I.	453
Currie, H. B.	Alberni Boarding School, B.C.	522

D

Dalles Band, Ont.	R. S. McKenzie.	86
Dauphin, Rev. R. L., O.M.I.	Ermineskin's Boarding School, Alta.	479
Day, J. P., G.	Battleford Agency, Sask.	114
Day Star's Band Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.	W. Murison.	150
Delmas, Rev. H., O.M.I.	Thunderchild's Boarding School, Sask.	469
Decorby, Rev. J., O.M.I.	Keeseekouse Boarding School, Sask.	457
Desert River, Que., Algonquins.	W. J. McCaffrey.	43
Digby County, N.S., Micmacs.	Jas. H. Purdy.	67
Digniere, Sister M. A.	St. Albert Boarding School, Alta.	478
Ditcham, Rev. Geo.	Lytton Industrial School, B.C.	500
Dodds, Rev. F. T.	Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School, Shoal Lake, Ont.	444
Dokis Band, Ont.	George P. Cockburn.	36
Donald, W. B. L., M.B.	Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.	170
Doucet, Rev. L., O.M.I.	Peigan R. C. Boarding School, Alta.	482
Duck Lake Agency, Sask.	J. Macarthur.	129
" Boarding School, Sask.	Rev. O. Charlebois, O.M.I.	458
Duncan's Band, Peace River Crossing, Alta.	W. B. L. Donald, M. B.	170
Dunvegan Band, Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.	W. B. L. Donald, M. B.	170
Duke, Rev. E. O.	Moose Fort Boarding School, James Bay, Ont.	427

E

Eagle Lake Band, Ont.	R. S. McKenzie.	90
Ebb and Flow Lake Band, Man.	R. Logan.	104
Edmonton Agency, Alta.	Urbain Verreau.	166
Edmundston Band, N.B.	Geo. E. Baxter.	53
Education.	Superintendent of Indian Education.	269
Edwards, Rev. M. B.	Lac la Ronge Boarding School, Sask.	465
Eel Ground Band, N.B.	R. A. Irving.	56
" River Band, N.B.	R. A. Irving.	55
Elkhorn Industrial School, Man.	A. E. Wilson.	432

E—Concluded.

Employees..	Return of officers and Employees, Part II, pages 135-151.	
Enoch's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.. . . .	Urbain Verreau.. . . .	166
Ermineskin's Band, Hobbema Agency, Alta..	George G. Mann.. . . .	168
" Boarding School, Alta.. . . .	Rev. R. L. Dauphin, O.M.I.. . . .	479
Escoumains Band, Que..	A. Gagnon.. . . .	51
Eskasoni Agency, Cape Breton County, N.S..	J. J. McKinnon.. . . .	63

F

Fairford Band, Man..	R. Logan.. . . .	104
Ferrier, Rev. T..	Brandon Industrial School, Man.. . . .	436
File Hills Agency, Sask..	W. M. Graham.. . . .	133
" Boarding School, Sask..	Jean Cunningham.. . . .	460
" Ex-pupil colony..	Inspector W. M. Graham.. . . .	416
Fischer, Fred..	Pas Agency, Sask.. . . .	140
Fisher River Band, Man..	C. C. Calverley.. . . .	98
Fishing Lake Band, Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask..	W. Murison..	152
Fleetham, T. J..	Stony Agency, Alta.. . . .	179
Flore, Sister Mary..	Wabiskaw Lake R.C. Boarding School..	488
Flying Post Band, Ont..	H. A. West.. . . .	3
Fort Albany Boarding School, James Bay, Ont.	Rev. L. Carriere.. . . .	431
Fort Alexander Band, Man..	J. O. Lewis.. . . .	82
" Boarding School, Man..	Rev. Ph. Vales, O.M.I.. . . .	439
Fort Resolution Boarding School, Great Slave Lake..	Sister McQuillan..	489
Fort Chipewyan Boarding School, Alta.. . . .	Sr. M. McDougall.. . . .	484
Fort Frances Agency, Manitoba Suptcy.. . .	J. P. Wright.. . . .	82
" Boarding School, Man..	Rev. M. Kalmes, O.M.I.. . . .	440
Fort Vermilion Boarding School, Alta.. . . .	Rev. J. Le Treste.. . . .	487
Fort William Band, Ont..	(No report).	
" Boarding School, Ont..	Sisters of St. Joseph.. . . .	430
François Tchatee's Band, Vermilion, Alta..	W. B. L. Donald, M.B.. . . .	171
Fraser River Agency; B.C..	R. C. McDonald.. . . .	208
Fougnier, Iver..	Bella Coola Agency, B.C.. . . .	200
Frog Lake Band, Onion Lake Agency, Sask..	W. Sibbald.. . . .	137
Fuller, Rev. Benjamin P..	Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont..	422

G

Gagnon, Adolphe..	Bersimis Agency, Lower St. Lawrence..	51
Galbraith, R. L. T..	Kootenay Agency, B.C.. . . .	227
Gale, Rev. Gervase Edward..	Blood C.E. Boarding School, Alta.. . .	475
Gambler's Band, Birtle Agency, Man.. . . .	G. H. Wheatley.. . . .	77
Garden River Band, Ont..	Wm. L. Nichols.. . . .	28
George Gordon's Band, Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask..	W. Murison..	150
Georgina Island, Ont., Chippewas.. . . .	John Yates.. . . .	7
Gibson (or Watha) Band, Ont..	D. F. Macdonald.. . . .	32
Golden Lake Agency, Ont..	Martin Mullin.. . . .	13
Gooderham, J. H..	Blackfoot Agency, Alta.. . . .	162
Gordon's Band, Touchwood Hills, Agency, Sask..	Same as 'George Gordon's Band'.. . . .	150
Gordon's Boarding School, Sask..	M. Williams.. . . .	462
Gore Bay Agency, Ont..	Robert Thorburn.. . . .	14
Graham, Duncan..	Chippewas of Rama, Ont.. . . .	9
Graham, W. M..	File Hills Agency, Sask.. . . .	133
Graham, W. M..	South Saskatchewan Inspectorate—Agen- cies.. . . .	157
Graham, W. M..	South Saskatchewan Inspectorate— Schools.. . . .	584
Graham, W. M..	Ex-pupil Colony at File Hills.. . . .	416
Grand Rapids Band, Man..	C. C. Calverley.. . . .	100
Grand River, Ont., Six Nations..	Gordon J. Smith.. . . .	34
Grant, W. S..	Assiniboine Agency, Sask.. . . .	113
Grassy Narrows Band, Ont..	R. S. McKenzie.. . . .	92
Green, Rev. A. E..	Inspection of Schools, B.C.. . . .	395
Guysborough County, N.S., Micmaes.. . . .	John R. McDonald.. . . .	62

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

H

Hagan, Samuel..	Thessalon Agency, Ont..	38
Halifax County, N.S., Micmacs..	Daniel Chisholm..	68
Halliday, W. M..	Kwawkwalth Agency, B.C..	230
Hants County, N.S., Micmacs..	A. Wallace..	68
Harlow, Charles..	Micmacs of Queens and Lunenburg Counties, N.S..	71
Hay River Boarding School, Great Slave Lake.	Rev. A. J. Vale..	490
Haynes, Rev. W. R..	Peigan C. E. Boarding School, Alta..	481
Henvey Inlet Band, Ont..	D. F. Macdonald..	30
Heron, Rev. R. B..	Regina Industrial School, Sask..	451
Hewitt, C. Gordon..	Transmitting report of Tom Wilson..	252
High River Industrial School, Alta..	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I..	473
Hipson, John..	Micmacs of Shelburne County, N.S.. . .	73
Hobbema Agency, Alta..	G. G. Mann..	168
Hollies, J..	Sioux Agency, Man..	105
Hollowwater Band, Man..	C. C. Calverley..	98
Hudson, Frances E..	Port Simpson Girls' Boarding School, B.C..	519
Hugonard, Rev. J..	Qu'Appelle Industrial School, Sask.. . .	449
Hungry Hall Bands, Ont..	J. P. Wright..	83
Hurons of Lorette, Que..	A. O. Bastien..	45

I

Indian Gardens Band, Man..	R. Logan..	102
" Island Band, N.B..	R. A. Irving..	56
" Reserve Commissioner, B.C..	A. W. Vowell..	252
" Indian Superintendent for N.S..	A. J. Boyd..	60
Indian Trust Fund Accounts..	Summary, Part II, page 154.	
Industries..	See side heading in each report 'Occupations' and names of industries.	
Inspection of Agencies..	See 'W. J. Chisholm,' 'W. M. Graham,' 'J. A. Markle' and 'Rev. J. Semmens.'	
Inspection of Schools..	See 'W. J. Chisholm,' 'W. M. Graham,' 'Rev. A. E. Green,' 'J. A. Markle,' 'J. A. J. McKenna' and 'Rev. J. Semmens.'	
Inverness County, N.S., Micmacs..	Rev. D. MacPherson..	69
Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Que..	J. Blain..	46
Iroquois of St. Regis, Que..	Geo. Long..	46
Irving, R. A..	Northeastern Division of New Brunswick..	257
Irwin, Archibald..	Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, B.C..	515
Island Lake Band, Onion Lake Agency, Sask.	W. Sibbald..	140
Islington Band, Ont..	R. S. McKenzie..	90

J

Jackhead Band, Man..	C. C. Calverley..	99
Jackson, S. J..	Lake Manitoba Inspectorate—Agencies..	94
James Seenum's or Whitefish Lake Band, Alta..	J. Batty..	177
James Smith's Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask..	J. Macarthur..	130
John Smith's Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask..	J. Macarthur..	131
Joseph's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.. . . .	Urbain Verreau..	167
Joussard, Rev. P., O.M.I..	Lesser Slave Lake, R.C. Boarding School.	485

K

Kahkewistahaw Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask..	M. Millar..	126
Kalmes, Rev. M., O.M.I..	Fort Frances Boarding School, Ont.. . .	440
Kamloops Industrial School, B.C..	Rev. A. M. Carion, O.M.I..	487
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, B.C..	A. Irwin..	217
Keeheewin Band, Onion Lake Agency, Sask..	W. Sibbald..	138
Keeseekoose Band, Pelly Agency, Sask.. . . .	W. G. Blewett..	145
Keeseekoose Boarding School, Sask..	Rev. J. Decorby, O.M.I..	457
Keeseekoowenin's Band, Birtle Agency, Man..	G. H. Wheatley..	76

K—Concluded.

Kenemotayoo's Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.	Thos. Borthwick	123
Kennesayo's Band, Lesser Slave Lake, Alta.	W. B. L. Donald, M.B.	173
Kenora Agency, Man, Suptcy	R. S. McKenzie	86
Boarding School, Ont.	Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I.	446
Key Band, Pelly Agency, Sask.	W. G. Blewett	144
King's County, N.S., Micmacs	C. E. Beckwith	70
Kingsclear Band, N.B.	James White	59
Kinistino Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.	J. Macarthur	132
Kootenay Agency, B.C.	R. L. T. Galbraith	227
Industrial School, B.C.	Rev. Felix Beck	501
Kopwayawakenum Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.	J. P. G. Day	120
Kuper Island Industrial School, B.C.	Rev. D. Claissen	493
Kwawkewlth Agency, B.C.	W. M. Halliday	230

L

Lac des Mille Lacs Band, Ont.	R. S. McKenzie	91
Lac la Biche Band, Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.	J. Batty	177
Lac la Croix Band, Ont.	J. P. Wright	85
Lac la Plonge Boarding School, Sask.	Rev. F. Ancel, O.M.I.	464
Lac la Ronge Boarding School, Sask.	Rev. M. B. Edwards	465
Lac Seul Band, Ont.	R. S. McKenzie	92
Lacy, John	Micmacs of Annapolis County, N.S.	62
Lake Manitoba Band, Man.	R. Logan	104
Lake Manitoba Inspectorate—Agencies	S. J. Jackson	94
Lake St. John, Que., Montagnais	Armand Tessier	49
Lake St. Martin Band, Man.	R. Logan	104
Lake Superior, Ojibbewas	See 'Ojibbewas.'	
Lake Timiskaming Band, Que.	J. A. Renaud	52
Lake of Two Mountains Band, Que.	Jos. Perillard	47
Lake Winnipeg Inspectorates—Agencies	Rev. John Semmens	109
Lake Winnipeg Inspectorates—Schools	Rev. John Semmens	392
Landry, V. P., M.D.	Abenakis of Becancour, Que.	41
Lands	See 'Indian Land Statement,' Part II, pages 3-5.	
Lennox Island Band, P.E.I.	J. O. Arsenault	75
Leonard, Rev. G., O.M.I.	Sandy Bay Boarding School, Man.	442
Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.	W. B. L. Donald, M.B.	170
" R. C. Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. P. Jousard, O.M.I.	485
Le Treste, Rev. J.	Fort Vermilion Boarding School, Alta.	487
LeVern, Rev. J. L., O.M.I.	Crowfoot Boarding School, Alta.	477
Lewis, J. O.	Clandeboye Agency, Man.	50
Little Bone Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.	M. Millar	127
Little Forks Band, Ont.	J. P. Wright	83
Little Grand Rapids Band, Berens River	C. C. Calverley	100
Little Pine Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.	J. P. G. Day	116
Little Red River Band, Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.	W. B. L. Donald, M.B.	172
Little Saskatchewan Band, Man.	R. Logan	104
Logan, Robert	Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah Agencies	102
Long, George	Iroquois of St. Regis, Que.	46
Long Plain Band, Man.	R. Logan	102
Long Sault Bands, Ont.	J. P. Wright	83
Lorette, Que., Hurons	A. O. Bastien	45
Loring, Richard E.	Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency, B.C.	191
Louis Bull's Band, Hobbema Agency, Alta.	Geo. G. Mann	163
Lousley, Rev. J. A.	Norway House Boarding School, Kee.	442
Lunenburg County, N.S., Micmacs	Charles Harlow	71
Lytton Industrial School, B.C.	Rev. Geo. Ditcham	500

Mac or Mc

Macarthur, J.	Duck Lake Agency, Sask.	129
McCaffrey, W. J.	Algonquins of River Desert, Que.	43
Macdonald, A. J.	Micmacs of Victoria County, N.S.	73
Macdonald, D. F.	Parry Sound Superintendency	29
McDonald, A. R.	Moravians of the Thames, Ont.	27

Mac or Mc—Concluded.

McDonald, J. R.	Micmacs of Antigonish and Guysborough Counties, N.S.	62
McDonald, R. C.	Fraser River Agency, B.C.	203
McDougall, J. B.	Walpole Island Agency, Ont.	40
McDougall, Sister M.	Fort Chipewyan Boarding School, Alta.	484
McFarlane, Wm.	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes, Ont.	23
McGibbon, Chas.	Chippewas of Christian Island, Ont.	6
McIntyre, D. K., M.D.	Sydney Agency, Cape Breton County, N.S.	64
McIver, John.	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker, Ont.	8
McKay, Rev. H.	Round Lake Boarding School, Sask.	454
McKenna, J. A. J.	Inspector of R. C. Indian Schools in Western Provinces.	373
McKenzie, Robert S.	Kenora, Savanne and Osnaburg Agencies	86
McKinnon, J. J.	Eskasoni Agency, Cape Breton County, N.S.	63
McLaren, Rev. W. W.	Birtle Boarding School, Man.	438
McLean, J. K., D.L.S.	Survey Report.	190
Macleod, Rev. J. D.	Micmacs of Pictou County, N.S.	70
McMillan, M. D.	Micmacs of Richmond County, N.S.	72
McNeill, A. J.	Sarcee Agency, Alta.	178
MacPherson, Rev. Donald.	Micmacs of Inverness County, N.S.	69
McVitty, Rev. S. R.	Mount Elgin Institute, Muncey, Ont.	421
McWhinney, Rev. W.	Crowstand Boarding School, Sask.	456

M

Maganatawan Band, Ont.	D. F. Macdonald and C. L. D. Sims.	31-18
Manitou Rapids Band, Ont.	J. P. Wright.	83
Manitoulin Island, unceded.	C. L. D. Sims.	20
Manitowaning Agency, Ont.	C. L. D. Sims.	16
Manitowapah Agency, Man.	R. Logan.	104
Maniwaki Reserve, Que.	W. J. McCaffrey.	43
Mann, George G.	Hobbema Agency, Alta.	168
Maria, Que., Micmacs.	Rev. J. D. Morin.	48
Markle, J. A.	Alberta Inspectorate—Agencies.	180
Markle, J. A.	“ “ Schools.	386
Matachawan Band, Ont.	Geo. P. Cockburn.	37
Matheson, Rev. E.	Battleford Industrial School, Sask.	447
Matheson, Rev. J. E.	Onion Lake C. E. Boarding School, Sask.	467
Mattagami Band, Ont.	H. A. West.	3
Maurus, Rev. P., O.S.B.	Clayoquot Industrial School, B.C.	504
Medical Report.	Thos. Hanson, M.D.	
Metlakatla Band, Nass Agency, B.C.	Chas. C. Perry.	241
Michel's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.	Urbain Verreault.	166
Michipicoten Band, Ont.	Wm. L. Nichols.	29
Micmacs of Annapolis County, N.S.	John Lacy.	62
“ Antigonish County, N.S.	John R. McDonald.	62
“ Cape Breton County, N.S.	D. K. McIntyre and J. J. McKinnon.	64-63
“ Colchester County, N.S.	Robert H. Smith.	65
“ Cumberland County, N.S.	F. A. Rand.	66
“ Digby County, N.S.	Jas. H. Purdy.	67
“ Guysborough County, N.S.	John R. McDonald.	62
“ Halifax County, N.S.	Daniel Chisholm.	68
“ Hants County, N.S.	A. Wallace.	68
“ Inverness County, N.S.	Rev. D. MacPherson.	69
“ King's County, N.S.	Charles E. Beckwith.	70
“ Lunenburg County, N.S.	Charles Harlow.	71
“ Maria, Que.	Rev. J. D. Morin.	48
“ Pictou County, N.S.	Rev. J. D. MacLeod.	70
“ Prince Edward Island.	J. O. Arsenaault.	75
“ Queen's County, N.S.	Charles Harlow.	71
“ Restigouche, Que.	J. Pitre.	48
“ Richmond County, N.S.	M. D. McMillan.	72
“ Shelburne County, N.S.	John Hipson.	73
“ Victoria County, N.S.	A. J. Macdonald.	73
“ Yarmouth County, N.S.	Wm. H. Whalen.	74
Millar, Rev. J. L.	Portage la Prairie, Boarding School, Man.	443
Millar, Matthew.	Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.	126
Mingan Agency, Que.	J. E. Tremblay, M.D.	51
Missinaibi Band, Ont.	H. A. West.	2

M—Concluded.

Mississagi River Band, Ont.	S. Hagan.	38
Mississaguas of Alnwick, Ont.	John Thackeray.	21
the Credit, Ont.	W. C. Van Loon.	22
Mud Lake, Ont.	Wm. McFarlane.	23
Rice Lake, Ont.	Wm. McFarlane.	23
Scugog, Ont.	A. W. Williams.	24
Mistawasis Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.	Thos. Borthwick.	122
Mohawk Institute, Brantford, Ont.	Rev. R. Ashton.	418
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, Ont.	Jos. R. Stainton.	25
Montagnais of Lake St. John, Que.	Armand Tessier.	49
Montagnais of Lower St. Lawrence, Bersimis Agency, Que.	A. Gagnon.	50
Montagnais of Lower St. Lawrence, Mingan Agency, Que.	J. E. Tremblay, M.D.	51
Montana Band, Hobbema Agency, Alta.	George G. Mann.	168
Montreal Lake Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.	Thos. Borthwick.	124
Moose Fort Boarding School, James Bay, Ont.	Rev. E. O. Duke.	427
Moose Lake Band, Sask.	Fred. Fischer.	141
Moose Mountain Agency, Sask.	Fred. Fisher.	141
Moosejaw Mountain Agency, Sask.	Thos. Cory.	134
Moosejaw Sioux, Sask.	W. S. Grant.	114
Moosomin Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.	J. P. G. Day.	118
Moravians of the Thames, Ont.	A. R. McDonald.	27
Morell Band, P.E.I.	J. O. Arsenaull.	75
Morin, Rev. J. D.	Micmacs of Maria, Que.	48
Mount Elgin Industrial Institute, Ont.	Rev. S. R. McVitty.	421
Mud Lake, Ont., Mississaguas.	Wm. McFarlane.	23
Mullin, Martin	Golden Lake Agency, Ont.	13
Munsees of the Thames, Ont.	S. Sutherland.	6
Murison, W.	Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.	149
Muscowequan Band, Sask.	W. Murison.	149
Boarding School, Sask.	Rev. J. E. S. Thibaudeau, O.M.I.	463
Muscowpetung Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.	H. Nichol.	146
Muskwaro Band, Lower St. Lawrence.	J. E. Tremblay, M.D.	51

N

Nass Agency, B.C.	Chas. C. Perry.	236
Natashkwan Band, Lower St. Lawrence.	J. E. Tremblay, M.D.	51
Neill, Allan W.	West Coast Agency, B. C.	244
New Brunswick.	Geo. E. Baxter, R. A. Irving and James White.	53-5-8
New Brunswick House Band, Ont.	H. A. West.	4
Niacatchewenin Band, Ont.	J. P. Wright.	84
Nichol, H.	Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.	146
Nichols, Wm. L.	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Eastern Division.	28
Nickickousemenecaning Band, Ont.	J. P. Wright.	85
Nipigon Band, Ont.	(No report).	
Nipissing Band, Ont.	Geo. P. Cockburn.	35
Nisbet, William.	Chippewas of Sarnia.	10
North Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate—Agencies.	Rev. John Semmens.	109
North Saskatchewan Inspectorate—Agencies.	W. J. Chisholm.	153
North Saskatchewan Inspectorate—Schools.	W. J. Chisholm.	388
North Sydney Band, N.S.	D. K. McIntyre, M.D.	65
Northwest Angle Bands, Ont. and Man.	R. S. McKenzie.	87
Norway House Agency, Manitoba Suptcy.	C. C. Calverley.	97
Band, Kee.	C. C. Calverley.	101
Boarding School, Kee.	Rev. J. A. Lousley.	442
Nova Scotia.	See under names of Counties, also under 'Micmacs.'	
Nova Scotia.	A. J. Boyd, Supt. for the Province.	60
Nut Lake Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.	J. Macarthur.	131

O

Oak Lake (Sioux) Band, Man.	J. Hollies.	107
Oak River (Sioux) Band, Man.	J. Hollies.	106
Obidgewong Band, Ont.	Robert H. Thorburn.	15
Ochapowace Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.	M. Millar.	126
Officers.	Return of Officers and Employees, Part II, page 135-151.	

R

Raley, Rev. Geo. H.	Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School, B.C.	518
Rama, Ont., Chippewas	Duncan Graham	9
Rand, F. A., M.D.	Micmacs of Cumberland County, N.S.	66
Rat Portage Band, Ont.	R. S. McKenzie	86
Red Bank Band, N.B.	R. A. Irving	56
Red Deer Industrial School, Alta.	Rev. Arthur Barner	470
Red Earth Band, Sask.	Fred. Fischer	142
Red Pheasant Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.	J. P. G. Day	114
Red Rock Band, Ont.	(No report)	
Regina Industrial School, Sask.	Rev. R. B. Heron	451
Reid, J. Lestock, D.L.S.	Survey Report	161
Religion	See 'Census return,' Part II, pages 76-133.	
Renaud, J. A.	Timiskaming Band, Que.	52
Restigouche Band, Ont.	J. Pitre	48
Rice Lake, Ont., Mississaguas	Wm. McFarlane	23
Richmond County, N.S., Micmacs	M. D. McMillan	72
Riou, Rev. J., O.M.I.	High River Industrial School, Alta.	473
River Desert Band, Que.	W. J. McCaffrey	43
Robertson, W. R.	Cowichan Agency, B.C.	202
Rolling River Band, Birtle Agency, Man.	G. H. Wheatley	77
Romaine Band, Lower St. Lawrence	J. E. Tremblay, M.D.	51
Ross, John T.	Ahousaht Boarding School, B.C.	521
Round Lake Boarding School, Sask.	Rev. H. McKay	454
Roseau Rapids Band, Man.	R. Logan	102
" River Band, Man.	"	102

St.

St. Albert Boarding School, Alta.	Sister M. A. Digniere	478
St. Augustin Band, Lower St. Lawrence	J. E. Tremblay, M.D.	51
St. Francis, Que., Abenakis	A. O. Comire, M.D.	41
St. Johns Band, Lesser Slave Lake, Alta.	W. B. L. Donald, M.B.	174
St. Mary's Band, N.B.	James White	58
St. Mary's Mission Boarding School, B.C.	Rev. J. P. O'Neill, O.M.I.	513
St. Peter's Band, Man.	J. O. Lewis	80
St. Regis, Que., Iroquois	Geo. Long	46
St. Eugène Boarding School, B.C.	Rev. Felix Beck	501

S

Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.	J. Batty	176
" Band, Alta.	"	176
Sakimay's Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.	M. Millar	127
Salaun, Rev. J. M.	Blood R. C. Boarding School, Alta.	476
Samson's Band, Hobbema Agency, Alta.	Geo. Mann	168
Sandy Bay Band, Man.	R. Logan	104
" Boarding School, Man.	Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I.	442
Sanitation	See side heading 'Health and Sanitation' in each report, also medical report, page 259.	
Sarcee Agency, Alta.	A. J. McNeill	178
" Boarding School, Alta.	Ven. Archdeacon Tims	483
Sarnia, Ont., Chippewas	Wm. Nisbet	10
Savanne Agency, Ont.	R. S. McKenzie	90
Saugeen, Ont., Chippewas	John Scofield	33
Schools	Report of Superintendent of Indian Education	269
Scofield, John	Chippewas of Saugeen	33
Scott, Duncan C.	Superintendent of Indian Education	269
Scugog, Ont., Mississaguas	A. W. Williams	24
Sechelt Boarding School, B.C.	Sister Theresine	509
Seine River Band, Ont.	J. P. Wright	85
Semmens, Rev. John	Lake Winnipeg Inspectorates—Agencies	109
"	North Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate, Schools	392
Serpent River Band, Ont.	S. Hagan	39
Seven Islands Band, Que.	J. E. Tremblay, M.D.	51
Shawanaga Band, Ont.	D. F. Macdonald	31
Sheguiandah Band, Ont.	C. L. D. Sims	19

T—Concluded.

Thorburn, Robert..	Gore Bay Agency, Ont..	14
Thunderchild Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.	J. P. G. Day..	119
Boarding School, Sask..	Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I..	469
Timiskaming Agency, Que..	J. A. Renaud..	52
Tims, Ven. Archdeacon J. W..	Sarcee Boarding School, Alta..	483
Tobique Band, N.B..	Geo. E. Baxter..	54
Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask..	W. Murison..	149
Treaty No. 8..	H. A. Conroy..	185
Tremblay, J. E., M.D..	Mingan Agency, Lower St. Lawrence..	51
Turtle Mountain (Sioux) Band, Man..	J. Hollies..	107
Tuscarora Township, Mississaguas..	W. C. Van Loon..	22
Six Nations..	Gordon J. Smith..	34
Tyendinaga Band, Ont..	Jos. R. Stainton..	25

V

Vale, Rev. A. J..	Hay River Boarding School, Great Slave Lake..	490
Vales, Rev. Ph., O.M.I..	Fort Alexander Boarding School, Man..	439
Valley River Band, Man..	J. G. Chard..	108
Van Loon, W. C..	Mississaguas of the Credit, Ont..	22
Verreau, Urbain..	Edmonton Agency, Alta..	166
Victoria County, N.S., Micmacs..	A. J. Macdonald..	73
Viger, Que., Amalecites..	Edouard Beaujieu..	44
Vowell, Arthur W..	Indian Reserve Commissioner, B.C..	252

W

Wabigoon Band, Ont..	R. S. McKenzie..	91
Wabiskaw Lake, C. E. Boarding School, Alta.	W. F. Broadstock..	487
R. C. School, Alta..	Sister Mary Flore..	488
Wabuskang Band, Ont..	R. S. McKenzie..	92
Wahpaton Band, Carlton Agency, Sask..	Thos. Borthwick..	124
Wallace, Alonzo..	Micmacs of Hants County..	68
Walpole Island Agency, Ont..	J. B. McDougall..	40
Waterhen Band, Man..	R. Logan..	104
Watha (or Gibson) Band, Ont..	D. F. Macdonald..	32
Wawanosh Home, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont..	Rev. Benjamin P. Fuller..	422
Waywayseecappo's Band, Birtle Agency, Man.	G. H. Wheatley..	76
West, H. A..	Chapleau Agency, Ont..	1
West Bay Band, Ont..	Robert Thorburn..	14
West Coast Agency, B.C..	Alan W. Neill..	244
Whalen, Wm. H..	Micmacs of Yarmouth County, N.S..	74
Wheatley, G. H..	Birtle Agency, Man..	75
White, James..	Southwestern Division of New Brunswick	58
White Bear's Band, Moose Mountain Agency, Sask..	Thos. Cory..	134
Whitefish Bay Band, Ont..	R. S. McKenzie..	89
Lake Band, Ont..	C. L. D. Sims..	17
Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta..	W. B. L. Donald, M.B..	172
River Band, Ont..	C. L. D. Sims..	16
Wikwemikong Industrial School, Ont..	Rev. Chas. Belanger, S.J..	425
Wild Land Reserve, Ont..	J. P. Wright..	84
Williams, A. W..	Mississaguas of Seugog, Ont..	24
M..	Gordon's Boarding School, Sask..	462
Lake Agency, B.C..	Isaac Ogden..	249
Industrial School, B.C..	Rev. H. Boening..	507
Wilson, A. E..	Elkhorn Industrial School, Man..	432
E. N..	Blood Agency, Alta..	163
Tom..	Report on Indian Orchards in B. C..	253
Woodstock Band, N.B..	James White..	58
Wright, John P..	Fort Frances Agency, Man Suptcy..	82

Y

Yale (All Hallows) Boarding School, B.C..	Sister Superior Constance..	515
Yarmouth County, N.S., Micmacs..	Wm. H. Whalen..	74
Yates, John..	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Islands, Ont..	7
Yeomans, E. H..	Peigan Agency, Alta..	175

REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, August 11, 1910.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1910, embodying reports from various officials and agents, together with statistical statements which furnish full information concerning Indian matters.

It is the rule and not the exception for the department to be able to record a prosperous condition of Indian matters, but it seldom happens that all essentials to the well-being of the aboriginal race prove so uniformly favourable as has been the case during the year now ended.

As will appear in the course of this review, a mild winter has had a distinctly ameliorating effect upon the class of ailments to which the native race is peculiarly subject.

The propitious nature of the seasons has contributed towards generous agricultural returns, and an abundant supply of hay, together with a short and clement winter, has greatly facilitated the caring for live stock.

High prices obtained for pelts have fully offset any scarcity of fur; while game, fish and other natural resources have, if anything, rather surpassed their average plenty.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Industrial conditions have afforded profitable openings for work, and by no means of least importance are the signs of an improving morality, noticed among the bands with few exceptions.

The Indians of British Columbia and the younger provinces are being to a marked extent affected by influences arising from fast increasing and closer contact with settlement, the first effects of which, it may be superfluous to point out, are by no means universally beneficial. In British Columbia, more markedly than elsewhere, has this primarily detrimental influence shown its effects.

The entrance by the railway, with its accompanying influx of settlement, into what the tribes have from time immemorial regarded as their hunting grounds and fishing stations, has created, more especially in the northwest coast, and the Nass and Skeena Rivers districts, a feeling of unrest, which has been fanned into strength by outside agitators, actuated by motives somewhat difficult of comprehension. The Indians claim that under old proclamation and in other ways their rights to the country, until surrendered by them, are recognized and assured, which reduces the issue to one between them and the provincial government. The whole matter is being gone into by the Department of Justice, and this department is watching the interests of the Indians in expectation of an early and peaceful solution of the difficulty.

Other directions in which the effects of increasing contact are making themselves apparent are industrial, social and moral, and the generally excellent class of settlement together with the stage already attained by the majority of the natives ensure their proving ultimately beneficial.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The general prosperous conditions referred to, with the consequent proportionate relation of the struggle for existence, are, as was to be expected, to be found reflected in the vital statistics of the natives.

If in the following table, which shows the number of births and deaths throughout the various provinces, together with the comparative gains and losses from such source, any effort is made at comparison with like figures given in the review of the preceding year, it must be noted that the distribution of the population has been changed to harmonize with the alterations made in the provincial boundaries. It will be observed that there has been an almost universal improvement in the birth as compared with the death rate and that in British Columbia the unfortunate excess of mortality of late years has been reduced.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Province.	Births.	Deaths.	Gain.	Loss.
Alberta.....	293	315		22
British Columbia.....	133	171		38
Manitoba.....	365	187	178	
New Brunswick.....	56	31	25	
Northwest Territories.....	194	239		45
Nova Scotia.....	64	73		9
Ontario.....	730	559	171	
Prince Edward Island.....	13	5	8	
Quebec.....	313	230	83	
Saskatchewan.....	338	202	46	
Total.....	2,499	2,102	511 114	114
Net increase.....			397	

Province.	March 1909.	March 1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Indians.</i>				
Alberta.....	5,541	9,155	3,614	
British Columbia.....	24,871	25,149	278	
Manitoba.....	8,327	5,996		2,331
New Brunswick.....	1,871	1,609		262
Northwest Territories.....	21,362	16,273		5,089
Nova Scotia.....	2,103	2,009		94
Ontario.....	23,898	22,565		1,333
Prince Edward Island.....	274	292	18	
Quebec.....	11,523	11,874	351	
Saskatchewan.....	7,971	8,990	1,019	
Yukon.....	3,302	3,002		300
<i>Eskimos.</i>				
Northwest Territories.....		3,383	3,383	
Yukon.....		300	300	
Total.....	111,043	110,597	8,963	9,409 8,963
Net decrease.....				446

The significant fact outstanding is that the net natural increase has been greater than for some years past, and more fully substantiates the department's contention that no justification exists for regarding the Indian race as moribund in the Dominion, although the making of recent treaties involving fresh contact within their limits with civilization, which is invariably inimical, necessarily retards the showing of any considerable natural augmentation of the race. It must be remembered too that any reduction shown in the population described as outside treaty limits in no way militates against that contention, but is attributable to improving facilities for correcting information which as repeatedly stated has necessarily been very vague.

HEALTH.

It may occasion surprise that the existing widely improved hygeian conditions of to-day do not more rapidly manifest their effect upon the vital statistics of the race,

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

and close observation tends to the conclusion that to no small extent this is attributable to carelessness with regard to availing of better advantages.

That indifference to human life and suffering which characterized even highly civilized nations, until Christian doctrine took possession of them, still to no small extent pervades the Indian population, who manifest a certain apathy as to the prolongation of a life which affords comparatively few interests and enjoyments and is lived mainly for the supply of the arising necessities of the day.

It is to be hoped that dissemination of Christianity and expansion of the somewhat curtailed limits of their knowledge and interests may gradually work a change in this regard.

The two main causes of early deaths among the race have as usual been at work during the past year, viz., infantile mortality and tuberculosis, with which latter may be coupled scrofula, pneumonia, bronchial affections and influenza or grippe, together with various other more or less kindred maladies.

Probably much of this infantile mortality may be traced to premature marriages, which result in weakly offspring, and to ignorance of inexperienced mothers as to what constitutes suitable nourishment for their children, and as to their care when sick.

Matters are of course much improving in consequence of the instruction of young mothers by the wives of missionaries and of farmers, and by school teachers, many of whom display a laudable assiduity in imparting it.

As to tuberculosis, it is only of recent years that a proper apprehension of its deadly nature and highly infectious character has been awakened; but the reflection of that awakening is beginning to show its signs among the Indians.

Of course better food and clothing, more sanitary dwellings and surroundings, together with the acquisition of more cleanly habits, added to increase of medical attendance and more liberal supply of scientific remedies, are the main factors in producing progress, and although somewhat limited in its operation the removal of young people from the less favourable environment of their homes to industrial and boarding schools, where the utmost care is taken of them, can not fail of some effect.

In addition to all these gradually operating beneficial influences, the clement character of last year's weather has proved very helpful.

A marked feature of the year's health record has been the absence of any epidemics from the reserves, with the exception of two or three where outbreaks of whooping cough and measles occurred.

DWELLINGS, &C.

The nature of a man's home forms a fairly good index to his inward condition as well as his outward circumstances, showing his appreciation of the benefits of fixity of residence fundamental to civilization, and the progress made in the acquisition of tastes for higher things than serve to satisfy the mere craving of animal appetites.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The effect of the dwellings on the health and morality of a community is obvious, and while many changes result from a fuller recognition of what these demand, they in turn tend to elevate the standard of what is desirable.

In the older provinces the primitive conditions of early days survive to an extent hardly consistent with the advance in other directions; but the Indians seem to have become accustomed to surroundings in which they have grown up for generations and find sufficiently well answer their limited requirements. It may be observed that many, if not all, the houses have much superior interiors to what outside appearances would indicate.

In the younger provinces, or at any rate where facilities exist, marked changes can be observed, numbers of fairly commodious dwellings being gradually erected, and much improved with regard to light and ventilation.

At any rate among the Indians of British Columbia no small amount of taste is displayed, not alone with regard to the exterior appearance of the dwelling, but also the ornamentation of their surroundings.

Of course these improvements are coming gradually, and as a rule no marked changes occur within the limits of any single year, but there is a great difference noticeable within the past few years.

Stables and barns are also becoming better fitted to meet the requirements of live stock, as its value and the profit resulting from careful handling have become apparent to the owners.

AGRICULTURE.

This most important of all the Indian industries has undergone no perceptible change during the past year in the older provinces, where, at any rate in Ontario, the Indians have satisfactorily held their own with other nationalities with whom they have come into competition at agricultural exhibitions, or in other ways.

Many possess well stocked farms and have a quite sufficient equipment of live stock, machinery, granaries and barns; while they keep their roads, ditches and fences in a creditable state of efficiency.

In the younger provinces influx of settlement is in a marked manner affecting agricultural operations.

The Indians are beginning to more fully realize the value of land for agricultural purposes, and the advantage of improved methods of conducting their operations.

When there was apparently an unlimited area of very easily broken up farming land, no great care was taken about the manner of cultivation, such as by rotation of crops, the fallowing of dirty fields and the enriching with fertilizers of impoverished soil.

In these respects no little change is taking place, and the Indians are not slow to profit by better example.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The market afforded by settlers, who are necessarily purchasers while in process of becoming producers, may be only temporary; but other advantages which accompany them, such as for threshing and milling, and improved facilities for carrying produce to market, will be permanent.

A strong impetus which settlement in the vicinity of Indian communities gives to agriculture is by causing game and fur animals to retire, thus compelling the Indians to turn to the soil for their maintenance.

Although of course uniformity of weather could not have been expected at reserves scattered over the Dominion in which climatic conditions greatly vary, making allowances for necessary fluctuations, there has been much uniformity of propitious conditions.

In Ontario and the western provinces the spring was very favourable for sowing and planting, and even in places where it was somewhat wet or late subsequent conditions for growth and maturing were such, that with a few exceptions, where a tendency to drought prevented grain from swelling to its capacity, good crops of both cereals and roots were obtained; and the prevalence of fine harvesting weather enabled them to be secured in excellent condition.

In Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia, conditions were not quite so good, although very fair crops were secured; but this was of less consequence because of the comparatively limited extent of agricultural operations in these provinces.

Province.	Population.	Land cropped.	Grain and roots.	Hay.	Value.
		Acres.	Bush.	Tons.	\$
Alberta.....	9,155	3,873	83,672	18,561	110,407
British Columbia.....	22,471	9,138	392,237	14,339	359,000
Manitoba.....	5,996	5,692	109,963	17,417	111,477
New Brunswick.....	1,609	468	10,856	243	6,500
Northwest Territories (part of).....	3,061	126	4,895	2,593	15,131
Nova Scotia.....	2,069	234	9,271	741	12,748
Ontario.....	22,565	17,579	522,100	25,059	427,979
Prince Edward Island.....	292	52	2,208	30	1,023
Quebec.....	10,621	4,753	106,718	5,890	133,796
Saskatchewan.....	8,990	12,451	341,659	37,153	196,754
Total, 1910.....	86,769	54,366	1,583,579	122,046	1,374,815
Total, 1909.....	86,379	52,899	1,409,959	130,525	1,477,997
Increase.....	390	1,467	173,620	.....	.....
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	17,479	103,182

LIVE STOCK.

This branch of agricultural industry is in the older provinces, or at any rate in Ontario, carried on among Indians very much on the same scale and manner as among other small mixed farmers, and there has been nothing in connection therewith to attract particular attention.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

In the younger provinces, where agriculture proper and a market for produce have been more precarious, the Indians have been encouraged by all available means to devote their attention to the raising of cattle.

If the Indians winter their live stock as successfully as their neighbours, they may be said to be doing fairly well, and this is almost invariably the case.

It is of course natural that a people among whom improvidence is still a too common characteristic should seize upon the means nearest at hand to supply pressing necessities, and this results in the too frequent killing of cattle without authority and sale of animals which have not reached an age at which they can be profitably disposed of.

These causes considerably interfere with expansion of the herds when such is desirable, but this is by no means universally the case, since many have reached the limit of the owners' capacity to care for, and as pasture and hay lands in the vicinity of the reserves are being taken up, the Indians are becoming more and more dependent upon their own confines for such supplies.

During the past year, excepting in so far as the causes just indicated have operated disadvantageously, the industry has been a thriving one, for pretty well all over there was so abundant a crop of hay that after having secured ample for the wants of their own animals, there was commonly some left over to dispose of.

The mildness of the winter contributed to this prosperity, for even in places where the season had not the common characteristic of brevity it was marked by absence of any extreme severity.

TABLE OF BEEF CONSUMED AND SOLD.

Alberta.....	\$ 77,221 00
British Columbia.....	33,813 00
Manitoba.....	17,561 00
New Brunswick.....	3,800 00
Northwest Territories.....	1,345 00
Nova Scotia.....	1,660 00
Ontario.....	144,739 00
Prince Edward Island.....	45 00
Quebec.....	26,870 00
Saskatchewan.....	66,414 00
<hr/>	
Total, 1910.....	\$373,468 00
Total, 1909.....	256,939 00
<hr/>	
Increase.....	\$116,529 00

WAGES AND VARIOUS EARNINGS.

While every effort is made to induce Indians to engage in agriculture and the kindred industry of raising live stock, there are parts of the Dominion where there is

comparatively little natural scope for these, as, for example, in some districts of British Columbia, and, of course, even where facilities exist, there is always a considerable number of all the native communities who prefer the greater variety and quicker returns afforded by other pursuits.

The main point is to insist upon all engaging in some useful avocations, and, although there are comparatively few skilled labourers among the Indians, they prove themselves, as a rule, to be hard-working and reliable labourers, and give satisfaction at any employment within the range of their intelligence.

During the year the general prosperity of the Dominion has increased the opportunities afforded in various directions, and mainly in connection with the construction of railways afforded the Indians an opportunity for getting profitable employment as labourers, but in no province has there been more general industry displayed than in that of British Columbia, and the Indians have fully availed themselves of all openings to contribute to their own benefit and that of the commonwealth.

Agriculture.....	\$1,374,815
Beef.....	373,468
Wages.....	1,344,599
Various industries.....	727,905
Fishing.....	602,460
Hunting and trapping.....	828,221

Province.	Wages	Various Industries.
	\$	\$
Alberta.....	70,056	84,879
British Columbia.....	444,539	190,584
Manitoba.....	41,740	16,318
New Brunswick.....	51,100	20,650
Northwest Territories.....	20,050	4,750
Nova Scotia.....	27,325	49,196
Ontario.....	285,489	170,175
Prince Edward Island.....	58	14,480
Quebec.....	352,348	100,154
Saskatchewan.....	51,894	76,719
Total, 1910.....	1,344,599	727,905
Total, 1909.....	1,626,546	644,388
Decrease.....	281,947	
Increase.....		83,517

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

There is no natural resource of more universal value to the Indians in their natural condition than game and fur animals, for, although to some fishing may be of still more importance, with the exception of salmon throughout the province of British Columbia, it is mainly confined to Indians settled along the lakes.

Small game, such as ducks and rabbits, forms no insignificant contribution to the larder; but in the older provinces the Indians do not shoot much more than ordinary settlers.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Big game and fur have pretty well disappeared from the neighbourhood of the reserves in the farming districts of the older provinces; but along the Lower St. Lawrence in Quebec, in western Ontario, the Cumberland district in Manitoba, along the foot-hills in Alberta and British Columbia, they continue to be fairly plentiful.

There are still to be found occasional Indians in the farming districts of the older provinces who make hunting and trapping their principal avocation; but they are now but very few and have to go a long way from their homes.

In the districts where but little diminution has yet occurred whole bands still devote themselves to the chase as the main means of support, and many of the bands give a considerable proportion of their time to such pursuits, although by no means entirely dependent upon them.

There is a good deal of fluctuation between seasons in the prevalence of game and fur which are migratory in their habits, deserting districts for some time and then returning in force.

On the whole, however, the game and fur are necessarily retiring before settlement, and the bands which can depend on them to provide a maintenance are becoming fewer.

During the past year there has been a comparative scarcity, excepting, perhaps, in parts of Quebec, Manitoba and New Brunswick.

Muskrats, however, may be excepted, for they have been universally plentiful, and the value of these to the Indians can be appreciated when it is remembered that a good trapper can catch from ten to fifteen a day and could this year get as high as from fifty to sixty cents for each.

Fortunately, if fur was not very plentiful, this was fully offset by the fact that the advanced prices paid for pelts during the last few years so far from suffering any reduction have rather increased, and consequently the industry has turned out a very profitable one.

This increased demand is said by dealers to be in a great measure attributable to change in the fashion of garments, which are made now-a-days much more roomy and consume considerably more material.

Indians along the lakes attach considerable value to their fisheries, and rightly so, because they not only obtain from these a considerable portion of their direct food supply, but find in them a marketable commodity from which they gain a fair amount of revenue.

During the year experience has been somewhat varied, but with the exception of Prince Edward Island, where the fishing is reported as having been very poor, Nova Scotia, where it did not prove much better, and the winter fishing in New Brunswick, which was very much a failure, fish seem to have been fairly plentiful and in every case were amply abundant to satisfy domestic requirements.

Throughout the whole of the province of British Columbia, the salmon form the main food supply of a majority of the native population, while the Indians from far and near assemble at the canneries, where the men find employment in catching and the women in cleaning the fish.

The annual excursion to the canneries is often by no means an unmixed benefit, and it would be better if the Indians would find some useful occupation at home.

They seem, however, to be taking more care of their money and to be expending it more judiciously than they used to do.

On the whole, the salmon run was excellent, as was to be expected, since last year was the fourth year, during which salmon are always peculiarly prolific; but, in so far as wage-earning at the canneries is concerned, the Indians do not benefit so greatly as might at first sight appear, since naturally the increased run of fish means a reduced rate for taking them, and sometimes a limit has to be set on the number received from individual fishermen.

The run of such salmon as the Indians chiefly consume was good, and all over the province, excepting in the Nass River district, the supply for domestic requirements was ample.

At the Nass river, however, any shortage of salmon was fully compensated for by the abundance of halibut, oulachon, &c.

Province.	Fishing.	Hunting and Trapping.
	\$	\$
Alberta	3,612	30,443
British Columbia.....	350,514	180,190
Manitoba.....	19,699	44,959
New Brunswick.....	13,410	4,890
Northwest Territories.....	23,850	93,250
Nova Scotia.....	4,720	8,860
Ontario.....	107,567	151,160
Prince Edward Island.....	1,520	50
Quebec.....	4,010	121,477
Saskatchewan.....	73,558	192,942
Total, 1910.....	602,460	828,221
Total, 1909.....	510,419	616,834
Increase.....	92,041	211,387

MORALITY.

It is somewhat difficult to gauge the morality of the Indians, that is apart from tendencies which culminate in such crimes as leave their traces on record. One great difficulty is that of agreeing upon and adopting some common standard. There are not a few excellent, if somewhat narrow-minded people who regard temperance in or total abstinence from the use of alcohol as the exclusive index to moral or Christian character, and a vastly larger number who apply this standard to the Indians.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

But slight consideration of existing circumstances might demonstrate the impossibility of compelling abstinence by legal measures among individuals and communities surrounded by others in which intoxicants are freely manufactured and sold.

Upon the growth of temperance sentiment alone can reliance be placed for the inculcation of sobriety. Advanced sentiment enhances reluctance to treat drinking as a crime among people possessed of a constitutional craving, aggravated by comparative lack of interests and recreations and often by the endurance of hardships, and punishment by fine or incarceration merely tends to impoverish the connections of the offender who contribute towards liquidation of the penalty, or deprives his innocent family of its provider.

It has been often suggested that increased severity towards the miscreants who supply Indians with intoxicants might have a good effect, and perhaps this might be tried; but it has to be borne in mind that over-severity tends to create sympathy, and might, if possible, still further reduce the scant inclination manifested by the public to go beyond exclamation and protestation when drunkenness attracts attention.

All possible protection should be and is given, while temperance sentiment is being formed and habits of self-denial and self-control develop, and, all considered, it is surprising to observe the success attending this policy.

It can not be without happy significance to find that with few exceptions where as a first effect of extending civilization an impetus to the traffic in intoxicants is given (and where such is the case agents do not hesitate to say so) our agents, to an extent never witnessed before, report marked improvement among the various bands with regard to refraining from the use of strong drink.

In many districts where temptation and opportunity are never wanting it is the very rarest thing to see any sign of intoxication, and alcoholic poisoning is practically absent from the causes to which illness is attributed in the various communities.

To turn to the other most important field of morality, viz., marital or other sexual relationships, it may be asserted that in no other direction has there been greater assimilation with the views of civilization where its contact with native tribes has permitted.

There certainly exists even among the most advanced a regrettable amount of laxity which is the survival of their tribal marriage customs, but it is noticed that as time goes on, any overt acts of conjugal infidelity excite notice and reprehension among communities in which not many years ago they would have escaped censure, if not indeed observation.

The province in which nuptial unions are still in the most unsatisfactory conditions is that of British Columbia.

Sensational headings appear at intervals in the newspapers in large type referring to sales of Indian girls into slavery, and attract the attention of philanthropic bodies and others.

Several of these societies have recently urged upon the department the necessity for remedial legislation, but such requests generally result from lack of a proper understanding of existing conditions.

In the first place, it may be noticed that these alleged sales are by no means as common as supposed, and the principle of the financial aspect does not seem to widely differ from that which not uncommonly governs the arrangement of marriages in advanced civilization, and the Indian girls apparently acquiesce as cheerfully as do their white sisters under analogous circumstances.

None the less it would be idle to deny that there is much which is very objectionable connected with or emanating from the prevalent marriage customs, but the difficulty is in interfering without incurring the risk of making matters worse.

The fundamental objection to these unions is that they virtually constitute contracts terminable at the will of either or both of the contracting parties, upon fulfillment of certain conditions, a class of marriage which does not lend itself to the successful prosecution of charges of bigamy.

To give any sweeping denial to the validity of such contracts and attempt to frown them down by law would as a first effect deprive of their status and self-respect a multitude of women who now regard themselves as wives, and to attach the stigma of illegitimacy to their children would have very serious and far-reaching effect with regard to the tenure and descent of property.

Another strong consideration is the fact that as a rule these Indians among whom tribal marriage customs prevail attach much greater sanctity to them than to any other religious or civil ceremony which might be imposed upon them, and any attempt to exert force in this direction might readily result in introducing the practice of cohabitation without any pretense at contract or ceremony at all.

Probably, all considered, it will be well to trust to the progress of settlement to bring about desirable reforms, and if it continue at its present rate, it does not seem that the hope of amelioration need be long deferred.

EDUCATION.

In view of the extended report furnished this year by the Superintendent of Education, it would be superfluous to make more than a few brief observations here.

It may be stated that the aggregate number of Indian young people subjected to educational influences has been 10,625, of whom 5,301 were males and 5,324 females.

Of day schools in operation there were 241, and the proportion of enrolment connected with them was 6,784; of boarding schools there were fifty-four with an enrolment of pupils amounting to 2,229, while industrial schools to the number of twenty had an aggregate enrolment of 1,612.

Certain changes with regard to the handling of day schools, with a view to increasing their potentiality for usefulness, foreshadowed in last year's review, have been carried into effect with gratifying results.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The fundamental effort put forth has been in the direction of making the day schools more attractive and easier of access to the children, and so far the two main measures employed have been the provision of a mid-day meal, and where distances are far, and weather at times severe, of conveyance between the home and the school.

LANDS.

During the past year 81,602.66 acres of surrendered surveyed land were sold, realizing the sum of \$952,042.53. In the course of the year 281 Crown grants were issued and recorded. Returns of patents to the number of sixty-five were prepared and transmitted to the different registrars of counties and districts in which the lands patented were situate, and four returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, covering lands patented within the province.

The lands on the Swan Lake Indian reserve, No. 7, in the province of Manitoba, which were surrendered last year, were subdivided and offered for sale by public auction at the town of Swan Lake, on June 9, 1909. The total number of acres sold was 2,712.56, realizing the sum of \$47,786.51.

The lands on the Muscowpetung reserve, which were surrendered by the Indians to be sold for their benefit, were offered for sale at the town of Balgonie in the province of Saskatchewan, on October 27, 1909, and 16,341 acres were sold, realizing \$152,319.30.

The surrendered lands in the Bobtail and Samson reserves, Nos. 139 and 137, were put up for sale, on November 10, 1909, at Ponoka. The total number of acres sold was 6,837.50, realizing the sum of \$92,430.72.

The surrendered lands in the Louis Bull reserve, No. 138B, were offered for sale at the town of Wetaskiwin, on November 17, 1909, and 2,683 acres were disposed of, realizing the sum of \$31,379.

The surrendered lands in the Moosomin and Thunderchild reserves were put up for sale at Old Battleford, on November 3, 1909. The total number of acres sold was 28,496, and the amount realized \$248,205.95.

The surrendered lands in the Peigan reserve, No. 147, were offered for sale at the town of Pincher Creek, on November 24, 1909, and 11,196 acres were disposed of, realizing the sum of \$205,681.20.

The lands on the Little Bone reserve, No. 73A, which were surrendered by the Indians to be disposed of for their benefit, were offered for sale on June 16, 1909, at Yorkton, and 1,664.87 acres were sold, realizing \$14,636.11.

The surrendered portion of the Fishing Lake reserve, No. 89, was offered for sale at Wadena, on June 23, 1909, and 1,228.26 acres were sold, realizing the sum of \$16,115.30.

MINERALS.

During the past year very few applications have been received for minerals, in view of the fact that the lands on which mining permits have heretofore been granted

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

in the Garden River and Batchawana Bay districts have been withdrawn from the market.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets, granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual Indians for land on their reserves, were issued during the past year to the number of thirty-one, and on March 31, last, there were current 1,527 location tickets.

LEASES.

Under the provisions of section 11 of the regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, leases were issued, in triplicate, to white men at the request of Indian locatees to the number of 118, and on March 31, last, there were 1,121 leases current.

TIMBER.

The number of timber licenses in force on March 31, 1910, was thirty-five; berths vacant, six.

Berth No. 2 on the Dokis reserve was sold by public auction on June 23, 1909, and realized the sum of \$64,700.

SURVEYS.

The following surveys were made during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

New Brunswick.

Some timber having been cut in trespass on the Big Hole tract reserve, the lines bounding the reserve, where the timber was cut, were surveyed.

Ontario.

The boundaries of the Sturgeon Falls reserve, No. 23, and Seine River No. 23A, were retraced.

The surrendered portion of the Tyendinaga reserve, near Shannonville, and the limits of the 999 year lease at the same place were surveyed.

A portion of the boundaries of the Wild Lands reserve, Rainy river, were retraced to ascertain the facts relating to a supposed timber trespass.

The new reserve at Fort Hope under the provisions of Treaty No. 9 was partially surveyed; the height of the water in the muskegs prevented the finishing of the work.

The survey of the new reserve under Treaty No. 9 at Osnaburg was commenced, but, owing to the objection of the Indians to the localities defined in the treaty, the surveyor suspended the work.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Certain concession, side and lot lines in the townships of Carnarvon and Tehkumah, Manitoulin Island, were retraced in order to ascertain the amount of timber which had been cut in trespass.

Saskatchewan.

The surrendered reserves of Moosomin and Thunderchild bands, Nos. 112, 112A, 115, 115A, were surrendered and subdivided into sections for sale.

A new reserve was defined for the Moosomin band at Jackfish lake, and adjacent to it a new reserve for the Saulteaux Indians residing in that locality. Two new reserves were surveyed for the Thunderchild band, one south of Bright Sand lake, and the other west of Turtle lake. Half the hay-lands held by the Moosomin and Thunderchild bands, consisting of one section of land, was surveyed for sale.

Alberta.

A boundary was run in the Ermineskin reserve dividing the reserve between the bands of Ermineskin and Louis Bull.

The surrendered portions of the Louis Bull and Samson reserves were surveyed and subdivided for sale.

The whole of the Bobtail reserve, including the portion surrendered for sale, was subdivided into sections.

A portion of the Peigan reserve, in South Alberta, was subdivided into sections and quarter-sections for Indian location.

A portion of the Peigan reserve situated in the northwest part of it was surrendered and subdivided for sale.

A resurvey of the town plot of Wabamun on Lake Wabamun in reserve No. 133B, about forty miles west of Edmonton, was also made.

British Columbia.

Owing to disputes between adjacent proprietors and the Indians, the boundaries of the Seshart reserves, Nos. 1 and 2, were retraced.

The reservations made in 1899 and 1904 for the Nemaiah Valley, Nazco and Alexis Creek Indians were surveyed.

The sources of water-supply at Ashcroft and Cook's Ferry were examined with a view to obtain an additional supply of water for irrigation, for the Indians.

A resurvey of the banks of the Cowichan river in the Cowichan reserve, Vancouver Island, was made to ascertain the damage done by logging operations.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1910, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to \$6,022,187.08, had

REPORTS

OF

INDIAN AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
DISTRICT OF ALGOMA, CHAPLEAU AGENCY,
CHAPLEAU, April 29, 1910.

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, 1910, embracing Ojibeways, Robinson Treaty Indians, at Chapleau reserve; Ojibeways, Robinson Treaty Indians, at Missinaibi reserve; Crees, Treaty 9, at Chapleau reserve; Ojibeways, Treaty 9, Chapleau reserve; Mattagami 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 Nebsquashing river, south of the village of Chapleau, and contains 220 acres. In many parts it is rocky, and only spots are fit for cultivation.

Population.—The population of this band (including absentees) is 81.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been fairly good, and very little sickness, apart from some consumptive cases, has been reported among them. Sanitation, in many cases, is not too favourable.

Occupations.—These Indians rely chiefly on hunting, trapping and fishing for a living. The younger men work as guides and at labouring work, but do not care for the latter employment very much. They seem to be a roaming set, and are not contented to stay in one place very long.

Religion.—This band belongs entirely to the Anglican denomination.

Buildings and Stock.—A few of them have their own houses, which are mostly in the village. The majority of them live in tents and teepees. They stay on their reserve but very little, and own no stock of any kind.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule, they are very temperate. Their morality is of a fair average.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

increased to \$6,283,441.26. The balance sheet of this fund will be found at page 154 of Part II.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund voted by parliament for the purposes of the department was \$1,287,398.37.

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 \$62,602.18. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated \$30,982.10, and withdrawals \$21,719.52.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK PEDLEY,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

OJIBEWAYS, ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, MISSANAIBIE 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 Missanaibie on Dog lake.

Population.—The population of this band (including absentees) is 85.

Health and Sanitation.—There is some sickness, mostly lung trouble and consumption, but on the whole the health average is fairly good.

Occupations.—These Indians are exactly on a par with the Robinson Treaty Indians on Chapleau reserve, and live by hunting, fishing, trapping, and acting as guides. They are all expert canoeemen. Some of them are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company at Missanaibie; others with the French Company, portaging, &c.

Buildings and Stock.—Some live in their own houses and are very comfortable; the others live in tents and teepees. Two cows comprise their entire stock.

Religion.—They are all Anglicans and attend the church at Missanaibi.

Temperance and Morality.—Missanaibie has always been the worst place in the district for intemperance among the Indians, but during the past year there has been a vast improvement owing to the fact that several whisky peddlers were sent down for long terms of imprisonment. Mr. Ferris, the Anglican clergyman stationed there, has done much to lessen this evil. Morality has considerably improved during the past year, but still has room for improvement.

CREES, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

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

Population.—The population of this band (including absentees) is 75.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the past year has been extremely good. They live mostly in the village of Chapleau, and consequently there is a tendency towards improvement in sanitation.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians, as a rule, are well-to-do. most of them owning their homes, which, though not very costly, are clean and comfortable. They own no stock.

Occupations.—The majority work out around the village and for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; others rely on the hunting season, and are usually very successful. The women and girls work out as servants, and practically do the laundry work of the village.

Religion.—They are all Anglicans, and attend the English church at Chapleau.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, with few exceptions, are temperate. Some of the younger men, as well as the women, will drink to excess when they can obtain liquor. They are closely watched, however, and it is seldom that they get the opportunity to do so. Morality is never good, as is always the case where strong drink is procurable, but during the past year a marked improvement is noticeable. With the exception of a few cases, I have had no complaints.

OJIBEWAYS, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

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

Population.—The population of this band (including absentees) is 64.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the health of these Indians has shown a vast improvement over former years. Very little sickness among them has been reported, and sanitary conditions are slowly improving. The houses and teepees denote a marked degree of cleanliness and comfort.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Occupations.—They live solely by hunting, fishing and trapping. Some of the men hire out as guides and canoemen, being experts at this work. The women earn considerable by making mitts and moccasins as well as canoes. They are industrious, very quiet and do not mix very much with other Indians. Nearly all leave the reserve in the winter months for the hunting grounds, but return early in the spring, generally bringing considerable furs, the price of which, as a rule, goes to defray the debts of the foregoing summer months.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians have some good houses on their reserve, and keep them very clean and comfortable. Some of them still prefer the tents and teepees. They have no stock of any kind.

Religion.—They are all Anglicans, with the exception of two families, which are Roman Catholics, and attend the church at Chapleau.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are very temperate, and I have never heard of a case where liquor was on the reserve. Morality is very good.

MATTAGAMI INDIANS, TREATY 9, OJIBEWAYS, MATTAGAMI RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of 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, including absentees, is 89.

Health and Sanitation.—There is a number of aged Indians in this band, and among those a good deal of ill health has been prevalent during the year, colds and consumption being the principal ailments. All the rest of the band have been very healthy. On the average, sanitation and cleanliness is fair, though in some cases of large families very little precaution is taken. The space usually occupied by one of the latter is much too small, and consequently when one member contracts a fatal illness, very often one or more of the family are carried away also.

Occupations.—These Indians are an intelligent class and many of them speak good English. A few of them are on their reserve and seem highly pleased with it, but the majority are on the Hudson's Bay Company's grounds, as this company employs them to do any work it has. Others of the band hire out as canoemen, guides, or to the Transcontinental Railway, and also in the silver country. The women earn considerable by making canoes, moccasins and mitts, and selling them to the foreigners and prospectors, as generally a large number of these are camped at this point.

Buildings and Stock.—They live almost altogether in tents and teepees. Only a few who are directly employed by the Hudson's Bay Company live in houses, and these belong to the company. They have only one house on the reserve as yet, but are expecting to erect more this summer. They have no stock of any kind except dogs, and of these they have plenty.

Religion.—These Indians are Anglicans and have a small church at the post, which they keep very clean and neat. A preacher visits them only twice a year; but the Anglican Church is endeavouring to send one this summer who will settle near there permanently. This would be a great help in many respects.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are very temperate and have no opportunities of obtaining liquor, except at Bisco and very seldom there. Morality on the whole is very good. I have had a few complaints, but they were only trifling cases.

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, including absentees, is 103.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band, with the exception of a few cases among the aged, has been very good. Some of these cases we have been obliged to assist. Sanitary conditions, though better than they were, are not very encouraging and need a lot of improvement. These Indians seem more stupid and harder to teach anything than any others in my district.

Occupations.—They live altogether by hunting, trapping and fishing. The men are expert hunters and canoeemen and get a great deal of this work to do from the Hudson's Bay Company, especially canoeing, in bringing freight from Biscotasing to the post. The women earn a little money by making and selling fancy articles.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians do not live on the reserve, but they all make their home at the post or near it, living in tents and teepees. These are very comfortable and warm and the majority are kept fairly clean. They own no stock, but there are some cows at the post, which they take care of and which belong to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Religion.—These Indians are all Anglicans, and have a small church, but do not have a preacher probably more than once a year—generally when the treaty is paid.

Temperance and Morality.—They are all temperate, as they have no chance of procuring liquor, but their morality is bad and always has been. I look for trouble along that line when I go there, and according to reports, this year will be no exception.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE INDIANS, TREATY 9, OJIBEWAYS.

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

Population.—The population of this band, including absentees, is 126.

Health and Sanitation.—The health average of these Indians has been very fair. Sanitation is rather poor on account of the fact that they are only in their first year on the reserve.

Occupations.—They live chiefly by hunting, fishing and trapping, and by hiring their services to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians are all on the reserve now and have cleared considerable land. The majority have built homes for themselves and keep them very clean and comfortable. They own no stock.

Religion.—They are all Anglicans, and have a small church of their own. A preacher visits them but seldom, although much oftener than most of the others, on account of their nearness to the Canadian Pacific railway.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are all temperate and their morality is very good.

Besides the above bands, I have also paid along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway—mostly at Biscotasing—53 Indians belonging to the Spanish River band No. 2, 46 belonging to the Mississagi band, and 8 belonging to the Serpent River band. These, on the whole, are a superior class and are very strong and healthy.

I have, &c.,

H. A. WEST,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
DELAWARE, April 28, 1910.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the three bands in this agency, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

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

Population.—The population of this band is 775.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been well observed, consumption being the most prevalent disease; otherwise the health of the band has been good during the year.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the men of this band is day labour, wood-cutting among the whites and flax-pulling. The women make baskets and mats during the fall and winter. In the summer quite a number of them work at berry-picking, and in the canning factories. Some of the Indians of this band are fairly good farmers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwelling-houses are mostly frame buildings, and are in fairly good repair. There are several brick and cement block-houses on this reserve. Those who farm are well supplied with implements and farm buildings. Their land is mostly inclosed by wire fences. These Indians do not raise much stock, but what they have is of average breeding.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Oneidas are industrious and hard-working. A few members of the band are progressing very well, but as a whole their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—It is to be regretted that some of the members of this band use intoxicating liquors, and that the marriage law is not observed as well as it might be.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

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

Population.—The population of this band is 478.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been well observed, no epidemic having broken out during the past year.

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

Buildings and Stock.—The dwelling-houses are mostly small frame and log buildings, although there are several frame and brick buildings of fair size. The barns

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

and stables, though generally small, are in very good repair. Most of the Indians do not keep much stock, but what they have is of good quality.

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

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are very temperate, though there are a few who sometimes use intoxicating liquors. The marriage law is not observed as well as it ought to be.

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies a tract of 2,098 acres, it being a part of the Caradoc reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 113.

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

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

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are mostly log and frame. There is one good brick house on this reserve. Those who farm are well supplied with implements. Not much stock is raised, but what they have is of good quality.

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

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly moral.

I have, &c.,

S. SUTHERLAND,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND,

PENETANGUISHENE, May 1, 1910.

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, 1910.

Band.—This band or tribe is called the Chippewas of Beausoleil, the band having formerly lived on an island of that name.

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

Population.—The population is 231, an increase of 3 over 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 clean.

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

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—Several new houses have been erected during the past year on modern plans, which adds much to the progressive appearance of the reserve.

Stock.—The Indians have excellent stock, making use of thoroughbred sires. They are in advance of the white farmers in this respect.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are well provided with modern farm machinery of all kinds, and have become expert in the operation of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are sober and law-abiding and are becoming more comfortable. Both they and their children are well dressed, always displaying a tidy and neat appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are mostly temperate and are improving. The law is rigidly enforced. The young Indians are growing up good and useful citizens. All the members of the council are strictly sober men.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. MCGIBBON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPÉWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND,
SUTTON WEST, April 1, 1910.

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, 1910.

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; the Metropolitan Electric railway passes the point and terminates at Sutton West. Snake island is a part of the reserve and is twelve miles to the west of Georgina island, one mile from Morton Park, another summer resort. The reserve contains 3,497 acres and is a good clay soil and well adapted for raising grain and roots of all kinds, and also well adapted for raising stock. There is plenty of pasture for summer use and large quantities of wild grass might be cut for winter use. There is a number of swales running through the tilled land; which makes the fields irregular in shape, and harder to till.

Population.—The population of this band is 101. There are about 25 non-treaty and illegitimate Indians living on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band has been pretty good during the past year. One death was caused by consumption, one by old age. Typhoid fever caused two deaths early in the year. The Indians guard against contagious diseases as well as they can. When a death takes place, the house is cleansed, the clothes and bedding burnt; most of the premises are kept pretty clean. Isolation of persons suffering from contagious diseases is usually carried out, and after the death the house abandoned or destroyed. Vaccination is always attended to when the band doctor, Dr. H. H. Pringle, thinks there is the slightest need.

Occupations.—A few of the Indians are engaged in farming, most of the rest raise some vegetables; most of the young men work out part of the time, and run

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

around the rest of the time. Many of the Indians get employment in the summer from the campers, taking them out to fish; the old men make axe-handles and provide the splints for baskets and other light work. The women make baskets and fancy-work, with birch bark and porcupine quills and scented grass, and find sale among the cottagers at the lake. Burning lime is an industry that the Indians might take up with profit. There is plenty of old timber for fuel and an abundance of limestone.

Sheep-raising might also be taken up with profit by the Indians.

Buildings.—The buildings are all composed of wood; some of the dwellings are very good, and there are also some very fair barns and stables.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is fair in quality, but there is not enough in quantity; some of the families have no cows; working teams are also scarce. Most of the stock is well housed and cared for in the winter.

Farm Implements.—There are sufficient farm implements of all kinds for the use of the Indians, and most of them are housed in winter and properly cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of the Indians may be said to be industrious and are making fair progress; the rest are indolent, and are satisfied with good clothes and a good time, and seem to be inclined to let the future take care of itself, and will not heed advice.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the Indians do not drink liquor at all, but a few will drink when they get a chance, but they do not get much near home. Some are immoral in other ways.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this band do not farm as much as they did some years ago. There seem to be two causes for the change, in some cases they dispose of the young horses, and, when the old ones are past work, they find themselves without a team and cannot farm much; and in several cases the men that did the principal part of the farm work some years ago are now too old to work, and the young men cannot be persuaded to stay on the farm and work, but will go and hire out where they can get big wages and give up work as soon as they have enough money to clothe themselves well and enable them to travel around and see all the games and sports that take place in the towns around the lake.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YATES,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPWEAS OF NAWASH,

McIVER, March 31, 1910.

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, 1910.

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.

Population.—The population of the Chippewas of Nawash is about 382 and about 30 non-treaty Indians, who reside on the reserve.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good, the death-rate being two less than the birth-rate. All precautions are being taken to enforce sanitary regulations, and consumption, which is the most prevalent disease, is on the decrease.

Occupations.—Referring to agriculture, the past three seasons have been very dry, particularly 1909. Grasshoppers were abundant, and crops of all kinds, except potatoes, were from 50 to 60 per cent below the average, and the Indians have to depend on timbering in the winter, fishing in the fall, which was fairly good, working in saw-mills, helping farmers in harvest-time, and rafting and loading vessels, when there is any to be done. The women seem to be even more industrious than the men. They make baskets, pick berries, attend to their poultry and gardens, and generally stay at home.

Buildings.—There has been very little new building done owing to poor crops. They did not have the means, but they have repaired and improved some of their old buildings.

Stock.—Live stock in the shape of cattle has been reduced to a very low number, on account of the long winter and scarcity of hay and feed. They have a fair number of horses, sheep and pigs, and take fairly good care of them. In summer the animals can feed themselves, as there are all kinds of good grass and pasture going to waste. I believe there is enough pasture going to waste to feed a thousand head or more live stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band, as a whole, are rather indolent, and seem to be getting poorer; but, being in the dry belt, their farming operations have brought them practically nothing, though it has made them a little more industrious in other pursuits in order to get a living.

Temperance and Morality.—Quite a number of the band are total abstainers, and did belong to temperance societies, but during the past year they have failed to keep up these societies. They have two large stone churches, but do not seem to be taking as much interest in religious matters as formerly; apparently there is little improvement in either temperance or morality. We have had a bad year, and at present there are some half dozen under suspended sentence.

Religion.—There are two large stone churches on this reserve, the Methodist and and Roman Catholic. The Anglicans are few in number, and hold monthly meetings in private houses. The spiritual welfare of this band is looked after by Rev. Mr. Neil, Rev. Father Cadot and Rev. Mr. Gandiere. The Indians usually take a deep interest in religion, and have over \$100,000 invested in churches.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McIVER,
Acting Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,

GAMEBRIDGE, April 15, 1910.

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, 1910.

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

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the township of Rama, in the county of Ontario, along the eastern shore of Lake Couchiching, and contains an area of 2,000 acres. The part lying along the lake is nearly all cleared and is 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 with some rock. Parts of this land are well timbered.

Population.—The population is 236, being an increase of 3.

Health and Sanitation.—The past year has been very free from sickness of any kind, and the sanitary regulations have been well observed and enforced.

Occupations.—A few of these Indians do some farming; a quantity 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 tourists or work with the farmers in the vicinity; in the winter these same men find work in the lumber woods. 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. They have 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. Not having proper outbuildings, they are unable to take proper care of the implements they have.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are, generally speaking, peaceable and law-abiding. Their progress is slow. They are industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these Indians are temperate and improving; a few will drink if they get an opportunity.

I have, &c.,

D. GRAHAM,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPÉWAS OF SARNIA,

SARNIA, April 1, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on matters connected with the Indians belonging to this agency.

Tribe.—The Indians residing on the reserve in this agency are all of Algonquin stock, and form one band. They speak the Ojibbewa language and are mostly of Ojibbewa and Ottawa descent, although on the Kettle Point reserve a considerable number are the descendants of Shawanoo Indians from Ohio and Pottawatamie Indians from Wisconsin, both of which tribes belonged to the Algonquin race.

Population.—There are, in all, 438 belonging to the band, of whom 278 live on the Sarnia reserve, and 150 at Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves.

Reserves.—Although there is in this agency only one band, it occupies three reserves; which are known as the Sarnia reserve, the Au Sable or Stony Point reserve, and the Kettle Point reserve. The Sarnia reserve lies along the St. Clair river, south of the town of Sarnia, about half of which is built on land which was formerly part of this reserve. It contains 6,259 acres, which is all fenced in and,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

although more than half of it has never been ploughed, it is all partially or wholly cleared, and is used for pasturage. All of this reserve is first-class agricultural land, and has been surveyed into lots, all of which are occupied by different members of the band. The Grand Trunk railway runs along the northern boundary of this reserve, and its yards and the round-house, and the entrance to the St. Clair tunnel are on land directly contiguous to the reserve, while the Pere Marquette passes through from north to south. The Kettle Point and Stony Point or Au Sable reserves are situated on the southern shores of Lake Huron just west of the mouth of Au Sable river. Although more than a mile apart, they form practically one reserve and the united area is 4,677 acres, which is surveyed into lots containing approximately 80 acres each, about half of which are occupied. The upper or higher part of each of these reserves (which is principally the portion occupied) is good agricultural land; while the lower part, which is more nearly on the same level as Lake Huron, is of inferior quality. I might here note a tendency on the part of the younger men on Sarnia reserve, who find it difficult to obtain locations on their own reserve, to go to the Stony Point reserve, where there are still vacant lots to be located. Several instances in which this has been done have occurred during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been less sickness this last year, and the number of deaths has been smaller than usual, and of that number all but two were infants. Infantile diseases have been much the most fatal. Both of the two adults to whom reference has been made, died of consumption, and both belonged to Sarnia reserve. At Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves there have been no cases of consumption or tuberculosis for more than three years, and it is interesting to note that during that same period there have been no deaths on these reserves from any cause. There have been no epidemic diseases on any of the reserves if we might except a few cases of mumps on the Sarnia reserve, and a light form of grippe, which was quite prevalent for some time. Every care has been taken to see that all premises are kept in a sanitary condition and that all dead animals are properly buried. In case of the two who died of consumption, who were inmates of the same house, the survivors were notified to cleanse and disinfect the building in which the deaths occurred, and it is hoped that the precautions taken will be effective. Personal inspection of all premises in this agency by the reserve constables was also made in order to secure enforcement of the order that all dogs should be muzzled. Public meetings have been held, especially this last spring during the mad dog excitement, and the regulations and suggestions on sanitary matters carefully explained.

Occupations.—While most of the Indians do a little farming and gardening, it cannot be said that they are very extensive cultivators of the soil; although some of them are quite progressive and are deserving of great praise for the effort they are making. A considerable portion of the Sarnia reserve is pastured, which, however, is to be preferred to the exhausting and unscientific system of ploughing and cropping the same land year after year, which prevails too extensively throughout the whole province. Although last season was unfavourable and crops were very light, improvement is noticeable, and an effort is now being made to undertake poultry-raising in an organized and systematic way with modern appliances and thoroughbred stock, which it is to be hoped will be carried out successfully. Most of the Indians on the Sarnia reserve prefer to work for wages, and some are engaged in working for the Grand Trunk and Pere Marquette Railway Companies; others are working for the Oil Refinery Company at Sarnia, and have secured regular employment the year round at good wages. Others are working at the dry dock and shipyard on the Michigan side; others are working at the saw-mills and lumber-yards, and a great many are employed in the navigation season in loading and unloading vessels, while a few hire out as sailors for the season. Some of the younger women work out as domestic servants, but as a rule they get married while young and engage in house-keeping for themselves. The women are nearly all expert basket-makers and earn

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

considerable money, making and selling baskets, principally fancy baskets, at the summer resorts, both on the Canadian and American sides of the international boundary. Fishing is still carried on, but not by as many people as formerly. At all these various employments, with the exception of the sailors, they are able to board at home on the reserve with their families. The main disadvantage in time past has been the lack of employment in the winter season; but at present this is not as much the case as it used to be.

At Kettle Point the population is less and the reserve not nearly as well cleared up. The principal industries there are acting as guides and boatmen for sportsmen, who are attracted to Kettle Point bay by the black bass fishing, and in the harvest season pulling flax for the Thedford and Forest flax-mills; and gathering and packing fruit for the large fruit-growers in the neighbourhood, and also cutting wood and working in the stove-mills in the winter.

Buildings.—Most of the Indians on these reserves have comfortable frame houses. A majority of these might be reported as somewhat too small, but they seem to meet the requirements of the Indians fairly well. There are not many barns for hay and grain on these reserves, but all the farmers keeping horses and stock seem to have sufficient stabling, and there appear to be plenty of granaries and other out-buildings unless farming is more engaged in than it has been in the past. There are three good brick houses, two at Sarnia reserve and one at Stony Point.

Stock.—A good many of the Indians keep one or more horses, perhaps more for driving in buggies than for farm work, but I have still to report that there are not enough of cattle kept, although there are some good cattle raised and kept on all the reserves, and I think the number is slowly increasing. What there are appear to be fairly thrifty and well kept.

At Kettle Point the women have taken to raising turkeys, and have had good success, and, as prices have been very high, the venture must have been profitable. Poultry of some kind are kept by most householders on all the reserves.

Farm Implements.—There is a fairly good equipment of implements and machinery for the amount of farming that is done.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians belonging to this agency are sufficiently active and intelligent, but do not seem to grasp the fact that labour may be profitable in the long run, even when it does not immediately give a large remuneration, and, therefore, they appear to have come to the conclusion that clearing and cultivating their lands and acquiring and raising stock was too slow a method for them, and they, therefore, have preferred to pasture cattle for other people, and to work out for wages, to engaging in business on their own account. They are industrious enough when they have work that they can get to do, but as yet have not mastered the arts of saving and accumulation. Still there is no doubt that there has been some advancement. Some new houses have been erected, and others have been so improved and repaired as to be practically new, and as times have been better generally through the country during the past year, and as wages have been higher and work more plentiful, it has had its effect on the Indians, and it is no exaggeration to say they have had one of the most prosperous years they have ever had.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a great many people on these reserves who are strictly temperate and sober, and there is a flourishing temperance society in existence on the Sarnia reserve, and the law has been brought to bear unsparingly both in Sarnia and Port Huron; but still there has been too much liquor drunk by Indians in this agency, though mostly by a few well-known characters. Unfortunately no less than three Indians of this band were sentenced to terms in Kingston—one for perjury, one for shooting at his father-in-law, though no harm resulted, and one for larceny. All these cases are directly traceable to drink; still these Indians as a whole are honest and law-abiding people, and although there is much that could be improved, the majority are moral in every respect.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

General Remarks.—As the means of obtaining a good serviceable education is now within the reach of every child on these reserves, and as the opportunities offered are largely improved, we may reasonably hope that, as time progresses, the uplifting influence that will surely be the result will, combined with that produced by the Christian instruction so faithfully given by the missionaries of the different churches, be felt more and more strongly, and that both materially and morally advancement and progress will be rapid and continuous.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM NISBET,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
KILLALOE STATION, April 4, 1910.

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, 1910.

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 3 deaths, leaving a population of 116.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is very good. There was no disease since last report. Although there was small-pox around all winter, they escaped it safely. Fourteen of the pupils going to school have been vaccinated. Two children died of summer complaint; an aged woman also died; I do not know what was the cause of her death. They keep their houses pretty clean—in just as good order as those of other people.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are working in the lumber camps in winter, and on the drive in summer. They get good pay driving, as they are all good drivers on the river. I think they will have to commence to farm now, since they will not be allowed to hunt. But I think the law is a little too hard on them. There are just as many white people killing deer in this country out of season as Indians.

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

Temperance.—The Indians of this reserve are just about the same as at any other place. If they can get liquor some of them will take it; but the majority of them are very good and temperate; there were a few fined, which had a good effect.

I have, &c.,

MARTIN MULLIN,
Indian Agent.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GORE BAY AGENCY,

GORE BAY, April 1, 1910.

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, 1910.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

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

Nation.—These Indians are Chippewas.

Population.—The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is generally good; and the past year has been free of epidemics. 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 good quality.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are sober, industrious, law-abiding, and make 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.

WEST BAY BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas.

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

Population.—This band has a population of 350.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary measures are fairly well carried out. The houses are neat, clean and whitewashed outside and in. The deaths that have occurred were due to tuberculosis. 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. A quantity of timber was cut off the reserve during the winter by resident members of the band. Sugar-making, basket-work, berry-picking and fancy wares are also sources of revenue.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are mostly of hewn logs, and are 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 horses and cattle and other stock are improving. The implements purchased are modern and are well cared for.

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 spend a good deal of money in addition to the regular statute labour on repairs, and are doing away with their old ways of living.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects 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 settlers and agriculturists, they are improving their lands and repairing the roads. The past season was not so favourable for fodder crops, but the garden and root crops were good. The Indians were able to dispose of quite a quantity of surplus feed.

The winter has been long and steady, but all kinds of stock wintered well. The Indians are well dressed and drive good horses and vehicles.

OBIDGEWONG BAND.

This band consists of 9 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.

Population.—This band has a population of 174.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been poor, but it is improving; the sanitary regulations are well carried out, and the houses are neat and clean. Their clothing is well made and adapted to their work.

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

Buildings, Stock and Farm 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. Horses, cattle 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.

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, a good supply has been obtained.

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, sober, and increasing in prosperity.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

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, Negonnewondes and Bennessewahbais have erected good houses, where they reside permanently.

The past year was not as good for fodder crops as usual, and the department advanced a sufficient amount to assist in feeding the stock, all of which has been repaid by the Indians out of their timber money. The root and garden crops were good. All kinds of stock wintered well. By thrift and industry these Indians keep themselves well supplied with money and are improving the reserve by building good roads. They drive good horses and vehicles.

I have, &c.,

R. THORBURN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
DISTRICT OF MANITOULIN,
MANITOWANING AGENCY,
MANITOWANING, March 31, 1910

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, 1910.

WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated not far from the mouth of the Whitefish river, on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of about 10,600 acres. A large portion of this reserve is good arable land; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—These Indians number 86.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic disease during the year, and the general health is good. Sanitary measures are very well observed and the majority of these Indians have been successfully vaccinated.

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

Buildings.—They occupy neatly built houses, which are principally of log construction and are kept in a good state of repair.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, hogs and poultry, and receives the average attention.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band, who depend principally on farming for a living, are well supplied with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band who devote their time to farming are progressing very favourably and are increasing their stock very materially from year to year, while those who follow a nomadic life appear to spend their earnings as they go along. They are a law-abiding people, and the majority of them are very industrious.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is located east of Collin's inlet, on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of 10,100 acres. Quite a large portion of this reserve is good land, suitable for agriculture; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The population of this band is 48.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good, and sanitary arrangements quite satisfactory.

Occupations.—These Indians do very little farming; they plant potatoes and corn, raise hay for their stock, fish, hunt, pick berries, work at the lumber mills in the summer season and in the shanties in winter.

Buildings.—They have very comfortable log dwellings, which are kept neat and clean.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses and pigs.

Farm Implements.—They have very few of these.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are sober and fairly industrious. They are progressing slowly, but do not give the desired attention to tilling the soil.

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

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

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

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

Population.—These Indians number 168.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the residents of the reserve during the past year was very good; no epidemic has appeared. There were several deaths from typhoid fever among those who were working in the Gowganda district last summer. All the resident members of the band have been successfully vaccinated.

Occupations.—They engage in gardening and hunting. They plant small gardens of potatoes and corn, fish, act as guides to prospectors and surveyors, and work in the lumber camps and mines.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are constructed mostly of logs, and are generally whitewashed. Stables are of the same construction.

Stock.—Their stock consists principally of horses, cattle and pigs, which receive the average attention.

Farm Implements.—As these Indians do not devote much of their time to farming in a general way, they have very few farm implements. They have an ample supply of hand tools, such as hoes, spades and rakes.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the members of this band appear to be up to the average in intelligence, and are fairly industrious, and were they to give more of their attention to the tilling of the soil, marked results would follow.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole they are up to the standard in both temperance and morality.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

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

Population.—There are 206 persons in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed very good health during the past year. There has been no epidemic among them, and they keep themselves and their premises neat and clean, observing the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department.

Occupations.—Their chief avocation is general farming and raising of stock, to which they take readily. Some of them work at the lumber mills in the summer season and others pick berries and make baskets and bark-work.

Buildings.—Their buildings are for the greater part of log construction. The dwelling-houses, barns, stables, &c., are clean and kept in a good state of repair.

Stock.—Their stock is of the average quality, very well cared for and improving from year to year.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule, these Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are exemplary in these respects.

MAGANATAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside on the Manitoulin island number 41. They reside at West Bay and on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island. This reserve, together with the affairs of its Indians, is under the control of the Parry Sound agency. The general measure of advancement of these 41 Indians is identical with those of the West Bay and Manitoulin island unceded bands.

SPANISH RIVER BAND, DIVISION NO. 3.

The members of this band number 379. They nearly all reside on the unceded portion of the Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden. They belong to the Ojibbewa tribe, and their general measure of advancement is identical with that 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 these Indians is situated in the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, on the Manitoulin island. It has an area of 599 acres. A goodly portion consists of good farming land; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 14.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been very good, and sanitary precautions are well observed.

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

Buildings.—They occupy comfortable log dwellings; their outbuildings are quite commodious and a credit to the community.

Stock.—Their live stock is fairly numerous, considering the population of the band, and is well cared for.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Farm Implements.—They have an ample supply of all kinds of farm implements, which are well looked after.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and well-behaved people, and are making steady progress.

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

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland, Manitoulin island. It contains 1,665 acres. A goodly portion of this reserve is composed of splendid land for farming.

Population.—According to the last census, these Indians number 100.

Health and Sanitation.—To my knowledge, there have been no epidemic diseases during the year. Their general health is good, and the sanitary condition of their dwellings quite satisfactory.

Occupations.—Their chief avocation is general farming. Some of them find steady employment during the summer season loading vessels and working in the large lumber mills at Little Current, which town is situated within 4 miles of the reserve.

Buildings.—Most of these Indians have large comfortable dwellings on their farms, which are a credit to the community. In this respect, they bear good comparison with the white settlers throughout the township.

Stock.—They have a very fair assortment of horses, cattle and swine. These are well cared for by their respective owners.

Farm Implements.—They are fully equipped with a full supply of up-to-date agricultural implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule, these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Their chief is an intelligent and energetic man, who seems honestly and satisfactorily to discharge the duties devolving upon him and is for improving and encouraging progress both by precept and example.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year there has been very little inebriety, for which the Indians deserve praise, as their ready access to the largest town on the island, where there is no lack of unscrupulous men, ready by covert means to supply them with liquor, is a constant menace to their morals.

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

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

Reserve.—The reserve lies in the northwestern part of the township of Sheguiandah, Manitoulin island. It contains an area of 5,106 acres. A fair portion of the reserve is suitable for agriculture, the remainder is principally grazing land.

Population.—This band has a population of 109.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been exceptionally good, and sanitary precautions have been very well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians farm to a certain extent. Sugar-making, basket-making, berry-picking are also engaged in at different seasons of the year, and they also find remunerative employment in loading lumber barges and working in the lumber mills during the summer season.

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

Stock.—They do not go in very much for stock-raising, but keep quite a number of horses, which they take the average care of.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

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

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly intelligent and thrifty. They are progressing very favourably and are well behaved.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of this band are both temperate and moral in their habits.

SOUTH BAY BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians occupy a portion of the unceded part of Manitoulin island. They number 61. Their general measure of advancement is identical with the Indians of Manitoulin island unceded band, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND, UNCEDED.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises the eastern end of the Manitoulin island, east of the township of Assiginack. It contains an area of about 105,000 acres. A large portion of this reserve is splendid land for agriculture; the remainder is woodland and grazing land.

Population.—This band has a population of 666.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians, generally, for the past year has been up to the average, there have been no epidemics, and all necessary precautions have been taken in respect to cleaning up their premises.

Occupations.—In agricultural pursuits the members of this band are making marked improvement from year to year. A great many of them are located on their farms and have given up the old habit of living in the villages and going to their farms and gardens. This is a move in the right direction and a good sign of advancement in agricultural pursuits. Some of them follow fishing for a livelihood, while others work as common labourers at the different saw-mills on the Manitoulin island, at points near the shore. During this winter the Indians took out a large quantity of railway ties and saw-logs, which were disposed of by the department for them at the highest market prices. They also engage in the making of fancy bark and grass-work, for which they find a ready sale at the shops in Manitowaning and Killarney, Ont.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of both log and frame construction, are kept up to the average in so far as a state of repair is concerned, and a few of them have valuable dwellings on their farms that would be a credit to any community.

Stock.—Their stock is improving from year to year and receives the average care and attention.

Farm Implements.—All kinds of farm implements can be found on this reserve, and the Indians take about the same care of their implements as the average white farmer, some careful and some more or less careless.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may, on the whole, be characterized as industrious, law-abiding and steadily advancing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are up to the standard in both temperance and morality.

I have, &c.,

C. L. D. SIMS,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,
March 31, 1910

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 Indians named above for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and province of Ontario, and contains 3,536.58 acres, including Sugar island in Rice lake. There are over 1,800 acres of this reserve rented to white men, and the sum of \$1,849.49 was collected for rents during last year; the remaining cleared parts are worked and pastured by the locatees. This reserve is well adapted for farming purposes, as little of it is swampy or too wet to work.

Vital Statistics.—The population is now 259, being an increase of 5 over last year. We had 14 births and 3 women were married into the band from outside, we had 9 deaths, 2 became enfranchised, and 1 man lost membership owing to residence in the United States for more than five years.

Health.—The health of the members of the band is at present good: I do not know of one case of sickness.

Occupations.—Nine families are farming and on the whole are doing fairly well, selling cattle, fat hogs, milk to cheese factories, eggs, butter and grain; and a number of the members earn good wages working for farmers and on the rivers driving sawlogs and working in the lumber camps in the winter season. The amount earned in wages during the year was \$8,864. Little is made from fishing, hunting or trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all frame and in general very well kept. Most of the Indian women are clean and keep their houses clean and tidy and will compare very well with the white women in their neighbourhood.

Farm Implements.—The machinery used by those farming is in every way up-to-date.

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

Temperance.—Some of the younger men will take liquor whenever they can get it; yet some of the young men will not taste it nor will very few of the older men.

I have, &c.,

J. THACKERAY,
Indian Agent.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,
HAGERSVILLE, April 1, 1910.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the Mississaguas of the Credit, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 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 reserve is adjacent to and lies to the south of the Six Nation reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 269.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this band has been fairly good. There was a slight outbreak of scarlet fever, four cases in all, among white tenants. None of the Indians contracted the disease. The council acts as a health committee, enforcing sanitary measures and seeing that public and private buildings are kept clean and tidy.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is farming, and they are making some progress. Quite a number of the farms are well cultivated and would compare favourably with those of the whites in the surrounding country. A number of the Indians seek employment off the reserve.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in the buildnigs, also the fencing, which is now almost entirely built of wire. Many of the buildigs and some of the fences have been erected by the assistance of loans from band funds.

Stock.—The horses on this reserve are chiefly of mixed breeds and of a very good quality. There are no sheep.

Farm Implements.—Nearly all kinds of modern machinery for farming purposes are used on this reserve, and are very well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—A majority of these Indians are sober and industrious and making some progress. They are law-abiding and steadily improving. Several buildings were erected or rebuilt during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—A large majority of the members of this band are temperate in their habits. Some use intoxicants whenever they can obtain them. Several convictions of Indians and those supplying them with liquor have been made during the year; two men (one white) are serving terms in the county. Others paid fines. The liquor traffic is about suppressed in this locality.

The morality of the band is reasonably good. Undesirables who come among them are promptly removed.

I have, &c.,

W. C. VAN LOON,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, April 30, 1910.

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, 1910.

MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE.

Reserve.—Rice Lake reserve is located on the north shore of Rice lake, in the township of Otonabee, county of Peterborough. It contains about 1,860 acres, of which about 855 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 95.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good. During the past year there have been no epidemics of any kind.

Occupations.—In the spring of the year a few of the Indians spend all their time trapping, and during the summer months act as guides for the tourists. A few of the young men hire with the farmers for the summer months, while other members of the band remain at home and cultivate their land.

Buildings.—The buildings here are all frame, with the exception of one brick dwelling. With a few exceptions, the Indian women are clean and very good housekeepers.

Stock.—These Indians have considerable stock; some very good horses, cattle and hogs.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making some progress improving their buildings and farms each year. 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.—There are some who will take liquor at every opportunity, but some of them are strictly temperate.

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 193.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been very little sickness during the year, and as a result very few deaths. A good many of the homes are very clean and tidy.

Occupations.—There are some who attend to their farms and are making very steady improvement in agriculture. Others spend some time in the spring in trapping, and then the summer months with tourists.

Buildings.—All the dwellings here are of frame and log, with the exception of one. These Indians have also a very pretty hall and church, which are of brick.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Stock.—These Indians have considerable stock, some very good horses, cattle and hogs.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few making some progress, improving their buildings and farms each year. 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; some, however, are inclined to drink, very much so, I am sorry to say.

I have, &c.,

WM. MCFARLANE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,

PORT PERRY, May 1, 1910.

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, 1910.

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

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

Population.—The total population is 34. There was one marriage during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is generally good, and their homes and premises are kept clean and tidy.

Occupation.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of the older members; the young men hire out as farm-hands, and the women engage in making baskets. If they could be induced to pay more attention to agriculture, better results would follow, as their lands are of the best and good prices prevail for all kinds of farm produce.

Buildings.—The buildings are all good and new or lately remodelled.

Stock and Farm Implements.—The quality and quantity of stock do not improve much, as very little farming is carried on. The implements are good, but not properly cared for.

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

Temperance.—Occasionally an older member of the band will indulge in intemperance, but the young men are quite temperate in their habits.

I have, &c.,

A. W. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,
DESERONTO, May 20, 1910.

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 Mohawk Indians for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—The Mohawk reserve, in the township of Tyendinaga, county of Hastings, reaches from the town of Deseronto on the east to the township of Thurlow on the west, and borders on the north the shore of the bay of Quinte, sloping southerly to the bay, containing in round numbers about 17,000 acres, the greater part of which is good tillable land and in a good state of cultivation, the remaining part being pasture-lands and in some parts particularly covered with second-growth trees and bushes, shallow plains, flat rock and marshes, which make good grazing lands, lying as they do along the shores of the bay of Quinte, where stock has access to good pure water, which will become a source of revenue to the band, as steps have been taken to utilize these lands by taking in stock from the tenants and white people who are living near these lands, charging them a fee for pasture.

Population.—The population of this band is 1,323, being an increase over last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been good, there having been only a few cases of scarlet fever, measles and other minor diseases, which were quickly checked by the doctors who are engaged by the band, one of whom has charge of the east part of the reserve, and the other attends to the health of those living in the western part, and who have done their work remarkably well, so much so that, as far as is known, only two cases of tuberculosis exist on the reserve. I attribute this good condition partly to the desire of the Indians to keep their houses clean and yards, outhouses and surroundings in a sanitary condition. They appear to have a desire for cleanliness, being warmly and nicely clad; and when building new houses or additions they build them larger and more roomy, having greater ventilation, thereby helping largely in combating this dread disease; in sanitation they will compare favourably with any community of white people. In most cases those who are engaged in farming have a nice lawn in front of their dwellings, cultivate flowers and have gardens for vegetables, which they pride themselves in keeping very clean and tidy.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are farming, gardening, raising small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries and other fruits, which they market in Deseronto and other towns. Some of the young men work in the iron smelter, and I am informed by the manager of the works that they are the best men they have, to whom they pay the highest wages, as they are reliable and very punctual at their work. The land, when properly tilled, is very productive, yielding an abundance of hay and grain. 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 flat and level, requires draining. In some instances fences are in bad repair and should be replaced with new fences, as some are wholly gone. Each year, however, a portion of new fence is built, chiefly with cedar posts and frost wire. Those who are working their own farms see the benefit of having their land well fenced, and are building a portion of fence each year;

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

others who have their farms leased insist on having fences built by the tenants each year, taking a pride in having their land and fences in good condition, as also providing houses for their stock and implements.

There are some sixty or seventy farms on this reserve under lease to white people, the rents from which are applied partly on fences and buildings, the remainder going to the living expenses of the locatee. The crops were better this year than in two former years, owing partly to the land being in better condition and not having been so wet, so that the seeding was done earlier. The land not having baked, the grain seemed to germinate, thereby producing an abundance of straw and hay providing fodder for their stock, which came through the winter in fine condition.

The Indians have an agricultural society, whose membership is steadily increasing; it was established some seven years ago and has held seven very successful fairs on its grounds at the council-house, the interest in the enterprise being well maintained, in fact a larger show of stock and other produce was exhibited than in former years, a very noticeable improvement in the stock, which compares favourably with that of the whites in the surrounding townships, which the Indians appear to be proud of, they vying with each other to produce better stock as also better grain and produce.

Buildings.—During the year considerable repairs have been made to old buildings; these were badly needed. Also several new buildings have been erected, which goes to show that the Indians are gradually progressing and becoming prosperous and comfortable.

Stock.—The horses and cattle are mostly a mixed breed, some of which have been sold at good prices, more especially horses. There is, however, a tendency still further to improve the cattle, as some Indians have bought well bred Jerseys and Holsteins, priding themselves on these improvements.

Dairying.—Dairying is carried on to a large extent, as the Indians have gone largely in for cows, they sending the milk to the cheese factories, two of which are near the reserve; this pays them well. The cows are well cared for and in good condition. As the factories commenced operations earlier this spring, the Indians are looking forward to a good return from their cows this season.

Farm Implements.—All kinds of the latest improved farm implements are used by the Indians, as also the white tenants; but in some cases they are poorly housed. However, the Indians see the necessity of buildings to protect these implements, and are carefully erecting some to protect them when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—A large percentage of the band are sober and industrious, constantly bettering their circumstances and properties, taking a pride in looking after their stock and keeping their buildings, fences and outhouses in good repair; also they are good farmers, and so are in a prosperous condition. The younger members, seeing the prosperity of those who are engaged in farming, appear to have a desire for farming, some of whom have made a start and appear to be doing well. Those who are indolent and dissipated are gradually getting more destitute and miserable as they advance in years; but I am happy to say that 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 means not only for liquor but in paying fines and costs in cases where they do not go to prison. A large majority are temperate and look with contempt upon those who are addicted to liquor; others are teetotallers. I beg, however, to report a noticeable improvement in the matter of temperance, more especially among the younger members of this band. Intemperance is a curse, it being almost impossible to convict those who supply the Indians with liquor.

Most of the adult members attend church regularly, having two fine stone churches, very comfortably provided with seats and heated during the cold weather by furnaces, as also organs, one of which is a pipe organ, the organist being a female

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

member of the band. The children attend Sunday school regularly. Morally the band is very good, comparing favourably with any community of white people, law-abiding, courteous, kind to each other, the only trouble being drunkenness and in a few instances a distaste for payment of debts, and, when called on to testify in regard to drunkenness, a desire to evade the truth.

I have, &c.,

JOS. R. STANTON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,

DUART, April 20, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—The Moravian reserve is situated in the northern part of the township of Orford, in the county of Kent, on the southern bank of the Thames river, and comprises 3,010 acres.

Population.—The present population is 327.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic whatever visited this band during the year. The health has been fairly good. They observe the sanitary laws very well and benefit greatly by so doing. During the year 434 cases were treated at the doctor's office, and 106 visits were made to the reserve, covering 848 miles.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops last year were fairly good. Many of the younger Indians work for neighbouring white people and earn good wages. A few still trap and make mats and baskets.

Buildings.—There is not much improvement as far as new ones are concerned, but the old ones are being made more comfortable. One new barn has been erected this year.

Stock.—These Indians are manifesting more interest in their stock by giving more care in the winter, and are improving the quality very much.

Farm Implements.—All modern implements are used by those who make a success of farming, but they are not always cared for afterwards.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians work because they have to make a living. Those who do not work land of their own, seek employment off the reserve at good wages, but do not always spend them judiciously. Their progress in improving the reserve is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no disorder on account of the use of intoxicants on the reserve, and their morals otherwise are fairly good as a rule. Their attendance at church could not be better.

I have, &c.,

A. R. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, April 14, 1910.

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, 1910, of this agency, embracing Garden River, Batchawana and Michipicoten bands of Indians.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve extends 10 miles along the north shore of the St. Mary's river, and contains about 29,000 acres of land. The western boundary is about 6 miles east of the town of Sault Ste. Marie. Garden Station, on the Soo branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is situated in the reserve. Root river, Garden river and Echo river pass through the reserve from north to south.

Population.—This band numbered in October last 438 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—A serious outbreak of pneumonia visited this reserve during the past winter season. Many cases of tuberculosis are also found among the members of the band.

Occupations.—During the winter many of the band are engaged in taking out timber, and in the summer occupied in cultivating small plots of land on the reserve.

Buildings.—These consist of frame and log houses, some of them well kept and clean.

Stock and Implements.—Horses and cattle and a few swine, but no sheep, are kept by the members of this band. The usual farm implements are found here.

Character and Progress.—Some of the Indians of this band are fairly industrious and make good progress. Others continue the same from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year there has been very little intemperance, and the people are generally moral.

BATCHAWANA BAND.

Reserve.—This band owns a small reserve on the west shore of Goulais bay in the township of Kars, embracing about 1,600 acres, occupied by about seventy members of the band. Between fifty and sixty live on the shore of Batchawana bay, where they have squatted on private lands. There is also a small number residing at Gros Cap about 17 miles west of Sault Ste. Marie. The greater number of the band reside on the Garden River reserve.

Population.—At the census taken in October, 1909, this band numbered 398 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of pneumonia and tuberculosis, the band has been free from any epidemics during the past year. There was, however, a serious outbreak of the former during the winter just ended.

Occupations.—Members of this band engage in fishing, lumbering and cultivating small plots of land.

Buildings.—Houses are generally of log with a few frame ones.

Stock and Implements.—A few cattle and horses are kept by members of the band at Garden River. Little stock is owned by any of the others. Just the ordinary farm implements are to be found.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Character and Progress.—These Indians are generally quiet, well conducted and law-abiding, but their progress is not marked.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are generally moral and temperate. Some of them indulge in intoxicating liquors.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Reserve.—A reserve of about 9,000 acres situated to the west of the mouth of the Michipicoten river, on the shore of Lake Superior, is owned by this band.

Population.—The portion of this band visited by me number 134 persons. A few of these reside on the reserve; others reside at Michipicoten River and Batchawana; while several families are found at Sault Ste. Marie and on the Garden River reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—No serious epidemics have visited the members of this band during the past year.

Occupations.—These Indians are employed in hunting and trapping during the winter season, and in fishing and canoeing in the summer.

Buildings.—At the reserve at Little Gros Cap there are only five dwelling-houses and a Roman Catholic church.

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

I have, &c.,

WM. L. NICHOLS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,

PARRY SOUND, March 31, 1910

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, 1910.

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian bay, near to the county seat, the town of Parry Sound. The Canada Atlantic branch of the Grand Trunk Railway system has its lake port terminus at Depot Harbour on this reserve. Many of the Indians find steady employment here during the season of navigation. The reserve contains an area of 27 square miles. The soil is a light sandy loam; 60 per cent of the area is suitable for agriculture and grazing.

The residue is rock, swamp and marsh. The pine timber has been stripped and the hemlock will be gone in a few seasons.

Population.—The population is 108, exclusive of the non-members residing on the reserve, comprising Indians, half-breeds and nondescripts, who number 110 persons, making a total population on the reserve of 219 persons.

Health.—The health of this band has been indifferent during the year. There have been no epidemics or contagion among them; but, like the rest of the Indians in

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

the superintendency, they suffer mostly from rheumatism, indigestion and bronchial troubles of a lingering and a chronic nature.

Occupations.—The band has a few members that pay closer attention to their farms and crops than others of the band, and the result is that they are better off in every manner than their neighbours. They have no progressive or ambitious leader. If they had such, doubtless it would be encouraging for them to cultivate the land and raise stock. Many of the young men find employment during the summer months in loading and unloading vessels. Others, of more indolent type, find transient employment in rowing or paddling tourists and health-seekers among the many islands in the neighbourhood.

Crops.—The crops were above the average; the roots and vegetables were excellent. The display at the annual agricultural fair, held in the council-hall, was a success in every sense. The exhibits in butter, cheese, bread, buns, pies, tarts and cake, pickles and preserved fruits, was creditable; maple sugar, syrup and needlework, including fancy Indian work in silk, porcupine quills and bead-work, were admired and found ready purchasers at the close of the exhibition. I have no hesitation in stating that if a small grant of money could be provided for small cash prizes for cows, calves, brood mares and foals, pigs and poultry, it would create a taste and rivalry for better care of their stock.

Characteristics.—The old people are a sober, law-abiding lot, retaining a certain sense of honour in paying their debts, which cannot be said of many of the younger members. The chief seems to be a poor guide to his followers to lead them into the estimation of business men as being worthy of trust; they are ever ready to borrow or beg and equally as forgetful of redeeming their pledge or promises. Among the young men many are addicted to intoxicants. They invariably refuse to tell from whom they get the liquor. The morals of the band, on the whole, are fairly good.

HENVEY INLET BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian bay, about midway between the Byng inlet and the French river. The Indian village is known as the Kahbekahnong, beautifully situated on the sloping hillside overlooking the deep dark waters of the inlet, where they have two churches, Roman Catholic and Methodist, supplied by itinerant missionaries. The school-house erected last season is the finest in the agency. The teacher's residence has been made into a home of comfort and neatness. The snug whitewashed houses of the Indians give the village an air of neatness and picturesque beauty.

The reserve contains an area of 30 square miles; 15 per cent of the reserve is rock and marsh. The Sudbury-Toronto branch of the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the northeast portion of the reserve. The Canadian Northern Ontario railway has a branch line running through the reserve to Key Harbour, where they have constructed docks and iron ore chutes for loading vessels with iron ore from the neighbourhood of Sellwood.

Population.—The population is 168; residing away from the reserve are 58 members who are scattered along the north shore, from Henvey Inlet to Sault Ste. Marie, where they are engaged as fishermen, or among the many saw-mills along the coast, and in the lumber camps during the winter.

Health.—The health of the band has been very indifferent during the year. There has been no epidemic or contagious disease. Bronchial troubles and rheumatism, with more or less chronic indigestion, seem to be the prevailing health troubles and ailments of this band, with a few cases of decrepit old age.

Buildings.—The buildings owned by the members of the band are neat and comfortable, principally hewed pine logs, whitewashed and clean. The outbuildings,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

horse and cattle stables are rough, cold, and wretched pretenses for shelter from the rain and biting frost and wind.

Stock.—The stock, consisting of horses, cattle and a few sheep, look fine and fat in the autumn, but the careless treatment and the starvation of the winter leaves many of them in a miserable condition in the spring.

Farm Implements.—The few implements used by these people are principally mattocks and grub hoes, scythes, axes, and iron rakes and garden hoes, which they look after with a degree of care.

Characteristics.—The elderly members of this band residing on the reserve are temperate and exemplary, and are thrifty and more painstaking in cultivating their corn and potato plots. The same cannot be said of the younger members. They spend the summer months with the tourists as canoemen and guides where they get stimulants, good wages, and often a stock of cast-off clothing, and the result is they become lazy and unreliable, and are frequently brought before the police magistrate as drunken brawlers.

MAGANATAWAN BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 5 miles from the mouth of the Maganatawan river. Its area is 11,370 acres. The greater portion of this reserve is barren, fire-swept rocks, excepting small patches of arable land in places along the river. The Sudbury-Toronto branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through this reserve with a spur line running to the village of Byng Inlet. There is also a government wagon road to Graves & Bigwood's saw-mills.

Population.—There are residing on the reserve 29 members, actual residents. The remainder reside on the Great Manitoulin island. I have no knowledge how the absentees are conducting themselves.

Health.—The health of the resident members has been fairly good during the year.

Occupations.—The members of this band cultivate gardens, raising potatoes, corn, beans, &c., and find a ready market for their products at the various boarding houses at the mills. Berry-picking in season is carried on by the women and children. The men are engaged by the tourists and health-seekers. Hunting and fishing are not practised as sources of subsistence.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings are small, neat and comfortable. Their horses and cattle are well cared for during the winter months, and their live stock will compare favourably with that of their French Canadian neighbours.

Characteristics and Temperance.—The Indians of this band are industrious and fairly well behaved when beyond the reach of intoxicants, which they secure at intervals from unscrupulous persons. Notwithstanding that convictions and heavy penalties have been inflicted on the culprits during the year, there are always some venturesome and unscrupulous persons ready to take chances of selling or procuring intoxicants for the Indians at extortionate prices, and the Indians will secure the liquor every time.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated 3 miles inland from the Georgian bay, on the Shawanaga river, about 23 miles from the town of Parry Sound via the stage route. The Sudbury-Toronto branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through the reserve, and has a passenger station close to the Indian village. The reserve contains an area of 14 square miles. The soil is light, sandy loam; about 65 per cent of this reserve is rock, swamps and marsh. The residue is well adapted for agricul-

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

ture and grazing. The unburned portion of the reserve is well timbered with hemlock and hardwood, which will be a valuable asset for the band if protected from forest fire.

Population.—The population of this band is 110, exclusive of 20 resident non-members, making a total population of 130.

Health.—The health of this band has been very poorly during the year. There has been no epidemic or contagion among them. Rheumatism, chronic bronchial and stomach troubles seem to be the prevailing ailments. The healthiest among both sexes are those that have reached the half century years.

Houses.—The houses and buildings have been much advanced in improvement in all forms since the people have had access to the saw-mills, where they can get lumber. Their houses are up to date with the surrounding settlers, where they have rebuilt and improved their dwellings for light and comfort.

Stock.—The stock is a very fair grade of cattle, and is well cared for. The Indians on this reserve have been very unfortunate in having many of their cattle killed by the trains, owing to the railway company not building fences around and along their property.

Farm Implements.—The implements are ploughs and harrows, hoes, &c.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the band are abstainers from stimulants and are industrious and progressive; while a few are, I am sorry to say, addicted to intoxicants, and are untruthful, and will lend themselves to any despicable act to get liquor, and shield the unscrupulous person that supplies them. Until imprisonment shall be made the penalty on conviction, the unfortunate Indian will get intoxicated and suffer.

WATHA BAND (GIBSON RESERVE.)

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Iroquois, having formerly resided at Oka, Lake of Two Mountains, in the province of Quebec.

Reserve.—The Watha reserve is situated in the township of Gibson, between the southern end of Muskoka lake and the Georgian bay. It contains an area of 25,582 acres. About 50 per cent is arable land; the residue rocks, swamps and marshes. The prevailing timber is black birch, maple and hemlock.

Population.—The population of this band is 137.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good during the year, except cases of rheumatism, coughs and colds. There have been no contagious or epidemic diseases on the reserve this year.

Occupations.—The members of this band depend chiefly on farming and do considerable lumbering in the winter season. In the spring many of the young men find employment at river-driving, at which many are experts; others earn good wages peeling hemlock during the peeling season. Many are engaged as guides and canoe-men for tourists and others on the Muskoka waters. The women during the winter months work at bead-work and other Indian curios, for which they find a ready sale during the tourist season at the many summer resorts around the lakes.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are substantial and comfortable, built in the Quebec habitant style. Their stables are good and warm, and in many instances better than many of those of their white neighbours in the adjoining settlements. Their church and school-house are fine modern structures.

Characteristics.—This band is the most progressive in the superintendency. There are two saw-mills and a shingle-machine on the reserve, which is a valuable asset to the band. Many have well tilled fields, wire-fenced, as an evidence of their thrift, while others prefer the roving and exciting life of river-driving and canoeing, which cultivates the taste for high wages for a short spell, and an idle, indolent time

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

for the rest of the season. Quite a number of the younger men are addicted to intoxicants, though their parents are total abstainers. Their morals are fairly good.

I have, &c.,

D. F. MACDONALD,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

SAUGEEN AGENCY,

CHIPPAWA HILL, April 1, 1910.

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 Saugeen agency for the year ended March 31, 1910.

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

Population.—The Chippewas of Saugeen number 423 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary conditions are well observed; vaccination has been attended to by the physician for the reserve. A few suffer from hereditary diseases; otherwise the health of the Indians has been good during the year.

Occupations.—All the able-bodied male Indians, with few exceptions, are engaged in clearing and cultivating their holdings. Many of both sexes engage as hired help with white people of the surrounding towns and country for part of the year. Other occupations are basket-making, rustic work, berry-picking, gathering medicinal roots, and taking out dead and fallen timber during the winter.

Buildings.—The public buildings are of a good quality. The private buildings are fair, and kept in good repair.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle and hogs. The number does not vary much. There are more than are properly fed during winter.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have all the implements necessary for successfully cultivating and harvesting the crops.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band, on the whole, are indolent, and, with few exceptions, they lack thrift and energy. The progress is slow, but each year sees them adding to their home comforts.

Temperance and Morality.—Few of the Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but many of them are immoral in other ways.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,

Indian Agent.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,
BRANTFORD, April 25, 1910.

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, 1910.

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..	1,827
Oneidas..	367
Onondagas..	364
Tuscaroras..	416
Cayugas..	1,041
Senecas..	217
Delawares..	170
	4,402

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.—The reserve was remarkably free from contagious diseases during the year, there being only a few cases of scarlet fever of a mild type, and some measles. Several cases of goitre developed, a new disease on this reserve. During the year 93 patients were treated at the tent hospital, of whom 27 were tubercular; 5,438 were treated at the medical office, 884 calls were made, and 4,128 miles travelled by the physicians.

An efficient board of health assists the medical officer in enforcing sanitary measures. The council-house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting, carbolic acid being freely used. The general health has been fairly good. The physician 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. The log house, always a menace to health, is gradually but slowly giving way to frame, cement or brick buildings.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were fairly good. Many of the younger members frequently seek employment off the reserve. Cement and concrete work being now largely used on the reserve for foundations and bridgework, an Indian firm of contractors has gone into the business with such success that they have been getting contracts off the reserve as well as on it.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in the buildings on the reserve, and also in 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, which loans are, in most cases, repaid on maturity.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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 upon farming for a livelihood are well supplied with the most modern implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are generally industrious. Those who are unable to work land for want of stock and implements seek and obtain employment off the reserve. The Six Nations are most law-abiding and steadily improving. During the year there were built 14 barns, 11 frame and 2 cement houses, besides a large quantity of fencing, and repairs and additions to dwelling-houses.

The farmers' institute of the south riding of Brant held an afternoon and evening meeting in the council-house in February, 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 annual three days' annual fair, which was as successful in attendance and exhibits as any of its predecessors. None but Indians are permitted to compete. The new main building of metallic shingle was formally opened by Lieut.-Col. Baxter, of the 37th Haldimand Rifles. Daily and weekly newspapers and agricultural papers have a large circulation on the reserve.

The public roads are kept in good condition under the direction of 45 pathmasters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council at their January meeting. The Indians have built two new steel bridges with cement abutments and one concrete bridge at a cost of over \$5,000.

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. The Indian Moral Association has held its annual meetings throughout the reserve, addressed by local speakers as well as by men from outside. The work of this association is steadily advancing and good results are manifest in various ways.

I have, &c.,

GORDON J. SMITH,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

STURGEON FALLS AGENCY,

STURGEON FALLS, March 31, 1910.

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, 1910.

NIPISSING BAND.

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

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing two miles west of the town of North Bay. It now contains an area of 24,200 acres. This band surrendered all its land north of the Canadian Pacific railway, this portion having

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

been surveyed and subdivided into three townships, namely: Pedley, Beauceage and Commanda, the last of which has not yet been sold.

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 now a population of 279.

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

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting and fishing for their own use and acting as guides to tourists and survey parties; a number cultivate small farms along the lake shore, but the majority follow the Indian mode of life, as they do not take to farming. During the winter a number work in the adjacent lumber camps, and others cut railway ties and pulp-wood, which they can readily dispose of. The women gather berries and make moccasins and fancy bead-work, which sell readily in the adjoining towns and villages.

Buildings and Stock.—The members of this band are continually improving their buildings; this is noticed especially in regard to their houses; while a few years ago they lived in small, unventilated cabins, they now erect houses more adapted for health, having more height, light and proper ventilation. During the past year they have erected a few comfortable houses of a fair size. Their dwellings are kept fairly clean and fairly well furnished. They have few barns and stables, as they do not farm to any extent. They have considerable live stock, such as horses, cattle, pigs and poultry.

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

Characteristics.—A number of the Indians of this band are industrious and are always showing improvements in regard to their homes and surroundings; while others appear to be satisfied with their present state of living.

Temperance and Morality.—There are always a few of this band who will get liquor whenever an opportunity occurs; during the past year several fines have been imposed on parties supplying the liquor as well as on the Indians for taking it. This, while it does not altogether prohibit the traffic, has a good effect on the majority of the Indians. 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 Okickindowt island and peninsula. These Indians surrendered the pine timber on their reserve, and during the past year have received a large amount of money accruing from the sale thereof. This money, with a few exceptions, has been wisely invested in savings bank accounts, while a number have erected comfortable dwellings. During the past summer a number of houses have been erected by members of this band.

Population.—The population of this band is 84.

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

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing and acting as guides to tourists who frequent French river each season; while a few work in the lumber camps and on drives. Those who live on the reserve cultivate small gardens, but do not farm.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings and Stock.—This band has built ten new houses during the past year, some of which are of good size and well finished. The stock comprises cattle and horses; a number of each has been purchased by the band recently.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are not industrious, but appear to be contented. They do not take to farming.

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

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.—This band has a population of 95.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has not been good, a number having typhoid, which has been prevalent in that part of the country for the past year. Several of them have been furnished hospital and other assistance, and are recovering from the illness.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is acting as guides to tourists and prospectors who frequent this section in large numbers each season. A few follow hunting and fishing. They do not farm, as they have not any land selected for their use. Some cultivate small gardens along the lake shore.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings of this band are very limited; a few have houses on Bear island, while others live in cabins around the lake.

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

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band have been addicted to liquor, and, when an opportunity offers, they will get it, but are improving in this respect. They are very reticent as to furnishing information against the parties supplying liquor. During the past year fines have been imposed, which have proved beneficial. With a few exceptions they are moral.

MATATCHAWAN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north of Fort Matachawan, 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 93.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has not been as good as formerly.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are chiefly hunting and fishing for their own use. The hunting for the past year has not been as good as in former seasons, owing to a large influx of prospectors upon their hunting grounds.

Buildings.—A few members have small cabins on the reserve, but the majority live in wigwams the year round. I have been informed that a number will erect houses on the reserve during the coming summer.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are a happy, contented body, and appear to be 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.

I have, &c.,

GEO. P. COCKBURN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

THESSALON AGENCY,

THESSALON, March 31, 1910.

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, 1910.

THESSALON RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

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 120.

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

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

Buildings.—Their buildings are clean and warm.

Stock.—They have very little stock, and 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.

Characteristics and Progress.—They compare favourably with the white people who live near them. They are gaining in property and intelligence.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them are addicted to drinking, but they are still getting better.

MISSISSAGI RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Ojibbewas.

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 108 on the reserve and a few at Biscotasing.

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

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

Buildings.—Their buildings are clean and warm.

Stock.—They have very little stock, and what they have is of very poor kind.

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

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not improving as well as I should like, but still are fairly progressive, especially the younger people.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a little addicted to drinking, on account of living so near the town of Blind River.

SERPENT RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

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 has an area of 27,282 acres.

Population.—The population is 111.

Health and Sanitation.—They have very good health; there were no epidemics during the past year.

Occupations.—They have plenty of work, loading vessels and working in the mills at Cutler.

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

Stock.—They have very little stock—a few horses and pigs and a little poultry.

Farm Implements.—They do very little farming, and therefore have very few implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressive, and are quite industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly moral and not much addicted to drinking intoxicants.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

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.—Under my jurisdiction there are 100; some are at Biscotasing under Agent West.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are healthy; there were no epidemics of any kind during the year.

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

Buildings.—They have good buildings on the point, which they occupy in summer, and seem to keep clean and nice. They have log houses, which they occupy in winter, built on low land, which I do not think is healthy. I am trying to get them to stay in their good houses all the year.

Stock.—They have good horses and good cows. Pigs and poultry are the common sort.

Farm Implements.—They have some ploughs and harrows and plenty of small implements, such as hoes, spades and shovels, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are getting richer. As their families grow up they have more help, and consequently have better food and clothing.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of them are fairly temperate, some are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but it is getting hard for them to procure liquor. They are a fairly moral people.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL HAGAN,
Indian Agent.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALPOLE ISLAND, April 25, 1910.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the Chippewa and Pottawattamie bands of Walpole island.

Reserve.—The reserve is bounded on the west by the River St. Clair, on the north and east by the Chenail Ecarté, and on the south by Lake St. Clair. It has an area of 40,480 acres, most of which is first-class farming and grazing land.

Population.—The population of the Chippewa band is 564, and of the Pottawattamie band, 174.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. There were two cases of diphtheria on the reserve; but prompt measures were taken and the persons quarantined, which stopped the spread of the disease.

The sanitary conditions of the reserve are improving each year. The Indians are beginning to see the benefits derived from draining.

Occupations.—The majority of the younger people work away from the reserve for farmers, and in factories the whole year round. There are a few that farm, and they are doing fairly well. Some are getting into comfortable circumstances.

Buildings.—There has been quite an improvement in some of the houses this last year. There are several now under way which will make an improvement to their farms. Quite a number have built wire fences and in other ways improved their farms.

Stock.—The stock on the reserve is of a good grade and brings good prices. There is a ready sale for all stock at their own door.

Farm Implements.—The Indians keep all the implements that they require on their farms.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are law-abiding and fairly industrious; but, instead of working for themselves, they go out to work for the farmers, and in the factories, where they get good wages, and live up to them. They are earning more money every year, but do not save any. Those that stay on the reserve and work their land are better off at the end of the year.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a steady improvement as to temperance. It is a rare thing to see an old person intoxicated, but there is still room for improvement. The Indians as a whole are temperate and moral and will compare favourably with the people they associate with.

I have, &c.,

J. B. McDOUGALL,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
 ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,
 BECANCOUR, April 10, 1910.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1910.

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

Tribe.—These Indians are known as the Abenakis of Becancour.

Population.—They number 26 including absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health is good and sanitary laws are observed to the letter.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians consist in farming, working in the shanties and river-driving.

Buildings.—Their houses are small, but fairly good. There has been no new building.

Stock.—They own some horses, several cows, some poultry and some pigs.

Farm Implements.—They have some machines.

Characteristics.—They are hard-working and economical, and seldom drink.

Religion.—All are Roman Catholics.

General Remarks.—They are quite civilized. Very few are pure Indians: they marry with white people.

I have, &c.,

V. P. LANDRY, M.D.,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
 ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,
 ST. FRANÇOIS DU LAC, April 18, 1910.

FRANK PEBLEY, 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, 1910.

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. 1,217 on the official plan of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville, and contains 1,228 acres.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The village is situated on the east bank of the St. Francis river, about 6 miles from its discharge into Lake St. Peter, and it has a very picturesque site.

Population.—The population of the band at present is 288, residing in the village, but apart from this there is quite a number of families residing temporarily in the United States and in other parts of the province.

Health.—There have been no epidemic diseases during the course of the year, but there are always some cases of tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Abenakis is the making of baskets and rancy-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 good cows, some pigs and hens.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—The Abenakis in general 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 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 they live in harmony with them. I believe that 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 have lost the characteristics of the race, 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.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,

MANIWAKI, April 26, 1910.

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, 1910.

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 Maniwaki branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through the reserve from south to north terminating now at Maniwaki; but it is expected to connect with the Montreal Western at Nomingue. The line has already been surveyed.

Population.—The population of this band is 414.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this band has been good during the past year, with the exception of a few lingering consumptives whose tenure of life is not very certain. A few families have been afflicted with whooping-cough, but no fatalities have occurred from the latter. The sanitary precautions have been strictly observed in general and premises kept clean. The Indians are following the health regulations better than in the past. No Indians have been vaccinated on the reserve during the past seven years. As there has been no contagious disease on the reserve during the past year, with the exception of whooping cough and consumption, no provision has been made for the isolation of persons afflicted with those diseases.

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 form 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.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are chiefly log. Many of the Indians still live in shanties, but nearly every year there is a new house erected.

Stock.—There is very little change in stock. During the year three horses died and were replaced. A considerable number of the Indians keep no stock, as they are absent during the winter months. The Indians who reside permanently on the reserve are fairly well supplied with horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—The Indians who are engaged in farming are well supplied with farm implements, and vehicles for winter and summer use.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians on this reserve who work their farms are sober and industrious, and have made good progress in farming during the year. The greater number of those who are employed in other industries are making no progress and are getting more destitute as they advance in years.

Temperance and Morality.—The greater number of the members of this band are addicted to drink, and will go to any extremes to obtain liquor, thereby wasting their means of support and keeping themselves and their families in poverty. Some of the Indians are really temperate. Intemperance is a curse in this band and it is almost impossible to obtain convictions against those who supply liquor to the Indians.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

I expect better results in the future, as Maniwaki, Egan and Bouchette have passed laws prohibiting the sale of liquor in those townships, which will be a great benefit to the Indians. The morality of this band is good, and no case of immorality has come to my notice during the year.

I have, &c.,

W. J. McCAFFREY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

AMALECITES OF VIGER,

CACOUNA, March 31, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement in regard to the Amalecites of Viger for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—The present reserve of the Amalecites of Viger is situated on the St. Lawrence river near the village of Cacouna. Most of the Indians are scattered over various counties; those who reside on the reserve suffer much from cold for want of wood. From time to time the government assists the poorest, especially the widows who have no resources. Some are old and ill and unable to work.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band, including absentees, is 106. There was one birth and one death during the year.

Health.—The health is good. One old man has been paralyzed for several years.

Resources and Occupations.—In summer the chief occupation of these Indians is the making of baskets and fancy-work, which they sell to strangers spending the summer at Cacouna. The men guide sportsmen to fishing grounds; they also make snow-shoes and moccasins during the winter.

Religion.—They are Roman Catholics as far as I can judge.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, these Indians are temperate; their morals are good.

General Remarks.—These Indians do not do any farming. The young men cut wood in winter and return with a little money, which they spend very soon. That is why most of them are poor or in misery, especially the widows.

I have, &c.,

EDOUARD BEAULIEU,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

HURONS OF LORETTE,

JEUNE LORETTE, June 11, 1910.

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 Hurons of Lorette and other Indians settled in my agency, with a statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Hurons of Lorette is the only one that the band owns now. It contains 26.75 acres. Most of the Indians of Lorette always reside near their ancient chapel, which always attracts the attention of strangers. There are also three Huron families owning lots who reside on the old Quarante Arpents reserve, which was sold in October, 1904.

Population.—Since my last report the population has increased only by 2 persons. It now consists of 486, instead of 484, which it was last year. I may say that in this number are included Indians who reside outside of the Lorette reserve. Thus in the parish of Laval, county of Quebec, there is an Amalecite Indian family composed of 4 persons. One of the two families that were residing at Laval last year has removed to the parish of Charlesbourg, also in the county of Quebec. Nine Abenakis Indians, like last year, are also residing at Jeune Lorette. At St. Urbain, county of Charlevoix, there are two Abenakis families and four Montagnais families. The combined population of these groups, including the Huron population of Lorette, is 525.

Resources and Occupations.—I mentioned in my last report that the industry of making snow-shoes and moccasins was not flourishing. I have the pleasure of announcing this year that this industry has improved a little. The heads of families who last year were obliged to go off at a distance to earn the money necessary for the support of their families are now all residing on the reserve. Fishing is always nil; but hunting is always remunerative to the same five or six Indians who engage in it annually.

Health.—The health of the Huron band of Lorette is always excellent. As I said in my report last year, that proves that sanitation is well observed and that all means of cleanliness are used in order to prevent disease.

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

Temperance and Morality.—All the Indians residing on the Lorette reserve conduct themselves very well. In the matter of morality there has been no exception. I regret not being able to say as much in regard to temperance, in respect to which there have been some rare exceptions; but there has not been any disorder as a result.

I have, &c.,

A. O. BASTIEN,

Indian Agent.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,
MONTREAL, April 30, 1910.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement in regard to the Caughnawaga agency for the year ended March 31, 1910.

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

Vital Statistics.—The native population is 2,194. There was a marked increase in the band.

Health.—The Indians are in fairly good health. Those who were sick were looked after at the Sacred Heart hospital here.

Occupations.—The past year was a prosperous one for the Indians; the majority of the band were employed at Montreal River helping to harness the water-power at a very remunerative wage; others were employed during last summer in the quarries, in the shops at Lachine and Montreal, and a number at structural iron buildings. The Indians who make lacrosses and snow-shoes were kept busy; the female portion made bead-work.

During the summer of 1909, many of the men of Caughnawaga participated in the celebration given on Lake Champlain, in honour of the tercentenary of its finding by Champlain, and enacted in Indian the drama of 'Master of Life' by Mr. Lighthall, K.C., of Montreal. They earned the encomium of the public for their merit and behaviour.

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

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no marked sign of intemperance in the band. The Indians are as temperate and moral as any white population.

I have, &c.,

J. BLAIN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,
ST. REGIS, April 8, 1910.

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, 1910.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, in the province of Quebec, and including islands a little below Prescott, Ont., thence down

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

stream opposite the village of Lancaster, Ont. On the opposite shore is the village of Anicet, in the province of Quebec. It contains an area of about 6,983 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 1,515.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year, and the sanitary condition of the Indian 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.

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, June 23, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—These Indians occupy a piece of land on the Lake of Two Mountains, Ottawa river, province of Quebec; but the title is not vested in the Crown.

Population.—The population is 498.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians in general has been fairly good this year. The disease that carries off most of them is tuberculosis.

Occupations.—Some of them cultivate the soil; others are coopers; while some cut timber at the shanties.

Religion.—The Methodists have their own church. The Roman Catholics go to the parish church.

Characteristics.—They are not making much progress. Several neglect cultivation and allow their lands to run into weeds. Most of the Indians are inclined to be lazy and depend on assistance from the department.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that several of them are becoming immoral and more and more drunken and debauched, especially among the young people, in spite of all our efforts to suppress the use of alcohol. They can no longer get it at Oka; but they go as far as Montreal to procure it, and several of them get drunk and lose their money.

I have, &c.,

JOS. PERILLARD,
Indian Agent.

† GEORGE V., A. 1911

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MICHAMACS OF MARIA,

GRAND CASCAPEDIA, March 31, 1910.

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, 1910.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the shores of the Grand Cascapedia river and of Chaleur bay. It has a splendid aspect, and contains 416 acres, 136 of which are cultivable.

Population.—The population of Maria reserve is 104 and has been about the same for many years.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians have enjoyed fairly good health during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians devote themselves to farming, lumbering, river driving, ship-loading, acting as guides to tourists, some make baskets, axe and peevie handles. They also tan green skins and make shoe-packs for winter wear; a few are hunters and trappers.

Buildings.—Their houses are small with the exception of four or five, which are large and well furnished.

Characteristics.—The Micmacs are 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 Christian morality.

I have, &c.,

J. D. MORIN, *Priest*,*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MICHAMACS OF RESTIGOUCHIE,

POINTE LA GARDE, April 29, 1910.

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, 1910.

Reserve.—The 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 these Indians are Micmacs.

Population.—The population at present is 506, an increase of 8 since last year. During the year there were 20 births and 12 deaths.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health and Sanitation.—There were no contagious diseases during the past year. Sanitary precautions have been observed. The houses as well as the surroundings are well kept.

Occupations.—The resources of the Indians are numerous. Several of them cultivate land, others work in the woods, load vessels, river-drive and act as guides to tourists. There is a good mill on the reserve, which gives employment as well as affording a convenience for their fire-wood.

Buildings.—The buildings are in general fairly good. The Indians have good houses, well furnished and well kept. They also have good barns and stables.

Stock.—Their stock is well kept. They have good horses, good cows and other stock.

Farm Implements.—Those who have sufficient land to cultivate are well supplied with farm implements. They know well how to use them and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and command good wages, but some are still very improvident. However, I am pleased to observe that there is an improvement in this matter.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. The Capuchin Fathers are in charge of them and take great care of their spiritual and temporal welfare.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that these Indians still have a very pronounced taste for liquor, which they procure very easily from neighbouring places in spite of the watchfulness exercised over them. Their morals are very good in general.

I have, &c.,

J. PITRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,
POINTE BLEUE, June 11, 1910.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Tribe.—The Indians of Lake St. John belong to the Montagnais tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest shore of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi, province of Quebec, about 5 miles from the town of Roberval. It contains an area of 22,423 acres, comprising the whole of the township of Ouatichouan, of which 19,525 acres has been surrendered by the band and sold for its benefit, which leaves for the use of the Indians an area of 2,900 acres. This part of Ouatichouan township reserved for the Indians is known as Pointe Bleue, and is certainly, owing to its site, one of the prettiest and most healthful places of Lake St. John. From the top of the hill, a few yards from the shore, the view embraces a superb horizon. The soil is of superior quality, suitable for all kinds of cultivation, and, although this reserve is situated in the northern part of the province, its climate is magnificent.

Population.—The population of the reserve is 583.

Health and Sanitation.—The members of the band have as a rule enjoyed good health. They have not suffered from any epidemic disease during the course of the

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

year. The laws of health appear to be better understood now by the Indians than formerly. In spring, when the weather gets warm enough, these Indians burn all the rubbish accumulated during the winter, and all make it a duty to ventilate their houses properly. The medical service is performed by Dr. J. Constantin, of Roberval, who discharges his duties religiously, one might say. All the sick Indians have been treated by him with care and diligence. Some of the Indians are extreme in their requirements, but rather than let them be discontented, the doctor, to my personal knowledge, has often complied with their caprices.

Occupations.—Two-thirds of the Indians of this reserve are hunters. Usually they leave the village in the beginning of September and go into the great forests of the north, whence they do not return as a rule until the end of June. Hunting has been good and the price of furs very remunerative. Other Indians live exclusively by the revenue of their lands, which they know how to cultivate with care. The lands, fences and ditches are well maintained. The taste for farming is certainly increasing among the Montagnais; they now take much more interest in agricultural matters than in the past. Finally these Indians are recognized as guides, canoeemen, and experienced explorers. They are sought for as such and the revenue derived each year from this source is considerable.

Buildings.—The houses are sufficiently isolated from one another; they are suitable, comfortable, and kept with care by most of the Indians.

Stock.—The stock is well and regularly cared for, and there is a strong tendency towards improved breeding.

Farm Implements.—Those who engage in cultivation among the members of this band are well provided with modern farm implements. They make good use of them and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule the Montagnais are energetic and industrious. The number of the indolent, lazy and improvident is diminishing every year. They are intelligent and are not easily taken advantage of. Several of them have deposits in the banks at Roberval. There is certainly advancement in every respect.

Temperance and Morality.—In the matter of temperance things are going better than ever before, and this is the first time that I have not had to complain of the conduct of the Indians. They are beginning to understand that it is for their own good, for the good of their health and fortune, to abstain from intoxicating liquor. I have not had to deplore any serious abuse of liquor. I do not doubt that there is still much to be done; but a change for the better appears to have taken place, and disgraceful scenes, fights, and disputes among the Indians are things of the past.

Cases of immorality are very rare and in this respect the Indians equal the surrounding whites.

I have, &c.,

ARMAND TESSIER,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE, BERSIMIS AGENCY,
BERSIMIS, March 31, 1910.

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, 1910, on my agency of the Lower St. Lawrence, which comprises the bands residing at Escoumains and Bersimis.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ESCOUMAINS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the west side of the Escoumains river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, Saguenay county, and comprises an area of 97 acres. The land is not all suitable for cultivation.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band are Montagnais.

Population.—The population is 41.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been fairly good with the exception of the existing and usual illnesses.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians vary, but their principal occupation in winter consists in hunting fur-bearing animals and killing some seals in the river. Some work in the shanties, also, in summer, act as guides to sportsmen and explorers, and do a little fishing.

Progress.—I am beginning to notice a little progress in this band.

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

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are fairly temperate and very moral.

Buildings.—These Indians have some good buildings and keep them in good order.

BERSIMIS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east bank of the Bersimis river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, Saguenay county. Its area is 63,100 acres.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band are Montagnais.

Population.—The population is 520.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been poor again this year. They suffered from different illnesses, among them chicken-pox. Consumption has made its usual ravages. It is very difficult to make these Indians keep their houses clean according to sanitary rules, except some of them.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are hunting fur-bearing animals in winter, in summer fishing for salmon, and acting as guides to sportsmen.

Progress.—I observe a little progress in this band, especially in the building of their houses.

Temperance.—All the Indians of this band are very much addicted to liquor.

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,
ESQIMAUX POINT, May 10, 1910.

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, 1910.
Reserves.—There are five reserves in this agency, viz.: Seven Islands, Natashkwan, Muskwaro, Romaine and St. Augustin.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Population.—The population of these reserves is: Seven Islands, 402; Romaine, 239; Natashkwan, 73; and St. Augustin, 183. The Indians go to Muskwaro reserve for the mission only. The mission usually lasts three weeks. The population of the whole agency is 1,045.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band was fairly good up to the beginning of March, when an epidemic of varioloid visited Seven Islands and Moisie. There were forty cases in all, but no deaths occurred. All the Indians who were out at the time, 65 in all, were vaccinated.

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

Occupations.—The only occupation, except at Natashkwan and Romaine, where they began to fish for codfish last summer, is fur and game hunting. The catch of fur for the winter of 1909 was very poor. As the Indians are still in the interior, I cannot give any information as to the fur catch last winter.

Morality and Temperance.—The morals are good. The liquor traffic is almost completely stopped since last year.

I have, &c.,

J. E. TREMBLAY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
TIMISKAMING AGENCY,

NORTH TIMISKAMING, April 1, 1910.

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, 1910.

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 245, being an increase of 4 during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good during the past year, and 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 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.—One building was erected during the past year.

Stock.—There has been some increase in stock during the past year; a few have bought milch cows, but they have fewer horses than in the previous year.

Progress.—A few members are making a little progress, but the majority are not.

Religion.—All the members of the band are Roman Catholics, and most of them are very attentive to their religious duties.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate in their habits. There has been no case of immorality, although two or three have succeeded in getting liquor.

I have, &c.,

J. A. RENAUD,

Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

NORTHERN DIVISION,

ANDOVER, April 11, 1910

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report for the year ended March 31, 1910, of the Indians in my jurisdiction, viz.: the Edmundston band, near the town of Edmundston, in the county of Madawaska, and the Tobique band, in the county of Victoria, one mile and a half north of the village of Andover, the shire town of the county. These two bands constituted the northern division of the territory in charge of Mr. James Farrell, Indian agent, for a number of years, and upon his resignation they were allotted to me. It gives me very much pleasure to say that in my intercourse with the Indians, I have heard nothing but kind and complimentary references to my worthy predecessor.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises 709 acres, fronting on the St. John river and adjoins the town of Edmundston. About 500 acres of this reserve is forest-land, consisting of a small growth of spruce and fir, with a mixture of hardwood and poplar. On account of its advantageous location, and, if not destroyed by fire, and protected from illegal cutting, these lands should yield a yearly income.

Population.—There are 44 Indians now residing on this reserve domiciled in six houses, with one house in course of erection. These houses are of good average size, with barns near by. One is a log house, but of large size and quite comfortable. A family consisting of 7 persons, recently sold their farm and are now living at Ste. Rose, in the province of Quebec. If this family were included, it would make the population of this reserve 51.

Occupations.—All but two of the Indians on this reserve have made a good beginning at farming, as they reside on the land they cultivate, and would soon be in a position to make their living off the land, if they did not follow the too common custom of making farming a secondary consideration. There are 4 horses, 3 cows and 3 head of young stock on the reserve, also 4 small flocks of hens. Owing to their favourable location they might find it profitable to keep larger flocks of hens, and, if the women and children could be induced to take an interest in this branch of farm work, their conditions would be very much improved. The older Indians do more or less basket-making and other Indian wares. The younger ones work in the woods in winter and during the summer in mills and around the village.

Health.—Their conditions in respect to health are very favourable, as their dwellings are not huddled together. They are enjoying good health. There has been 1 death, a drowning accident, and 2 births during the year.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Temperance.—The Indians on this reserve are industrious and intelligent, but a few have the common weakness of their race, and are too fond of indulging in the use of intoxicating liquors. The young men who go from home to work soon acquire a liking for intoxicants, and they have every temptation to acquire the drinking habit, as there are a great many licensed bars in the village. All things considered, the future for this band looks bright.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—This band is situated on the point of land formed by the junction of the St. John and Tobique rivers. It is thus separated by water from the villages of Andover and Perth, and although conveniently located, it is a somewhat inconvenient place to reach. Years ago the government of the province built a bridge over the Tobique river near the Indian village, but when this bridge was worn out it was not rebuilt, but a stone and steel bridge was built $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the old site, at the head of the Narrows on the Tobique river. To give the Indian village connection with this bridge a road was built over hills so steep that only necessity compelled the Indians to use it, and of late years the Indian village has been harder to reach, except by canoes, than it was twenty years ago. In 1907 a ferry was established over the St. John river leading to the Indian point. This ferry is controlled by the county council, which regulates the tolls, but the scow and the wire are furnished by the provincial government. During the past season the road leading to the ferry on the Andover side of the river has been greatly improved by the expenditure from the department, which is a great convenience to the Indians living on the reserve as well as to the general public. The further improvement of the ferry landing on the opposite side of the river and the deviation of the road leading to the Narrows bridge, so as to avoid the hills referred to, are much needed improvements that are receiving the favourable attention of the department.

This reserve consists of about 5,800 acres of forest and farming land, 1,490 acres being on the north side of the Tobique river, and 4,310 on the south side. The forest fires which were so prevalent throughout the province last summer, did much damage to these lands, burning over two-thirds of the area on the south side of the Tobique and one-third on the north side.

Population.—The present population of this band is 157, domiciled in 30 houses. A dozen or so of these houses are detached, roomy and under good sanitary conditions. The remainder are too close together. The Indians keep their homes neat and clean, and they are neat and tidy in their personal appearance. The general health of this band has been good, but there are always some cases of tuberculosis among them. The germs of this disease must be in many of their houses, as no system of disinfection has been followed after deaths by this disease, until quite recently. There have been 5 births and 9 deaths during the year, 7 died of consumption, 2 died at birth.

Water Supply.—The village is well supplied with pure drinking water coming from springs having their source in an unoccupied mountain, which is of very great importance from a health point of view. The new system put in by the department two years ago has worked in a very satisfactory manner the past winter, and is highly appreciated, as the old source of supply froze up.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band are all workers, many of them commanding good wages at farming or working with lumber. There are some who get employment as guides. The women find ready work during the summer season in the nearby villages at washing and housecleaning, and as cooks. Last season, owing to various causes, they did not do as much at farming as usual, owing largely to the fact that wages have been so very high that they have not worked their land. They live up to their earnings, and take all the enjoyment out of life they can.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

General Remarks.—This band is possessed of much musical talent. Organs are to be found in five of their homes, besides the organ in their hall and church. One home is supplied with a piano and violin.

It would be a source of enjoyment and give a status to the reserve if some of the more enterprising among the young men would form themselves into a club for the study of band music.

I have, &c.,

GEO. E. BAXTER,

Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

NORTHEASTERN DIVISION,

BUCTOUCHE, April 11, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Location of Agency.—This agency is in northeastern New Brunswick, and embraces all the reserves in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland.

EEL RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is in Restigouche county, about 4 miles from the town of Dalhousie, and about the same distance from the Intercolonial railway. It contains 220 acres, of which but a small portion is cleared, the remainder being woodland and bog-land.

Population.—The population is 89, an increase of 4. There have been no 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. All the Bathurst Indians were formerly settled at Pabineau, but now most of them have removed to the island.

Population.—The population is 33, a decrease of 2.

BURNT CHURCH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the Miramichi bay, about 30 miles from the town of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland. At this point the land is high and dry and the reserve pleasantly located. It contains 2,058 acres, of which about 250 acres is occupied by the Indians; the remainder is woodland with some timber.

Population.—The population is 223, an increase of 4. There have been 8 births and 4 deaths during the year.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

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 about 225 is cleared, and occupied by the Indians; the remainder being woodland and timber-land. The soil is fertile.

Population.—The population is 155, an increase of 4. There have been 5 births and 1 death during the year.

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 above 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 59, an increase of 2. There have been 2 births 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. The remainder is woodland, with a considerable tract of bog-land. The soil is generally fertile.

Population.—The population is 323, an increase of 9. There have been 12 births and 3 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 32, a decrease of 3, caused by migration.

BUCTOUCHE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the north side of Buctouche river, in Kent county, about 3 miles above Buctouche village. The shore at this point is high, and the reserve is pleasantly located. It contains 350 acres. The Indians occupy about 50 acres, the rest being woodland. The soil is very fertile.

Population.—The population is 22, a decrease of 1.

OTHER RESERVES.

The remaining reserves in this agency are not occupied by Indians, except Fort Folly reserve, in Westmorland county, on which a few 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 of woodland, chiefly 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. Half of the Big Hole reserve, in Northumberland county, belongs to the Red Bank band and half to the Eel Ground band. It contains 6,303 acres, part of which is covered with wood and timber and part with scrub pine. The soil of the northern part of this reserve is good, but the remainder is sandy and unfit for agriculture. There is a valuable fishing privilege in connection with this reserve, and also one in connection with the Pabineau reserve, in Gloucester county.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Renous reserve, in Northumberland county, contains 100 acres of woodland and belongs to the Eel Ground band. Indian Point reserve, also in Northumberland county, contains 100 acres of woodland and belongs to the Red Bank band. Fort Folly reserve, on the Petitcodiac river, in Westmorland county, contains 62½ acres; only a strip of which, along the river, is fit for agriculture, the remainder consisting of high, stony land covered with spruce bushes.

INDIANS NOT SETTLED ON RESERVES.

There are a number of Indians in this agency, not settled on reserves, who are settled at points near towns and villages. In Westmorland county there is an Indian settlement near Dorchester, another near Painsec Junction, on the Inter-colonial railway. They number in all 62, including the families at Fort Folly reserve. They reside in shanties and pay no attention to the education of their children nor to agriculture.

REMARKS APPLYING TO ALL THE INDIANS IN THIS AGENCY.

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

Population.—The total population of the agency is 998, an increase of 15.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been much sickness among these Indians during the past winter, chiefly grippe, consumption, pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases, and a few deaths have been caused by pneumonia. There have been no epidemics or diseases of an infectious or contagious nature other than those mentioned. In the spring care was taken on all the reserves to remove the filth and garbage that had accumulated near their dwellings during the winter. Many of these Indians limewash and thoroughly cleanse their premises and disinfect their buildings.

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 they work 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; they are not so industrious. Very few of them do any hunting, but a number of them act as guides for sportsmen during the hunting season.

Buildings.—The Indians living on reserves generally occupy small frame houses; those residing off the reserve live in camps or shanties. Those who keep stock have small frame barns. The Burnt Church band has a school-house, which is not in a very good state of repair, but tenders are now being called for for the erection of a new school-house, which, when completed, will be the nicest and most comfortable school-house in the agency. This band has also a council-house and a lock-up on the reserve. The church that was on this reserve was destroyed by fire last year, but the band has decided to erect a new one, and has already completed the foundation. The Eel Ground band has a church, council-house, lock-up and a new school-house. The church is too small to meet the needs of the Indians, and they are taking steps to have it enlarged. The Red Bank band has a church, which has been kept up by the Indians and the neighbouring whites of the same religion, and it is their intention to have a lock-up built during the coming summer. The Big Cove band has a school-house, council-house, 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

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Ground the band has a disc harrow and sulky plough for their own use. As a rule, they do not take very good care of their stock of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians of the different reserves are industrious and progressive, while the greater majority of them are making no progress whatever. They are not a saving people as a rule, and sickness generally finds them without any reserves to draw from; then they expect assistance from the department. They live on friendly terms with their white neighbours, and, as a general rule, are quiet, peaceable and law-abiding.

Religion.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Roman Catholic religion, and are very much devoted to their church. The churches at which they attend are in the vicinity of the reserves, and their clergymen have much influence over them.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are temperate, but there are many who get liquor in spite of all efforts to prevent it. Their morals, as a general rule, are good.

I have, &c.,

R. A. IRVING,

Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION,

CENTREVILLE, April 28, 1910.

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, 1910.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated 3 miles below Woodstock. It fronts on the St. John river and consists of 160 acres including forest and farming lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 56.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. There were 2 deaths during the past year.

Occupations.—The occupations of the band are working in the lumber woods, stream-driving, and labouring 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.

Temperance and Morality.—Although the members of this band have a hard time to maintain their families, their morals are good, and as a rule they avoid the use of intoxicants.

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 116.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been fairly good. There was no contagious disease. There are quite a number of old people on this reserve.

Occupations.—A few of the band engage in hunting and guiding. Others work in the lumber woods, stream-drive, and in saw-mills; while others follow river work, such as loading scows with lumber and deal. The aged continue to manufacture Indian wares.

Temperance and Morality.—Notwithstanding the temptations that surround this reserve, the morals of the Indians are fairly good; the use of intoxicants is gradually becoming less among them.

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 68.

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 on a sloping side hill and are kept fairly neat in summer.

Occupations.—The occupations of the band are manufacturing Indian wares, working in the woods, stream-driving, rafting logs, and farming, also in the summer season a number of the Indians visit the summer resorts along the St. John river and dispose of fancy wares to the tourists at good prices.

Stock.—These Indians are owners of a few horses, and take good care of them, but have very few cattle.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this reserve avoid the use of intoxicants. Their morals are more satisfactory and good.

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 46.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. There have been some cases of grippe. This reserve is well supplied with pure spring water.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of this band is labouring work such as milling, working in the lumber woods, hiring out with farmers and citizens of Oromocto. Owing to the scarcity of ash, very little is done in the manufacturing of Indian wares, so this makes it hard for the older Indians to make a living. Farming, outside the raising of potatoes, is not engaged in to any extent.

Temperance and Morality.—Their habits and morals, with rare exceptions, are good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

All the Indians in this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

I have, &c.,

JAMES WHITE,

Indian Agent.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

NOVA SCOTIA,

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

RIVER BOURGEOIS, April 25, 1910.

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, 1910, on matters affecting the interests of the Indian population of the maritime provinces, but more particularly with reference to the province of Nova Scotia.

Population.—Comparing statistics at hand covering several recent years, the result indicates that the number of Indians in New Brunswick has increased 8 per cent during the three years preceding 1909-10, while in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the same evidence shows a decrease of 2·14 and 3·7 per cent, respectively.

The Indian population of the three maritime provinces remains at about 4,300; that of Nova Scotia being nearly equal to the combined population of the two other provinces, although in 1906 it was 132, or 6·5 per cent in excess of the latter. The changed situation must not be taken to mean that the number of Indians in Nova Scotia has diminished to that extent in the period referred to above: it is due to the increase already specified in New Brunswick's Indian population.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a good deal of sickness among the Indians of Nova Scotia during the year under review—most of it consumptive in character—and it would seem to me that the number of those affected with tuberculosis in its various forms is much larger than appears on the surface. Otherwise, it is difficult to account for the lassitude so observable among many of the race in this province. Especially is this true of the men, who are lacking in energy and perseverance to a remarkable degree.

That being my estimate of the situation, I regard with lively satisfaction the measures recently taken by the department to grapple with it in a practical way, which will doubtless prove highly beneficial in every case dealt with, and altogether effective in cases where the circumstances give reasonable hope of success. I have in mind now a young Indian who was treated for scrofulous consumption with complete success.

Here I may be permitted to refer to the deep interest manifested at present by the more intelligent classes in all civilized communities the world over with regard to the intelligent treatment of tuberculosis in all its stages, looking to its complete suppression if possible, or, at least, to minimizing its ravages. To that end societies are being organized in every centre of importance, and through these it is hoped that the masses may be educated along lines approved and adopted by professional and scientific men of the highest standing for combating and suppressing the fell disease.

But in this most laudable propaganda for the relief of so many sufferers, and the protection of the public health from the danger of infection by consumption, I should say that, so far as my observations enable me to judge, the poor Micmac seems to be forgotten in the programme. The fact, if fact it be, is very likely due to the popular belief that obtains, in Nova Scotia, at any rate, relative to the status of Indians. People in this province regard them as particular wards of the Dominion government, whose duty they consider it is to minister to their physical infirmities of whatsoever nature and kind, besides relieving them when in difficulties and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

distress otherwise, through the accredited officials of the Department of Indian Affairs.

Therefore it is that I have pleasure in noting the vigorous action taken by the department in several instances recently for the suppression of tuberculosis among our Indians.

There can be no doubt that Indians are becoming more alive, as time advances, to the necessity for observing certain sanitary regulations, prescribed for their benefit by official authority, as among the chief safeguards against disease. All are being impressed with the belief that pure fresh air in their houses is essential to the preservation and improvement of health; also that cleanliness in person and in all other respects is highly important as a hygienic factor.

Small-pox, which has been prevalent in Nova Scotia for some time, broke out among the Indians of King's county last January, the disease was of a mild type, and the people affected having received prompt and careful treatment, no deaths occurred. But it was a source of much trouble and anxiety to the agent and the medical authorities, who, however, did not shirk their responsibilities in the matter, but resolutely confronted the situation and succeeded in suppressing the disorder as speedily as conditions would permit.

Occupations.—The industries congenial to the tastes of our average Indian are what may be termed home manufactures, such as making axe-handles, baskets and wash-tubs for the multitude; pick-handles for use by the miner and the quarryman; butter firkins for the farmer and the trader; sticks for the hockeyist, fancy moc-casins, &c. The majority cultivate the land to a greater or less extent, and many of them devote much of their time to fishing and lumbering operations. Some are much in demand every spring as expert stream-drivers.

Their efforts last year as farmers were not conspicuously successful, but rather the reverse, particularly in Nova Scotia. Hay was hardly an average crop. Potatoes were a failure, the yield having been small and the quality poor; besides, after having been cellared, a large percentage of them rotted and had to be thrown away. The shortage in these two crops has caused much destitution during the past winter, and as a consequence it became necessary to assist the Indians, other than the usually unfortunate ones, by providing relief both for themselves and their stock, in order to prevent distress and suffering in quite a number of cases.

Tribe and Religion.—The Indians of the maritime provinces are Micmacs, a branch of the great Algonquin family. They are all strict adherents to the Roman Catholic religion, and those who are able make a pilgrimage yearly to certain central points, where they have churches, and where they celebrate with great sincerity and solemnity the festival of their patron saint, St. Ann.

Morality.—Their moral character compares very favourably with that of any other equal number of citizens. They are peaceful and law-abiding. Serious crime is practically unknown among them. Cases of drunkenness are extremely rare. In my experience among them extending over a period of three years, I have yet to see an Indian under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

For detailed information regarding such matters as I have endeavoured to treat in a general way in this report, I beg to refer to the statistical returns and reports forwarded to the department by the different local officials throughout this superintendency.

I have, &c.,

A. J. BOYD,

Indian Superintendent.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,
ANNAPOLIS, March 31, 1910

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of matters in this agency to the close of the fiscal year March 31, 1910.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this agency, one 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 covered by a fairly good growth of small timber, which, if properly protected, would in time become valuable. The Fairy Lake reserve has been leased for a term of years, which was a very desirable move; there have been valuable improvements made on the reserve, without detracting from its natural advantages. The terms of the lease are being strictly carried out. The land is fairly good and the situation is ideal. In time it ought to yield a revenue that would meet the necessary expenditure of this agency.

Population.—The population of this agency is 67.

Health and Sanitation.—There are four cases of tuberculosis, which are being looked after as well as possible by isolation, &c.; otherwise the health has been good.

Buildings.—The houses are all frame buildings and are kept reasonably neat and clean. These Indians willingly comply with all 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 varied: chopping for lumbermen in winter, stream-driving, acting as guides for sportsmen, basket-making, fishing, hunting and trapping.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are industrious and willing to work, and make a fairly comfortable living when enjoying good health, but will not save or accumulate; so sickness or accident finds them without any reserve to draw upon; then they need assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—They are improving in these respects. There has been no report against either during the year.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

JOHN LUCY,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,
HEATHERTON, June 4, 1910.

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, 1910.

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

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Reserves.—There are three reserves in Antigonish county, one at Summerside, one at Afton and one at Heatherton, there being no reserve in the county of Guysborough. The Indians of Guysborough are located on land taken up by themselves at a place called Cook's Cove.

Population.—The population of this agency is 217, an increase of 3 over last year. There were 7 births and 4 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are generally in poor health. Rheumatism and colds that turn to tuberculosis seem to be the most prevalent; the majority of them keep their houses neat and clean.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming and making tubs, baskets, axe-handles, pick-handles and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are of frame, excepting a few shanties, and are kept in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of them are industrious and law-abiding, and their condition seems to be improving from year to year, but the majority of them are poor.

Temperance and Morality.—They are of temperate habits and are a good, moral class of people.

I have, &c.,

JOHN R. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY, ESKASONI AGENCY,
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, March 31, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report, with statistical statement, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Population.—The population is 116, a decrease of 19 as compared with the population of last year. This decrease has been caused principally by migration to the industrial centres.

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 birch, beech, spruce and hemlock.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been good. There were but four deaths—three adults and one infant. Of the adults, one died of tuberculosis and two of pneumonia. Another boy is recovering from an attack of pneumonia, and a woman who was laid up with spitting of blood is convalescent. The epidemic of itch that spread over the reserve for more than a year is now over. Sanitary regulations are fairly well observed. The Indians appear to be making an effort to comply with the instructions that they have been receiving in regard to the better observance of the laws of health and sanitation. I understand that some were vaccinated a few years ago, and I have been trying to impress them with the necessity of a general vaccination. Unless this is done, their migratory habits may bring disastrous results upon them.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve are engaged in farming, lumbering, fishing, coopering and basket-making. But farming appears to be a lost art amongst them. Their planting is confined principally to potatoes and a little oats. No farm work is done until June, and when the fall turns out unfavourable, the result is always a small crop. The soil is exceptionally good, and if the people could be made to pay more attention to farming, in a more scientific manner, they would soon be in comfortable circumstances. The shortage of seed every year and the chronic hard-up-ness of the people are obstacles in the way of better attention to farming, and in these respects this year is worse than the average.

Buildings.—Nearly all the buildings are of frame. The Indians of this reserve are to be commended for the manner in which they have given out of their scanty means towards the building of their new church. This building is now finished on the outside, and, when it is completed, it will be a credit to the place. There was one barn erected last fall.

Stock.—Most of the Indians keep stock of some kind, but they have not as many cattle this year as they used to have. The cattle are well kept during the winter months, and there is good pasturage for them in summer.

Farm Implements.—About two-thirds of the Indians have such farm implements as ploughs, carts, harrows, &c. Two of them have mowers.

Characteristics and Progress.—With few exceptions, the Indians of this reserve are industrious, but, through lack of proper system, their labours are not productive of good results. They are all law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these Indians are good, and there are but one or two that drink intoxicating liquors.

I have, &c.,

J. J. MCKINNON,

Indian Agent

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY,

SYDNEY AGENCY,

SYDNEY, April 11, 1910

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, 1910.

SYDNEY BAND.

The Indians of this band live on a reserve located in the city of Sydney. It is beautifully situated on King's road, about a mile from the business centre of the city, with a gentle slope towards the upper end of the harbour. It contains $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of fine dry land. This band has also 640 acres of reserve on the Caribou Marsh road, about 5 miles from Sydney, all of which is covered with fine timber with the exception of about 15 acres of marsh-land which yields yearly a large crop of coarse grass. None of the Indians live permanently on this reserve, but some of them camp here in summer and occupy themselves in woodcraft, the principal being making baskets, pick and axe handles. They also secure some of their fuel from this reserve.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Tribe.—They are all Micmacs.

Population.—The present population is 100.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians compares favourably with that of the rest of the inhabitants of the city. They are practically free from tuberculosis with the exception of a sporadic case now and then. The sanitary conditions are very good owing to the pleasant location, and the means provided for the betterment of sanitation. Care is taken every spring to burn up all refuse which accumulates during the winter months, and the houses are whitewashed and thoroughly cleansed.

Occupations.—They do not show any signs of laziness, but at times the men find it hard to procure work. The women are industrious and earn a good deal of money by scrubbing and washing.

Buildings.—They all live in houses which although not large are quite comfortable, and they are becoming considerably advanced in the art of housekeeping.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—In this regard perhaps it might be well for more enlightened people to take an example from them. The large majority of the men and women are total abstainers. There may be half a dozen or so among them who drink liquor occasionally, but there is not a drunkard in the band.

NORTH SYDNEY BAND.

This band lives on land owned by the Nova Scotia Coal and Steel Company, about a mile and a half from the town of North Sydney.

Tribe.—They are all Micmacs.

Population.—The present population is 27, but two families moved away shortly before I took the census for this year.

Health and Sanitation.—There is a good deal of sickness among these Indians, owing, no doubt, much to the inferior quality of their habitations, their own carelessness in regard to sanitation, and their poverty.

Occupations.—Coopering and basket-making are the chief occupations.

Buildings.—Their buildings, with the exception of four houses, are of a very inferior character, being shanties or camps that are poorly kept on account of their owners not being permanent residents.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—They are all temperate, and never cause any public scandal.

I have, &c.,

D. K. McINTYRE,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,

TRURO, April 19, 1910

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, 1910.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Reserve.—Millbrook reserve is situated on the Halifax road 3 miles south of Truro. The reserve consists of 35 acres, with a wood lot of 80 acres.

Population.—The population of this agency is 93. There have been 7 deaths, and 4 births, and 8 have migrated, making a decrease of 11 in population.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no diseases of an epidemic nature the past year on this reserve, but the losses from tuberculosis have been heavy, all adults. The oldest member of the band, Mrs. Paul, died this year, aged about 100 years.

The dwellings are kept clean, but living in one or two rooms, as they do, it is impossible to avoid infection with members of the family.

Occupations.—The Indians have all small plots of ground, which they cultivate in season; the remainder of the year they hunt, trap, and fish. They also engage in coopering, basket-making, and manufacture about 1,000 dozen hockey-sticks.

Progress.—In a material way the Indians have made little progress during the past year. The tendency to rove about and the absence of any continued effort at their occupations are responsible for this. At the present time all furs bring a high price and those engaged in trapping are getting good returns.

Temperance.—The Indians are mostly temperate, partly owing to inclination and partly to the difficulty in obtaining liquor. They are quite moral.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT H. SMITH,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

PARRSBORO', May 2, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with the accompanying agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this county are Micmacs.

Reserve.—The only reserve in this agency, known as the Franklin Manor reserve, is situated near Halfway river, about 14 miles from Parrsboro' and 35 or 40 from the town of Amherst. It consists of 1,000 acres of good land. More than 50 Indians reside on, or near, this reserve. The remainder live either at Springhill Junction, River Hebert, or Southampton.

Population.—The total number of Indians in this agency is 103, consisting of 21 men, 23 women, and 59 children and young people under 21 years of age.

During the year there were 5 births and 2 deaths. Through migration the population was increased by 5, so that at the end of this year there are 8 more Indians in this county than at the end of last year.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a little chapel of their own and are very attentive to their religious duties.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year there has been very little sickness among these Indians. The 2 deaths were both due to tuberculosis. The sanitary precautions recommended by the department were carried out as carefully as possible. Nearly all have been successfully vaccinated.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Occupations.—The Indians living on or near the reserve depend partially on the produce of their farms for a living. Some work in the lumber woods in winter and in the saw-mills in summer. Some make tubs, and baskets and mast-hoops, and all hunt and fish more or less. Several of the young men act as guides for hunting parties, and in this way make quite a lot of money. The women and children pick and sell berries and mayflowers, and many of them beg more or less clothing and food from the white people.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are industrious and make a fairly good living. Some are indolent and are always in poverty. All are law-abiding. None seem anxious to put anything by for a rainy day.

Temperance and Morality.—All these Indians are temperate. It is several years since I have known or even heard that one of them was intoxicated.

Morally, too, they are much improved.

I have, &c.,

F. A. RAND,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF DIGBY COUNTY,

BEAR RIVER, March 31, 1910.

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, 1910.

Reserve.—The reserve is located 1½ miles from the village of Bear River, and contains 1,600 acres, of which 8 is cultivated, 200 natural pasture-land, the remainder is forest, mostly second growth, chiefly hardwood.

Population.—The population is 98, of which 18 reside in Weymouth. During the year there have been 4 births and 8 deaths, making a decrease of 4 as compared with last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the year has been fairly good, with the exception of a few cases of consumption. Sanitary measures have been observed as far as possible.

Occupations.—The Indians do very little farming. They act as guides, work in the woods, river-drive, make axe-handles, peevie-stalks, canoes and baskets, and fancy-work of different kinds.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame, in good repair and comfortable.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are industrious; some are poor and need aid, especially in the winter months.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, they are very temperate, moral and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

JAS. H. PURDY,

Indian Agent.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,

SHEET HARBOUR, April 20, 1910

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, 1910.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Reserves.—There are six reserves in this agency, comprising 2,269 acres. No Indians reside on them, due entirely to the isolated situation of the reserves.

Population.—The population of the Indians in this county is now 211, residing at different points, viz.: Bedford, Dartmouth, Elmsdale, Enfield, Fall River, Sheet Harbour and Wellington.

Health and Sanitation.—A great deal of sickness prevailed during the year, and tuberculosis seems to be on the increase. A mild form of small-pox has been prevalent, but is now, owing to due precaution, confined to one or two dwellings. Sanitation measures have been carried out as far as possible. Some of the Indians are very clean and particular about their premises.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing, hunting and lumbering are the chief sources of revenue. Some are very poor and cannot get along without government assistance.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame and fairly comfortable. The rovers adhere to the round camp or shanty.

Stock.—Those who keep horses and cattle take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—As a general rule, the implements are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—With few exceptions, these Indians are law-abiding, and the more active and industrious ones are becoming more independent each year.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the Indians will drink liquor, but the penalty attached to selling or giving liquor to Indians is sufficient in itself, and as a whole they are temperate, and their moral character is good.

I have, &c.,

DANIEL CHISHOLM,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,

SMUBENACADIE, May 10, 1910

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, 1910.

Reserve.—The reserve occupied by these Indians is situated on the extreme east of the county, 5 miles from the Intercolonial railway.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Population.—The population is now 85.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band in general has been fairly good, although several have died of consumption. One case, a boy of ten years, is now receiving the out-door treatment with good results. Observance of sanitary regulations is strictly enforced.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming, basket and cooper-work, making goods for the sporting market, such as hockey-sticks, snow-shoes, oars, &c., also quite a number of young men hire out as lumbermen.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are industrious and law-abiding. The majority are very poor.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not of a temperate nature and would become addicted to strong drink if the opportunity were afforded them, and it is only with the greatest effort they are restrained from intoxicants. They are, however, morally and religiously inclined. All are Roman Catholics, and attend services in their church regularly.

I have, &c.,

ALONZO WALLACE,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,

GLENDALE, March 31, 1910.

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, 1910.

Reserves.—This agency comprises two reserves, Whycocomagh, with an area of 1,555 acres, and Malagawatch, 1,200.

Vital Statistics.—Births, 4, and immigration, 11, bring up Whycocomagh's population this year to 122. Malagawatch has 38 of a population, 2 more than last year, owing to immigration. Death keeps pace with the natural increase.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on both reserves was good during the past year. Tuberculosis lurks around all the time and is responsible for nearly all the mortality.

Occupations.—Men and girls hire out to some extent; coopering, basket-making and the usual Indian industries engage all but those who stick to begging. A few persons on the Whycocomagh reserve take their upkeep from the soil and it is to be hoped that the number will increase.

Temperance and Morality.—Nearly all these Micmacs are of good character, and, considering their circumstances, they are wonderfully free from taint of all kinds. Temperate, all are, and with very, very few exceptions they are teetotalers.

I have, &c.,

DONALD MACPHERSON, P.P.,

Indian Agent.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF KING'S COUNTY,
STEAM MILLS, June 4, 1910.

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, 1910.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Reserve.—There are two reserves in this agency—one at Horton, consisting of 420 acres, mostly wooded, and one at Cambridge, 9½ acres, sandy plain.

Population.—The population of this agency is 78.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is good. An epidemic of small-pox raged among them last winter, but owing to their premises being kept clean and thorough vaccination, it was of light form in most cases, and no deaths resulted from it. The Indians were quarantined until it was over.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in basket-making, coopering, fancy-work, acting as guides, lumbering, as labourers, fishing, hunting, &c.

Buildings.—All the buildings are frame and are kept clean and well ventilated.

Stock.—The stock is well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are well looked after.

Progress.—The Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and I think are doing more towards making a living from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this county, as a rule, are temperate and moral.

I have, &c.,

C. E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,
NEW GLASGOW, April 16, 1910.

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, 1910.

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

Reserve.—The Indians of this agency have two reserves. The larger reserve, known as the Fisher Grant reserve, is situated near the entrance of Pictou harbour. It has an area of 280 acres. It is mostly dry, sandy upland, with no dearth of stones. After being properly prepared, it yields fairly well in grain and root crops. The other reserve consists of a small island, near Merigomish, which the Indians leave during the winter months.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Population.—This agency has a population of 174.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good on the whole. As a rule, consumption is the cause of death in persons of adult age. They are duly instructed in the methods of preventing infection, which they carry out as far as their means permit.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency are engaged in making baskets, butter-tubs, pick-handles and moccasins, in farming, fishing, and from time to time hire out as labourers, when opportunity occurs.

Buildings.—The Indians possess a commodious church and a fairly good school-house. The private dwellings are mostly frame buildings.

Stock.—A few horses and some hens are the only stock kept on the reserve.

Farm Implements.—A few ploughs, harrows and wagons are owned by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a peaceful and law-abiding community. Their opportunities for advancement are few. They live for the day, contented with their lot. They are religious and God-fearing, and are not known to steal or be dishonest.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this agency are nearly all temperate, and the great majority total abstainers.

I have, &c.,

J. D. MacLEOD,

Indian Agent

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF QUEENS AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,
CALEDONIA, June 11, 1910

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, 1910.

Tribe.—The Indians of Queens and Lunenburg counties belong to the Micmac tribe.

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 these 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 164.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good. These Indians observe sanitary regulations about their dwellings fairly well.

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

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are industrious and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. HARLOW,

Indian Agent

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF RICHMOND COUNTY,
JOHNSTOWN, March 31, 1910.

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 Indians of this agency, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Tribe.—The Indians of Chapel Island reserve belong to the Micmac tribe.

Reserve.—Chapel Island reserve is situated on the beautiful Bras d'Or lake, and contains an area of 1,200 acres. The soil, generally, is fertile, being especially adapted for raising hay, potatoes, and vegetables.

Population.—The population of this agency is 104. Since my last report, there were 2 births, 1 migration, and 1 death, making an increase of 2.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few, the Indians of this agency enjoy good health, and sanitary regulations are fairly well observed. This year the dreaded unwelcome visitor, tuberculosis, claimed one victim among them, and just now there are three on the reserve well advanced in the disease; that means death ere many months. However, I find that the Indians are now waking up to the need of care to prevent the spread of disease.

Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians engage more or less in farming. In the early spring they all strain a point to plant potatoes and some of them sow oats, while during the rest of the year, some of them occupy their time in fishing, hunting, making tubs, axe-handles, fancy moccasins, &c., while others engage as common labourers.

Stock.—Those who keep horses and cattle look after them well.

Farm Implements.—The few farm implements they have to improve their land consist of a few ploughs, harrows and carts, and are well cared for.

Buildings.—With the exception of two, the buildings are of frame and are kept clean and in fairly good repair. They have also a respectable parochial house and a fine church.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is no doubt that the majority of the band of this agency are becoming from year to year more industrious, in fact, some of them are making a good living; while others at certain times of the year are poor and require assistance. I am glad to report that the poor people are thankful for such aid as the department has supplied them with when in need.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the Indians are good. They are law-abiding and very temperate.

I have, &c.,

M. D. McMILLAN,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMCS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,
SHELBURNE, April 16, 1910

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, 1910.

Reserve.—There being no reserve in this agency, the Indians are located at Shelburne river, Sable river, Clyde river and Barrington.

Population.—The population of this agency is 34.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. They observe the sanitary regulations fairly well.

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.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, but make very little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are of temperate habits, and their morals are good.

I have, &c.,

JOHN HIPSON,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMCS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,
BADDECK, April 25, 1910.

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, 1910.

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 1 mile west of the village of Nyanza. It comprises 650 acres, 60 of which is in a good state of cultivation, 210 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 97.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on the reserve for the past year has not generally been good. They observe sanitary regulations about their premises fairly well.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming, fishing, hunting, making tubs, baskets, cars, and hiring out as labourers.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Buildings.—The buildings are of frame and are kept tidy and in good repair.

Stock.—Their stock is fairly well looked after.

Farm Implements.—There are very few implements on the reserve, but what they have are fairly well cared for.

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, March 31, 1910.

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, 1910.

Reserve.—There is one reserve in this county, situated on the north side of Starr road, 2 miles from town. It contains 21½ acres, about 5 acres is pasture, 1½ is cultivated, the remainder is forest, mostly second growth of soft wood.

Population.—Owing to 3 deaths, the absence of 3 members in the United States, 4 in Shelburne, and 5 in Digby for the summer, there has been a decrease of 15 in the population since last year. The band at present is 65.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is very poor. While no infectious diseases prevail, colds, grippe, and rheumatism are the principal ailments.

Occupations.—Log-driving and making baskets, masts, hoops, and handles, and acting as guides for hunting and fishing parties are their principal occupations.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are poor, but I think there is a change for the better. They seem more inclined to settle down and plant a garden.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral with the exception of four.

I have, &c.,

W. H. WHALEN,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
MIGMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
HIGGINS ROAD, May 6, 1910.

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 fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, viz.: Lennox Island reserve and the Morell reserve. The former is an island 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 292. There has been a natural increase of 8 during the year, for there were 13 births and only 5 deaths.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits of the Indians residing on the reserves are farming, fishing and the manufacture of Indian wares.

Buildings.—The public buildings are very good. Their dwellings are all frame buildings, and are comfortable and kept in good repair.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good during the year. However, a good many were sick during the winter. The school-house and a few private houses were fumigated a few weeks ago.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and seem to be making a more comfortable living than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians residing on the Lennox Island reserve, with very few exceptions, are sober. The great majority of them do not even take intoxicating drinks. They are a religious and moral community.

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

I have, &c.,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BIRTLE AGENCY,

BIRTLE, April 22, 1910.

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, 1910.

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

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

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, and some cattle and farm implements to enable them to make their own living by 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. 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 with 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.

KEESEKOOWENIN'S BAND, NO. 61.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan river, and on the 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, Manitoba. 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, Manitoba. 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 furnished 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 and root crops, also the raising of stock. Most of the north half of the reserve is

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

thickly wooded, and the south open prairie, with numerous sloughs, and 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, Manitoba, a small town on the northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is 5 miles north-east from the reserve. There are about 50 acres in wood, mostly small poplar, willow and scrub oak. The soil is black sandy loam and suitable for the growing of all kinds of grain and root crops.

ROLLING RIVER BAND, NO. 67.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 12,800 acres, and is situated about 8 miles north of Basswood, Man., a small village on the Canadian Pacific railway (Minnedosa 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 very rainy seasons the supply is limited, on account of the high water in them. The Rolling river runs through the eastern portion of the reserve, north and south. The soil is 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 clearing the land, unaccustomed as they have always been to this sort of work, to make the rapid progress that might be expected of them. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs about 2 miles north of the northern boundary of the reserve. There are about 7,800 acres in wood, principally poplar and willow. The nearest post office is Rolling River, about 3 miles west of the reserve.

CLEARWATER FISHING STATION, NO. 61.

Reserve.—This reserve is part of the Keeseekoowenin's, No. 61, and is located about 25 miles northeast of Elphinstone, Man., and in the timber reserve. The soil is light and stony and only a small area can be cultivated. The hay-supply is secured on unoccupied lands in the vicinity. The reserve is used as a fishing station, and five families of the band reside there permanently. The principal catch of fish is tullibee and some jackfish.

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.	94
Clearwater Lake Band, No. 61.	24
Waywayseecappo's Band, No. 62.	191
Gambler's Band, No. 63.	13
Rolling River Band, No. 67.	75

Total population. 472

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has, on the whole, been good. There have been 28 deaths in the agency during the year; the principal causes being tuberculosis in some form, senile decay and pneumonia amongst the young children. Severe forms of colds were prevalent in February and March on the Keeseekoowenin's and Waywayseecappo's reserves; on the latter seven-

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

ral deaths occurred, mostly young children affected with tuberculosis in some form. The tent hospital operated on the Waywayseecappo's reserve was removed to Birtle in July, last, and is now run in connection with the Birtle boarding school, being more central for all the reserves in the agency, and good work is being done amongst the scrofulous cases, &c. The Indians, with few exceptions, move from their houses into tents for the summer and fall months, and this, no doubt, is a great factor in keeping them in good health, especially those who have weak lungs. The refuse that accumulates, during the winter months, around their houses, is raked up and burned, and manure removed from about stables. A number limewash their houses, inside and out, during the summer, and take pride in having them present a neat appearance. The houses during the past winter have been well kept, particularly on the Rolling River reserve, and the medical missionary there, Dr. Gilbert, is to be commended for his teaching along these lines.

The Indians, when visiting any of the towns, are neatly and well clothed, and on the whole keep their houses and premises much cleaner than formerly, and pay more attention to visitors, who are inclined to expectorate on the floors, by supplying them with home-made spittoons, as a gentle reminder that the hostess wishes her floors to be kept clean.

Occupations and Resources.—The members of the Bir-tail Sioux band, No. 57, are farmers and earn their living by growing wheat, oats, corn, and raising cattle and poultry, also a few pigs. They have excellent gardens and raise vegetables of all kinds. The women of this band are good gardeners, and do practically all the work of this kind. They also make bead-work, moccasins, baskets and mats, and earn quite a sum of money from the sale of wild fruits and senega-root. A few of the band earn a little by the sale of fur and working out during the threshing season. The members of Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61, are nearly all farmers, and grow principally oats, have gardens and raise cattle and a few poultry, and a number earn their living by trapping and fishing and working out during the threshing season. The women make butter, bead-work, mats, moccasins and gather senega-root and wild fruits, and some of the younger women earn good wages, dressmaking; special mention might be made of Lydia Cook, who excels in this line.

The members of Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62, earn their living by hunting, trapping and the sale of dry fire-wood and hay, also farming in a small way, oats being their principal crop; they also raise cattle. A number work out during seeding and harvest as farm labourers, and work on threshing gangs during the threshing season, and make good wages. The women make bead-work, baskets, mats, tan hides and gather senega-root and wild fruits, the money thus obtained adding greatly to the comfort of their homes.

The Indians of Rolling River band, No. 67, earn their living by a little farming, oats and some barley being the crops. They also raise cattle, hunt, trap, fish, sell dry fire-wood, work out as farm labourers during seeding and harvest, and they also earn good wages working out with their own teams on threshing gangs. The women make bead-work, mats, baskets, tan hides, gather senega-root and wild fruits, from the sale of which a nice little revenue is derived, which assists materially in replenishing the provision chest.

On the Gambler's reserve, No. 63, John Tanner and his son are in good circumstances. They earn their living by raising wheat, oats, barley, cattle, horses, pigs, and poultry, having all the necessary equipment for the farm, and their implements and horses are first-class.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are mostly log ones, with dove-tailed corners, and a large number are built with shingled roofs, with kitchens attached; some have stairways and have their sleeping apartments upstairs. There are a number of frame houses, two storeys, very neatly built, with kitchen and living rooms and the bedrooms upstairs. There are also a number of log houses, classed as shanties, some of

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

fairly good size, with lumber floors, and some smaller ones. The new houses, being built to replace the old ones, are generally of good size and have shingled roofs with dormer windows. With a few exceptions, the stables are log ones, of fairly good size, built to suit the class of horses owned by the Indians.

Stock.—The past winter was favourable for stock, and, as there had been a good supply of hay cut and stacked for feed, there was no shortage on this account, but a good surplus on hand this spring. The spring opened early in March, allowing the cattle to graze out earlier than usual. The reserve bulls were well cared for, and the number of calves last summer fair.

The majority of the Indians are not interested in cattle-raising, and are satisfied to care for only a few head, giving more attention to grain-growing, for the reason that the pasture-land is being reduced, by being broken for cultivation. On the whole, the Indians take good care of their animals.

Characteristics and Progress.—Steady progress is being made in farming operations, more land broken, and the younger men of the bands are taking more interest in this work than formerly. The number of those who earn their living by trapping and hunting is declining, and nearly all the able-bodied Indians are trying to cultivate a piece of land, putting in a little grain as well as a garden. Most of the assistance from the department in the way of farm implements, oxen, &c., is given to the young men, from the various industrial schools, to encourage them to make an independent living. There are many ways of earning good wages on the farms in the vicinity of their reserves, during seeding, harvest and threshing-time, which is good in one way, as the moneys thus obtained are a great help to them; on the other hand, it gives them an opportunity of making a living without the responsibilities of managing their own affairs, and so they are mostly satisfied with farming a very small acreage.

The Indians earn large sums of money during the year, and on the whole are industrious. All are very fond of spending and very few make provision for a rainy day. The progressive Indians are doing well, being intelligent and making every effort to better their condition. On the other hand, there are a number who are very indolent and lazy, and who make no effort to improve their condition; these are a great drag on the industrious ones, as the latter are obliged to help in providing for them. This is not encouraged, but is very difficult to stop.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of the Indians during the year has been good. There are a few, however, who are addicted to the use of liquor and seem to be able to procure it when they have the money to pay for it. It is generally obtained through an intermediary, and great difficulty is encountered in obtaining sufficient evidence to convict. A number of convictions have been recorded during the year, and it will have a good effect.

The moral standard of the Indians is good, and taking them altogether, they are making improvement.

Farm Implements.—All the bands in this agency are well provided with the necessary farm implements; and fairly good care, as a rule, is taken of them.

Crops.—Seeding commenced in the end of April, but was not general until the beginning of May, which was much later than usual. The land was in excellent condition for working. Wheat was all in in May; oats, barley and gardens in June. The growing conditions were all that could be desired during June and July, and the grain and root crops made rapid advancement. Oats and barley were cut on August 9. Wheat-cutting began on August 12. A number of hail-storms damaged crops in the vicinity of the reserves, but fortunately no damage was done to crops on the reserves.

The hay crop was exceptionally good, and a larger quantity than usual was cut and stacked. The surplus hay was sold during the winter months, and the proceeds expended in purchasing provisions and clothing. The wheat averaged 10.03 bushels per acre and oats 27.55 bushels.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

General Remarks.—The progress made by the Indians during the past year has been very gratifying. The crop returns were fairly good, and the prices obtained higher than usual. The corn crop was a good one, and the Birdtail Sioux band was able to supply the McKenzie Seed Company, Brandon, Man., with 4,124 lbs. for seed purposes, at the price of 4 cents a lb. Good wages were made by the Indians working out on farms during seeding, harvest and on threshing gangs, and a considerable amount was added to their earnings by the sale of senega-root and wild fruits.

The past season's trapping was not as good as usual, although a number made extra good catches. A large number of the Indians were successful in their hunt after big game, during the open season, which supplied them with meat and hides; the latter, after being tanned, were made into moccasins and other useful articles required.

A good serviceable bridge has been built across the Rolling river, on the Rolling River reserve, the work having been done by the Indians under the supervision of a foreman.

I have, &c.,

G. H. WHEATLEY,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,

SELKIRK, April 1, 1910.

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, 1910.

This agency comprises three bands, namely, St. Peter's, Brokenhead River, and Fort Alexander.

ST. PETER'S BAND.

Tribe.—The people of this band are Saulteaux with a mixture of Swampy Cree. The addition of the Swampy Crees was made about the time of transfer. The treaty when made was regarded as made with Saulteaux and the Crees an admission to the band. The Saulteaux regard themselves as the real Indians. The Crees are all now half-breeds, and live in the south part of the parish of St. Peter's. The Stevensons, Fletts, Sinclairs and Ashams are the principal families of the Crees. The Saulteaux, under the Princes, descendants of Peguis, have held the balance of power and have filled the positions of chief and councillors almost continuously, although for one term one of the Ashams was chief. The Crees by their nearness to the white man in blood, and by their greater aggressiveness, have had considerable influence in band affairs, not through the Indians, but by being able to influence the white men around them, and the officials over them. It was their influence that brought about band elections, an institution very repugnant to the ideas and customs of the Saulteaux and the Prince family. The local political affairs of the band have always been in a turmoil. The Crees, seldom in office, are insubordinate to the chief and council and claim to have private rights in the land, a claim that is just as strongly opposed by the chiefs, who contend for tribal rights.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Reserve.—The St. Peter's reserve was surrendered in 1907 and a new reserve given to the band along the Fisher river. The 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 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 50 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 known as the Peguis reserve, after the old chief Peguis of this band and grandfather of the present chief.

About thirty-five families have moved out from St. Peter's to the new reserve.

Population.—The population of this band at the last annuity payment was 1,204.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. Life Councillor John Prince died a few days ago at the advanced age of 95.

Occupations.—The men have followed their vocations as labourers, sailors and fishermen, and a few have farmed. Considerable hay was put up last year and sold during the winter at a good price. Those who purchased land engaged a number of the Indians to cut wood this winter, and thus furnished some employment.

Buildings.—There have been no buildings erected in St. Peter's, and, owing to the very few that migrated to Peguis, only a few buildings have been erected there. There have been five applications for new houses at Peguis this spring.

Stock.—There has been no increase in the number of cattle and horses, and a marked decrease in the number of cattle in Peguis reserve.

Farm Implements.—All the farmers among them are fairly well supplied with implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—For one living among them it is very difficult to see much improvement in the Indian. He makes a poor farmer, a poor skilled mechanic, and is not adapted to trade and commerce. In the great advances made in civilization the Indian is sure to fall behind. As long as there is a demand for labour requiring no skill, the Indian has a chance to find employment.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a mixture of good and bad in a band as large as the St. Peter's band. Some of them are habitual loafers and get drunk whenever they have an opportunity. Others are very respectable and conduct themselves as well as white people. The churches are pretty well attended.

BROKENHEAD BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band are principally Saulteaux, with a mixture of 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 140.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no outbreak of any disease among these Indians, and the band as a whole has been fairly healthy.

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.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

sions, gathering snake-root. Some of the young men are employed with the fish companies on the lakes.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual Indian type. The houses have one room, are built of logs with shingle and thatched roofs. The people live in teepees most of the summer.

Stock.—This reserve is not very well adapted for stock-raising, as it is heavily timbered. Very few of the people have cattle, except one man, and he has about 50 head, but he gets most of his hay off the reserve.

Farm Implements.—There are no farm implements on this reserve to speak of.

Characteristics and Progress.—The principal men of this band are pagans, and even those of the band who profess Christianity are influenced by paganism. The Church of England has a resident missionary there, and the Roman Catholics have a visiting missionary.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are generally quiet and occasion very little trouble to the authorities.

FORT ALEXANDER BAND.

Tribe.—These people belong to the Saulteaux tribe, with a mixture of French half-breeds.

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 northeasterly direction by the Winnipeg river.

Population.—The population of the band is 505.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have been healthy during the year.

Occupations.—Labour has been scarce, but they have managed to make a living by hunting and fishing. About thirty families have been camped at Point du Bois, where the men have had employment.

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 the reserve, as there is not much hay.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and moral.

I have, &c.,

J. O. LEWIS,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
 RAINY RIVER DISTRICT, FORT FRANCES AGENCY,
 FORT FRANCES, Ont., April 4, 1910.

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, 1910, 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,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake, being 14 in all, with a total population of 861, being a decrease of 1 since my previous report.

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

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserve.—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 49.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of all the bands has been good, excepting during the months of September and October, last, when there was a general epidemic of whooping-cough amongst the Indian children in this district. The most severe was in the Couchiching band, where a good deal of infantine mortality resulted.

Occupations.—The Indians work at taking out dry cord-wood and ties 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, but as it is more difficult for them to get it on the American side during the past year, there has been less drinking amongst them than during former years.

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. There is very little merchantable timber on them.

Population.—The population of these two bands is 70.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out dead timber, work in saw-mills, steamboats, and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting.

MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserve.—These bands occupy reserve No. 11, which is situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. The area is 5,736 acres. The land is a rich clay loam, and is well adapted for farming and stock-raising.

Population.—The population is 99.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber, working for lumber camps, saw-mills and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting. There is one Indian named Red Hawk in this band that does a little farming, and I might say he is the only one in this agency that does.

Buildings.—All the Indians residing along the Rainy river have fairly good log houses.

Stock.—The members of this band show a greater desire to care for their cattle than any of the other bands, but they are not taking the care of them that they did a few years ago. A few members of this band use milk and make some butter.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, 12 miles west of Fort Frances, and opposite the mouth of the Little Forks river, and is

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

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 47.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber; they work in lumber camps and for settlers. They also fish and hunt.

WILD LANDS RESERVE, NO. 15M.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of 24,358 acres, and is owned in common by all the above mentioned Rainy river bands. There are large quantities of merchantable timber on this reserve, consisting of pine, tamarack, spruce and cedar. The greater portion of the reserve is a rich clay loam. It adjoins the Hungry Hall reserve, near the mouth of Rainy river.

COUCHICHING BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on Rainy lake and Stangecoming bay, 3 miles north of Fort Frances, and are designated as 16A, 16D and 18B.

They contain an area of 15,947 acres. There is considerable good land, but the greater portion is rocky and broken. There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, owing to frequent fires in the past.

Population.—This band has a population of 196.

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, making ties, fishing and hunting. A number of the women get steady work in washing and scrubbing at Fort Frances, and as the greater portion of this band are smart, intelligent half-breeds, they make a good living.

Buildings.—Their houses are well built, and very comfortably furnished. Several have good frame houses, the rest are log buildings with shingled roof, and nearly all are kept clean and neat.

Temperance.—On the whole the members of this band are fairly temperate and moral. The department's appointment of Joseph Jourdain, a member of the band, as constable, has had a good effect in suppressing intemperance amongst them and the other Rainy Lake bands.

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 and jackpine.

Population.—The population of this band is 44.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by working in lumber camps and saw-mills, and by fishing and hunting.

Temperance.—The Indians of this and the following bands are all addicted to the use of intoxicants, but I do not think that it is used to the extent it was a few years ago.

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 North West bay, in Rainy lake. The area of these reserves is 6,201 acres.

The greater portion is rocky and broken. There is considerable good timber on 17B, principally pine.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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 hunting and fishing.

NICKICKOUSEMENEKANING 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, and the soil is light.

Population.—The population of this band is 33.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by fishing and hunting. They also were paid \$17 a head, which is derived from interest money from sale of their timber; this money is paid semi-annually.

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 125.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by hunting and fishing.

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 116.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing and hunting.

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 22.

Occupations.—These Indians depend entirely upon fishing and hunting for their subsistence.

I have, &c..

JNO. P. WRIGHT,

Indian Agent.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY, RAINY RIVER DISTRICT,
KENORA, SAVANNE AND OSNABURG AGENCIES,
KENORA, ONT., April 1, 1910.

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, 1910.

KENORA AGENCY.

There are twelve bands in this agency, namely, the Dalles, Rat Portage, Shoal Lake Nos. 39 and 40, Northwest Angle bands Nos. 33, 34, and 37, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay and Islington.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

THE DALLES BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Winnipeg river, about 10 miles north of the town of Kenora; area 809 acres; on which is a quantity of jack and Norway pine, poplar and spruce, with a few hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 74.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the year, and sanitary precautions have been well observed, all Indians requiring the operation have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The majority of this band are hunters and fishermen, while a few of them act as guides and canoemen for any one requiring their services, and some of the women have nice patches of potatoes and gardens.

Buildings.—These are of logs, small, but generally clean and comfortable, and fairly well furnished.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band do no farming, beyond a few patches of potatoes, and small gardens, from which they derive considerable benefit.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of an industrious nature, and are becoming richer each year, they are law-abiding, and each year advancement is made.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate, while a few of them will make use of liquor whenever they can at all procure it. They are fairly moral.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserve.—This band has two reserves, viz.: 38A and 38B, on Clearwater and Matheson's bays, Lake of the Woods; area, 13,280 acres; on which is to be found a quantity of tamarack, poplar, spruce and pine, but very little land for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The population of this band is 83.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been a few cases of sickness in this band, but nothing very serious, and on the whole their health may be considered good.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Sanitary measures have been well observed, and all Indians who required attention have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in the following occupations: working for the lumbermen and on steamers and for fishermen, acting as guides and canoe-men, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking; while a few of them have nice patches of potatoes and gardens, from which they derive considerable benefit.

Buildings.—These are of logs, small, but clean and comfortable, and fairly well supplied with good furniture and bedding.

Stock.—They have no stock, only a team of ponies.

Farm Implements.—As they do no farming, only a few patches of potatoes, they have all the implements they require for such work.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the band are rather of an indolent disposition, George Incese and his brother being the only ones in the band that are at all progressive, the rest of the band live by hunting and fishing.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are very much addicted to the improper use of intoxicants. In other ways they are fairly moral.

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 and part in Ontario, area, 16,205 acres; on which are to be found a quantity of cedar, poplar and spruce timber, with a small amount of hay and agricultural lands.

Population.—The combined population of the two bands is 132.

Health and Sanitation.—The members of these bands are a rather delicate lot, and are very susceptible to all kinds of disease, consequently their health is generally poor; but on the whole it has been somewhat better during the past year than usual, no epidemic having appeared amongst them during the year. Sanitary measures have been well carried out, all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians consist in working for the lumber camps, on steamers, and hunting, fishing, and in summer picking berries and wild rice.

Buildings.—These are of logs of fair size, clean and well ventilated.

Stock.—The bands have 6 head of cattle and 9 horses, all of which came through the winter in fine order, and are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—As they do but very little farming, they have all the implements they require.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of these two bands are rather industrious; they are doing all they can to get on, and are becoming better off each year.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of these bands are fairly temperate, and their morals are good; improvement in this direction is noticeable each year.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BANDS, NOS. 33, 34 AND 37.

Reserves.—These bands hold the following reserves, viz.: 33 A and 34 B, Whitefish bay; 33 B, 37 B, 34 C and 37 C, at Northwest Angle, part in the province of Manitoba and part in Ontario; 34 and 34 C, on Lake of the Woods; 37 A and 34 B, on Shoal lake; 37 on Big island. The combined area is 20,183 acres. On all these reserves there is a quantity of good, merchantable timber, and some good hay-lands.

Population.—The combined population is 138.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has been fairly good, no epidemic has visited them during the year. Chief Candecoineconic, of band 33, died a short time after treaty payments last summer; he had been ailing for a long time, and was very old. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all Indians vaccinated that required it.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by working in lumber camps and on steamers, and by hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—The buildings are of an inferior class, composed of logs, and are small, but kept neat and clean.

Stock.—Their stock is not on the increase, but what they have is well cared for, and came through the winter in fine order.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all the implements they require, as they do very little farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—Little progress is made by these Indians, as they prefer to live in the old way, roaming about from place to place, hunting, fishing and berry-picking. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are addicted to the use of liquor whenever they can possibly get it. Their morals are fair.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in Buffalo bay, on the Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba, and has an area of 5,763 acres. There is some good agricultural land on this reserve, with a small quantity of timber.

Population.—This band has a population of 34.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. Sanitary measures have been well observed, all rubbish having been raked up and burnt, and all houses made clean and neat. All Indians requiring vaccination have been attended to by Dr. Hanson.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are working on steamers, and for the lumbermen and at the fisheries, hunting and berry-picking; they have a few nice gardens and potato patches.

Buildings.—They have good log houses, of fair size and well built, with shingled roofs, well ventilated and kept neat, clean and tidy, and well furnished.

Stock.—What little stock they have came through the winter in fine condition, and was well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the band are industrious and making good progress; there are a few of them that are indolent, and do nothing but roam about from place to place. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of the band may be considered temperate, while the other part are very much given to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are fairly good, and can be placed on an average with those of any other band of this agency.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds eight reserves, viz.: Nos. 31 A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H on Big island and Nangashing bay and Lake of the Woods; combined area, 8,737 acres, on which is a large quantity of fine merchantable timber, with a considerable amount of agricultural and hay lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 153.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of the band has been fairly good, no sickness of a serious nature having been reported. Sanitary measures have received proper attention, all rubbish having been collected and burnt, and all houses have been put into a neat and clean condition. All Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of this band are working for the fishermen and on board steamers, and hunting and berry-picking, while some of them have very nice patches of potatoes and gardens.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, of fair size, well constructed, and are generally kept clean and tidy, and fairly well supplied with furniture.

Farm Implements.—As they do very little farming, they are well supplied with implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is making very slow progress; however, they are, as a rule, industrious, and are much better off than they were a few years ago. They are civil and law-abiding as a rule.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band may be considered temperate, while the other portion of them are much addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are fairly good.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves.—This band has nine reserves, viz.: Nos. 35 A, 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, on which is a large amount of fine merchantable timber, as well as agricultural and hay lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 158.

Health and Sanitation.—No serious sickness or epidemic has visited this band, and their health may be considered fairly good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all refuse gathered up and burnt. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working in the lumber camps during the winter, and on the drives in the spring, and on steamboats and for the fishermen in the summer, hunting and fishing are their chief occupations; some of them have nice gardens and potato patches.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, of fair size, comfortable, clean and neat, and fairly well ventilated.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—They have all the implements they are in need of, as they do no farming, only a few patches of potatoes and gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are rather of a progressive and industrious nature, but it is slow work; however, they are becoming better off each year, and are much more provident than formerly. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band may be looked on as temperate, while there are some of them who will make free use of liquor if they can get it. The morals of the band are fairly good.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, viz.: Nos. 32 A, B and C, on Yellow Girl, Assabaskong and Whitefish bays; area, 10,599 acres, on which there is a quantity of good, merchantable timber and hay swamps.

Population.—The population of this band is 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has, on the whole, been fairly good, with the exception of a few cases of influenza and kindred ailments; nothing of a serious nature has been amongst them. Sanitary measures are well observed, and all the Indians vaccinated.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, working in the lumber camps and on the drives in the spring are their chief occupations. Some of them have nice gardens and potato patches, from which they derive great benefit.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, of fair size, well built, with shingled roofs, and some of them painted, with good doors and windows, and well furnished, clean, tidy and well ventilated.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Stock.—What little stock they have is well cared for.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements, as they do but very little farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious and are making fair progress, and are becoming better off each year. They are civil and law-abiding in all respects.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate, while some of them are much addicted to the use of liquor whenever they can get it. 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, on which there is a quantity of good agricultural land, hay meadows, and a quantity of timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 232.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has not been as good as it should be. This is the only band that is troubled with tuberculous disease, and also scrofula. There are only two cases that I know of, and they have been isolated from the others. Otherwise the rest of the band has fairly good health. Sanitary measures have been well observed, all refuse having been gathered up and burnt, and all Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Acting as guides and canoemen, working on the railroads, fishing, hunting and berry and wild rice picking are their chief occupations. Some of them have nice fields of potatoes and some fine gardens, from which they derive a large and substantial benefit.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, well built and most of them with shingled roofs, kept neat and clean, and well furnished in every respect.

Stock.—The stock came through the winter well and in good condition, and is well cared for.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all the implements they require for what farming they do, and all implements are well taken care of by the owners.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are of an industrious nature, and are becoming richer and more provident each year. They are civil and law-abiding in every respect.

Temperance and Morality.—About one-half of the band are temperate and the other half are addicted to the use of liquor whenever they can get it, and as nearly all of them speak English, they can, when they come to town, get some one to procure liquor for them. They are fairly moral in other respects.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

Agency.—This agency is composed of the following bands, viz.: Eagle Lake band, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Ignace, Frenchman's Head, Lac Seul, Wabuskaug and Grassy Narrows.

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. On this reserve there are some good hay meadows and agricultural lands, but very little timber.

Population.—This band has a population of 64.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health and Sanitation.—The band has enjoyed good health during the past year. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and working in the lumber and tie camps are the principal occupations of the band. Some of them have very nice gardens, with a few patches of potatoes.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are built of logs, some of fair size, while others are small, well ventilated, clean and neat.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary implements, which are well taken care of, and put under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the band are industrious. I may mention Alex. Singleton, councillor; this man is doing very well, and all he can to promote the welfare of his band, doing his utmost to give a good example to the band. These Indians are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A portion of the band is addicted to the use of intoxicants, while the other part of the band are temperate. Their morals are fair.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Little Wabigoon lake; area, 12,873 acres, on which there is a quantity of good timber, hay and agricultural lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 99.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, all refuse having been raked up and burnt. All the Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working in the tie camps, on the railroad, hunting, fishing, and berry-picking, are their chief occupations, while some of them have nice gardens and potato plots.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs, small, but generally kept clean, and well ventilated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress of these Indians is extremely slow, and the majority of them are indolent. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly moral, but they are addicted to the use of intoxicants.

LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves, viz.: No. 22A 1, on Lac des Mille Lacs, and 22A 2, on Seine river; the combined area is 12,227 acres, on which are to be found a quantity of good merchantable timber, with some farm-lands and hay swamps.

Population.—The band's population is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—The band has had very good health during the year. Sanitary measures have been well carried out, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their occupations are working in the lumber camps, and for the railroads, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, and a few have potato patches and gardens.

Buildings.—The buildings are of fair size, well built, kept clean, and neat and well ventilated.

Farm Implements.—They have all requisite implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are industrious, but are making very slow progress. They are, however, becoming better off each year. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are, generally speaking, temperate, and their morals are fair.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

LAC SEUL BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southeast shore of Lac Seul or Lonely lake; area, 49,000 acres, and is occupied by the Lac Seul, Frenchman's Head and Ignace bands on different parts of the reserve. On this reserve there is a quantity of good timber, as well as some hay-lands, but very little agricultural land.

Population.—The combined population is 640.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the majority of the bands has been good, while there have been several cases of sickness among a few of them, but with no serious results. Sanitary measures have been well observed, all garbage and other refuse has been gathered up and burnt. All Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their occupations are acting as guides and canoemen, working for the Hudson's Bay Company, hunting, fishing, picking berries and wild rice, while some of them have good plots of potatoes and fine gardens.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, well built and of good size, well ventilated, and kept clean and neat, and well furnished.

Stock.—The Indians of this band take good care of their cattle, and all came through the winter in fine condition.

Farm Implements.—They have all requisite implements for what farming they do, and I must say they are very careful of all implements and tools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of these bands are industrious, and are making fair progress, both in their mode of living and manners. They are becoming a little better off each year. They are law-abiding and civil in all respects.

Temperance and Morality.—A large portion of these bands are temperate. Yet there are a few who will make use of liquor if they can at all manage to get it, and make use of it to excess. Their morals are as good as can be expected, considering their mode of life.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Wabuskang lake; area, 8,042 acres, on which there is a quantity of good timber and some farm-lands and hay swamps.

Population.—The population of this band is 52.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. No epidemics have been among them during the year. Sanitary measures have been well observed, and all the Indians requiring vaccination have been operated on by the doctor.

Occupations.—Working on the railroads and in tie camps, acting as guides to tourists and as canoemen, hunting, fishing and berry and wild rice picking, are their principal ways of making a living.

Buildings.—They have some very good houses of fair size, well built and kept clean and neat, and well supplied with furniture, and fairly well ventilated.

Farm Implements.—As they do but very little farming, they have all requisite implements, all of which are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—As the Indians are moving about continually from one place to another, they are making very slow progress. They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A small portion of the band is very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, while the majority of them are temperate. Otherwise they are fairly moral, considering the nomadic life they lead.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the English river; area, 10,244 acres, on which are to be found some very fine timber, and a small amount of agricultural lands, and hay swamps.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Population.—The population of the band is 140.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band, on the whole, has been fairly good; all the Indians are vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their occupations are working in lumber and tie camps, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking. A few of them have nice plots of potatoes and gardens.

Buildings.—The buildings are of an inferior class, small but comfortable, and generally kept clean, and well ventilated.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all the implements they require for the amount of farming they perform.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and much more provident than formerly, and are becoming richer each year. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, they may be considered temperate. Yet they will make use of liquor if it comes in their way; otherwise they are fairly moral.

OSNABURG AGENCY.

Agency.—This agency is made up as follows: Dominion Indians, Osnaburg band, and Ontario Indians, Osnaburg band, situated on Lake St. Joseph, province of Ontario.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the east side, near the mouth of Lake St. Joseph, which empties into the Albany river. As it had not been surveyed when I was there, I am unable to give the area of the reserve.

Population.—The combined population of the two bands is 356.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has, on the whole, been good. There were two accidents in this band, which were properly attended to, and all are now doing well. These Indians are a very cleanly lot, and are not troubled with the usual scrofula that most of the other Indians have. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working for the traders, freighting supplies from one post to another, hunting, fishing, and making canoes and moccasins are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—As these Indians have only recently been taken into treaty, and make their living by hunting, which necessitates their constantly moving about from place to place, they have no houses or stock of any kind, as they are living so far north. Last year they put in a few potatoes, and had a fair crop; otherwise they do no farming of any kind.

This is an ideal country for Indians, as they are not troubled by white settlers. Moose is plentiful as well as all other game, and they have no trouble in making a good living. Fish is also plentiful; consequently they are never short of food. I found these Indians to be a superior lot, both men and women, very intelligent and truthful in every way. They are industrious and law-abiding. As to temperance it is hard to say, as they are not in a position to get any intoxicants, consequently they are temperate; and as to their morals, I fancy these will compare favourably with those of any of the bands I have come in contact with.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Throughout the three agencies I am pleased to say that everything is going on very well, and there have been no complaints of any kind, in fact all the Indians are well satisfied with the treatment they are receiving from the government and its

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

officials. During the month of March I had a visit from Inspector Swinford, and he appeared to be satisfied with the result of his inspection.

I have, &c.,

R. S. MCKENZIE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,

STONEWALL, November 30, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report of the Portage la Prairie agency and the Oak River sub-agency in the Lake Manitoba inspectorate.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

This agency comprises five reserves. Long Plain reserve is located about 16 miles from the town of Portage la Prairie, in a southwesterly direction, on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township ten, range eight, west of the first principal meridian. It has an area of 10,816 acres, nearly all good farming land, with the exception of say 1,000 acres, which is principally in the valley of the river.

Swan Lake reserve is situated on the north side of Swan lake or Pembina river, in township five, range eleven, west of the first principal meridian. It has an area of 6,754 acres, nearly all good farming land and well adapted for the growing of all kinds of grain, (a short time before my inspection, a quarter section near the reserve changed hands for \$45 an acre). In the valley of the lake or river, the Indians are able to cut large quantities of hay.

Indian Gardens reserve is located near the south bank of the Assiniboine river. It comprises section eleven, township nine, range nine, west of the first principal meridian, and has an area of 640 acres. The soil is good and adapted for growing all kinds of grain. There is not much wood or hay.

Roseau River reserve is situated at the junction of the Red and Roseau rivers, and has an area of about 6,000 acres. This reserve is well adapted for mixed farming, having a large proportion of good land, and also plenty of hay-land, which will enable the Indians to feed all the stock they can raise.

Roseau Rapids reserve is situated on the Roseau river about 13 miles from the lower reserve. It has an area of about 2,000 acres, nearly all adapted for grain-growing.

The Sioux Indians own a quarter section of land in the town of Portage la Prairie, and have a quarter section also a few miles southwest of the town. The land in the town is well adapted for gardening, and the southwest is very sandy, but will come in very useful to these Indians for pasture, if they should take a notion, in the future, to go in for raising stock.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency, with the exception of the Sioux band, are all of the Ojibbewa or Saulteaux tribes, but there is a mixture of white blood in a good many of them.

Population.—The population of the different bands is as follows: Long Plain, 29 men, 38 women, 29 boys, and 26 girls, a total of 122; Swan Lake, including Indian

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Gardens, 30 men, 37 women, 16 boys, and 28 girls, a total of 111; Roseau River, including Roseau Rapids, 57 men, 55 women, 37 boys, and 32 girls, a total of 181; Sioux, 37 men, 33 women, and 60 children, a total of 130. The grand total of Indians in the agency is 544.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the adult Indians during the past year has been fairly good, but the children are not faring as well. In the first three bands 17 children were born during the year, and 9 died, or over 50 per cent. This is to be attributed in a large part to neglect on the part of the mothers.

Occupations.—On the Roseau reserves grain-growing and stock-raising are both carried on. During the past season these reserves had in crop 331 acres of wheat, 121 acres of oats, 15 acres of barley, 16 acres of flax, and 8 acres of potatoes, raising in crop thereon, 5,958 bushels of wheat, 4,135 bushels of oats, 525 bushels of barley, 130 bushels of flax, and 1,000 bushels of potatoes. At the time of my visit they had in stack, 700 tons of hay, which will enable them to feed their 48 horses and 99 head of cattle, and have quite a surplus for sale. They have also 20 pigs and 70 head of poultry. If these Indians would devote their attention to farming, they could do well; but there is such a demand for their labour, outside the reserve, that they neglect their farms and work out, liking the ready cash at the end of the day or week.

On the Swan Lake (or Yellow Quill) reserve, grain-growing and stock-raising are both carried on, and the Indians (or some of them) are giving considerable attention to both branches. This band had 420 acres in crop, from which they reaped this fall, 3,200 bushels of wheat, 3,400 bushels of oats and barley, and 300 bushels of potatoes. The home farm, occupied by Malcolm Campbell, the farm instructor, had also in crop 50 acres, 20 of wheat, 13 of oats and 17 of timothy hay, and also summer-fallowed 15 acres. At the time of my visit the Indians told me they would have 150 acres fall-ploughed, ready for wheat in the spring. They also have a number of horses and cattle and cut a lot of hay, of which they usually have quite a surplus to dispose of.

At the Indian Gardens grain-growing is carried on to a limited extent, but not much progress is being made.

On the Long Plain reserve there are only four Indians engaged in farming, but these four had 200 acres in crop, on which they raised 1,727 bushels of wheat, 1,733 bushels of oats, 252 bushels of barley, and 200 bushels of potatoes. They had also put up 175 tons of hay, and reported having sold during the past year about 400 cords of wood. The large majority of the band earn their living by working for the farmers in their district, fishing, hunting, and digging senega-root.

Buildings.—The buildings on all these reserves are the poorest in the inspectorate, nearly all of the shack variety, all built of logs, and the greatest number of them have mud roofs. There are only eight houses at the Swan Lake reserve, most of these Indians living in teepees all the year round. The Sioux band at the Portage have twenty-five houses on their quarter section, two of them with good shingled roofs. These houses are all well chinked, mudded, and warm.

Stock.—The Indians of this agency do not take much interest in stock, as they roam so much they can not milk their cows regularly, which, in consequence, become wild, and the great bulk of these Indians do without milk. It is very difficult to pin the Indian down to his farm, and until this is done, stock-raising will not be a great success on these plain reserves.

Implements.—The Indians who farm have all the necessary implements to do good work, but like a great many of our Canadian farmers, leave them out, scattered all over the farm without cover.

Religion.—All the Indians in the Long Plain band are reported as being pagan. Most of those in the Roseau reserves are also pagan. The Presbyterians have a church on the Sioux reserve at Portage la Prairie, and the Roman Catholics have a small church at Roseau reserve.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Temperance and Morality.—There is a good deal of quiet drinking in this agency, on account of the proximity of the reserves to Portage la Prairie, Swan Lake, and Dominion City, in all which places there are licensed houses. When these reserves are near the towns, it appears impossible to keep liquor from the Indians. They get it through white men, who do not think it any harm to give liquor to Indians. This liquor question is more trouble to the agents and instructors than all the rest of their duties put together.

OAK RIVER SUB-AGENCY.

Reserves.—This agency comprises two reserves. Oak River reserve is situated about 8 miles north of Griswold, Manitoba, and has an area of 9,734 acres.

Oak Lake reserve is situated near Pipestone, Manitoba, and has an area of 2,560 acres, or four full sections. About 900 acres in the two reserves is bush-land, and they have 800 acres fenced in.

Population.—The population of the two reserves is about 300.

Tribe.—The Indians of this sub-agency are of the Sioux tribe. They have received reserves from the department, but do not receive any annual payments or treaty money.

Occupations.—Seventy-three in the two reserves are engaged in farming, 53 at Oak River, and 20 at Oak Lake. Last year they had under crop 3,310 acres, upon which they raised 30,314 bushels of wheat, 10,823 bushels of oats, and 2,080 bushels of potatoes. They also had in stack about 1,400 tons of hay. They have 250 horses, 38 head of cattle, and 525 head of poultry. They broke new land this year to the extent of 170 acres. About fifty members of these two bands make their living exclusively by hunting, fishing and working out.

Religion.—Sixty-six belong to the Anglican Church, thirty-four to the Presbyterian, six to the Methodist, four to the Roman Catholic, and about two hundred are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on these reserves are fairly temperate, but a little whisky is always getting into the reserves, and it always causes more or less trouble. The Indians know the evils attached to the consumption of alcohol, and the great majority of them avoid the use altogether. Mr. J. Hollies, acting agent, appears to be doing good work and is kept busy.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians appear to be making progress along material lines, but show great indifference to the education of their children in schools kept by the government for their use.

General Remarks.—In concluding my annual report, I may say that I have visited all the reserves in the inspectorate except Indian Gardens, and must mention that I found all the agents, farm instructors, medical men and school teachers in the inspectorate doing their duty as their light showed them, and anxious and willing to carry out all the instructions laid down for them by the department.

I have, &c.,

S. J. JACKSON,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

MANITOBA SUPERINTENCY,
NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY,
NORWAY HOUSE, KEEWATIN, March 31, 1910.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my fourth annual report for the Norway House agency, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

There are 13 reserves in this agency; one, Loon Straits, is not occupied. Most of them are situated on the shores of Lake Winnipeg.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The physical features of all the reserves are very similar, rock, muskeg, and small fertile areas, all covered with timber of different kinds: jack-pine, poplar, spruce and tamarack, some fairly large and dense, and some small and sparse.

On the fertile areas the Indian makes his garden and builds his house.

Fisher River is the exception to the rule. On this reserve there is some good farming land, and some very fine timber.

The land to the west of this reserve has lately been thrown open for homestead, and in the near future, if the railroad is extended to near this reserve, Fisher River will be in very favourable circumstances.

Hunting, fishing and trapping have been and must, in the future, be the chief occupations of the Indians of this agency.

A very considerable additional income is and can be derived from lumbering, freighting, tripping, boat-hands and berry-picking.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band is a mixture of the Saulteaux and Swampy Cree.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the southeast corner of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of the Black river. The area of the reserve is 2,000 acres.

Population.—The band numbers 66.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good for the last year; no epidemics have been reported to me.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, fishing, and lumbering are the chief occupations of the members of this band. Berry-picking, deck-hands, and mill-hands are supplementary employments.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structures with shingle roofs. They are neat in appearance and should be comfortable and healthy.

Stock.—A few cattle only are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—When fish and fur are plentiful, the Indians of this agency have plenty; when these are scarce, the Indian has to turn to other employments for a living, then he becomes industrious and careful. At other times he is careless and improvident.

Temperance and Morality.—I have received no reports of intemperance or immorality from this band.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

HOLLOWWATER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Hole river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, and is about 30 miles north of Black river. It contains 3,316 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 92 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemics have been reported from this place this year.

Occupations.—These Indians are hunters, trappers and fishermen. There is a gold mine partly on the reserve, which, when developed, will assist the band considerably.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structures.

Stock.—There are a few cattle only kept on this reserve.

Implements.—Garden tools only are used here.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is fairly industrious and is in very fair circumstances. They do not, however, save up for a slack or hard time.

Temperance and Morality.—This band averages up very fairly with the other Indians of this agency in temperance and morality.

BLOODVEIN BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Bloodvein river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, about 40 miles north of Hollowwater. The reserve contains 3,369 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 55 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—No cases of serious sickness have been reported from this reserve.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and trapping are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of the usual log structure, but not as good as the average on other reserves.

Stock.—No stock is owned by this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—Take no thought for the morrow, seems to be the motto of this band. A living is obtained by hunting and fishing, but no provision is made for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate, but the moral standard is not very high.

FISHER RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Fisher river, on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, at the foot of Fisher bay. It contains 9,000 acres.

This reserve is the only one in the agency where agricultural pursuits could be followed even to a limited degree. This advantage is made use of by the band. The district to the west of this reserve has lately been thrown open for homestead, and as soon as a railway is put through the district, Fisher River reserve will be in very favourable circumstances. There is a large amount of wood on the reserve, and this will be very valuable in the near future.

Population.—This band numbers 444.

Health and Sanitation.—This band is in better condition than most of the bands, owing to better houses and better sanitary precautions.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, fishing, lumbering and stock-raising are the chief occupations of this band.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—The buildings are better than the average. They are well made and have, as a rule, two or more rooms in them.

Stock.—There is considerable stock on the reserve and good care is taken of it.

Farm Implements.—Implements for making hay and garden tools are all the tools used here.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are more ambitious, more careful, and have more forethought than the average Indian. As a result, they are in better circumstances than others and are more progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and have high moral ideals. They average higher in these matters than the average Indian.

JACKHEAD BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of the Jackhead river, about 40 miles north of Fisher river. It contains 2,860 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 78.

Health and Sanitation.—No cases of serious sickness have been reported from this reserve.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the only occupations of this band.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structures. In summer the band lives in tents along the lake shore.

Stock.—A few cattle only are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is not progressive. To get something to eat and some clothes to wear is sufficient.

Temperance and Morality.—The band is temperate, but morally does not rank very high.

BERENS RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Berens river. It contains 7,400 acres.

Population.—The band numbers 289 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the year. An epidemic of grippe caused some trouble this month, but no very serious cases occurred. One man has had an attack of apoplexy and this has deranged him mentally, and caused paralysis of the right side.

Occupations.—Fishing and freighting in the summer, and hunting and trapping in the winter, are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log with shingle roofs, and are fully as good as the average.

Stock.—Very few animals are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used here.

Characteristics and Progress.—Very little progress is made by this band. They are too far north for commercial fishing in the winter, and too far south for the summer. The locality is not good for labour and only fair for fur.

Temperance and Morality.—The band is fairly temperate and is as good morally as could be expected.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Saukteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 120 miles up the Berens river and contains 4,920 acres.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band are hunters and trappers. In the summer they catch enough fish for daily use.

Buildings.—Tents are used the year round. They have no houses.

•Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are pagan; they are far inland and can get no liquor; they are good hunters, but are improvident.

They have no stock and use only garden tools.

I did not meet them last year, so cannot give other particulars.

PEKANGKUM BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saukteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 140 miles farther up the Berens river than Little Grand Rapids, and contains 2,080 acres.

In all other respects, the same conditions prevail as at Little Grand Rapids.

POPLAR RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saukteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of Poplar river, about 65 miles north of Berens river and contains 3,800 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 151.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good for the past year, no epidemics or other serious sickness have been reported.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of this band are hunting, fishing, trapping, putting up ice, and cutting wood for the fish companies.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log, not as good as on most of the other reserves, and not as sanitary.

Stock.—There is no stock on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—Naturally this band is not industrious. When compelled by necessity they are good workers. There is plenty of opportunity for this band to make a good living. In fact this band is the most favourably situated of all the bands in this agency in this respect, but they make no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to their remote situation this band is temperate, but their moral standard is not high.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of the Big Saskatchewan river. The area is 4,646 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 121 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—No reports of serious sickness have been made to me from this reserve.

Occupations.—The members of this band are hunters, trappers and fishermen. In times past this was a very important place, all freight for the far west passing through it, but now it is more difficult for the Indians to make a living.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is no progress noticeable with this band. They are industrious but not ambitious.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—The buildings are a good class of log structures, of fair size and neat in appearance.

Stock.—A few cattle only are kept here.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used on this reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and no reports of immorality have reached me from this reserve.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated about 90 miles down the Nelson river from Lake Winnipeg. The area is 7,760 acres.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has again not been as good as on the other reserves. A severe attack of influenza afflicted them this winter. This with poor sanitary precautions has affected them strongly.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and freighting are the chief occupations.

Buildings.—The buildings are of the usual log structure.

Stock.—There is no stock on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—Fish are plentiful the year round. There is no fear of starvation; therefore no absolute necessity for forethought. The result is the band is not progressive, when hungry they will work, if not hungry they much prefer not to work.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been no reports of intemperance from this reserve. The moral standard, however, is not very high.

NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs 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.

Population.—This band numbers 738 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fair for the past year. Grippe has visited the reserve this winter, but has not been very serious. Consumption is still claiming its quota of victims, but there are several cases on the reserve who are making a good recovery from a serious state of advanced stages of the disease.

A tent hospital was erected here last October, in charge of a skilled nurse, and this has been a great benefit to the Indians; 28 cases were admitted, 2 deaths and 26 recoveries were the result. A total of 440 days of nursing has been given in the institution. Besides this the nurse has treated 30 cases in the boarding school and 65 cases on the reserve.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and trapping and freighting are the chief occupations of this band. Tripping in the winter and by canoes in the summer gives considerable additional employment.

Buildings.—The buildings are as a rule the better class of log structure with shingle roofs.

Stock.—Only a few cattle are kept here.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is making fair progress. This is shown by better houses, better clothing, cleaner surroundings and better household effects. As a rule they are industrious and steady workers and are ambitious to better their circumstances. They are temperate and fairly moral. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

C. C. CALVERLEY,

Indian Agent.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, April 20, 1910.

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, 1910.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Reserves.—There are five reserves in this agency.

Roseau River.—This reserve is situated at the junction of the Red and Roseau rivers, and has an area of about 5,670 acres. The reserve is well adapted for both grain-growing and stock-raising, as the soil is rich and an excellent supply of hay is available. The grain crop on the Roseau river and Rapids reserves was as follows: 5,487 bushels of wheat, 2,736 bushels of oats and 162 bushels of barley. This would have been very much greater had it not been for blight.

There is sufficient fuel for the needs of the reserve and also timber to erect small buildings. The timber is found only along the banks of the streams.

Roseau Rapids.—This reserve is situated on the Roseau river, 18 miles from its mouth. Its area is about 2,800 acres. It is situated in the midst of a splendid settled district, so has the advantage of being surrounded by well-managed farms, which serves as an object lesson to the Indian community.

Long Plain.—This reserve is situated about 15 miles east of Portage la Prairie, on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township 10, range 8, west of the 1st meridian. The grain raised last year consists of 1,727 bushels of wheat, 1,733 bushels of oats, and 252 bushels of barley. This reserve is well wooded, but it is being rapidly cut down.

Swan Lake.—This 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. It is a good grain-growing district, with an excellent supply of both hay and water. This reserve is especially adapted for stock-raising, and if the band would take an interest in it, they could soon be an independent people. Last year the grain crop was as follows: 5,773 bushels of wheat, 3,642 bushels of oats, and 567 bushels of barley. These figures include Indian Gardens, which consists of but one section of land. The progress made over last year was very satisfactory.

Indian Gardens.—This reserve is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine river, and consists of section 11, township 9, range 9, west of the 1st meridian, containing 640 acres. The land cannot be surpassed for grain-growing purposes, but there is no wood and very little hay on the section.

Tribe.—The Indians in this agency are all of the Ojibbewa tribe except a band of Sioux living near Portage la Prairie.

Population.—The population of the different bands is as follows: Roseau, including the Rapids, 181; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, 111; and Long Plains, 122; making a total of 414.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been better than usual, as there have been no epidemics. There have been, however, considerable colds, gripe, and the usual amount of scrofula and consumption. When

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

the Indians move from their poorly built houses into their tents, a great improvement in the general health is noticeable. Their wandering habits secure for them the benefit of natural sanitation and prevents accumulation of refuse.

Occupations.—Both grain-growing and stock-raising, to some extent, are engaged in on the Roseau River reserve. The progress made is not all that could be desired, but there is improvement. The close application to business required to make a success of farming seems to be, as yet, too strenuous a life for the Indian. His natural desire to take a few weeks off in the spring and fall just when farm work most requires his attention greatly hinders his progress along agricultural lines. At Roseau Rapids conditions are similar to those of Roseau River. Grain-growing is the chief occupation, but the attraction of ready money induces the Indian to work for his white neighbour when he would be financially better off at the end of the year if he would work on his own land. It is to be regretted that stock-raising is not carried on more extensively on these reserves, as there is plenty of pastureland and an excellent supply of hay.

At Swan Lake both grain-growing and stock-raising are carried on, and, if the Indians would attend to business, they could soon be independent. The land at Indian Gardens is first-class for grain-growing purposes, but there is only enough hay for their ponies.

At Long Plains reserve grain-growing is engaged in, but not on a large scale. The Indians in this band are of a roving character, and only in a few cases do they remain on the reserve and look after their crops properly. There is no doubt that the next generation will be a great improvement on the present one. The natural desire of the Indian to wander and to work for ready money is the great drawback to agricultural interests on this reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Houses and stables are mostly constructed of logs, but shingles are gradually taking the place of the mud roof, and board floors are now very general. Nearly all the Indians live in tents in summer, which is a great help to the general health. The number of cattle is not increasing very rapidly owing to the fact that the adult Indians do not take naturally to the care of stock. Improvement along this line must be looked for from the younger generation. They are well supplied with agricultural implements, and they show a growing tendency to buy such implements for themselves.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress seems to be rather slow, but this is to be expected, as the Indian has to overcome his hereditary training for centuries, and must pass through the same stages of development as all other races have had to do. He is capable of taking responsibility to some degree since his tribal training required it. If he were thrown upon his own resources a little more each year, he would become a better man more quickly.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance and immorality go hand in hand. It is one of the most difficult problems to solve in the Indian work. The enforcement of law is not a complete solution of the problem; with such enforcement should go the upliftment of the Indian's home life. The best work must surely take place on the reserve going in and out among the people. The ablest teachers are required on the reserves where work does not make the greatest showing, but where it counts for most, as each step gained is a real gain.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

These Indians live on a tract of land, about 26 acres, purchased by themselves, and within the city limits. This purchase served an excellent purpose at the time it was made, as the Indians were then wandering about from place to place and nothing could be done to educate their children. They settled on this land, and immediately the Portage la Prairie boarding school was established, some twenty

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

years ago. But conditions have entirely changed, and these people have completely outgrown this cramped area of land. They are physically fine, large, healthy Indians, and, if they could be settled with some of the other Sioux bands, Griswold, Pipestone or Beulah, they would make a fine showing at grain-growing and stock-raising. As things are at present, they work with the white farmers and get considerable ready money, which is spent in a worthless way around the city.

There is a boarding school in the city of Portage la Prairie, with accommodation for about 35 pupils, and the department allows a grant for 30. W. A. Hendry, who was principal for the past eight years, resigned last August, and was followed by Rev. J. L. Miller, who, with his wife as matron and Miss Hendry as assistant matron, carries on the work of the school.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are ten reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1 and Shoal Lake 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, mostly covered with scrub and brush. It is not suitable for grain-growing, yet 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 lake, and is covered by heavy brush and timber. It is not suited for farming, but there is enough good land for gardens and an excellent 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 not suitable 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 timber and hay, and has plenty of good land for gardens.

Little Saskatchewan reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake St. Martin, township 31, range 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 3,200 acres. It is not suitable for farming, but is well supplied with wood and has a fair supply of hay.

Lake St. Martin reserve is situated on the north end of Lake St. Martin, in township 32, ranges 7 and 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 4,032 acres. This land is not suited for farming, and has only a fair supply of hay, but is well wooded.

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 7,963 acres. There is a quantity of fine spruce timber and sufficient good land for gardens.

Waterhen 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. This land is unsuitable for farming, but has a good supply of timber and hay.

Pine Creek reserve is situated on the west shore of Winnipegosis, in township 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. They make a combined area of 5,500 acres. This land is not suitable for farming, but there is sufficient hay-land, and it is well wooded with poplar and spruce.

Tribe.—Nearly all the Indians in this agency are Saulteaux, but the members of the Shoal River band are mostly Crees. Among the different bands are a number of French, English and Scotch half-breeds.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Population.—The population of the whole agency is 1,493. During the year there were 76 births and 40 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally has been very good. There was the usual amount of scrofula and consumption that one finds on nearly every reserve. The usual precautions, such as cleaning up and burning rubbish, have been attended to; but the great factor in protecting the general health of the Indians is the movement from their houses to tents during the summer months.

Resources and Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians have small gardens, but as grain-growing is out of the question, owing to the nature of the land, the only other occupation for them is stock-raising. They would make considerable progress at this were it not for unscrupulous characters who advise them to sell their stock. There are plenty of fish in the lake, and they need never be in want. They can make considerable money picking berries, fishing, and freighting. During the harvest season they come down to the Portage la Prairie wheat-fields and get steady employment.

Buildings and Stock.—All the buildings are of logs. Some of the buildings have shingled roofs, and nearly all have board floors. The log buildings are very suitable, as they are cheaply constructed, and are easily repaired. The Indian, by nature, does not love to work with stock, in fact it is very distasteful to him, and he will allow the animals to suffer rather than forego his inborn desire to rove about from place to place. During the past year they realized good prices, and, as the winter was very mild, the stock did not suffer.

Progress.—Those Indians do not show very much progress. They seem to be content to make a living by hunting and fishing, and, until forced to do otherwise by scarcity of game and fish, they are likely to continue.

Temperance and Morality.—Very little trouble arises from the drinking of liquor. There is considerable immorality, which can only be combated by a general elevation of the moral standard of the home. At present the parents and community are indifferent, and so it is difficult to improve their morals.

General Remarks.—The Indians are healthy, well clothed, comfortable and contented. The condition of their houses, stables, gardens and cattle is also fairly satisfactory. While progress generally is slow, there is an improvement.

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the courteous and generous assistance rendered me by the day school teachers on the reserves and also by all other officials in the service.

I have, &c.,

R. LOGAN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

SIoux AGENCY,

GRISWOLD, April 1, 1910.

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, 1910.

This agency is 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.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Tribe or Nation.—The members of the bands on these reserves are Sioux, who either migrated from across the line, south, 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 timber on the reserve side of the river, form a fair supply of building timber and fire-wood 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 1,700 of this is under cultivation.

Population.—The total number of Sioux on this reserve is 312.

Health and Sanitation.—The health and sanitary conditions of this band are slowly improving. Dr. Wright, the medical officer in charge, visited every house during the first quarter of the year for the purpose of examination and vaccination. Early in March the weather conditions permitted the rubbish that accumulated around the buildings during the winter being raked together and burned.

The chief trouble with the Sioux is his carelessness about himself; he seems to think that care of his health by attention to the laws governing the same, or giving attention to the cure of slight ailments as colds caused by chills and wet feet, or of slight sores or frost bites, shows feeble-mindedness and beneath his dignity as a Dakota. Hence he resents being reminded that he needs to take care of himself; that in his health as in his coat, 'a stitch in time saves nine.' His reply is, 'I am not a child, nor am I an old woman.'

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the band is farming. The agricultural and industrial statistics forwarded with this report give in condensed form all the particulars as to acreage, the various crops and quantities, and also the values. They give also the implements, stock, and the sources of income, for the Sioux is a great spender of money, and is not above working to get it. He gives much attention to trapping, and makes money at it and enjoys the sport.

He is also a good hunter and fisherman.

The women make baskets, moccasins, fancy bead-work, as well as raise corn, which is their special privilege for pin money.

The prevailing conditions on this reserve, as for instance the scarcity of pasturage, are not in favour of cattle-raising, hence it has been considered that outside of

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

a few milch cows for the use of the families, there is more in selling the hay than raising the beef. The practice, too, has proved this to be the case.

Characteristics.—Their leading characteristics are industry, pride, subtleness, strong imagination, fertility of resources, alertness, ability to master languages, and a more extended acquaintance shows they have a quick sense of the humorous side of life and conditions.

It may be we have yet to learn of his future value in the national melting pot.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance may be also termed a Sioux characteristic; for although there are a few given to the abuse of intoxicants, nevertheless the trend of the band is towards total abstinence from intoxicants.

In morality, from the Christian point of view, the Christian Sioux takes a forward stand. His business life as well as his social life, day by day, conforms to the high standard he set up for himself when he accepted the new faith. Hence his influence with the pagan portion is constant for good, and unmeasurable.

The progress of the pagan portion is more like that of marking time. The parental view is impressed upon the younger men and women. Hence the progress will be slow towards advanced condition of thought, except as accelerated by the Christian influence.

OAK LAKE BAND, NO. 59.

Reserve.—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 from north to south and upon each side of it is growing timber and firewood to the amount of 150 acres.

On the lowlands adjacent are 200 acres of meadow, furnishing in wet years 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 population is 91.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been under the mark for last year, traceable only to careless habits, for longevity is a leading characteristic among the band.

Occupations.—Three-fourths of this band are engaged in farming, and gradually getting into better methods, greater acreage and better crops. The particulars as to acreage under cultivation, the crop and value of the same, will be found in the agricultural and industrial statistics accompanying this report. The Indians of this band make money trapping, fishing, and they are good hunters. The amount paid for hay to the Indians who haul it to Pipestone is increasing from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—These Sioux are generally abstainers from intoxicants and are law-abiding; a few sometimes indulge in intoxicants. On the whole, the band may be said to be temperate. Pipestone is supposed to be a dry town, but for an Indian a dry town seems to offer more temptation than a wet one.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND, NO. 60.

Reserve.—This reserve, of one square mile, 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 rolling; contains about 10 acres of small timber and brush and some few acres of hay-land, also some 450 acres of arable land of good sandy loam.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Population.—The total number remaining on this reservation is 9, 6 having migrated south of the line during the year.

This reserve has been surrendered by vote of the band, and will be sold for the benefit of its members.

I have, &c.,

J. HOLLIES,

Acting Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

VALLEY RIVER RESERVE,

GRANDVIEW, April 2, 1910.

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 band is composed principally of Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the Riding and Duck mountains, and contains 11,680 acres, of which some 2,400 are wooded and timbered, the remainder is made up of land covered with bluffs of small poplar, large acreages of good farm-land cleared and ready for the plough, and a considerable amount of scrub and hay-land, with the Valley river running through the reserve.

Population.—This band now numbers 76.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has, with the exception of the ordinary minor Indian ailments, been good, no epidemics of any kind having visited this reserve, though tuberculosis is not yet altogether banished. As the Indians leave their houses the first thing in spring to camp out, all rubbish is gathered up round their houses and burnt, thus avoiding as far as possible anything that would likely cause an epidemic. At treaty-time all who had not been vaccinated were operated on by Dr. Shortreed, the medical officer in charge of this reserve, who responded promptly to all calls for his services.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, stock-raising, farming and cutting wood, are the principal occupations. Farming has only just been begun, but can be increased to almost any amount, owing to so much land waiting ready for the plough.

Buildings.—I am glad to report that there is a great improvement in the houses on the reserve, no less than five new ones, shingled and up-to-date, having been built and finished last season, and I am in hopes of having them erect more this coming season.

Stock.—The stock is in very fair condition, although there is a market at their doors for all the hay they wish to sell, at the lumber camps surrounding the reserve, and at good prices, too. All stockmen have good cattle-stables for wintering their cattle in.

Farm Implements.—As farming on this reserve is only in its infancy, implements are not numerous, but that the Indians are alive to the value of farming is shown by their buying their own seed-drill and self-binder. Some of the farmers have sheds to house their implements in.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am pleased to report that a great improvement is noticed in the industrial capacities of this band, as can be seen in my statistical

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

report of their incomes, as an example, on one occasion on going round the reserve on business, I found about all the working members of the band, both squaws and Indians, away working in the woods, getting out cord-wood and fence posts for sale by the car-load, the result of this is shown in iron bedsteads, sideboards, expensive clocks, &c., instead of the blankets and floor of the past.

Temperance and Morality.—In regard to these I am able to say that, considering the situation of this reserve, with lumber camps all round it, and the only road to the camps right through the reserve, with hundreds of lumber jacks passing back and forth, the Indians are and have been steadily improving, but I cannot yet say that liquor-drinking is altogether a thing of the past, though open drunkenness and fighting among themselves is.

I have, &c.,
J. G. CHARD,
Overseer.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
NORTH AND SOUTH LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
WINNIPEG, March 31, 1910.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report showing the state of Indian affairs in the inspectorate placed under my supervision. This is the sixth report that I have been privileged to present of the work done in this very considerable area of Canada's northland.

There are at present 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, one at the mouth of the Brokenhead river, one at the mouth of the Winnipeg river and one on the banks of the Fisher river, all streams which flow 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 and extends from the mouth of Berens river southeastward a distance of about 200 miles to Little Grand Rapids, and to Pekangekum 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 northward to Lac Seul.

Kenora agency circles the Lake of the Woods, Shoal lake, and descends the Winnipeg river to Islington.

Fort Frances agency is located along the banks of the Rainy river, Rainy lake, the Seine river, and southeasterly to Sturgeon river and Kawawiagamak.

The agents in charge of these agencies are here given with the number of reserves they have in charge.

Agency.	Reserves.
Clandeboye—J. O. Lewis, Selkirk.	3
Norway House—C. C. Calverley, Norway House.	13
Savanne—R. S. McKenzie, Kenora.	8
Kenora—R. S. McKenzie, Kenora.	12
Fort Frances—John P. Wright, Fort Frances.	14

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

To the territory already described must be added the following which have not yet been placed under any agency but are under my supervision, viz. :—

	Came into Treaty relations.
Nelson House.	1908
Split Lake.	1908
Oxford House	1909
God's Lake.	1909
Island Lake.	1909

Arrangements have now been made for the addition of Fort Churchill and York Factory on the Hudson bay during the coming summer, 1910, and this will give to this inspectorate a very large area, which probably exceeds 200,000 square miles.

The supervision of so large a territory involves a great deal of travel by rail, steamer, horse teams, dog trains and canoes, and is associated with hardships and dangers unknown to most and entails considerable expense upon the department. The only regret the inspector has is that in spite of every effort he cannot see every point in the one year.

A considerable portion of last summer, 1909, was taken up in giving treaty to some bands in the great district of Keewatin, who for the first time were admitted to the advantages and privileges that belong to the wards of the nation. Adhesions were taken at Oxford House, July 29, 1909, when 310 people were enrolled as treaty Indians. On August 6 of the same year an adhesion was taken at God's Lake, and 294 people of that band became annuitants. A third adhesion was taken at Island Lake, August 13, 1909, where the number admitted ran up to 580.

This work was done under authority of the Governor General in Council and by direction of the Department of Indian Affairs, and was duly reported to the government in September of last year.

The commission was composed of four officers, viz. :—Rev. John Semmens, commissioner; H. S. Stead, secretary; J. S. Ross, M.D., physician; W. M. McEwen, cook.

A portion of the territory above described was supervised by Inspector Sydney Swinford during a large portion of the year, but his transfer to the farther west brings back all to my supervision again, and it is so described.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

There have been three reserves in this agency; St. Peter's, on the Red river; Brokenhead, on a river of the same name, and Fort Alexander, on the Winnipeg river.

The first-named, St. Peter's, having been surrendered, a new reserve was granted and surveyed, which has been named 'Peguis' in honour of the distinguished chief of that name, who was a moving power in early days. The Peguis reserve is situated on the Fisher river, and is 75,000 acres in extent, and at the date of writing has thirty-four new houses of first-class appearance and workmanship.

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 Lake Huron and Lake Superior districts. A few Crees have come into their circle by transfer and by intermarriage, but the majority of the band may be said to be Ojibway.

The health in this agency has this year been exceptionally good, and there has not been the usual amount of poverty. Favouring conditions have prevailed, and the winter has been mild and short. The latter fact has helped out the supply of hay very greatly and cattle were turned out in fair condition.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of 13 reserves ; 12 are occupied and one, Loon Straits, belonging to the Island band, is not at present inhabited. This band has Hole River reserve, Bloodvein River reserve and Jackhead River reserve. The population of the band has centralized at other points, and Loon Straits, as the least desirable point from the standpoint of earning a living, has for some years been abandoned. They call the department's attention to their right of possession, however, every year, and hope to have an area added to their occupied centres corresponding to the amount of land in the abandoned locality.

The headquarters of this agency is at Norway House, in the district of Keewatin, where comfortable buildings have been erected for the accommodation of the agent at considerable expense.

During the year a tent hospital has been started at Norway House, and has proved to be of great value to those in that locality who have the misfortune to become ill. Miss Bolster, the matron, and Dr. Ireland, the physician, have done good work there this winter, and have the gratitude of the community.

The natives live by fishing and hunting, milling, cutting timber and cord-wood, and by serving the Hudson's Bay Company in boats and canoes, carrying freight into the wilderness where the company's business is carried on.

The department supports 11 schools (day) and 1 boarding school on this agency, and other schools are springing up under the various religious bodies doing ecclesiastic work in the locality. Methodists, Anglicans and Roman Catholics have mission stations at Norway House, and from these centres visits are made to adjoining sections, so it cannot be said that the people are without religious privileges. In fact, there is no reserve on the agency where regular church work is neglected except in Pekangekum, and perhaps at Bloodvein River. The natives are all kindly disposed towards Christianity, and are law-abiding as a class and loyal to those who are placed over them in church and state.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

The number of bands in this agency is 8 and the population is 1,082.

These 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 last, but not least, freighting for the agent or for the Hudson's Bay Company.

The general health has been good this year, and no special want has been reported.

The natives of this locality are distinctly pagan, and have little sympathy with the ways of the white man. If opportunity offers they are disposed to indulge freely in liquor, and their agricultural movements are not worthy of comment.

The agent in charge, Mr. R. S. McKenzie, of Kenora, is at a distinct disadvantage in the management of this agency, because he is so far from the band that all sorts of misdemeanours may occur without observation.

KENORA AGENCY.

There are 12 bands in this agency and the population is 1,045.

The Indians live by fishing and hunting, berry-picking and rice-gathering; they also work in tie and lumber camps, and act as pilots and deck-hands on some of the steamers and tugs running on the Lake of the Woods.

Cultivation of the soil is not much in evidence in this agency. There are, I am glad to say, some notable exceptions, but the majority prefer the roaming, restless life of their fathers, and are still wedded to their pagan beliefs and practices.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

There are valuable belts of timber in some reserves, and traces of mineral deposits are not wanting. The soil, where soil is found, is very good, but rock and swamps predominate. Hay-land is not plentiful, and as a consequence, the stock-raising industry does not thrive.

General good health prevails.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

The number of bands in this agency is 14, and the population is 839.

This agency borders on the international line between the United States and Canada, and the activity in the liquor trade is wonderful. However, the department has an agent there whose oversight is careful and effective, and this has saved the situation to a large extent.

Plenty of remunerative work offers to these people, and no one who will work needs to go hungry. Good wages are offered.

The railway now crosses the Rainy river at the site of the old agency headquarters, and the land is now on the market, and if not already sold may be at any time.

The interpreter, Mr. John Lyons, has been assisting the agent, and his services have proved to be of great value.

Dr. Moore has rendered very valuable service to the boarding school and to the several reserves, and has won the confidence of all concerned.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I must bear testimony to the faithful work done by the missionaries representing the various denominations 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 Indians, to fulfil all promises made, to meet the wants of the sick and helpless poor, to correct all possible wrong, and save the wards of the government from both themselves and their 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 our native races with worthier purposes and loftier ambitions.

Much sickness has been reported from the regions lately taken into treaty, and many deaths have occurred, but the localities so afflicted are beyond our reach at most seasons of the year, and fuller reports must be sent in at a later date.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,

Inspector of Indian Agencies

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
SINTALUTA, March 31, 1910

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 to-day.

ASSINIBOINE BAND, NO. 76.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Assiniboines. They are closely allied to the great Sioux tribe, as there is a similarity in their customs and language. Sometimes they are called the Stonies.

Reserves.—This reserve is a block of land 8 by 9 miles in extent, south of the town of Sintaluta, on the Canadian Pacific railway main line, about 9 miles from Sintaluta station.

This reserve is composed of rolling land, about half of its area being covered with small poplar, interspersed with willow scrub, the other portion being open prairie.

Resources.—The natural resources of this reserve are hay, dry wood, senega-root and small fruits. These Indians have marketed a large quantity of wood and hay during the year, with good returns. The money they realized from the sale of wood and hay was spent sensibly in clothing and provisions for their families.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising and farming are the principal industries of these Indians. During the winter a few spend a portion of time in hunting and trapping, finding the same of little profit, but enjoyable. Some of the young men find employment in working as labourers on large farms for white settlers. From this they derive a good income. They are beginning to realize more fully the advantages to be derived from tilling the soil. On the whole they take a real interest in their different occupations and are becoming more industrious.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steadily improving in many ways. They have been very successful in grain-growing and stock-raising during the year. They have erected a number of fairly good houses, with shingled roofs, good flooring, proper ventilation, panel doors and windows, thus showing more intelligence than formerly.

They all had good gardens. The eating of vegetables has had a good effect on their health, as they are inclined to eat too much meat.

Some of the young men are very intelligent. They are becoming more like their white brothers. A number of them take newspapers.

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.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. There have not been any diseases of a contagious nature amongst them. During the year the sanitary precautions were carefully attended to, the dwellings were well ventilated and kept clean, and the premises in good order. In their personal appearance the Indians are neat and clean.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that only a few are given in any way to the use of intoxicating liquor. There has only been one case of drunken-

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

ness brought before me during the year. The morality of these Indians is of a high standard. The majority of them live regular and moral lives.

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 121 persons.

Buildings.—They have no permanent houses, but live in tents throughout the year.

Occupations.—The Sioux Indians are good workers and independent, having learned to shift for themselves. Some of them make a living by working in the town of Moosejaw; others work for settlers in the neighbourhood of the above mentioned town. Others again depend altogether upon hunting for a livelihood. There are a few old people that have to be assisted.

Stock.—The Sioux have a number of ponies for sale. From this source they make a little money.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been good. Drs. Turnbull and McCullagh are in medical attendance on them.

I have, &c.,

W. S. GRANT,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

BATTLEFORD AGENCY,

BATTLEFORD, April 28, 1910.

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, 1910.

This agency is comprised of eight reserves, situated at distances of from 18 to 144 miles from the town of Battleford.

The buildings of the agency headquarters are conveniently centrally located on the south side of the Battle river, about 2 miles south of the town.

RED PHEASANT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of 24,320 acres and is located 22 miles southeast of Battleford, in the Eagle hills.

This reserve is partly rolling and broken, and partly 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.

The reserve is well adapted for stock-raising and general farming.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all Plain Crees.

Population.—There are 162 members of this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, generally, has been fairly good; there have been, of course, the usual number of small ailments such as colds,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

grippe, scrofula, and a few cases of tuberculosis, but no epidemic has occurred. Nearly all the Indians move out into their tents as soon as the snow is off the ground. This living in the open air has a very beneficial effect upon their health. As soon as they get out of their dwellings they are very particular about cleaning up all refuse and garbage about the premises; they do this work most thoroughly, raking the rubbish into heaps and burning it, thus lessening the chance of any epidemic of a serious nature being able to get a strong foothold on the reserves.

All children who had not been previously inoculated were vaccinated at treaty-time.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal means by which these Indians make their living. The farming done during the past season, although on a small scale, yielded fairly good results, and the bumper crop throughout this district has so much encouraged the Indians that they are determined to follow the example of their white neighbours by farming more extensively this year, and also by giving more care and attention to the cultivation of the land.

A considerable income is derived from the sale of fire-wood and hay; these Indians are also good hustlers; they work for settlers, freight, build houses for settlers, hunt horses and cattle, and during the past winter, when muskrats went up to sixty and seventy-five cents each, they made a good haul by trapping.

Buildings.—The dwellings on this reserve are among the best in the agency; they are all built of logs and are well lighted, furnished, comfortable and roomy; they are also warm and well ventilated. There are, of course, quite a number of the older Indians who are perfectly contented to exist in the old style houses, which are neither clean, comfortable, nor healthy. I am endeavouring to overcome their indifference in this respect, and hope that soon they will all be equally well housed.

Stock.—The stock is all in excellent condition. There was an abundance of hay and fodder, and the cattle all came through the winter without any loss. These men take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—The supply of implements for farming operations is sufficient for present needs; they are nearly all owned by individual Indians, who have paid for them out of their earnings. They are beginning to value the implements for the amount of work that can be done with them, and are consequently taking better care of them than they did formerly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, generally speaking, very intelligent and industrious. They make a good living with very little help from the department, and they are law-abiding, only one case of intoxication having been detected during the past year.

I consider that they are making slow but sure progress; and, being in such close proximity to numerous white neighbours, they are, to a great extent, copying their ways and mode of life, which means increased health and prosperity.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are very moral, and on account of the strict watch kept upon them, they are also temperate, although now, on account of the numerous settlements, the facilities for procuring liquor are much greater than in former years.

SWEET GRASS BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band 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 raising of live stock. Water, hay, and timber are plentiful on this reserve.

Population.—The population of this band at the present time is 75.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is satisfactory. Although there have been some deaths on this reserve from tuberculosis, I think that this disease is now about stamped out. All houses and premises are kept in a clean and healthy state, and are whitewashed every year. In the spring-time all refuse and garbage is raked up and burned. The Indians live in their tents from the time the snow is off the ground until fall.

Occupations.—These Indians are good farmers and stock-raisers, by which means they make a good comfortable living; they also supplement their means of livelihood by selling wood and hay, working for settlers, freighting, tanning hides, and hunting for lost horses and cattle belonging to settlers.

Buildings.—Quite an improvement is noticed in the houses on this reserve. The Indians are evidently beginning to appreciate the added value and comfort of shingled roofs and more windows in their dwellings. The houses and stables are all constructed of logs. The interiors of their houses are clean and comfortable, and fairly well furnished.

Stock.—The cattle are all in prime condition, and are well attended to by their owners, who take great interest in this branch of work. Hay and water are in abundance, which makes the stock industry an easy and lucrative occupation, a fact these Indians are just beginning to realize.

Farm Implements.—This band is fairly well stocked with all the necessary farm implements, which are owned by the Indians, and of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, as a whole, very industrious and law-abiding. They are making steady progress. They are rapidly falling in to the way of making their own living solely by their own efforts.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of these Indians during the past year with reference to temperance and morality, has been very creditable to them.

POUNDMAKER AND LITTLE PINE BAND.

Tribe.—The members of both these bands belong to the Plain Crees.

Reserves.—There are two reserves here, which adjoin one another. They are situated on the south side of the 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 procure 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 as this land is now thickly populated, the Indians will have to cultivate more land in order to grow enough fodder for their stock.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 250 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—Apart from the usual number of colds and minor sicknesses, the health of these two bands may be considered as very satisfactory. The rubbish and garbage are always raked up in the spring-time and burned; the Indians then get out into their tents and live in them until late in the autumn; but before again going into their houses for the winter, they are cleaned and whitewashed.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the main industries by which these Indians make their livelihood. They are rapidly improving in their methods of farming, so much so that they will soon be able to make a good living by this means alone, and thus become entirely self-supporting. Up to the present time they have supplemented their income by selling fire-wood, fence rails and pickets, freighting and working for settlers.

Buildings.—All the buildings on these two reserves are constructed of logs; some of them have shingle-covered roofs; the others are either pole and sod roofs or

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

thatched. The class of house is improving, and the interior furnishings are much more comfortable and hygienic than formerly. The stables are warm and roomy; they are not so well built as the houses, but still they are gradually being made better.

Stock.—The cattle on these reserves are of good quality. They came through the winter very well, indeed. Much interest is displayed by these bands in the stock industry. They also have some good horses and a number of sheep. A few of them in the early fall buy young pigs to fatten for winter use, but they do not appear to be anxious to go in for the breeding of pigs.

Farm Implements.—These bands are well equipped with all necessary farm implements, which are added to as they are needed. These implements are well looked after by the Indians who own them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are energetic, ambitious, and industrious. They are making real progress, and rapidly assimilating the ways of the white people. They are also making a good living, are very satisfied with their lot, and are a law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—One case of intemperance occurred during the past year, and the offender was severely punished; no other complaints against either temperance or morality in either of these bands came to my notice, which, I think, is a very good showing for such a large community of people.

STONY BANDS.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies, or Assiniboines, which are without doubt originally descended from the same tribe as the Sioux, their legends, customs, and language having such a 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 16 miles south of Battleford. These reserves contain 31,808 acres; they are made up of high rolling country, partially wooded with poplar, balsam 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 well adapted for grazing and stock-raising.

Population.—The population of these bands is 93 souls.

Occupations.—These Indians are not very enthusiastic farmers or stockmen. They prefer to work for ready cash, which is easily procured by the sale of fire-wood and hay, also by freighting, and the hunting of small game, muskrats, mink, &c. A few of them, that is of the young men, are beginning to display a desire to go in more for farming and stock, and I am giving them every encouragement, so that in my next report I hope to be able to show some real advance among these bands.

Buildings.—The buildings are all composed of logs, with sod roofs. The dwellings are nearly all well lighted and have lumber floors, and, with few exceptions, are kept in a clean, healthy condition. In some cases a decided change for the better has taken place with regard to their houses, furniture, and mode of living.

Health and Sanitation.—The same observance of precautionary measures for the prevention of disease, and the sanitation of houses and premises, is carried out by these bands, as on the other reserves, and the Stonies live such a healthy, outdoor life that very little sickness prevails amongst them.

Stock.—The stock was well cared for during the winter and is in good condition. A large surplus of hay was on hand after the snow had all disappeared.

Farm Implements.—These bands possess a full complement of all the necessary farming implements for the successful operation of their work. They are owned by individual Indians, who take good care of them.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Characteristics and Progress.—The Stonies are excellent workers when one can get them interested in any ready cash business; they make a very comfortable living by their own efforts; the money which they also receive from the department on account of interest derived from the sale of a portion of their reserve very materially helps to make life an easy problem to these people. Although there are, comparatively speaking, only a few Christian Indians in these bands, they are intelligent and very strict in their observance of the law. They are certainly making some progress in the right direction, and I trust that, as the younger generation grows up, this advancement will be much more apparent than in the past decade.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral, good people, and cases of intemperance are unknown among any of the members of these bands.

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.—Last year the Moosomin and Thunderchild bands petitioned the department that they might be allowed to exchange their reserves for locations further north. This permission was granted to them, and after the necessary negotiations were satisfactorily completed, they accordingly surrendered their former holdings, and chose reserves of equal area some distance north of the Saskatchewan river. I consider, and so do the Indians themselves, that in these transactions the Indians were treated in a most generous and liberal manner by the government, and they have every reason to be well satisfied with their bargain.

The new Moosomin reserve is situated about 30 miles north from Battleford; it lies east from Jackfish lake, and north of Murray lake. This reserve comprises 14,720 acres of rolling prairie, with scattered bluffs of poplar and willow; the soil varies from being stony and light in some places, to really good land over the greater portion of the reserve.

Water, wood and hay are plentifully distributed throughout the reserve. This band also retained their portion of the Round Hill hay swamp, situated about 5 miles from their present location, thus securing for themselves, in the future, an ample supply of hay for a much larger number of stock than they possess at the present time.

Population.—There are 130 members of this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has very much improved since they moved to their new location; no epidemic has occurred, and every precaution has been taken to safeguard the Indians from disease. Premises have been kept clean, and in a thoroughly sanitary condition.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band are good farmers and stockmen, but owing to the fact that they only moved to their new reserve after last year's agricultural operations were all finished, they were unable to do any more than look after their stock, erect houses and stables, sell a little fire-wood, put up hay for the cattle, and in the winter they did some fishing.

Buildings.—Some very good houses have been erected by these Indians, although the majority of their dwellings are only temporary constructions. Their intention is to cut logs and lumber on their new limits, and then put up substantial dwellings and outbuildings. I think that this idea is sound, and I will endeavour to see that their future new houses are larger, lighter, healthier, and more comfortable than the old ones.

Stock.—All the stock wintered well. They had an abundance of hay, and had plenty to spare in the spring.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

These Indians take quite an interest in the care of their stock, and now that they are so advantageously situated, I look for a substantial increase in the numbers of their herd in the near future.

Farm Implements.—These Indians own a very complete outfit of all the various kinds of implements necessary for their agricultural and stock business. They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are shrewd, intelligent and industrious. They are very progressive, dress like white folks, and generally conduct themselves just as well as the ordinary citizen. They are also very strict in their observance of the law.

Temperance and Morality.—Although there were no cases of intemperance among any members of this band, I strongly suspect that occasionally some of the younger men do get hold of intoxicants. Notwithstanding that every effort is and has been made by the department's officials, the mounted police, and myself, we have as yet been unable to secure any proof for a conviction, but this constant vigilance has the good effect of curbing the evil.

The morals of these Indians, while not perfect, are still passably good.

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 new reserve of this band is 75 miles north of Battleford, and lies south from Bright Sand lake. The main reserve comprises 13,280 acres. It consists of rolling country, through which flows the Turtle creek. There are bluffs of poplar and willow, and also some muskegs. The soil is a sandy loam, underlaid with a gravelly subsoil. It is well adapted for stock and farming purposes. Water, wood and hay are plentiful. There is also another smaller reserve of 1,280 acres belonging to this band, which is situated at Turtle lake, some few miles further to the north-east. This location they use as a fishing station, and for the purpose of procuring a larger quantity of hay, there being a fine hay marsh at this point.

Taking everything into consideration, this reserve is a very suitable location for Indians. They have good farm and stock land, water, wood and hay, fishing, and in the near vicinity of hunting; also, when they get their timber berth, they will be enabled to have all the different classes of lumber and shingles necessary for the erection of good, comfortable and commodious dwellings and farm outbuildings.

Population.—There are 118 members in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is in a satisfactory condition. All sanitary precautions are taken to ensure the cleanliness and health of these people. No epidemic or serious outbreak of sickness has occurred.

Occupations.—During the past year these people have confined their attention to their cattle, and have spent a great deal of time moving their belongings over to their new reserve. In the winter they did very well at fishing and hunting. I hope to get them well started at farming this spring. They are now busy fencing.

When they get their saw-mill and limit, there will be no idleness among any of these Indians.

Buildings.—The buildings here are only of temporary construction, as it is the intention of the Indians to put up good substantial, permanent buildings, when they have the saw-mill in operation. The houses in which they at present reside are built of logs, with pole and sod roofs. They are warm in the winter-time, but on account of the rain leaking through the roof in the summer, are not then very good dwelling places.

Stock.—The cattle are all in good condition. The Indians were so late last fall in moving up to their new reserve that they did not have time enough to put up a

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

sufficient quantity of hay, but fortunately, however, the winter was much shorter and milder than usual, and they got off with a very slight loss.

Farm Implements.—These people possess a very good outfit of all necessary farm implements, of which they take proper care.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a number of the younger people on this reserve who are well inclined to become progressive, but are held back by some of the old-style Indians who are too prejudiced and heathenish to try and lift themselves out of their ancient methods and customs. This retrogressive tendency is hard to overcome, and I do not think that it will be entirely eliminated until these old folks die out; however, everything possible is done to make the best of the situation, and the young men are encouraged to break loose from the baneful influence of the old medicine men, and become industrious, practical farmers.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance among any of the members of this band have come to my notice. Their morals are fairly good.

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.—There are 92 members of this band.

Health and Sanitation.—Every endeavour is made to induce these Indians to keep their houses and premises in a clean, healthy condition. Their dwellings are whitewashed in the fall, and all refuse raked up and burnt every spring.

Their health is good. Although there were a few deaths from pulmonary trouble during the year, the disease is not prevalent, and every care is taken not only to check its spread, but also to stamp it out altogether.

Occupations.—These Indians are hunters and trappers, they also catch a considerable quantity of fish. They are now displaying more interest in their stock, and will this year branch out into farming on a more extensive scale. They cultivate gardens in which they raise some very good vegetables.

Buildings.—The buildings are all constructed of logs; they are substantially made, and are clean and comfortable; a few of them have stables, which are warm, and well constructed.

Farm Implements.—At present the members of this band have all the farm implements they require. They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious. Their progress is not rapid, but at all events it is steady and sure.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a moral and temperate people.

Stock.—Their cattle are increasing satisfactorily and are well taken care of.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Their health has been good; a few of the old people have died off, but we have had no epidemic of any kind.

Last season the crops were excellent, and this has much encouraged the Indians to put forth renewed efforts in their farming operations.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The stock is all in fine condition. This industry is now looked upon by the Indians with much favour as a steady means of income and food. The help they receive from the department by providing them with thoroughbred bulls and stallions has been a great encouragement to the Indians to persevere in this branch of farming. The winter was short, and, with the exception of two or three cold snaps, was very mild.

Progress is well maintained, and the Indians are rapidly improving their condition and surroundings.

There was only one case of intoxication in the agency during the past year, and there were no crimes to report.

I have, &c.,

J. P. G. DAY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CARLTON AGENCY,

MISTAWASIS, April 1, 1910.

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, 1910. Excepting the Wahpaton band of Sioux, the Indians of this agency are mixed Wood and Plain Crees.

STURGEON LAKE BAND, NO. 101.

Reserve.—This reserve contains an area almost equivalent to one township, and is situated about 25 miles to the north and west of the city of Prince Albert. The Sturgeon lake, which supplies the name to both band and reserve, is found within its boundaries, and contains a good supply of wholesome fish. The reserve is well wooded, but sufficient arable land of good quality is found.

Population.—The population of the band is 156.

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

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly hunters; but are given good employment at high wages as expert choppers and log-drivers by lumbering companies engaged in the neighbourhood.

Buildings.—The Indians of this band are housed the most comfortably of any belonging to this agency.

Stock.—The herds of this band are recovering from the heavy losses of the previous year.

Farm Implements.—A good variety and number of implements, including a horse-power threshing outfit, are owned by the band, and have been paid for out of funds standing to their credit.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, these Indians are good industrious workers. Their progress in farming is necessarily slow, however, as unfortunately their driving of logs occurs at a time when they should be putting in their crops.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance, with its attending immorality, increased largely during the year; but only at its close could the evidence necessary to convict be secured.

PETEQUAKEY'S BAND, NO. 102.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about 20 miles west from the site of the old Hudson's Bay Company's post of Fort Carlton, from which this agency takes its name. It contains an area of one and one-sixth townships. About one-third of its surface is well wooded with poplar and pine. The soil is a rich sandy loam of considerable depth with sand sub-soil. It contains large meadows which produce abundance of hay for the cattle of the band.

Population.—The population of the band is 115.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic of any kind has attacked the band, and its general health has been better than usual during the year.

Occupations.—The most progressive of these Indians find exclusive employment in farming and stock-raising; but a number support themselves by hunting, root-digging, freighting, &c.

Buildings.—The general class of buildings on this reserve are of a good character. Two of the largest farmers have dwellings of a superior type under construction.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are uniformly well housed and fed, and are in excellent condition.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with implements, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally alert and industrious. They are good farmers, and threshed last year 7,697 bushels of grain. The season was late and short; but they prepared over 200 acres for the next year's crop.

Temperance and Morality.—Many members of this band are fond of liquor when they can get it; but no evidence reached me of either intemperance or immorality during the year.

MISTAWASIS BAND, NO. 103.

Reserve.—This reserve lies 20 miles to the northwest of old Fort Carlton on the trail to Green Lake. It contains sufficient wood, water, arable land, pasturage, and hay meadows for all the needs of the band.

Population.—The population is 139.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of some tubercular and scrofulous cases of long standing, the band has been free from serious sickness during the year.

Occupations.—Farming and cattle-raising are the chief industries of the band; but some of them still prefer a wandering life, and spend some time each year in hunting and root-digging, &c.

Buildings.—The dwellings of this band are well built; that of the chief in process of erection will when finished be superior to the average farmer's house in the neighbourhood of the reserve.

Stock.—The stock wintered without loss, and was in fine condition when the spring opened.

Implements.—Excepting for young Indians or ex-pupils making their first start, no further purchases of implements for this band will be necessary.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of these Indians are good, steady workers. The actual area under cultivation was less than the preceding year, but the grain threshed exceeded in quantity the previous crop by one-half.

Temperance and Morality.—Convictions secured in January in connection with liquor-drinking on this reserve during the Christmas season, proved a salutary check

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

to such violations of the law. A few of the most actively immoral Indians of the agency belong to this band, and lower its standing in this respect.

AHTAHEKAKOOP'S BAND, NO. 104.

Reserve.—This reserve contains an area of one and six-sevenths townships, and is located on the Shell river and Green Lake trail, 34 miles northwest of Carlton. Its surface is generally rolling and broken. The northeast and southwest corners of the reserve are well wooded, while between, along the valley of the Shell river, are found extensive hay meadows with abundance of arable land of every kind.

Population.—The population of this band is 233.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of measles invaded the reserve in the autumn, but no deaths attended the outbreak. Otherwise the health of the band, considering its population, was very good during the year. Sanitary regulations are generally observed.

Occupations.—These Indians find their chief support in farming and stock-raising, supplemented by hunting and freighting.

Buildings.—The average buildings of this band are of a good type, well constructed and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve saw the close of the year in excellent condition, even though because of the light fall of snow a portion of the herd grazed out nearly the whole winter.

Implements.—The implements belonging to this band are well cared for, and are sufficient for their probable requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are energetic, and fairly industrious as a whole. The total grain threshed from their crops amounted to 7,530 bushels, and they also prepared 200 acres of land for the next season.

Temperance and Morality.—Some intemperance was reported in January, but, upon investigation, it was found to have been outsiders drinking upon the reserve. Adequate punishment was inflicted, which is proving deterrent. The band has been fairly moral during the year.

KENEMOTAYO'S BAND, NO. 118.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of one and one-fourth townships, situated 6 miles northwest from the Sandy Lake reserve, with an intervening tract of one and one-half sections. The reserve is bountifully watered, contains a quantity of small timber, fair pasturage, and, when the Big river is low, abundance of hay in meadows lying along its banks.

Population.—The population of the Big river section of the band is 123, and of the Pelican lake portion 53.

Health and Sanitation.—An outbreak of measles occurred in October, causing the death of one woman and two children. With that exception the band has enjoyed good health during the year.

Occupations.—A limited but slowly increasing number of these Indians raise cattle and cultivate land, and these belong chiefly to the Big river section of the band. The remainder, with nearly all the Pelican lake and Stony lake families, support themselves by hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band are inferior to those of the other bands of this agency, being one-story huts with mud roofs.

Implements.—The implements at their disposal have been increased in number, and are given good care by those in charge of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly energetic, but the excessively high price of muskrat-skins, which has enabled them to earn from \$5 to \$10

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

a day with light labour, has greatly interfered with their farming operations. Their crop of 1,810 bushels was a considerable advance over the preceding year, and 87½ acres of new land was broken by them.

Temperance and Morality.—The railroad operations in the neighbourhood have had a somewhat demoralizing effect upon them, and they are more exposed to intoxicating liquors than formerly. They never resist temptation nor betray the tempter, and it is very difficult to secure evidence sufficient to warrant action. They are not exceedingly moral.

MONTREAL LAKE BAND, RESERVES NOS. 106 AND 106A.

Reserves.—No. 106 contains an area of three-sevenths of a township, and skirts the southwestern shores of the Montreal lake. It belongs exclusively to the Montreal Lake band, and is entirely covered by timber of a valuable size and quality, excepting a patch of about 10 acres which has been cleared for gardens.

Reserve No. 106A lies to the north of the Sturgeon Lake reserve, and is owned jointly by the Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge bands. It has an area equivalent to one and four-sevenths townships, and a large portion of it is well adapted for farming, while it contains also some extensive hay meadows. A valuable timber berth found upon it was disposed of some years ago for the benefit of the band, but sufficient timber for building purposes and for fuel for a moderate Indian population remains.

Population.—The population of the Montreal Lake band, including recent transfers who occupy reserve 106A, number 211 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness at Montreal Lake during the year, including one case of typhoid fever, which terminated fatally. Excepting the natural sanitation which attends an out-of-doors existence, these northern bands have probably the least knowledge of sanitary laws of any Indians of the agency, but, as a rule, because of the extent to which they follow the 'simple life,' they are the most healthy.

Occupations.—The chief occupations and sources of support of these Indians are hunting, fishing, and employment by the great trading companies which have their posts in that region.

Buildings.—The buildings of these Indians are only occupied during the cold months of the winter, and are of the simplest character.

Stock.—Only a few head of stock are kept by these Indians, some at Montreal Lake and some at the new reserve (106A). Being so few in number, they are generally well cared for and winter well.

Implements.—So little farming is done that few implements are required or used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are energetic and industrious in the occupations to which they are accustomed and by which they live. Those who have attempted to farm on the new reserve did so without any apparent enthusiasm or interest in their work, and accomplished nothing. The best that can be said of them is that they have supported themselves and have cost the department only one issue of supplies for the most destitute members of the band each year.

Temperance and Morality.—Those members of the band who resided at the new reserve were brought into such constant contact with liquor through the employees of the lumbering companies who travelled back and forth that a taste for intoxicants was developed, and measures were found necessary to discover and punish the offenders. The members of the band as a whole are moral.

WAHPATON (SIOUX) BAND, NO. 94A.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 9 miles northwest of Prince Albert, and contains an area of about one-tenth of a township. The portions of the reserve

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

which were first brought under cultivation were too light and sandy for successful farming, the later portions to be cleared and broken proved much heavier soil.

Population.—Only a portion of the band—about 16 families—reside upon the reserve, the remainder continue to live on the north bank of the Saskatchewan, opposite the east end of Prince Albert.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good, the deaths during the year have been from old age or incurable disorders of long standing. They are cleanly in their persons and dwellings, and their natural methods of living are sanitary.

Occupations.—While formerly these Indians obtained their chief support from the sale of fuel, hay and berries (in season), these are now giving place to cattle-raising and grain-farming as their herds increase in numbers and their fields in acreage under crop.

Buildings.—Their buildings are uniformly one story, but are well constructed and comfortable.

Stock.—Their cattle are increasing in number and are always well fed and stabled.

Implements.—They have now a sufficient supply of implements, which they keep in good order.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the band residing upon the reserves have proved particularly industrious and energetic, being examples on these points to the rest of the agency.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is probably the most temperate and moral of the whole agency.

General Remarks.—The season of 1909 opened most inauspiciously. Winter extended into May, and only the assistance of the rations induced the Indians to seed their land, so certain were they of a crop failure through the lateness of the season. After the crop was in, however, nature became most kind. Rain fell when needed; warmth and moisture, cool nights without frost, all did their part to produce a bountiful crop of good quality. The autumn season was dry and most favourable for the harvesting of both grain and hay. Many of the Indians were able, in fact, to thresh from the stock, and to utilize the time saved in fall ploughing. The total crop threshed amounted to 25,957 bushels.

A very considerable improvement in the medical care of the agency was introduced in the employment of Dr. Beaver (an educated Ontario Indian, who is a graduate in medicine of the University of Toronto), as medical attendant of the agency, with residence at its headquarters on the Mistawasis reserve. Besides the required knowledge and skill, he possesses the sympathy with the Indian so necessary to successful treatment, and which has proved so difficult to secure. With the experience which comes with the practice of his profession, he must become increasingly useful as a factor in lessening disease and suffering throughout the agency. A pleasing incident in March was his marriage to an accomplished graduate nurse from an American hospital, who will prove a useful helpmate.

I have, &c.,

THOS. BORTHWICK,

Indian Agent.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
BROADVIEW, May 18, 1910.

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

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my sixth annual report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1910; 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.—This agency comprises four reserves, with an Indian population of about 560. The reserves are Ochapowace, No. 71, Kahkewistahaw, Nos. 72 and 72A, Cowessess, No. 73, Sakimay and Little Bone, Nos. 74 and 74A. All these reserves have frontage along the Qu'Appelle river and lakes, and are tributary to good market towns on the north and south. The total area is 120,572 acres.

OCHAPOWACE BAND, NO. 71.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises 52,864 acres.

Population.—The population is 119.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good indeed, not a single death during the previous year having been reported at last annuity payments. A few families live in good dwellings, which are neatly kept, but many of them live in houses that are not satisfactory. One case of typhoid was reported of a young Indian working at the time at the Round Lake boarding school, where he was carefully nursed and a good recovery resulted.

Occupations.—A few of the Indians of this band engage in farming in a small way. These also keep small herds of cattle, for which they mostly make ample provision. They also put up some hay for sale. Wood is a staple source of income; and some do a little fishing and trapping. Gathering senega-root is a popular occupation with this band, as it is with all the other bands in this agency, affording healthy exercise in which the whole family may engage.

Characteristics and Progress.—While the conditions for rapid progress are lacking here and very little advance can be noted, still I am of the opinion that influences tend towards a betterment of conditions which may show later. These Indians have too much land idle, from which they get very little income; if they would surrender part of their reserve and have it sold in the usual way, the annual income from interest would be most useful, especially in providing for old people, who derive no benefit whatever from these unused lands.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, the members of this band are temperate and moral; no infractions of the law among them came to my notice during the year.

KAHKEWISTAHAW BAND, NOS. 72 AND 72A.

Reserve.—The reserve contains 13,535 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 100.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been normal throughout the year, there was no unusual sickness. They cannot be regarded as a

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

very healthy band. Many of them have better houses than average and improvement in general appearance may be noted.

Occupations.—Some of the Indians in this band engage in farming and cattle-raising. These are making some headway. Improvement in the manner of doing their work is noticeable, although there is decided room for improvement in both the quality and quantity of the work. Hay is put up for sale, and some wood is sold in their market towns.

Characteristics and Progress.—The conditions under which this band live in regard to dwellings, food and clothing, have steadily improved. In my opinion this is largely the result of the use made of their income from interest accruing from surrendered land. Especially useful is this income to old people who have no means of making their own living.

Temperance and Morality.—The standard of morality and habits of temperance with some of this band is not high.

COWESSESS BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve.—Crooked Lake agency headquarters is located on this reserve, which comprises 29,381 acres. The land is of excellent quality for grain-growing, there being also an abundant supply of timber for building and fire-wood. Wild hay is not so plentiful as on the other reserves.

Population.—The population is 199.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of one case of typhoid, which was successfully nursed at home, these Indians have had no unusual sickness. Sanitary conditions are fairly good in this band; most of them live and dress well. Taken as a whole, they are a well nourished band of Indians, although some are scrofulous.

Occupations.—The occupation of farming is more generally engaged in by these Indians than on the other reserves; some also have nice herds of cattle. Owing to the scarcity of hay, it may be found necessary to reduce the herds in some instances. A few of these Indians do some fishing and trapping. Wood is also a source of income. Considerable is earned by these Indians in working in the near-by settlement for good wages, especially during threshing season.

Characteristics and Progress.—In a few individual cases in this band there seems to be a desire to make progress. Some of the graduates of our schools are taking hold of farming under promise to stick at it; they are easily discouraged and sometimes hard to guide, but it is hoped that, after they shall have enjoyed the results of their labour for a while, they will see the advantages which that occupation offers them over any other in which they could engage.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band with regard to both temperance and morals has been very good.

SAKIMAY AND LITTLE BONE BAND, NOS. 74 AND 74A.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band contains 25,280 acres. It is situated along the Crooked lake, a fine body of water, in which there is plenty of fish. Most of the land is not suitable for grain-growing, the soil being thin and sandy. Wood is also plentiful along the north part of the reserve.

Population.—The population is 144.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this band have enjoyed normal health during the year. They are not a healthy band, many of the families being scrofulous. The birth-rate is very low, this being the only band in this agency where the deaths during the year exceed the births. A few of the houses are good log buildings with shingled roof, but most of them are small huts with sod covering and are not sanitary.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Occupations.—A few Indians in this band, mostly young men, are cultivating land in a very small way. Their methods of working could not be regarded as satisfactory, although improvement may be noted. The members of this band depend largely on the sale of wood, hay, some fish and furs, for a living. They also keep cattle, for which most of them make good provision.

Characteristics and Progress.—In a few individual cases in this band, I think a little progress is being made; but, taking the band as a whole, the conditions from which much can be expected are not there.

Temperance and Morality.—Some cases of intemperance and reports of immorality came to my notice, and these were investigated and prosecuted.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Agriculture.—In a general review of the work of this agency during the year, I am pleased to report that the results of the Indians' operations were more satisfactory than for the past two years; the acreage sown to wheat was not so large as in some former years, but the yield both in quantity and quality was better. This, with the good prices obtained, enabled most of them to feel substantial benefit accruing from their labour. More oats was grown than has been the custom, which enabled the farming Indians to keep their horses in better condition, besides which, many of them had oats for sale. Potatoes and roots were a fair crop, some families having sufficient to provide these wholesome articles of food throughout the year.

Cattle.—The Indians' cattle wintered well, there being no unusual loss. Their cattle are a most valuable source of food-supply. Besides a means of making money to provide other necessary supplies, it is to be regretted that some of the Indians on their part often seem to lack appreciation of their value, and difficulty is experienced in getting them to take proper care of them.

Dwellings.—During the year good kitchens were added to already very good houses in two or three instances. Besides these a number of new shanties were built. On the whole, the houses of the Indians are improving slowly.

Interest Payments.—In March payment of interest money from land fund was made to Cowessess and Kahkewistahaw bands. These payments came most opportunely at a season of the year when most needed; these payments enabled the Indians to settle their debts and provide many useful supplies; they are especially useful in assisting the old people.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians continues good. Throughout the year there was no epidemic sickness of any sort, except the two cases of typhoid fever noted under their respective bands. In the spring every effort is made to have all accumulation of garbage and litter around the houses cleared up and burnt; and in the fall, before going into winter quarters, the houses are white-washed with lime. Both the lime and brushes are sometimes supplied to the Indians for this purpose.

Assistance.—In all the bands in this agency there are a number of old, crippled and destitute people who require some assistance, as well as others who ordinarily earn their own living, but through sickness or misfortune need a little temporary assistance. These cases are all looked carefully after when reported, although it is not the practice to give regular destitute assistance to those who are physically able to earn their own living.

Temperance.—During the year under review these Indians have been remarkably free from intemperate habits, the exception, perhaps, being with the Sakimay band, where a number of cases were prosecuted and other cases investigated without success. It is found most difficult to obtain reliable information in these cases.

Progress.—In my opinion, I think it may be said that some progress has been made towards the betterment of the Indians' condition. No very striking advance

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

can be seen, and there is much everywhere we look that should be better; but it must be remembered that the evolution of these wandering people into finished farmers cannot be effected in a twinkling.

Inspection.—Inspector Graham visited the agency during July, making a thorough inspection of the reserves and of the office. Subsequent visits were made during the year.

Special.—In February an outbreak of glanders was found among the Indians' horses. The Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture, at Regina, was notified, and an inspector of that department was sent down. It was decided to make a thorough test of all the horses in the agency; some 32 animals were found to be affected. These were killed; but compensation was allowed the owners. In some cases, where the need of replacing the horses was urgent, I arranged to purchase others to enable the Indians to carry on their work.

Police.—It is a pleasure to note the efficiency and willingness of the officers and men of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in assisting at all times to enforce the laws and regulations respecting Indians.

I have, &c.,

M. MILLAR,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
DUCK LAKE, May 10, 1910.

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, 1910.

ONE ARROW'S BAND, NO. 95.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located to the east of the South 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.

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.—The principal occupation of this band is hunting and trapping, but this is now being replaced by the young men turning their attention to farming. A fair start was made last year, with very encouraging results, and an increased acreage will be sown this year.

While the older people live during the winter in log shanties, the younger men have built comfortable log, shingle-roofed houses.

Stock.—They have a fine herd of cattle, for which they provide ample hay, and from which they derive a good return.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Farm Implements.—The farm implements on this reserve are up to date and sufficient for requirements.

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 chiény 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.

Tribes.—These two bands are Plain Crees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of these reserves during the year was good. They are very cleanly in their habits, showing that they understand the value of sanitary measures.

Population.—The population is 156.

Occupations.—The younger men on these reserves all farm, and that, too, with encouraging success. During the winter months they have 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 that are able-bodied support themselves by hunting, trapping, gathering roots, freighting, &c.

Buildings.—Buildings on this reserve are undergoing a gradual change from the old log shanty to good, shingle-roofed log houses.

Stock.—The stock on these reserves is always well looked after. Indeed it is just as well looked after as that of the average white 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.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of these reserves are industrious and law-abiding; they are year by year becoming better off.

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. There is also 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 151.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was good. They all own shingle-roofed log 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 this 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 for 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 inncreasing. The cows are milked, and they make and sell butter.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are sufficient for requirements.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Characteristics and Progress.—This band has in the past made considerable progress; their habits and mode of living being much the same as those of the white man. With few exceptions, they make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the men on this reserve are addicted to liquor, but on the whole the band is temperate and moral.

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 a 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 244.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians 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.

Stock.—The members of this band own a large herd of cattle, which, on the whole, are well taken care of.

Buildings.—Nearly all the Indians on this reserve 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.

Characteristics and Progress.—I consider these Indians industrious in their own way. They find it easier to make a living by hunting and trapping than by farming, and so hunt and trap. They provide ample feed for their stock, but then their interest in hunting clashes with the interest in feeding their stock, and the latter sometimes suffers.

Temperance and Morality.—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 216.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the past year has been very good. Except in the extreme cold weather, 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, a few of them are now turning their attention to farming. Some 70 acres was sown last year, and a very satisfactory crop reaped, with the result that the acreage has been increased to over 100.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Stock.—This band is just beginning to raise cattle, of which good care is taken, and the result is a most satisfactory increase.

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 second 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 80.

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.

Occupations.—These Indians, while to a large extent still depending upon hunting and fishing, are beginning to farm, and will, I think, be successful.

Buildings.—The buildings, with the exception of two or three, 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.

Implements.—For what farming they have done or will do in the near future, they have sufficient implements.

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.

After two years of rather hard times for the Indians of this agency, the year just closed was a pleasant change. All crops sown gave good returns, and prices for grain were good. The hunting Indians, who still form the larger part of the different bands of this agency, had a very good year, not that fur has become more plentiful, but from the high prices paid for same. Muskrat-skins in spring made 35 cents each, while the fall and winter catch averaged about 40 cents, and advanced by March to 50 cents.

The winter, on the whole, was mild, so that the usual enforced idleness of the hunting Indian did not occur. A very considerable quantity of land was got ready for seeding, so that I expect the acreage to be increased.

The stock upon all the reserves wintered well, and owing to the mildness of the season, they were out on the prairie by March 15, leaving on all the reserves a large surplus of hay.

Upon all the reserves a noticeable improvement is shown in the houses being built, so that in a few years the mud shanty will be a thing of the past. The health of the Indians of this agency for the past year was good, and no epidemic of any kind visited us. Owing to settlement gathering round the reserves, liquor is got with more ease than formerly, but I am pleased to state, from my own knowledge, that the effect is not noticeable among the younger men, who, as a whole, are temperate and law-abiding. The effect upon the older men is, in some instances, noticeable and sad,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

but the difficulty of preventing their getting liquor is almost insurmountable, as they are, in nearly all cases, hunting Indians, who are during the hunting season off their reserves. Traders are numerous, and competition to get the fur keen, and the result is that whisky is in some way easily obtained.

I have, &c.,

J. MACARTHUR,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
FILE HILLS AGENCY,
BALCARRES, April 18, 1910.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the File Hills agency, together with the statistical statement and inventory of government property, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Up to September 30, 1909, the File Hills reserves formed part of what was known as the Qu'Appelle agency. At that time the reserves at File Hills were formed into what is now known as the File Hills agency. The remainder of the reserves, viz., Piapot, Muscowpetung, Pasqua and Standing Buffalo, were formed into the new Qu'Appelle agency under the management of Mr. H. Nichol, with headquarters at Pasqua reserve.

The four reserves here are practically worked as one band. The total population is 279 souls, and they all belong to the Cree tribe.

These Indians own about 84,454 acres of land. That portion which is known as Black Bear, Okanees and Star Blanket reserves, is decidedly rough and unfit for grain farming. I doubt very much whether a piece of open land suitable for farming 40 acres in extent, could be found on the whole three reserves. As a result, those Indians who desire to farm go to the south end of Peepeekesis reserve, where the land is more open, although the land on this reserve is by no means clear, and in places a great deal of grubbing has to be done.

The general health of the Indians has been remarkably good during the past year, and I attribute this condition of affairs largely to the fact that all the Indians are living better, by providing good food and having more regular habits. The younger generation are caring much better for their children. As years pass by, I notice a decided improvement in the manner in which they keep their houses, although they are not yet by any means perfect.

The cattle sales of this band last fall proved to be very profitable. Nearly every Indian sold from one to five head as well as having an animal killed for his winter's supply. Those Indians who were not growing grain were able to buy with the proceeds from beef sales sufficient flour to carry them over a year, and at the present time there is hardly an Indian farming who has not sufficient flour to meet his needs till next fall. An Indian, with his beef and flour secured for the winter, can with little effort secure the other necessaries, as there is always a demand for wood, hay, &c.

The Indians have been law-abiding, and only one infringement of the act has come to my notice.

1, GEORGE V., A. 1911

The Melville to Regina branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific passes within 100 yards of the south end of Peepeekesis reserve. The steel was laid late in the fall, and the Indians of that reserve were able to send out ten or twelve cars a few days after the steel was laid.

We have just passed through a most remarkable winter, and the Indians' cattle looked almost as well in the spring as they did in the beginning of the winter. Many of them are now in beef condition.

These Indians have in the neighbourhood of 400 tons of hay left over, which they are now selling to the Grand Trunk Pacific contractors for \$7 a ton.

The country surrounding these reserves is fast filling up, and the Indians have to put forth very little effort in order to earn sufficient money to keep them in ordinary necessaries. There is always a good demand for wood and hay, and those who do not farm make a good living by selling these products.

There are quite a number of old and infirm Indians who receive rations regularly twice a month during the year. The flour and beef are produced on the reserves by the home farms.

The statistical statements accompanying this report give detailed information as to crops, cattle, &c.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,

CARLYLE, April 1, 1910.

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, 1910, together with an inventory of government property under my charge, and a copy of agricultural and industrial statistics.

WHITE BEAR'S AMALGAMATED BAND, NO. 70.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is an amalgamated band, consisting of Crees, Saulteaux and Assiniboines, occupying the reserve known as White Bear's.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 30,288 acres, and is situated on the south-east corner of the Moose mountains, and about 6 miles north of the town of Carlyle on the Arcola and Regina branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The natural features of this reserve make it a very poor reserve for farming operations to be carried on to any extent, there being very little land on it that is level enough to cultivate. Fully three-fourths of the reserve is covered with timber and scrub and water and the remainder is nearly all so stony and hilly that it is only fit for grazing purposes. The supply of natural hay is very limited. The greater portion of this reserve naturally belongs to the forest reserve which joins it on the north and west sides. There is a summer resort on one of the lakes on this Indian reserve, which has been leased from the Indians for a long term of years, and is known as the Carlyle Lake resort.

Population.—The population of the amalgamated band is 211.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good. No epidemics have been through the band this year; and of the seven that have died six

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

belonged to the different branches of the one family, and the cause of death in each case was of a tuberculous nature. The sanitary precautions taken were to keep the houses clean and ventilated; but in a few cases this was a very hard matter. I believe that there have been cases that if they could have been placed in a hospital where they could have been properly looked after they would have lived. Some of them are so stubborn that they will persist in having their own way at the expense of their lives, who, if they were placed in a hospital, could be saved in spite of themselves.

Occupations.—Some grow grain on a small scale and keep cattle, but not in an ambitious or hearty way at all. Left to themselves if they made any effort at all it would be a very feeble one, as they require constant supervision in all their operations. Others keep a few cattle and do not try to grow any grain, while there are others who live by anything that turns up, a few days work now and then, selling willow pickets or dry wood, fishing and trapping, and just so long as they can make even half a decent living by any other means than hard work, they will not work. The only hope of making anything worth while out of this band lies in the young fellows who are growing up.

Buildings.—The houses are largely of the mud roof class, but in a large majority of cases fairly roomy and well ventilated. Quite a number have two rooms. The outbuildings are nothing extra. Nearly all are straw-roofed.

Stock.—They have some very good stock on this reserve, but it is the same with the stock as it is with their farming, they only look after the stock when they are looked after themselves. If the employees neglect to look after the Indians, they, in turn, neglect the cattle. They are poor feeders; and, with a few exceptions, are careless in every other way in regard to their cattle. Some of them who have cattle should not have them at all.

Implements.—They are fairly well supplied with farm implements. All machinery, such as binders, drills and threshing outfit, is housed at the agency headquarters. The smaller implements, such as ploughs, harrows and disks, mowers and hay rakes, are looked after by the Indians themselves fairly well. There are some cases where the farmer has to see that they look after them as well as they can with no shelter for them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not naturally industrious. If they were they might be well-off. It is a very hard matter to get them to work six days a week even at their own gait; and no matter what is at stake, if the notion strikes them, they will not hesitate to get up before daylight and make off somewhere; whereas if they were going to work and were not routed out, ten o'clock would suit them very well. Still they are getting better in this respect. They are very law-abiding and most certainly not becoming any poorer.

Temperance and Morality.—As a band they are very temperate. Outside of a very few cases one could not find a stronger band of teetotallers on principle than this band is to-day. And as to their morals there is very little to complain of. Splendid work is being done upon this reserve by the missionary belonging to the Presbyterian Church. Two services are being held on each Sunday, one at the east end among the Crees and one at the west end among the Assiniboines. Both are well attended and good results are visible; and the work being done along these lines is bound to result in the betterment of this band morally.

In conclusion I might say that, although the government staff has, each and every one, worked honestly and earnestly at his own work, the results are not at all what I would desire by any means. Still the tendency is towards improvement, and we all hope for more tangible benefit for the Indians from our own efforts in the year upon which we are now starting.

I have, &c.,
THOS. CORY,
Indian Agent.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE AGENCY,
ONION LAKE, April 20, 1910.

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, 1910; also a statistical statement of agricultural and cattle industries, and other matters of interest.

There are six reserves comprised in this agency, five Cree and one Chipewyan. The Cree are known by the following names and numbers: Seekaskootch, No. 119; Weemisticooseahwasis, No. 120; Ooneepowhayo, No. 121; Puskeeahkeewein, No. 122; and Keeheewin, No. 123. The Chipewyan reserve is known only as Cold Lake reserve, No. 149, being in the vicinity of a lake of that name.

The two Cree reserves first named are, practically speaking, one and the same, as they adjoin one another and are peopled by bands very closely connected; they are commonly known as the Onion Lake band. I shall, therefore, as usual, treat them as one band in this report.

ONION LAKE BAND, NOS. 119 AND 120.

Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserves.—The reserves lie north of the North Saskatchewan river, the southeastern corner of the eastern reserve being no more than 5 miles from the old Hudson's Bay fort at Fort Pitt, which was situated on the banks of the river. These two reserves adjoin, Seekaskootch lying to the east, and Weemisticooseahwasis to the west. The fourth meridian, which separates the province of Saskatchewan from Alberta, passes through the latter about 1 mile west of the line separating the two reserves.

The area of Seekaskootch reserve is 38,400 acres, and the natural features very considerable. The southern portion is well wooded with poplar and spruce, and embraces a small but prettily situated lake known as Long lake, which, unfortunately for the Indians, contains no other than a few jackfish. A stretch of rolling prairie interspersed with poplar groves, passes from southeast to northwest, where good pasture and several good hay sloughs are to be found. The northern portion is high and rolling, with some stretches of open land, but, with the exception of the slopes between the high and low-lying land, the character of the soil throughout the reserve is very light; these slopes, which face the south, have some patches of rich fertile land, but of no great extent.

Weemisticooseahwasis reserve, which abuts the one already described but does not stretch so far north, contains an area of 14,080 acres of rolling prairie, well adapted for cattle-raising, the pasture being good and the hay sloughs fairly productive. In wet seasons only is the upland hay worth cutting. The character of the soil is light.

Population.—The population of the Seekaskootch band is 219, and of Weemisticooseahwasis band, 79.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians throughout the year has been fairly good; there have been no epidemics, and their appearance is healthier. Sanitary precautions receive attention, but these Indians are by no means the most tractable in that respect among the bands of this agency.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Occupations.—The agricultural operations are far from extensive. I am having some success with a few of the ex-pupils of the schools, who this year will have added about 40 acres to the newly ploughed land on the reserve.

Cattle-raising is the most profitable industry, so long as the Indians will not be compelled by the influx of settlers to cease cutting hay outside the reserves.

In addition to the work connected with the caring for their cattle, a good deal of outside work comes in their way; freighting for the different traders throughout the country, also freighting for surveyors and working for them on the lines. These Indians, like all the other bands in this country, have spent a great deal of time hunting muskrats, the price of the little pelt having increased within the past six years from 6 cents apiece to 60.

Buildings.—Very little improvement has been made in the houses owned by these Indians. One house of a superior kind has been completed, but the others remain the same. The houses are occupied only in winter; as soon as the warm weather sets in, they take to their tents, and most camps are kept clean and tidy. In some instances, the stables were well prepared for the winter, while in others the work was very carelessly done.

Stock.—These Indians own very good stock, which is due to the character of the bulls sent in by the department. Each year brings an additional two or three bulls, which, of course, need not always be placed first on this reserve, but generally are. They are changed about from one reserve to another as their service of time at each is completed. The cost of these bulls is largely contributed to by the Indians out of the proceeds of the sale of beef and cattle on foot. The department has the choosing of the bulls, and none but thoroughbred animals are purchased.

Farm Implements.—The supply of agricultural implements, including those that have been supplied by the department as well as those, the private property of the Indians, is ample for the amount of agricultural work done, and of horse rakes and mowers they have quite enough to put up hay for a herd twice the size of the one they own. They are well supplied with wagons and sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are certainly in a good position just now, and have been throughout the fall and winter, due mostly to the profit that has been derived from muskrat hunting; whether this will prove to be an advantage to them or not remains to be seen. Feeling so independent, they take less heed of advice given them, and less interest in other work, which is not altogether a pleasing feature. With all their faults, however, they are law-abiding, except in cases where liquor is concerned.

Temperance and Morality.—I am sorry to say that the use of liquor is a growing evil amongst them. That they get possession of it there is no doubt; but to find it, or the person who supplies it, is a difficult task; they seldom inform on any person who gives them liquor, and look upon him as a good friend, instead of their greatest enemy, which he truly is. Otherwise their morals are not becoming worse.

FROG LAKE BAND, NOS. 121 AND 122.

There are two reserves in the neighbourhood of Frog lake, Oonepowhayo, No. 121, and Puskeeahkeewin, No. 122, neither of which has many Indians living on it, and they are treated as one band.

Nation.—The members of these bands belong to the Cree nation.

Reserves.—The reserves are both situated on the western, southern and eastern shores of Frog lake. The area of Oonepowhayo reserve is 21,120 acres, of a rolling character, well wooded with spruce and poplar. In the open parts the pasture is good, but hay swamps are scarce. The soil is of a rich, sandy loam.

The area of Puskeeahkeewin reserve is 25,600 acres, and in parts well timbered with spruce and poplar; it also has a large area of land overgrown with willows, very

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

moist except in dry seasons. In open places the pasture is good, and there are some hay swamps, which, however, are generally too wet to allow the hay to be cut, except around the edges.

Population.—The population of Ooneepowhayo band is 52, and of Puskeeahkeewin 23.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good throughout the year; no epidemics have visited them, and they keep their premises clean and tidy.

Occupations.—They are not ambitious farmers, but attend fairly well to their cattle, and at hay-time have to work to get sufficient hay for requirements. Like other bands, this year they have spent much of their time hunting, especially during the months open for killing muskrats. Those in a position to undertake it, often get work freighting for settlers and traders.

Buildings.—There is an improvement in their buildings, they being better prepared for the winter, and their houses better equipped and kept cleaner. Two new houses are in course of erection.

Stock.—As on other reserves, their cattle are of a noticeably good grade. So far as feeding and watering are concerned, the cattle are well attended to, but there is room for improvement in respect to shelter.

Farm Implements.—They are well equipped with wagons, sleighs, mowers, rakes and all haymaking requirements, and have ploughs and harrows sufficient for the amount of farming they undertake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a law-abiding and well-behaved class, and are not so much open to the temptation to drink as the Onion Lake Indians. They have been comfortable throughout the year, and have not required much assistance from the department.

Temperance and Morality.—I have not had any trouble with them in regard to the use of liquor, and in other respects their morals are fairly good.

KEEHEEWIN BAND, NO. 123.

Nation.—This band of Indians belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This is a prettily situated reserve in a valley on the north side of the Moose hills, in township 59, range 6, about 30 miles northwest of Frog lake. Poplar and spruce are plentiful, pasture is excellent, water and hay-lands plentiful, and the soil is a rich sandy loam; the only hindrance to its being an ideal farming spot, is that the locality is subject to early frosts. It is, however, admirably adapted to cattle-raising.

Population.—The population of this band is 179.

Health and Sanitation.—This band compares very favourably with most of the bands in this country, in health, particularly the young men; among the old there are some long standing cases of sickness, but on the whole the band is healthy. There have not been any epidemics this past year; they have been quite comfortable and have required very little assistance from the department. They keep their houses fairly clean, and each spring clean outside and burn the rubbish collected throughout the long winter.

Occupations.—They have not yet taken extensively to farming, still every year finds a little more new land broken. When once hay-making commences, they are generally busy making hay, gathering in their little crops and getting their houses and stables in proper order, until winter sets in, and then the work is feeding cattle, hunting and fishing, and an occasional trip freighting.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are small but warm and comfortable in the winter; not many of them are occupied in the summer. A few new houses have been put up, of log walls and pole roofs. The Indians have cut a number of logs on

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

the reserve, and, to some extent assisted by the department, it is expected that a steam engine will be purchased, and, with machinery already at the mill at Onion Lake, will be placed on the reserve, and lumber and shinglts sawn for the Indians; when it is hoped that houses of a better class will be erected.

Farm Implements.—For the amount of farming to which they so far have attained, they have implements sufficient; they are also well supplied with wagons and sleighs, and mowers and rakes.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and have been in good circumstances throughout the year, not so much from industries followed, as from the number of muskrat pelts sold at advanced prices.

Temperance and Morality.—Being further removed from places where liquor can be procured, its use is not suspected on the reserve, and in every respect they seem to conduct thmselves creditably.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 149.

Tribe or Nation.—This band bears the name of the tribe to which it belongs, namely, the Chipewyan, but is generally spoken of as the Cold Lake band.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated about 6 miles southwest of Cold lake; and about 7 miles west of the fourth meridian; it contains an area of 47,720 acres. The only objection to its being an ideal spot for farming, is its proneness to early frosts; the soil is rich and there are some nice open places that would make excellent farms, were there not the disadvantage mentioned. It is, however, admirably adapted for cattle-raising, pasture and hay is luxuriant, water plentiful and shade abundant. The southwestern portion of the reserve is thickly wooded with spruce and poplar.

Population.—The population of the band is 284.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has not been so good this year as usual; there have not been any epidemics, but the children have been very susceptible to colds, which in many cases have developed into chest trouble, eventually causing death. Some hopeless cases of long standing have died.

The heads of families submit more readily to the vaccination of their children than any other of the bands, but are less tractable in the way of keeping their houses clean and well ventilated.

Occupations.—The department has withheld no encouragement to these hunting Indians to become farmers, which was thought most expedient on account of the fall off in the hunt of late years, and in view of the consequent want that it was considered was bound to follow; but, unfortunately for the success of the farming enterprise, this year has been an unusually good one for hunters, this making it impossible to wean any one absolutely from following the old mode of living, although one or two have attempted to follow both without making any progress in farming. Hunting has been their chief occupation; several have been employed on surveys, and in winter good wages were made by those fishing for white men engagd in that industry at Cold lake.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are a little larger than on the other reserves, and are more substantially and better built. The stables and other shelters for cattle are in some instances better than on other reserves.

Stock.—These Indians do not attempt much stock-raising, and the grade of the animals they do own is not so good as that on the other reserves; but, for the past four years thoroughbred bulls have been given them, and a marked improvement is noticeable among the young stock.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient for the amount of work they so far have shown signs of being likely to accomplish, but authority has been granted for the purchase of more implements, if they can be turned to good account.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are naturally indolent, except in matters pertaining to hunting, and by holding to their old course this year, they

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

have found it more directly profitable than they would have found farming, the hunt having been good and the prices for furs unusually high. A farmer has been appointed to reside with them, and he being in constant touch with them, and a man acquainted with their ways and language, it is very possible that the Chipewyans may yet turn out to be successful farmers.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance is not a fault with them, although it is known that liquor sometimes finds its way into the reserve. The chief men uphold morality at their meetings, and, generally speaking, they cannot be called an immoral band.

ISLAND LAKE BAND.

Since my last annual report a new band has been placed on our records; the members are mostly Indians who had not taken their annuities since the year the treaty was made with them, at Fort Pitt in 1876, or the year after, and who have been gradually reinstated with other bands, but who now, finding themselves strong in number, and most of them living in the neighbourhood of Island lake, it has been thought well to show them separately, and it is intended ere long to have a reserve surveyed for them. Their claims for arrears of payment of annuities have been recognized by the department, a number of which have been paid during the past year.

I have, &c.,

W. SIBBALD,

*Indian Agent.*PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
PAS AGENCY,

THE PAS, April 2, 1910.

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, 1910, 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 with poplar, tamarack, birch, and in places with spruce timber of fair quality and size; a quantity of hay can also be cut; the soil is good, but stony with limestone formation.

Population.—The band numbers 143 souls.

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

Occupations.—The Indians here live by fishing and trapping. Cedar lake furnishes them with whitefish, pickerel and sturgeon, for their own use, and jackfish with other rough fish, feed for their dogs. The fur hunt has been very good; the demand for muskrat-skins and the prices paid for them high. The Indians have, therefore, had a profitable season.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—A few new houses have been built, and, while in some cases, these are larger than the old ones, there is room for improvement; the greater part of the buildings on this reserve are too small and overcrowded.

Characteristics and Progress.—Owing to the manner in which these people have to earn their living, there is little, if any, progress to report, further than as the prices paid for furs have been higher than usual, they live better than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—I have heard of no complaints against them in these respects.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the west side of Moose lake; a large island also forms part of the reserve, which, together with a hay reserve, forms an area of 3,663 acres; there is some good building timber on this reserve, also swamp and hay lands, the soil is good in places, but rocky.

Population.—The band numbers 119 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of two chronic cases of tuberculosis, the general health of the band has been good; the majority of the dwellings have been whitewashed, and the refuse around the premises gathered up and burned.

Occupations.—These Indians live by hunting and fishing; the latter has been very good. The hunting of muskrats, which are plentiful in this district, has enabled them to make a better living than usual.

Buildings.—Several new houses have been built, and these are an improvement on their former homes; a kiln of lime was also burned, and many of the Indians have whitewashed their houses inside and out, adding to the appearance of the buildings.

Stock.—The few cattle that the band owns have come through the winter in good condition and with fodder to spare, an unusual thing on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—While the progress of these Indians is naturally slow, yet one can see an improvement in their condition. They are a peaceable people, and give no trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no case of intemperance brought to my knowledge, and their morals are fair.

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 also have a timber limit on the Carrot river, and a fishing station on Clearwater lake, making a total area of 7,610 acres. Part of the reserve is covered with small-sized timber; there is also a good deal of swamp-land, where in favourable years a quantity of hay can be cut; this depends a good deal on the state of the river, which sometimes floods the low lands.

Population.—The band numbers 417 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good, and there has not been any sickness of an epidemic nature. Dr. Larose, the medical attendant, who resides at the Pas, discharges his duties in a conscientious manner, but the result of his work is in many cases nullified by the Indian's utter disregard of the most elementary sanitary rules. The garbage is gathered up and burned, and many white-wash their houses.

Occupations.—The Indians here are nearly all trappers, and furs being at such a high price, enhanced by competition, they have been able to live in comfort. There has been but little fishing done, only what they required for their own use. The gardens and potato patches have yielded good returns. The small saw-mill controlled

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

by this band has been of great benefit to them; they have cut about 150,000 feet of lumber, a goodly part of which was used by them in the construction of new dwellings.

Stock.—The cattle came through in good order. A large quantity of hay was put up and the winter was so short that they had considerable hay over, which they sold. Ten head of Hereford heifers were purchased last fall, which the band paid for out of their land money.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are law-abiding, and industrious in their own way; a certain improvement can be noticed in these people, and the neat and tidy appearance of both the men and women is often remarked by strangers coming in, in fact this remark applies to all the Indians of this agency.

Temperance and Morality.—A case of intoxication was brought before me, the offender pleaded guilty and was fined. The morals of this band compare favourably with others in the same situation.

SHOAL LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The 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; a quantity of hay can also be cut.

Population.—This band numbers 74 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good, as in other places. The refuse around the houses has been gathered up and burned. Some have also whitewashed their houses inside and out.

Occupations.—These Indians are all hunters and have made an excellent winter's work, prices of furs being in excess of other years; they also killed a number of moose for their own use. The crop of potatoes has been very good and they expect to have a quantity over.

Buildings.—The houses are in good condition, and, owing to the proximity of good building timber, they have no difficulty in procuring good house logs; the only drawback is in securing lumber, which has to be either brought from Prince Albert or the Pas, which is costly in either case.

Stock.—The cattle came through the winter in good order and they had plenty of hay. The stables were comfortable and the animals well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people, living as they do, have not much opportunity to show any improvement, but continue to live in accordance with their conditions. They are well disposed and quiet.

Temperance and Morality.—The people here are temperate and their morals are good.

RED EARTH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is a mixture of the Saulteaux and Swampy Cree tribes.

Reserve.—They have two reserves, one on the Carrot river, 15 miles up stream from Shoal lake, with an area of 2,040 acres, and the other on the Red Earth creek containing 2,711.64 acres, making a total 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 in the immediate vicinity of the village is good.

Population.—The band numbers 122 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good during the year, the refuse gathered up and burned, and many of the houses whitewashed inside and out.

Occupations.—Like the Indians of Shoal Lake, these Indians live by the hunt, which this year has been very successful; they have also kept themselves supplied

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

with moose meat, and fish for their dogs. A quantity of potatoes has been grown on this reserve, which has been a valuable addition to their food-supply.

Buildings.—Their houses are comfortable, but small; the dwellings erected this year are somewhat better, and there is the same difficulty here with regard to obtaining lumber as at Shoal Lake.

Stock.—Their cattle were well housed and fed, they had a quantity of hay over and the stock was in good condition. They also have a few good ponies, which they use in the winter to haul hay and fire-wood, and which they also use on the mowers.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although progress is difficult owing to the lack of natural advantages and to their mode of living, still they seem anxious to take advantage of any chance by which they can improve their condition; they are law-abiding and give no trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are 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 the Cumberland lake. It 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.

Population.—The band numbers 148 souls.

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

Occupations.—The greater part of the band earn their living by hunting, which has been very good, the prices paid for furs of all kinds has been very high; very little fishing has been done, barely sufficient for their own needs. A number of these people work on the York boats during the summer and earn good wages.

Buildings.—The houses are small and crowded. As the Indians are away at their hunting grounds during the winter and live for the most part in tents during the summer, the houses on the reserve are of a poor class, and serve only as shelter while living on the reserve; there are, however, about six very good houses, whose owners live more or less at home.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is no visible progress in the condition of these people, owing to their nomadic habits; but they make a good living and seem satisfied to be as they are; they are respectful and obey the laws.

Temperance and Morality.—I have heard no complaints with regard to them in these respects.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Three members of the Pas band have been appointed as constables on the reserve; they are keen in the discharge of their duties, and do a great deal of good in a preventive way. Corporal Munday, of the R.N.W.M. Police, is still in charge here and exercises a vigilant supervision, which is appreciated by all.

I have, &c.,

FRED. FISCHER,

Indian Agent.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

PELLY AGENCY,

KAMSACK, April 11, 1910.

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, 1910.

The Pelly agency consists of four reserves, Coté, No. 64; the Key, No. 65; Kceseekeoose, No. 66; and Valley River, No. 63A.

COTÉ BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Sauteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 30 square miles and is situated 2 miles north of Kamsack, a town on the Canadian Northern railway. The land is rolling and is covered with poplar and willow bluffs, interspersed with openings of good farm and hay lands.

Population.—There were 254 souls at the last census.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no serious epidemic on the reserve this year, pneumonia and tuberculosis being the chief cause of deaths. Dr. J. I. Wallace, the local medical officer, has charge of this reserve, and has done everything possible to aid the Indians both by treatment and advice as to sanitation, food and clothing, and good results are to be observed.

Occupations.—The Indians have done very much better in farming than heretofore, both in quantity farmed and in style of farming. They are starting in again this year with better prospects and renewed energy, and much better results are promised. Some still continue the old life of hunting and fishing, but with less success than previously, which has a tendency to keep the ones now farming in better heart to continue.

Buildings.—Several new houses of a much better kind have been built this year, and a general improvement is noted.

Stock.—The live stock has wintered well and very few losses have to be reported.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with the necessary implements from their own purchases and are, as the need arises, buying more.

Characteristics and Progress.—This has been the best year these Indians have had for some time. Crops were exceptionally good, and grain sold at high prices so that all were enabled to make all necessary purchases of clothing, food, implements, and horses, as well as improve their holdings.

Temperance and Morality.—A decided change is noticed in drinking on this reserve. There is very little trouble now from drinking or immorality.

THE KEY BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians also are Sauteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 20 square miles, and is situated about 3 miles west of Fort Pelly and about 20 miles northwest of Kamsack. The land is very rolling, having also some tamarack and spruce on it. A large part of it is covered with poplar bluffs, but has some good openings suitable for farming.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Population.—The last census showed 87 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good during the year. Dr. Wallace also attends to all calls from these people.

Occupations.—Very little farming has been done here, but a few young men have started in now and seem to be desirous of doing better. Most of these Indians are hunters.

Buildings.—Much improvement is noticeable in buildings on this reserve in size, class and number of houses. The good building material on the reserve has aided in this work very much.

Stock.—The stock wintered in good condition with few losses.

Farm Implements.—The young men here are gradually getting for themselves all the necessary implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—A large number of this band continue to hunt, but a few young men are settling down to farm.

Temperance and Morality.—Very little intemperance or immorality is reported from this reserve.

KEESEKOOSE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians also are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve lies between the Assiniboine river and the Duck mountains, about 9 miles north of Kamsack. It contains about 17 square miles. The reserve has good farm and hay lands as well as large bluffs of good wood.

Population.—At the last census there were 142 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—No serious sickness of any kind was found this year. The usual coughs and colds with a few cases of pneumonia and tuberculosis were the only illness. Dr. Wallace very ably cared for this reserve also.

Occupations.—Much more farming is being done here than previously, and more interest is taken in the work. Several, however, continue to hunt as before.

Buildings.—Several new buildings, of a better kind, have been built this year and many improvements in general are noticeable.

Stock.—The live stock has wintered well with few losses.

Farm Implements.—This band has, with its own efforts, been able to buy all the necessary implements for farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—A great deal of improvement has been made by this band in farming and work connected therewith, and prospects look better for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—Very little drinking or the attendant immorality has been reported this year.

Valley River reserve will be reported on separately by Overseer Chard.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The year has been a good one financially, good crops were the rule and good prices prevailed. More new land has been broken and, especially on Côté and Keeseekoose reserves, a better sample of farming is being done, with a fair percentage of summerfallow, which we trust will produce such results as will encourage these Indians to continue their extra efforts to farm more and better.

These Indians also had about 100 head of cattle to sell and for their own use, good prices were also obtained for these. A large number of the Indians are of their own free will buying heifers to keep up the herd, which is encouraging. Generally speaking, there has been considerable improvement in the whole agency, which is very gratifying. Prospects of good progress are better than at any time previous.

I have, &c.,

W. G. BLEWETT,

Indian Agent.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
QU'APPELLE AGENCY,

AVONHURST, May 5, 1910.

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, 1910.

The Qu'Appelle agency consists of four reserves, which are: Piapot, No. 75; Muscowpetung, No. 80; Pasqua, No. 79; and Standing Buffalo, No. 78.

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 second meridian, and contains about 50 square miles. The soil is a sandy loam, somewhat stony, and badly broken with sloughs and coulees. This land produces an average crop, which matures early. There is an abundance of hay in the Qu'Appelle valley. This reserve is fairly well wooded with small poplar.

Population.—The population of this band is 158.

Health and Sanitation.—Apart from a few cases of scrofula and consumption, and a mild form of measles, which broke out amongst some of the children, but from which no fatalities occurred, these Indians during the past year have enjoyed good health. On the whole they keep their premises clean.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising and farming are the principal industries on this reserve. These Indians put up a sufficient quantity of hay for their stock as well as a good supply for sale, which, added to the sale of wood, increases their income to quite an extent.

Buildings.—A steady improvement is being made in the class of dwellings on this reserve. The mud roof is gradually disappearing and being replaced by lumber and shingles. Their stables are built of pole-wall frames packed with straw or sod, and sod roof. They are large and comfortable and kept fairly clean.

Stock.—These Indians have a large herd of cattle, of which they take good care, and from which a large percentage of their living is derived, both from the sale of beef cattle, and that beefed for their own use, over and above which their herd is increasing.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are fairly well supplied with farm implements, owning as well a quarter interest in a threshing outfit. They take only fair care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are fairly industrious, law-abiding, and are gradually making better provision for themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—One case of immorality was reported and prosecuted on this reserve during the year. No cases of intemperance were reported. These Indians have not a very high standard of morals.

MUSCOWPETUNG BAND, NO. 80.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Cree and Saulteaux tribes.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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 of this reserve is of the same nature as Piapot's, only heavier, and produces good crops. There is a plentiful hay-supply to be had in the Qu'Appelle valley. The reserve is well wooded with poplar.

Population.—The population of this band is 81 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians do not enjoy very good health. Consumption and scrofula are fairly prevalent. There is a large percentage of old people in this band, and they cling to the old mode of living, making it difficult to get them to take any sanitary precautions.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising, farming, putting up hay for stock and sale, and selling wood, are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—With few exceptions, the dwellings on this reserve are small and poorly ventilated. The stables are large and comfortable, and built of pole frames packed with straw or sod, and sod roofs.

Stock.—This band has a good-sized herd, of which they take fair care. A large percentage of their income is derived from their cattle.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, but neglect to take very good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not of a very progressive type. This is partially accounted for by the large percentage of old people, who are either unable to work or cling to the old life of hunting and fishing.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality were 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, and is bounded on the west by Muscowpetung reserve, and on the north by the Qu'Appelle river and lakes. It is fairly open land. The soil is first-class, and well wooded with good-sized poplar. A splendid supply of hay for their requirements is obtainable.

Population.—The population of this band is 131.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band during the year has been good. In nearly every case the houses on this reserve are kept neat and clean.

Occupations.—Farming and cattle-raising are the principal industries on this reserve. A large quantity of wood is sold, for which there is always a good market.

Buildings.—On the whole the dwellings on this reserve are of a good class. Very few of the old mud roofs now remain. The stables are principally built of logs with sod roofs. These are comfortable, and kept fairly well.

Stock.—These Indians have a large herd of cattle, and in most cases they are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—In nearly every case these Indians are well supplied with farm implements, and with few exceptions take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, these Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are steadily making provision for their future wants. They have one-fourth interest in a threshing outfit.

Temperance and Morality.—Only two cases of intemperance were reported during the year. A marked improvement in the conduct of the Indians has been noted during the year. No cases of immorality were reported.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

STANDING BUFFALO BAND, NO. 78.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Sioux or Dakota tribe. They do not draw treaty money here.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 21 and 22, range 14, west of the 2nd meridian, bounded on the south by the Qu'Appelle lakes, and is about 6 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. The land is pretty well broken up with small poplar bluffs. The soil is a sandy loam, high, and early maturing.

Population.—The population of this band is about 180.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are naturally of a healthy and robust constitution. A few cases of measles were reported among the children. Heavy colds, which in one or two cases developed into pneumonia with fatal results, were traced to the custom of visiting at New Year's. The weather was very severe, and the extreme changes to which the children were subjected were directly responsible. The Indians keep their houses and surrounding premises neat and clean.

Occupations.—These Indians depend almost entirely on their farming operation, and wages earned outside. The cattle industry is not a very large thing with them.

Buildings.—A number of the dwellings on this reserve are one and a half stories high, built of logs or lumber, with shingled roof. They are large, well lighted and ventilated. The stables are log with sod roof.

Stock.—Only a small herd of cattle are kept on this reserve owing to the lack of pasture, and difficulty in securing hay. What cattle they have are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, and in most cases good care is taken of them. They own a quarter interest in a threshing outfit.

Characteristics and Progress.—With few exceptions, these Indians are very industrious, law-abiding, and progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—One case of intemperance and one of immorality were reported during the year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year the conduct of the Indians on the whole has been very good, a marked decrease of crime has been noted. This is accounted for to a great extent by the establishing of agency headquarters on Pasqua reserve, thereby affording a closer supervision of the Indians.

The crop yields were lowered to a great extent by blight caused by very hot and dry weather just as the grain blossomed.

On the whole the cattle were wintered well. No losses from lack of care were reported.

A very successful sale of some 17,933 acres of the Muscowpetung reserve, surrendered in January, 1909, was held last fall, at which very good prices were realized.

I have, &c..

H. NICHOL,
Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY,
KUTAWA, April 11, 1910

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, 1910.

Five reserves are included in the Touchwood agency, namely: Muscowequans, No. 85; George Gordon's, No. 86; Day Star's, No. 87; Poorman's, No. 88, and Fishing Lake, No. 89.

The agency headquarters are situated on section 16, township 28, range 16, west of the 2nd meridian on the old Carlton trail. The nearest railway station is Punnichy on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, which is about 6 miles southwest of the agency.

The government telegraph office, Kutawa, and the post office of the same name are situated near by.

There are two boarding schools and two day schools included in this agency.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BAND, NO. 85.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 10 miles southeast of the agency headquarters. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway runs through the reserve, and a siding named Mostyn is located thereon. The soil is a rich clay loam, which is very productive.

The natural features of this reserve are rolling prairie, badly broken with small lakes, sloughs and bluffs. The western end of the reserve is covered with a heavy growth of poplar.

The natural features of this reserve render it more suitable for mixed farming than for extensive grain-raising.

Population.—The population of the band is 143.

Health and Sanitation.—There were two deaths during the year, a woman and her child, both from consumption. The general health of the band is good. They live under canvas during the summer months, and the rubbish which collects around their winter quarters is raked up and burned each spring.

Occupations.—These Indians derive their support from various means. They are natural hunters and would prefer to follow that occupation, and do so to a considerable extent during the fall and spring months.

They made a good living during the winter from the sale of fire-wood and willow posts.

Their grain crop last season consisted of 8,760 bushels of oats and 132 bushels of barley. They shipped three car-loads of oats, which netted them \$1,537.05, and they will have some to sell after seeding.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are, with two exceptions, of the mud roof class. They are only used during the winter months and appear to suit this band's idea of comfort.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are a good grade of Shorthorns.

An ample supply of hay was secured for use during the winter and the cattle came through in good order.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Farm Implements.—This band is fairly equipped with farm implements, which are added to as required.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians will have about one-third more acreage under crop this year than they had last season. Generally speaking, they are not naturally of a progressive disposition.

Their children attend the Muscovequan boarding school, which is located adjacent to the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints of intemperance or immorality were made against any member of this band during the past year.

GEORGE GORDON'S BAND, NO. 86.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Little Touchwood Hills and comprises an area of 35,456 acres. About one-half of it is covered with poplar bush and the remainder is very rough and stony and badly broken with sloughs. The land is difficult to bring under cultivation, and small fields are the rule. The soil is a warm clay, which produces a rapid growth and matures grain early.

Tribe.—The Indians belonging to this band are Crees, Saulteaux and Scotch half-breeds.

Population.—The population of this band is 210.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band is improving. There was an outbreak of measles on the reserve during the winter, but only one death took place from this cause.

The increased health of this band is owing to care taken to observe strict sanitary precautions and close medical supervision.

Occupations.—The members of this band derive their support from various sources, the chief amongst which are farming and cattle-raising, hunting, doing carpenter work, working for settlers and the sale of fire-wood. They make a fair living, are self-supporting and keep free from debt.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are of a good class, one and a half stories high with shingled roofs. They are roomy and comfortable, are almost without exception kept scrupulously clean. Some of these houses are well furnished and tastefully decorated.

Stock.—This band owns a large herd of cattle, which are well cared for. They derive more benefit from their stock than Indians in general, inasmuch as nearly all of them keep milch cows all the year round, the product of which forms a wholesome addition to their food-supplies.

Farm Implements.—This band is fairly well equipped with farm implements, which are added to as required. They own their threshing-machine. An ex-pupil of the Elkhorn industrial school acts as engineer and blacksmith.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are no large individual farmers on the reserve, owing to the rough nature of the land; they however are bringing more land gradually under cultivation. They nearly all occupy their houses during the summer months. A number of them are starting to raise poultry and many of the homes present a thrifty appearance. Their children mostly attend the Gordon boarding school, which is located on the reserve. They maintain their own church, which is well attended.

Temperance and Morality.—One case of intemperance had to be dealt with during the year.

DAY STAR'S BAND, NO. 87.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Big Touchwood hills about 8 miles north of the agency headquarters, and comprises an area of 15,360 acres.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

This reserve is nearly all covered with a growth of poplar and willow bush. A few small openings occur at the southeast corner, at which point the Indians are conducting their farming operations. The soil is a rich black loam which produces good crops of oats or barley.

Tribe.—The Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is 80.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is not very good. There is a strong tendency towards consumption among nearly all the families and as a rule when any of them are attacked by any illness of a weakening nature, it develops into consumption.

Their houses are kept clean and the sanitary precautions as prescribed by the department are followed as far as possible. They live in large teepees during the summer months.

Occupations.—Their main occupations are hunting, trapping, digging senega-root, sale of fire-wood and hay, and caring for their cattle.

Their farming operations are not very extensive, as their reserve contains very little open land.

Buildings.—Their houses are all one-story log buildings with sod roofs. They are large and roomy and are kept very clean.

Stock.—They have a nice herd of good grade Shorthorns. These cattle are well cared for during the winter. An ample supply of hay was secured for all requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians with one or two exceptions cannot be characterized as being of a progressive nature. They are fairly clean in their habits, but require constant urging in order to get them to work.

They are very much interested in their day school and deserve commendation for the manner in which they afford their children facilities for attending.

Temperance and Morality.—This band in the past has been considered very moral and law-abiding.

POORMAN'S BAND, NO. 88.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 8 miles northwest of the agency headquarters, and about 5 miles from the town of Raymore on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. It comprises an area of 27,200 acres, the greater portion of which is rolling prairie, broken with hay sloughs and willow scrub. The soil is a clay loam and the reserve is well adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—The Indians belonging to this band are Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 111.

Health and Sanitation.—There were several cases of measles on this reserve during the winter, but all recovered.

The general health was fairly good during the year.

Marked progress was noted in the comfort of their houses, which were kept much cleaner than formerly. They live under canvas during the summer months and before leaving their houses all rubbish is cleaned up and burned.

Occupations.—Apart from their farming and stock-raising these Indians find occupation in working for settlers, hunting and getting out fire-wood for sale.

Buildings.—The houses with one exception are all one-story buildings, roofed with poles and sod.

There is a marked improvement in the size of the houses on this reserve and the manner in which they are kept.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are improving in quality. Three Shorthorn bulls were placed with the herd during the past year.

An ample supply of hay was secured and the cattle came through the winter in good order.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Farm Implements.—The Indians are fairly well equipped with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steadily extending their farming operations and there are a few individuals who are making very creditable progress.

Jim Asapase, an ex-pupil of Gordon's boarding school, broke in a yoke of steers of his own raising and took up a location apart from the rest of the band and he has now over 50 acres of land ready for crop this season.

William Favel, who had only 10 acres under cultivation five years ago, has now 125 acres. He also has a good house, which is well furnished, owns his own threshing-machine, with which he has done the threshing for the Day Star and Poorman bands. He is well equipped with farming implements such as mower, rake, binder, two wagons, disk drill, &c., and only owes \$125 on his machinery. Willie has nearly 1,000 bushels of oats on hand in his granary.

A number of the young men on this reserve have broken in steers to work, which will enable them to make a start at farming during the coming season.

A number of children attend the Gordon and Muscovequan boarding schools.

Temperance and Morality.—Two convictions were made during the year for intemperance; these are the first I have had, and I am afraid that they will give trouble in this respect, owing to their close proximity to the railway.

They are considered to be moral.

FISHING LAKE BAND, NO. 89.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 50 miles northeast from the agency headquarters on the Canadian Northern railway, which has a siding named Kylemore, located on the reserve.

The reserve originally comprised an area of 22,080 acres; a portion of this was surrendered, but is not yet sold.

There is some fine farming land on this reserve and sufficient wood and hay lands as well for the requirements of the band.

A portion of the Fishing lake is included in the reserve. The lake is well stocked with jack-fish, which form a valuable source of food-supply.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this band is 113.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band, generally speaking, has been good. There was only one death during the year.

As the members of this band do a good deal of hunting during the winter months, they practically live under canvas all the year round. A few of them occupy their houses, which are well built and comfortable, although small.

Occupations.—Hunting during the season is the main occupation of these Indians. They also add to their income by fishing, selling wood and working out at threshing, &c.

Buildings.—Their houses are, with one exception, roofed with thatch, and a few with poles and sod.

The exception is a house built by Maymay, which has an upstairs, a shingled roof, and is sided up on the outside with lumber.

Stock.—Their cattle were well cared for during the winter, and they had an ample supply of hay.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well equipped with farm implements, which will be added to as required.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians harvested their first grain crop last fall. They had 85 acres of wheat, which averaged $36\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre—thresher's measure. Their wheat graded 3 Northern.

They broke up 95 acres of new land, which was disked and prepared in the fall. They also ploughed and harrowed their stubble before the ground froze up.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The successful results of their first crop has had the effect of stimulating others with the desire to start farming.

I found a marked improvement in the manner of housekeeping, which has been obtained by the efforts of the farm instructor.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases were reported from this band for intoxication or immorality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The spring of 1909 opened up very late, which somewhat limited the acreage sceeded to grain. However, the weather during the growing season was very favourable and we had no early frosts, which enabled the farmers to harvest their grain in good condition.

The successful results of last year's crop have had the effect of arousing a keener interest amongst the Indians in farming, and we are looking forward in anticipation of a good season's work.

I have, &c.,

W. MURISON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, April 25, 1910.

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, 1910.

CARLTON AGENCY.

The Carlton agency was visited several times during the year.

The staff includes: T. A. Borthwick, agent; T. Eastwood Jackson, clerk; Miss Rose Hourie, assistant clerk; Dr. G. W. Beaver, medical attendant; John McKenzie, miller and engineer; Albert Bear, teamster and interpreter; John Dreaver, labourer; G. B. Isbister, J. Beverley, R. Campbell and J. C. McLeod, farmers; and J. R. Settee as overseer of the Montreal Lake band.

The agency headquarters are on Mistawasis reserve; and the agent has personal supervision of this and the Muskeg Lake reserves, in addition to the general oversight of the agency.

Farming has been attended with very fair results during the past year, and the aggregate yield of grain was something over 26,000 bushels. Over 300 acres of new land has been broken and 200 acres fallowed, and as the working teams have come through the winter in good condition, and there is a good supply of feed on hand, the prospects are that the acreage of crop will this season be largely increased.

The farming equipment of all the bands is rather complete, and for the most part now all the Indians who live by farming have individually all the teams and implements they actually require. In procuring these they have in a few instances gone rather heavily into debt, but as a rule they have the means of paying, and are meeting their payments regularly.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Increased attention is being given to the methods of cultivation and to the cleanliness and quality of the seed employed, and last season's crop, though the yield was small relatively to the surrounding district, gave on the average a good marketable grade of grain.

The stock came through the winter of 1908-9 in poor condition, and farming operations were seriously hindered through the poverty of the working teams and the scarcity of feed. There was also a considerable loss of cattle, which was heaviest on the Sturgeon Lake reserve.

The past winter has been one of the mildest on record, the feeding season has been short, and there has been, in consequence, practically no loss of cattle.

A few large and comfortable dwellings have been built, as well as a few new sod-roofed shanties.

Some improvements have been made to stables and other outbuildings, and a large extent of wire-fencing has been constructed.

There is a noticeable improvement in the food, clothing, and general comfort of the Indians, as well as in cleanliness and other sanitary matters; and I have not known the health of these bands so good in many years as it has been during the past twelve months.

The value of the medical attendance has been materially increased through the appointment to this duty of a resident physician.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

The last general inspection of this agency was made in April, 1909, since which date I have visited only portions of it.

The only change which has occurred in the staff of the agency during the fiscal year was occasioned by the resignation of Mr. J. H. Price, clerk, the place being filled by the transfer of Mr. A. J. Campbell from the position of farmer on Ahtahkakoop's reserve.

The grain crop for the season was not large, amounting to a little less than 19,000 bushels for the entire agency.

A small area was prepared for the present season's crop, namely, 170 acres of breaking and a similar area of summer fallow.

In spite of the smallness of the returns from farming, the Indians are more independent and more civilized in their ways of living than ever before. Their resources are becoming every year more varied, and even those who still live by the fur hunt, as do a considerable proportion of the Kinistino and Nut Lake bands, as well as many of the James Smith's band, make a good livelihood out of the few furs that are still to be had, on account of the higher prices that prevail now as compared with former years.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Brief visits were made to the Battleford agency in June and March.

The list of employees continued without change throughout the year, except that it was found expedient to dispense with the services of an engineer during the winter months, there being at that season no machinery in operation.

The agency headquarters are situated in the town of Battleford; and the 8 bands included in the agency are located on reserves at various distances ranging from 20 to 100 miles.

The new reserves selected for Moosomin's and Thunderchild's bands are situated respectively 30 miles north and 60 miles northwest from Battleford. Both consist for the most part of fertile land, well adapted for agriculture.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

As might be expected, these two bands had no crops last season. The rest of the agency raised 12,500 bushels of grain, of which 9,000 bushels was produced on Poundmaker's and Little Pine's reserves under the direction of one farmer.

The live stock industry has prospered. There has been no serious loss in either of the past two seasons, and the profits to the owners of cattle and horses on the reserves have been good.

The health of the Indians has been exceptionally good, and the birth-rate is considerably in excess of the death-rate.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency have had a prosperous year. The cattle-raising industry, which is well established, has been productive; grain-growing, which, however, is very limited, has been fairly successful; while those who live by hunting, as a large percentage of the population still do, have had a profitable fur hunt.

Hitherto farming has been limited almost exclusively to the reserves adjacent to the agency headquarters. Recently, however, steps have been taken to afford facilities for farming to those dwelling on the outlying reserves who wish to engage in it.

The grain crop of the past season amounted to but 4,600 bushels in all; but it is hoped that the product can be increased far beyond that figure. Nearly 100 acres of new land has been brought under cultivation, while the old land can be made much more productive.

MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.

The Moose Woods reserve is situated on the right bank of the South Saskatchewan river, about 12 miles west of the town of Dundurn.

It was inspected twice during the year, namely, in April and in November.

The reserve is occupied by a band of Sioux, numbering 66 persons, including 17 men, 21 women, and 28 children.

Charles R. Eagle acts as overseer of the band. The duties are not onerous, but are well performed, and he receives a small remuneration for his services.

The health of the band has been excellent. There have been several births and no deaths during the year. Moreover, there has been no sickness nor any call for medical attendance.

Farming is merely beginning on this reserve. Last season's crop amounted to but 20 acres of oats; but it is expected that in the present season it will be considerably more. The want of facilities for threshing accounts for the growing of oats only, as this crop can always be turned to good account, whether threshed or not.

The gardens were a very fair success, the products including potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, pease, and cabbages, in quantities sufficient for the needs of the band, as well as nearly a hundred bushels of corn.

The band owns 90 head of horses, including about 20 foals. They are for the most part a good working class of animal.

Their cattle herds are kept up to their usual strength of about 250 head. They provided all their own beef, and sold 35 three-year-old steers, for which they received the handsome price of \$45.60 per head off the grass.

TREATY 10.

On June 22 I left Prince Albert for the purpose of making the annuity payments to the Indians of Treaty 10. I was accompanied by Mr. T. C. Davis, who acted as clerk of payments, while Dr. T. D. Gray, of Humboldt, fulfilled the duties of medical attendant.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

On July 5 to 8 payments were made at Ile à la Crosse to the English River, Clear Lake, and Canoe Lake bands, the two first-mentioned being composed of Chipewyan Indians and the last of Cree Indians.

These bands occupy a very large district, and one of very varied resources, of which they for the most part have but slight appreciation.

Like the Indians generally throughout Treaty 10, the able-bodied among them earn a livelihood by hunting, while the feebler depend for their food-supply almost solely upon fish. The former make a good living from their occupation, but the latter are at times very hard pressed even for food; not on account of any scarcity of fish in the waters, but owing to the necessity for observing the close season and the difficulties and hardships of fishing during the winter. Relief is required and is at present issued at times, but the quantity may have to be increased.

These bands could make an excellent livelihood by agricultural pursuits if they chose to devote themselves to such employment, as the country is well sheltered, the soil generally fertile, and the rainfall abundant.

On July 12 payments were made at Portage la Loche to a small band of Indians who entered treaty some years ago as a part of the Fort McMurray band, but who live immediately to the west of Lac la Loche, within the limits of Treaty 10.

At Stanley Mission on July 27 and 28 a section of James Roberts' band numbering 200 were paid annuities, and at Lac la Ronge, July 31 to August 4, the remainder of this band, numbering about 300, were paid.

During the year six small reserves, containing in all 13 square miles, have been surveyed for these Indians. These are located at points around Lac la Ronge and at Stanley, and constitute the remainder of the land to which this band is entitled under the treaty, its members having already an interest in reserves set apart some years ago at Montreal lake and on the Little Red river.

Immediately in this locality arable land is limited to small tracts located between ridges of rock. To the south and west the soil is more uniformly fertile, and there is considerable valuable timber.

The climate is not unfavourable to the production of grain and vegetables. Both at Lac la Ronge and Stanley, I saw plots of wheat, oats, and barley, grown from samples of seed supplied, I think, from the Central Experimental farm, which were most promising and were likely to mature properly, although sown only about the middle of May. Garden vegetables at both points showed a most luxuriant growth.

As for the Indians, the only ground hitherto cultivated has been small plots for potatoes, and only a few of these; but now that they have land set apart which they may call their own, it is probable they will give more attention to this matter.

The dwellings of the hunters have, of necessity, been occupied during only a portion of the winter, and little regard has been had for their construction; any kind of rude shelter sufficed, especially as it was liable to be abandoned after being occupied for a season or two. Most of the band will now locate on these reserves, and it is certain that they will provide themselves with better houses, as they have some skill as workmen and are not without ambition.

When I first visited this band, in July, 1897, during the year preceding there had been but 1 death in the band, which then numbered 480 Indians, while there were 21 births. During the past year there were 20 deaths and 25 births. In the former instance the average health had been unusually good; and in the past year, 18 of the 20 who died being children, the large death-rate is accounted for in a measure by an epidemic of whooping-cough which prevailed throughout the region during the winter and spring.

On August 13 I arrived at the south end of Reindeer lake, where payments were made to a few Indians of this locality who were unable to attend payments with their bands.

At Lac du Brochet on August 20 to 25, payments were made to the Lac la Hache and Barren Lands bands, who assemble here from great distances for the purpose.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

It was two years since the Barren Lands band had been paid, and during this period there were, in a band of about 250 Indians, only 14 births and no less than 55 deaths.

This band appears to have occupied for many generations past a remote and isolated region lying from 150 to 250 miles to the north and northeast from Lac du Brochet. Furs are plentiful, and the Indians do some trapping in the spring; but during the fall and winter they rely for both food and clothing upon the caribou. From this source as a rule their wants are well provided for; but when, as occasionally happens, they miss the run of the caribou herd, they suffer some degree of privation.

Their habits are less industrious, and their livelihood more precarious, than those of the regular fur hunters; and these circumstances together with close and long-prevailing inter-marriage appear to account in large measure for a very much reduced vitality which seems to characterize them, which in turn accounts for the extraordinary death-rate shown above.

The Lac la Hache band, like the Barren Lands band, to whom reference has just been made, is a Chipewyan people, but with a certain admixture of Cree blood. They occupy the region around Wollaston lake and pursue the fur hunt industriously for a livelihood. They are a class of Indians of tolerably good physique and have a rather favourable health record.

Returning southward, I made the payments to Peter Ballendine's band at Pelican Narrows on September 4 to 8.

This is a band of Cree Indians, numbering over 500 souls. In tribe, numbers, and mode of living they resemble James Roberts' band.

There were during the year 26 births and exactly the same number of deaths. Of the deaths, which are more numerous than usual, 20 are those of children, and several of these were the result of whooping-cough and complications.

As a large section of this band have their home on the Churchill river, in the neighbourhood of Pakatawagan, and are unable to attend payments at Pelican Narrows without the greatest sacrifice, it has been decided by the department to establish a point of payment for these people in their own locality.

The Hudson's Bay Company had the contract for the supply of provisions, clothing, and ammunition throughout Treaty 10. These supplies were delivered according to contract at all points and were satisfactory in every respect.

Leaving Pelican Narrows, which was the last point of payment, on September 9, I reached the Pas on the 18th and Prince Albert on the 25th.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,

BALCARRES P.O., April 22, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the different agencies within this inspectorate for the year ended March 31, 1910.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

PELLY AGENCY.

This agency was inspected by me between May 13 and 23, and again between December 8 and 11, last.

The staff at the agency was as follows: W. G. Blewett, agent; H. H. Crawford, clerk; J. P. Kinnear, farmer; J. Singoose, interpreter; V. Starling, farmer; J. G. Chard, overseer of Valley River, and J. I. Wallace, medical officer.

I found the office work well up and correct.

At the time of my May visit the cattle had been out for some time and some of them were in very poor condition, no doubt the result of a long drawn out winter. I was surprised to find that the thoroughbred bulls had been turned out with the cattle at this early season. The reason given to me for turning them out was that there was no feed. I instructed the agent to have them brought in at once. I consider the percentage of calves in this agency is much lower than it should be. The Indians here are not good hands with stock, and were it not for the fact that they have ideal country for stock, undoubtedly the best in this inspectorate, with pea vine and other nutritious grasses in abundance, the cattle would never amount to much. The calves and yearlings are stunted by neglect.

There is much room for improvement in the style of farming that the Indians do here. It seems to me that many of them are indifferent, and it appears hard work to get them to persevere. There is altogether too much land left to be prepared in spring that should have been made ready for seed the fall before.

According to statements sent in, Cote band had 57 acres of wheat, which yielded 1,924 bushels; 291 acres of oats, which yielded 14,837 bushels; and 28½ acres of barley, giving 1,006 bushels. There are twenty-four Indians farming in this band.

On Keeseekoose reserve the showing is: 22 acres of wheat, yielding 480 bushels; 96 acres oats, yielding 4,351 bushels; and 22 acres of barley, yielding 606 bushels. This crop is divided among ten Indians.

On Key's reserve the band had in about 100 acres.

The crops grown on these reserves are principally oats, and it is, perhaps, the best grain to grow, until such time as the Indians learn to complete the preparation of their land in the fall so as to get the seed in earlier in the spring.

Nearly all the Indians of the Côté band have moved on to their own individual quarter sections, on which they have built much better houses than they formerly had. Many of them have started to fence their places. This band has received a great deal of money in the past few years. Some of them have spent it judiciously; others have not.

I found that there was very little indebtedness guaranteed through the office.

The agency buildings and surroundings were, as usual, neat and tidy. A new addition to the stable was built last summer. This makes a very convenient place to house the government bulls during the winter.

The agent had a new straight road cut through the scrub country from the agency headquarters to Kamsack, a distance of 7 miles. This road is a great convenience, not only to the agency and Indians, but to the public at large.

While there has been much more drinking going on here than there should be, there is a falling off in this traffic. The agent is always on the alert for any infringement of the law.

Dr. J. I. Wallace, of Kamsack, is the medical officer of this reserve. He is attentive and painstaking.

VALLEY RIVER BAND.

I cannot say that there has been any improvement in these Indians. It was thought, if these people were given an instructor, oxen, ploughs, &c., it would improve matters at this point. Although there has been a farmer there for two seasons,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

the results, from a farming standpoint, amount to nothing. The band has a few cattle, which are not increasing very much, if at all. The Indians hunt, and work in the lumber camps in the winter, and in the spring some of them work on the drive. A few quite comfortable new houses were built last year, and the stabling for the cattle they have is quite good.

The agent is of the opinion that the Indians get all the liquor they want quite easily, but it is most difficult to get a conviction. This reserve is in the province of Manitoba, and we have not the assistance of the R.N.W.M. Police to work on reported cases.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

I inspected this agency twice during the year, the first inspection taking place between June 4 and 8, and the second between December 2 and 4, 1909.

The staff at this agency is as follows: W. S. Grant, agent; L. Grant, clerk; and Jas. Hlassan, farmer.

My first visit to this agency was made at a most interesting time. The grain was well up out of the ground, and I was able to see the style of farming that is being done. I am pleased to say the work was first-class and the grain was in early. I have noted decided improvement in this agency for the last three years in the manner in which farming operations have been carried on.

There were 21 Indians farming and they had 926 acres of grain, or in other words an average of 44 acres each. Of the 21 farmers, 9 are graduates of industrial schools, and the agent expected that most of these lads would have substantially increased their cultivated area by fall. I am glad to report that this turned out to be the case, as 20 of these farmers broke 362 acres, fallowed 348 acres and fall ploughed 120 acres, or, in other words: an average of 41 acres was prepared for next year's crop, in addition to part of the land that was in crop last year, which can be cropped again this season. The showing made in the farming line at this agency is all that can be desired.

This band owns a fine herd of cattle, and the percentage of calves is very satisfactory, being 72 per cent.

The thoroughbred bulls are kept up at the agency headquarters all winter and not turned out till well on in the summer.

The Indians had good gardens, and in many cases had ample potatoes and other roots to carry them through the winter.

Quite a number of new houses, of a better style than have been built in the past, were erected during the past year.

The Indians of this band own a steam threshing outfit, which they operate themselves, and last year they threshed out 17,450 bushels of grain, of which 6,900 were wheat and the remainder oats.

There are quite a number of children of school age in this agency who are waiting for a school to be started.

I found the office work well done. The agency horses and other stock were well looked after, and the premises surrounding the government buildings were very neat.

Dr. Bouju is the medical officer for this reserve. He comes when called for.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

I made a general inspection of this agency between July 12 and 31, 1909, as well as a short visit in the fall. -

The staff is as follows: M. Millar, agent; G. S. Saywell, clerk; Jas. Sutherland, farmer; L. J. Thornton, farmer; L. Smith, farmer; P. Hourie, interpreter, and H. Cameron, teamster.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

I began my inspection in the office, and checked the work to date. I found the storehouse and stock in good order.

The agency buildings and surroundings were very neat. Most of the buildings were painted last year.

The cattle were, of course, running out at the time of my inspection, and I did not see them all. Those that I did see appeared to be in good condition, and the record shows that the natural increase was very fair.

It is to be hoped that the department will send in Durham bulls in the future, as no doubt, they are the most profitable cattle for Indians.

The four bands of this agency had 900 acres in crop last year, which yielded 19,385 bushels of grain. Of this 8,530 bushels were wheat, and the rest oats.

The style of farming carried on on Sakimay's reserve was anything but satisfactory, and it was necessary to make a change of instructors. It is hoped that there will be improvement from now on. A new man has been engaged.

There are a great many foul weeds on this reserve. With Indian farming it is difficult to exterminate them.

I noticed several new houses that were built during the year. The style is an improvement on the old one.

These Indians broke 152 acres last year and summer fallowed 409 acres.

Dr. J. R. Bird, of Whitewood, is the medical officer, and he comes when occasion demands.

Considering the close proximity of these reserves to the neighbouring towns along the lines of railway, north and south, there is very little drinking, as reports forwarded from time to time show.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

I made an inspection of this agency between August 1 and 4, 1909, and a short visit in November.

The staff is as follows: T. Cory, agent; F. C. Millar, clerk; O. B. Williams, farmer; Dr. Bear, medical officer.

I checked the office work and found it well up and correct. The stores on hand agreed with the balances shown on the books.

The buildings and surroundings were in good condition. During the year a new barn was built and the old log one torn down.

The area under crop was much smaller than it was the previous year. The land on many of the fields of this agency was in bad condition, being infested with wild oats, and my opinion is that with the style of Indian farming that is done here there is little hope of getting the land clean.

The 21 Indians farming on this agency had in 132 acres of wheat, which yielded only 2,044 bushels, and 103 acres of oats, which yielded 2,039 bushels, or, in other words, 4,083 bushels off 235 acres of land.

I cannot say that I notice any improvement in these Indians as years pass by. Their farming operations amount to nothing. The total crop for the twenty-one farmers would not be considered a fair crop for one white man. We have a number of Indians in this province who have produced this much grain individually, in fact, some individuals have twice as much.

The Indian houses are poor compared with those on most reserves.

A trained nurse has been engaged to work among the Indians and to give them sanitary instructions, and it is hoped that this will result in good.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

I visited this agency and made an inspection between October 11 and 20, 1909.

The staff at that time was: Wm. Murison, agent; E. Stanley, clerk; Chas. Pratt, interpreter; Sept. Field, farmer at Fishing Lake; W. B. H. Robinson, farmer

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

at Muscowequan reserve; W. Pretty, farmer at Gordon's, and W. P. Anderson, farmer at Poorman reserve.

I found the cattle in good condition, but was unable to make a count at that time of the year.

The different bands of this agency had 984 acres of grain, which yielded 30,931 bushels, 7,473 bushels being wheat, and the rest oats. On the five reserves some 246 acres were broken. Little or nothing in this line was done on Muscowequan and Day Star reserves.

I was not at all impressed with the style of farming that is being done on Muscowequan reserve, and there is room for improvement on Poorman reserve. The agent has not had good help in the way of farmers on either of these reserves.

Good work is being done at Fishing Lake. The farmer at this point is energetic, and the result of his efforts is plainly to be seen on this reserve. If he continues to do as well as he has been doing since taking charge, there will be a vast improvement in the condition of these Indians before long. I noticed a few new houses here, the style being an improvement over the old ones.

The new farm buildings on this reserve are very good, and the farmer, being a neat man, had the surroundings in good order.

Last year was the first crop this band had, and it will be seen by the returns that they produced more wheat than any of the other bands in the agency, and also sold quite a few cattle, from which they must have benefited greatly during the past winter.

I have drawn the department's attention to the condition of the agency buildings at this point, and I hope some action will be taken soon, as the houses are beyond repair and hardly fit to live in.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In addition to making the foregoing inspections and visits to agencies, I took during the year surrenders from Key and Keeseekoose reserves in Pelly agency, held sales of Indian lands at Balgonie, Yorkton and Fishing Lake, and inspected the schools in this inspectorate. A separate report covering the schools is being forwarded.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

OTTAWA, January 24, 1910.

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

SIR,—I left Ottawa on April 21, last to carry out your instructions for the season's work in the west.

I was delayed owing to the season being backward in the Battleford district, and did not get to work at the subdivision of Thunderchild's and Moosomin reserve until May 17.

I located the new reserve for Moosomin band in townships 47 and 48, ranges 15 and 16, west of the 3rd meridian, and also marked out a reserve for the non-treaty Saulteaux in townships 47 and 48, ranges 16 and 17, west of the 3rd meridian, in compliance with your instructions. I may mention that these latter Indians, Saul-

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

teaux, seemed very diffident about taking a reserve, and it was only after repeated interviews the agent had with them that they agreed.

I had no little trouble in locating the new reserve for the Thunderchild's band; but finally they agreed to take the land in township 52, range 20, west of the 3rd meridian, with some hay-lands at Turtle lake.

Having completed the subdivision of Thunderchild's and Moosomin's old reserve and located the new ones for these bands, with that for the Saulteaux, I left Battleford district en route for Lac la Ronge, via Prince Albert, to lay out the reserves for the Indians in that district, Treaty No. 10, as per your instructions.

I had some difficulty in arranging for transport from Prince Albert to Lac la Ronge owing to the mining excitement, and was delayed some days on that account.

The Indians in the Lac la Ronge district depend mainly for a livelihood on hunting, fishing, and as boatmen for the traders. During the past season they must have made considerable as guides, &c., to the various exploring parties.

In conclusion I would suggest that the R.N.W.M. Police be asked to place small detachments at Montreal lake and Lac la Ronge, as there is no doubt that considerable illicit whisky has been going into this district; the very fact of the police being in the locality has a beneficial effect for order and decency.

I have, &c.,

J. LESTOCK REID.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

BLACKFOOT AGENCY,

GLEICHEN, April 1, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The Blackfoot reserve, with an area of 470 square miles, is situated just south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, about 50 miles east of Calgary. The Bow river enters the reserve near the northern boundary, runs in a southeasterly direction and leaves the reserve near the southeast corner. Crowfoot creek enters on the northern boundary and empties into the Bow river within 90 miles of the eastern boundary. In the southwestern portion of the reserve the two Arrowhead creeks arise, and, flowing northerly, also empty into the Bow river. On both the north and south sides of the Bow are ridges of sandy dunes.

Some scrub and small timber grow on these sandy dunes and along the rivers 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 reserve 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, at the same time large tracts of as fine farming land as can be found in southern Alberta are situated on both sides of the river running back to the boundary.

Population.—The population of the reserve at annuity payments last November was 768, being a decrease of 34 for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Outside of a few chronic cases the health of the band has been remarkably good this winter, and I account for this to a very great extent

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

from the fact that work has been plentiful and they have all been kept busy, particularly at the coal mines, and on account of the location of the different kinds of work they were engaged at, the majority of the band lived in tents.

The usual spring cleaning up and burning of all refuse matter surrounding their dwellings, together with a liberal application of lime-wash, is under way at present.

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.—Work of all kinds is plentiful, both on and off the reserve, and as these Indians are not lazy they have earned a large amount during the past year, particularly from the sale of coal at their mines and to the different towns surrounding the reserve. Their revenue from this source alone is upwards of \$30,000, then their hay contracts, sale of ponies, beef sales, and earnings from various other sources have placed them in a good position and enabled them to purchase all necessary equipment for doing the work called for.

Temperance and Morality.—I do not think that Indians are any more partial to intoxicants than the average white man; but many young Indians who possibly never tasted liquor in any form, when they meet with unscrupulous characters who prowl around all the towns for no other purpose than to inveigle them into purchasing, have not the moral courage to refuse.

Morality.—So far as I am capable of judging, I consider them as a body moral and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

J. H. GOODERHAM,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

BLOOD AGENCY,

MACLEOD, June 7, 1910

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, 1910, 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 latter tribe known as the South Peigans who are United States Indians located in Montana immediately south of the international line. These three tribes with their allies the Gros Ventres and the Sarcees formed the Blackfoot confederacy, a powerful combination which for a century held by force of arms against all comers an extensive territory reaching from the Missouri river north to the Red Deer and from the Rockies east to beyond the Cypress hills. The protection of their vast territory against invasion imposed upon these Indians a life of almost constant warfare with the numerous enemies which surrounded them on all sides and developed in the people a

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

proud and imperious spirit which after twenty-eight years of reservation life is still the prominent characteristic of the Bloods.

Reserve.—The Blood reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary's rivers, and from the forks of these streams runs in a southern direction for about 40 miles to within 14 miles of the international boundary. It contains an area of 540 square miles or some 354,000 acres of splendid land. The two rivers form the boundary line on the north, east and west sides, and furnish an abundant supply of fresh clear water. The south boundary is fenced with a line of barbed wire fencing 15 miles long. There is no building timber upon the reserve, but the river bottoms in places have a fair growth of cotton-wood and willow, which form good shelter for cattle during cold weather. This is the largest Indian reservation in the Dominion.

Population.—The population of the reserve at the annuity payments last November was 1,149, being a decrease of 25 for the year. The birth-rate was 47 per 1,000, and the death-rate 61. The decrease mentioned above includes 9 absentees, leaving a natural decrease of 16.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been fair.

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 Indian named Black-horses still operates the coal mine on the St. Mary's 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 to most of the problems with which we have to contend in connection with their management, the department for some years furnished annually a number of heifers which were issued to the Indians in a special effort to make cattle-owners of such members of the tribe as could with safety be 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 980 calves and carefully counted the whole herd, which was found to number 5,285. 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 143 head. A few are Galloways, but most of the older bulls are Short-horns, 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 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.

The cattle-owning members of the tribe have for six years raised all the beef

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

required for the consumption of the whole tribe and have also made several important shipments of export cattle to Liverpool.

Temperance and Morality.—The ease with which these Indians can still 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.

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, decided to purchase with tribal funds a first-class steam plough outfit, consisting of a 32 H. P. traction engine and a ten furrow engine gang plough, the intention being to use the steam rig for breaking only, all subsequent work to be done by the Indians with horses.

The machinery was put in operation in 1907, and a total of 2,392 acres was broken up and placed under cultivation in that and the two following seasons. From the initial crop in 1908 the Indian farmers raised 23,000 bushels of No. 1 Red Winter wheat off 600 acres. Last year they raised 24,000 bushels, which unfortunately suffered from frost about two weeks before harvest and consequently graded low; but the grain was held until February and sold upon a bulge in the market at a high price that netted the Indians more money for their frozen wheat than they received for the No. 1 the year before.

The Bloods have their own threshing outfit, a 40-60 separator with latest attachments having been purchased with tribal funds for operation with the large traction engine. Stack-threshing is the method followed, each Indian's farm being threshed separately, the spout of the separator emptying direct into portable granaries, of which each farmer has one or two according to the bulk of his crop.

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 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 the Bloods who are entirely self-supporting now number 25 per cent of the whole population, of which 50 per cent are semi-self-supporting.

I have, &c.,

R. N. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
EDMONTON AGENCY,

EDMONTON, April 4, 1910.

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, 1910.

ENOCH'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 8 miles west of Edmonton and contains an area of 19,520 acres, all inclosed with a substantial fence of posts and wire. The soil is rich and easily brought under cultivation. It yields abundantly, and is usually 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 117.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good; no epidemic has occurred during the year. The usual precautions are taken for the benefit of health by cleaning up around houses and burning rubbish and whitewashing all buildings.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries of this band; while lumber for their dwellings and premises is procured by cutting logs during the winter months and sawing them in the spring.

Stock.—The stock is not as well looked after as it should be. The winter last past was favourable, so the brood mares, colts and cattle wintered well.

Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with implements of all kinds, and good care is taken of them; the good use is evidenced by their good crops.

Buildings.—New and substantial dwelling-houses, granaries, chicken-houses, machine-sheds and other buildings have been built during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making good headway in the improvement of their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians are in the habit of taking liquor to excess.

MICHEL'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve, which lies 7 miles from St. Albert, has an area of 15,732.25 acres; it is partly fenced. It is good farm-land, and there is sufficient timber for the requirements of the band.

Population.—At last treaty payments the population was 98.

Occupations.—These Indians are nearly all successful farmers, and conduct most of their business affairs themselves.

Health.—These Indians are healthy.

Buildings.—Nearly all these Indians are very comfortably housed, and their homes are well furnished. A few new buildings have been put up during the year.

Implements.—These Indians have all kinds of implements, and take good care of them.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Characteristics.—Owing to successful farming they are to all intents and purposes entirely self-supporting and are in every way comfortably well-off.

Morality.—The morality of these Indians is of a high standard.

ALEXANDER'S BAND.

Reserve.—This lies about 4 miles north of Michel reserve, and contains 17,691 acres of open undulating and rolling timbered country; most of it is adapted for agriculture. It is inclosed with a good post and wire fence.

Population.—At last treaty payments these Indians numbered 165.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—These Indians hunt and trap principally, but under the control of Farmer Hope they are making a fairly good start at farming, and, as time goes on, it is hoped that they will settle down to agriculture in earnest.

Stock.—Little, if any, interest is taken in stock. The result is that the increase in the number of cattle is not what it should be.

Buildings.—Some additional new buildings have been put up, and the old ones repaired.

Implements.—Sufficient implements are distributed amongst these Indians for their present requirements.

Progress.—They are now making a fresh effort to farm, and have broken more new land this year. They are, however, hunters and trappers naturally, and it is hard to make them settle down to regular farming.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians drink liquor, but not so much now as previously. Their record for morality is not very good.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Lac Ste. Anne, and has an area of 14,720 acres, three-fourths being timbered and the rest hay and prairie land.

Population.—The population is 162.

Health.—The health of these Indians is good.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping, which were very good this year, brought much money into the hands of these Indians. They do not farm, nor do they take a great deal of interest in their cattle beyond putting up hay for winter feed.

Stock.—There are not many cattle on this reserve, but the Indians put up hay for such as they have.

Progress and Characteristics.—They are at a standstill as far as progress is concerned. Later on when game and fur become scarce, they may make a start at farming; but not till then will they settle down on their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Liquor is used by the majority of these Indians and steps are about to be taken to put a stop to this traffic.

PAUL'S BAND.

Reserve.—Paul's reserve is situated on the east side of White Whale lake, and contains 20,378 acres of good farming and grazing land, all inclosed with a good post and wire fence.

Population.—At last treaty payments this band numbered 141.

Health.—All these Indians suffer more or less from tuberculosis in one form or another.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are the chief occupations of these Indians. A little farming is carried on, but not to the extent that it might be.

Buildings.—The buildings are in need of repair, and to do this, logs have been cut to provide lumber to do what is required.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Stock.—As a rule the stock on this reserve is cared for. The increase, however, is practically nil.

Implements.—In this respect the Indians are well enough supplied for the amount of use the implements are put to.

Progress and Characteristics.—A little farming was done on this reserve during the past year, but not as much as the facilities warrant. It is hoped that a better showing will be made next year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

With the amount of land newly broken and the new buildings erected by them at their own expense, as well as the new implements purchased with their own money, it may be safely stated that the Indians on the different reserves of this agency are making good progress.

The appearance of the agency grounds would be greatly improved by the removal of some of the old log buildings that are scattered about in irregular order and which compare unfavourably with the good new office and storehouse.

I have, &c.,

URBAIN VERREAU,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

HOBBEEMA AGENCY,

HOBBEEMA, April 1, 1910.

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, 1910, together with the usual statements of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

Reserves.—Hobbema agency headquarters was moved from the Battle river to a more convenient and central location, within half a mile of the Hobbema siding. The buildings are all up to date and a great improvement. To this agency belong four reserves which adjoin and practically form one large reserve, with an area of nearly 76,420 acres. The Calgary and Edmonton railway runs through the reserve diagonally for 15 miles.

SAMSON'S RESERVE, NO. 137.

This reserve lies to the southeast of Hobbema siding on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, about half way between the towns of Wetaskiwin and Ponoka, and contains 30,980 acres.

ERMINESKIN'S RESERVE, NO. 138A.

This reserve covers an area of 25,600 acres, it has the north boundary line of Samson's reserve for its southern boundary, and extends northerly to Louis Bull's reserve.

LOUIS BULL'S RESERVE, NO. 138B.

The area of this reserve is 13,440 acres. It lies to the north of Ermineskin's reserve.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

MONTANA RESERVE, NO. 139.

The Montana reserve lies to the south of Samson's and the Battle river, and comprises 6,400 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. Fire-wood, however, is becoming scarce, having been much depleted by prairie fires. At the southeast corner of the reserve bordering on Battle lake, are extensive hay meadows. About 30 miles from the agency 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. The lake contains excellent whitefish, and what was formerly one of the chief pursuits in winter, and a source of food-supply for the Indians, is becoming largely curtailed.

Tribe.—There are 747 Cree Indians and 38 Stonies belonging to this agency.

Population.—At the annual payment of annuities there was a total of 785 souls, an increase of 15 for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been good throughout the year. Last fall two families were visited by typhoid fever, which resulted in four deaths, and during the winter there were also several deaths from tuberculosis. Every effort is made to induce the Indians to keep their houses clean and well ventilated. In spring-time there is a general cleaning up and burning of rubbish, which always accumulates around the houses in winter. In the fall the buildings are re-mudded and made comfortable, and in most cases limewashed inside and out.

Dr. Robertson, of Wetaskiwin, is the medical officer for these reserves, and during the year has been very prompt in responding to any call for his services.

Occupations.—The industry from which these Indians derive most sustenance is mixed farming and cattle-raising. During the fall about 42,293 feet of lumber was sawn at the agency mill for the use of the Indians on the reserve, and again this winter many of them secured a supply of saw-logs. The Indians of Louis Bull's reserve have been occupied most of the winter in getting out tamarack posts for the purpose of fencing their reserve. The securing of hay for winter use, and some for sale, occupies the greater part of the summer months. The grain crop was light and that on Ermineskin's reserve was destroyed by hail in August. Many of the Indians who do not follow any industry on the reserve support themselves by working for settlers, and a few do a little hunting, but fur animals are steadily receding.

Buildings.—This year thirty-three houses and twenty-one stables were erected to replace old ones, most of the new houses are well built, have shingled roofs, and are warm and comfortable.

Stock.—The year has, generally speaking, been a very favourable one for the maintenance of stock. The stock wintered well, and there was an abundance of fodder and a surplus quantity of hay for sale. There is splendid pasture on the reserve, grass plentiful and conditions for haymaking good.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have a fair supply of farm implements, and during the year purchased from the proceeds of their earnings, 9 mowers, 12 horse-rakes, 1 plough, 1 disc, 9 wagons, and 4 bob-sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress.—There has been a decided improvement in the manner in which the Indians are cultivating their land, and this year an additional 165 acres of new land has been broken. These people, generally speaking, are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been a few cases of drunkenness during the year, the half-breed element of the towns in proximity to the reserve avail them-

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

selves of every opportunity to supply Indians with intoxicants, but to obtain convictions is difficult.

On the whole the moral standard of these Indians is fair, considering the conditions under which they live.

I have, &c.,

GEO. G. MANN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY,

GROUARD, April 1, 1910.

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, 1910.

Agency.—This agency comprises the following bands, viz.: Beaver, Dunvegan; Duncan's, Peace River Crossing; Francois Tehatees', Vermilion; Tall Cree's, Vermilion; Ambrose Tete Noire's, Vermilion; Cree, Little Red River; Bigstone's, Wabiskaw; Cree, Whitefish Lake; Cree, Sturgeon Lake; Sucker Creek, Lesser Slave Lake; Swan River, Lesser Slave Lake; Kennesayo's, Lesser Slave Lake; and Beaver, St. Johns. These bands have a total population of 1,822.

BEAVER BAND, DUNVEGAN.

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

Reserve.—This reserve, or rather the main portion of it, is situated about 20 miles to the north and east of Dunvegan.

There is also a tract of land surveyed for this band on the river flats, opposite Green island, a few miles to the east of Dunvegan. These two tracts of land contain about 12,000 acres, and consist mainly of open prairie and bluffs of timber. This land is well suited for farming and pasturage.

Population.—This band numbers 115.

Occupations.—This band lives almost entirely by hunting.

Stock.—These Indians have no cattle, but have a large number of horses.

Buildings.—The Indians of this band have only lately begun to build houses.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is fairly good. A few suffer from scrofula and tuberculosis.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians live peaceably, but do not show material progress, as they cling to their old life of hunting and trapping.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and moral.

DUNCAN'S BAND, PEACE RIVER CROSSING.

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 level, open, excellent farmland.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Population.—This band has a population of 60.

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 also farm on a small scale and do a little gardening.

Buildings.—Nearly all the members of this band have comfortable log houses, which are floored and roofed with boards, and in some cases shingled. They also have good stables.

Stock.—These Indians have a few cattle of their own, and a fairly good class of horses. Their stock wintered well.

Farm Implements.—This band has a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are law-abiding and fairly industrious.

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

FRANÇOIS TCHATEES' BAND, VERMILION.

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

Reserve.—This band has not yet selected a reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 313.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are very healthy, and have suffered from no epidemics this year.

Occupations.—These Indians live altogether by hunting, fishing and trapping.

Stock.—This band has no stock of any kind, with the exception of a few horses.

Buildings.—These Indians have no houses. They are a roving people and move continually from place to place.

Farm Implements.—This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable. They are good hunters, and make a good living when fur and game is plentiful.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are temperate and are a good-living people.

TALL CREE'S BAND, VERMILION.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Population.—This band numbers 116.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band on the whole is good.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the only resources of this band.

Buildings.—These Indians have some log buildings of an inferior sort.

Stock.—This band has a large number of horses, most of which are small. They have no cattle.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is peaceable and law-abiding. They are not progressing, as they are living their old life and only hunt when necessity demands.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and fairly moral.

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve.

AMBROSE TETE NOIRE'S BAND, VERMILION.

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

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—At the last annuity payments there were 131 in this band.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Health and Sanitation.—There are a few cases of tuberculosis in this band, but otherwise the Indians are healthy.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the only means from which these Indians derive their living.

Stock.—This band has a small number of horses.

Buildings.—These Indians have a few houses, which they seldom use, as they rarely remain long in one place.

Farm Implements.—There are no farm implements among these Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are quiet and peaceable. They make no progress, but get poorer each year as the fur-bearing animals become scarcer.

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

CREE BAND, LITTLE RED RIVER.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—There are some cases of scrofula and tuberculosis among these Indians.

Population.—This band numbers 76.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in fishing, hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—This band has no buildings.

Stock.—These Indians have some horses of an inferior kind.

Farm implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a hunting people, and when fur and game is plentiful, make a good living. They do not progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

BIGSTONE'S BAND, WABISKAW.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Crees.

Reserve.—These Indians have chosen their land, but it has not yet been surveyed.

Population.—This band at the last annual payments numbered 256.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is very good.

Occupations.—They live chiefly by fishing, hunting and trapping. A few of them have done a little gardening.

Buildings.—Nearly all this band have very good log houses.

Stock.—These Indians have no cattle, but own a number of very good horses.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band have no farm implements, but have asked for some garden tools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are good hunters and are peaceable. Very little, if any, progress has been made.

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

CREE BAND, WHITEFISH LAKE.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This band has a reserve situated on the north shore of Whitefish lake. It contains about 11,000 acres. There is a fair amount of good farm-land, extensive hay meadows, and considerable timber.

Population.—At the annuity payments in September last, this band numbered 88.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good. They have suffered from no epidemic during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians fish and hunt for a living.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—Most of the Indians of this band have log houses, well built.

Stock.—They have no cattle, but have a considerable number of horses.

Farm Implements.—This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and are good hunters.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

CREE BAND, STURGEON LAKE.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 20,000 acres of land well suited to agriculture and stock-raising. It is situated on the south and west shores of Sturgeon lake.

Population.—This band numbers 184.

Health and Sanitation.—There are a few cases of tuberculosis among these Indians. Every precaution is taken to prevent the spread of this disease.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band are engaged in fishing, hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—These are the usual log buildings, but are comfortable and well-ventilated.

Stock.—This band owns a few cattle and horses. They take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good hunters and are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and its morals are good.

SUCKER CREEK BAND, LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

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, at the extreme west end of the lake. It contains about 9,000 acres. A large part of it is covered with poplar, spruce, tamarack, and birch timber. There are extensive hay meadows and some fine farm-land.

Population.—This band numbers 139.

Health and Sanitation.—The members of this band are very healthy.

Occupations.—Quite a number of these Indians do some gardening and farming in a small way, but fishing and hunting are their only real occupations.

Buildings.—All these Indians have comfortable log houses and stables.

Stock.—This band has a number of cattle and horses, of which they take good care. The stock wintered well.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have some farm implements, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, and are gradually increasing their herds of cattle.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

KENNESAYO'S BAND, LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Crees.

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, and there is enough large timber for the Indians' own use.

Population.—This band numbers 187.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have suffered very little from disease this year.

Occupations.—These Indians do gardening and a little farming. Hunting and fishing are the main industries.

Buildings.—The houses are log with board roof and floors, and are comfortable and well ventilated.

Stock.—These Indians have a number of cattle and horses. They take good care of their stock, which wintered well.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have some farm implements, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Their cattle are increasing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SWAN RIVER BAND, LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Crees, and are a part of Kenesayo's band.

Reserve.—The survey of this reserve has not yet been completed, but these Indians have chosen a fine piece of country in the valley of the Swan river, which flows into Lesser Slave lake from the south.

Population.—This band numbers 50.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—These Indians have hitherto lived by hunting and fishing, but are anxious to start farming.

Buildings.—These Indians have all got good comfortable log buildings.

Stock.—With the exception of a few horses, these Indians have no stock.

Farm Implements.—This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and moral.

BEAVER BAND, ST. JOHNS.

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

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—The Indians of this band number 107.

Health and Sanitation.—There are a number of cases of tuberculosis among these Indians.

Occupations.—This band lives entirely by hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—These Indians have no buildings.

Stock.—This band has no stock except a number of small and inferior horses.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and peaceable. They make no advancement, as they live the old wandering life.

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

I have, &c.,

W. B. L. DONALD,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
PEIGAN AGENCY.

BROCKET, March 31, 1910.

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, 1910, 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 the town of Macleod, and its area about 146 square miles or 93,440 acres. In addition to the reserve proper the Indians have in the Porcupine hills a timber reserve containing 11½ square miles. During the past season a portion of the reserve situated in the north and west and comprising parts of townships 7 and 8, in range 28 north and west of the Oldman river and comprising about 35 sections, was surrendered to the government, changing the original shape of the reserve, the south portion being 12 miles from east to west and 6 miles north, the northeastern portion 8 miles east to west, and 9 miles north and south, the Oldman river forming a part of the north and west boundary.

The Crownsnest Pass railway passes through the reserve from the northeast to the southerly and west boundaries, there being 15 miles of track and three sidings on the reserve, the first siding west of Macleod being Peigan, where there is a substantial section-house, a good stock-yard, and every facility for shipping.

Chokio is the next, nicely situated about 5 miles east of Brocket station; this latter is situated in the south and west portion of the reserve. The station is a good building, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has an agent at this point.

T. Lebel & Company have a large warehouse, the Alberta Pacific Elevator Company an elevator, and there is a large raised platform for the farmers to load direct into cars.

Several different firms have been buying baled hay, oats, and wheat this season, and as this is the most convenient point for most of the settlers 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 during the past season. It is near this point that the agency buildings are situated.

The place where the Indians have started farming is from the south of the agency headquarters and to a point south and east of Chokio siding. This district was subdivided into 160-acre plots during the past season. Grain can be delivered direct from the thresher to the elevator, 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 and farming districts in southern Alberta.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 462 souls, details of which are found in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the past year has been fairly satisfactory. There has been an absence of infectious diseases. Those cases with fatal results have, in a large degree, been caused by tubercular disease. In the spring there is a general cleaning up around houses and rubbish burned. During the summer all are under canvas.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Occupations.—The cattle and horse industries have been the principal occupations, there is a growing tendency toward increased grain-growing, and the past results have been encouraging. Considerable new land was broken during the past year.

Stock.—The past year has been exceptionally favourable for stock: the calf crop was good and the loss nominal. Good beef animals were easily procured during the entire winter.

Farm Implements.—Implements are fairly well taken care of, and a good working outfit, sufficient to equip each farmer with a working outfit, exclusive of the steam plough, was purchased the latter part of the past year.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is a general tendency toward improvement, both in buildings and farming operations. Considerable new land was broken during the past season, a portion of which was sown to fall wheat; 43 lbs of Regenerated Abundance oats, which was supplied by the department, was sown on new breaking and yielded 84 bushels (measured) of clean oats, all of which has been kept for seed.

The Peigans as a whole are fairly industrious, and progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance and immorality are the exception rather than the rule. No doubt the severe punishment to which those supplying liquor as well as the intoxicated are treated has a tendency to limit the use of intoxicants.

I have, &c.,

E. H. YEOMANS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,

SADDLE LAKE, May 25, 1910.

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, 1910.

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. Most of the land is of good quality, and is well adapted for either farming or stock-raising. There is an abundant supply of hay, water and fire-wood available.

Population.—The population, including Blue Quill's band, No. 127, is 262.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good during the year. The sanitary precautions as regards cleaning up around premises were carefully carried out.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in the occupations of farming, stock-raising and working for settlers in the vicinity of the reserve. A large number of them made handsome additions to their incomes by selling hay to settlers in the vicinity of this reserve.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—The majority of these Indians have comfortable dwelling-houses, and good stables for their stock.

Stock.—The stock belonging to these Indians was well cared for during the past year.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are fairly well supplied with farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, but have not made any marked progress during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly moral. No case of intemperance occurred during the year.

JAMES SEENUM'S BAND, NO. 128.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shores of Goodfish and Whitefish lakes, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian. It has an area of 11,200 acres. Being hilly and broken, it is chiefly suitable for stock-raising.

Population.—The population of this band is 331.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the year. The usual sanitary precautions were carefully carried out.

Occupations.—The chief occupations followed by these Indians are stock-raising, hunting and fishing. They also carry on farming on a limited scale.

Buildings.—These Indians have good dwelling-houses, and warm stables for their stock.

Farm Implements.—They are well equipped with farm implements, and take fairly good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are law-abiding and fairly industrious. They are not making much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—No case of intemperance occurred during the year. They are fairly moral.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, NO. 129.

This band belongs to the Cree nation. They number 13 persons. They make their living by hunting, trapping, fishing and working on the Athabaska river.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 130.

These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe. They live at Heart lake, 20 miles east from Lac la Biche. They number 85 persons. They make their living by hunting, trapping and fishing.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, NO. 131.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 65 and 66, range 13, west of the 4th meridian. It has an area of 23,461 acres. It is suitable for stock-raising and farming on a limited scale.

Population.—The population of this band is 107.

Occupations.—They make their living chiefly by hunting, trapping and fishing. A few started farming last year and made satisfactory progress. They received additional assistance from the department this year, in the shape of oxen, harness and tools, and a few milch cows.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and moral.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

GENERAL REMARKS.

Owing to the lateness of the spring, the grain crop was very meagre, and the quality poor. However, the Indians in a manner made up for this by putting up a large quantity of hay and selling it at good prices. A large number of out-patients were treated from the hospital during the year. Miss Gordon, the nurse in charge, has been untiring and painstaking in carrying out her very onerous duties. I regret to say that the Indians still have a very decided prejudice against going into the hospital for treatment, and do not seem to appreciate the benefits such a course would be to them. A new addition was added to the agent's dwelling, and stone foundations were built under all the frame buildings at the agency headquarters.

I have, &c.,

J. BATTY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

SARCEE AGENCY,

CALGARY, April 11, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on matters in connection with this agency for the year ended March 31, 1910, together with statistical return and inventory of all government property under my charge.

Tribe or Nation.—The Sarcees belong to the Beaver tribe or Athabaskan race from the far north, and are spread out between Alaska and Mexico. They are also related to the Navajoes and the Apaches in the south. They speak a distinct language, which has a peculiar guttural sound, and few outside the tribe can learn it. Before taking up reserve life, they were engaged largely in war with the other bands, which may account for their depletion in numbers. Many of their peculiarities still remain with them, and they are at times hard to deal with.

Reserve.—The reserve comprises township 23, ranges 2, 3 and 4, west of the 5th principal meridian, and contains an area of 69,120 acres. The land is generally rolling, and in the eastern portion is suitable for grain-raising, while the western townships cannot be excelled as a stock range.

Population.—At last treaty payments (November 17, 1909) the population was 211, being a total increase of 14 over last year.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of this band is good. Some are afflicted with tuberculosis. No epidemic visited the reserve during the past year. Every attention is given to the rules laid down by the department regarding sanitation, and the Indians are, I am pleased to report, getting more particular each year in this respect.

Occupations.—Stock-raising, grain-growing, farming and haying are the principal industries, and more Indians each year are becoming interested in these pursuits. In addition to this, working for white settlers, and sale of hay and wood to townspeople, keep these people pretty busy throughout the year.

Buildings.—A few new dwelling-houses and stables have been erected during the year, some of which have painted roofs and shingled, all their own work.

Stock.—Live stock is the most important industry we have, and I am glad to report the Indians are increasing their herds, and taking more interest in the pursuit

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

than formerly. The introduction of well-bred bulls and stallions on the reserve now for some years past is making itself felt and the herds are much improved in quality as well as in numbers.

Farm Implements.—Every year the Indians are becoming better off in implements and machinery, and they are able to handle and take better care of them than heretofore. These things are now procured out of their own earnings, and in this respect they are as comfortable and well off as their white neighbours.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, like the majority, are naturally indolent; even the most industrious require constant supervision. On the whole, however, I am glad to report that considerable progress is noticeable and many are improving their condition, and getting better off each year, and becoming more self-reliant.

Temperance and Morality.—The Sarcees have a great weakness for strong drink, which they easily procure at Calgary. The traffic, however, has decreased considerably during the past year.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEILL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

STONY RESERVE, MORLEY, April 1, 1910.

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, 1910, together with the tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Stony reserve, of 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. It 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.

These Indians are Stonies, a branch of the Sioux, with the exception of a few Crees who have intermarried with the first-named and joined them.

The population is made up as follows: Bearspaw's band, 257; Peter Wesley's band, 291; Chiniquay's or Jonas Two Young Men's band, 119, a total of 667 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good, except, of course, scrofula and consumption, some few succumbing annually to both diseases.

The hospital as far as inside work is concerned is closed, but the nurse visits all the sick on the reserve.

Sanitary precautions were taken at all Indian houses, and all garbage removed and burnt every spring.

Occupations.—The Indians raise cattle and horses, cut and deliver logs to the saw-mill, fire-wood, posts, and rails on car at Morley and Ozada, a siding 7 miles west of Morley. They also cut and haul wood to Kananaskis lime kilns and Exshaw, besides labour at outside points.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The Indians were as usual away hunting last fall, but from the wood industries alone their earnings amounted to \$14,084.77, all of which they received in cash.

Their total earnings from all sources amounted to \$34,342.77, besides amounts earned in Southern Alberta and other outside points, of which no record is obtainable.

Buildings.—Several buildings have been erected and repaired, and most are fairly clean and comfortable.

Stock.—Stock-raising is one of the principal industries on this reserve. Cattle and horses are doing fairly well, but I am sorry to say that the Indians will not give proper attention to cattle. They prefer horses, who rustle better without labour of putting up hay. Of course there are some exceptions, but it would be more satisfactory if more would take a better interest in their cattle.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have purchased 7 wagons, 2 mowers and rakes, 5 sets of double harness, 1 plough, 1 bob-sleigh, 2 harrows, besides other useful articles for their households, out of their earnings. They take fairly good care of their property.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are advancing in many ways, as shown by the amounts they are earning, which makes them more self-reliant. They are law-abiding, better off, and spend their money judiciously.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate, very few cases of intemperance being brought to my notice.

As to their morals I am sorry to say they are not improving.

I have, &c.,

T. J. FLEETHAM,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,

RED DEER, May 23, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon matters pertaining to Indians during the fiscal year ended March 31, last.

The inspectorate includes eight agencies, namely: Peigan, Blood, Sarcee, Black-foot, Stony, Hobbema, Edmonton and Saddle Lake.

Only three complete inspections of agencies were made during the fiscal year, namely: Peigan, Saddle Lake and Stony. The remainder of my time was taken up purchasing stock for various reserves, attending sales of surrendered Indian lands, inspecting building operations at the Hobbema agency and various other special duties.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

A partial inspection was made of this agency during May, and the work completed during July.

The staff now comprises Messrs. E. H. Yeomans, agent; Wm. Black, clerk; John Grant, farmer, and two Indians doing the duties of stockman and interpreter.

During last August these Indians surrendered about 23,000 acres of their reserve lying northerly of the Oldman river. A portion of the surrendered area was sold dur-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ing November and a real start has since been made at farming and advancement generally. The unsold portion of the surrendered land referred to will again be offered for sale at public auction on June 15, next. The reserve originally contained about 116,000 acres and there yet remains about 93,000 acres, or nearly 200 acres for every man, woman and child belonging to the band.

The outstanding conditions of the surrender are that 30 per cent of the sum received for the land is to be invested in farm horses and various modern implements, with which the working members of the band will be enabled to carry on farm work to the best advantage. There is now an up-to-date 36-horsepower traction steam engine breaking up about 25 acres of land daily, and the total area which it is hoped will be put under crop this season by individual Indians of this band is: 300 acres seeded to timothy, 500 acres to oats, and about 800 acres to winter wheat. About 20 sections of the best tillable land within the reserve was subdivided into quarter sections and the able-bodied have located on these divisions with a view of eventually making their home thereon, and using the unsubdivided portion of the reserve for the pasturing of their herds of cattle and horses.

The Crownsnest Pass portion of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through the reserve. It is intended to erect two modern grain elevators at points on this railway within the reserve, and which will make it possible for the Indian farmers to deliver their grain direct from the thresher into their own elevators.

Sixty per cent of the gross sum received for the land referred to is to be funded, and the interest which accrues thereon is to meet the operating expenses of ploughing, threshing, operation of the grain elevators in season and such like work, and the residue for clothing for the aged and infirm members of the band and for beef and flour.

The individual members of the band who carried this surrender to a successful issue are enthusiastic regarding the benefits it will be to every member of the band by providing the able-bodied with farming outfits, with which they not only hope to make the remaining portion of their land holdings more valuable than the whole area was before the surrender was consummated, but, besides, divorce themselves from dependency on the taxpayers.

A building about 40 x 60 feet was erected for the storage of implements when not in use, and the Indians are now erecting fences to protect their crops. The building and fence material was paid for out of the proceeds of the land sold.

The agency buildings are all in a good state of repair, and the work of the agency in general is moving along very satisfactorily.

BLOOD AGENCY.

The Blood Indians started farming in earnest about 3 years ago, and last season they threshed over 37,000 bushels of grain. This grain belonged to 23 individuals and, as there are about five times that number of able-bodied men in the Blood band, it is not improbable that this band of Indians may grow a quarter of million bushels of grain within ten years.

These Indians now have two steam motor-ploughing engines, the second one having been recently purchased and paid for out of their own funds and at their own request. When the proposal was first mooted to invest the band's funds in improved farming machinery it met with a good deal of opposition from the unprogressive members of the band. They argued that it was their own money and that it should be divided equally among the Indians, to be spent as each individual thought best. Fortunately, better counsel prevailed, and the band's funds were not divided and squandered within a month or less time, and now the wisdom of the investment of this money in farming machinery is to be seen, and I believe it is generally so acknowledged by a great majority of the band.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The cattle industry is also thriving on this reserve, and the herd now numbers about 7,000 head.

A great drawback to the progress of these Indians is the ease with which they procure intoxicants, and I regret to say that too many of this and other bands in this inspectorate are led astray from the path of advancement by its use.

Mr. R. N. Wilson is the agent, and to him is due the credit of starting these Indians at farming, and advancing them to the height they have attained at stock-raising of late years.

SARCEE AGENCY.

The Sarcee reserve lies within a few miles of the city of Calgary. The reserve comprises three townships or 108 square miles. The band numbers about 210 souls.

Mr. A. J. McNeill is the agent, and he has been ably assisted in his work by Mr. Gordon, the clerk, and by Mr. Hudson, the farmer.

While these Indians have not retrograded, they have not advanced to any noticeable extent. Mr. McNeill was dangerously ill last winter, and the Indians took advantage of this forced relaxation of duty and did a good deal of drinking. At the request of Mr. Gordon, who was acting agent while Mr. McNeill was ill, I visited the reserve and checked this hilarity by sending a few of them to jail and convicting a few of the suppliers of the intoxicants. So long as whites are imbued with the notion that the Indians are only useful for parades, the giving of ancient dances, &c., at exhibitions, and, in short, to be used as draw-cards at exhibitions and subjects for moving pictures, so long will it be difficult to advance them along the true lines of advancement and rectitude. The foregoing are some of the reasons why the Sarcee Indians are at a standstill on the road to progress.

STONY AGENCY.

The Stony reserve is located on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and about midway between Calgary and Banff.

This reserve is not adapted to grain-growing for the reason that it is subject to summer frosts and grain and potatoes rarely ripen. It is, however, a very good range for cattle, but better for the raising of horses than cattle.

An inspection of this agency and reserve was made during the month of December, last. Mr. T. J. Fleetham is the agent and I found the work of the office and of the reserve had been well kept in hand. The agency buildings were in a good state of repair and all the surroundings neat and tidy.

The Stony Indians gain their livelihood by stock-raising, marketing fire-wood, working for whites in the vicinity, and by hunting.

A hospital was opened here about four years ago and closed last year because the Indians decline to patronize it, and it was thought they would when it was inception.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

This agency is on the Blackfoot reserve and just southerly of the town of Gleichen. The reserve comprises 470 square miles or over 300,000 acres. The band numbers about 800 souls. There are, therefore, about 375 acres of land for every man, woman and child of the band. The main line of the Canadian Pacific railway forms the northern boundary of this reserve.

While these Indians are rich in land, they are poor as regards equipment to cultivate even a small portion of it. It would unquestionably be advantageous for them to relinquish a portion of their land and thereby secure sufficient farming appliances so that those disposed and physically able to work might individually cultivate a reasonable area of the choice farm-land owned in common by the band. There

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

is now a disposition on the part of the younger members of the band to do this, and it is my opinion that at no very great distant day the young and more progressive members of the band will carry this into effect.

There was less than 50,000 pounds of beef gratuitously issued during the last fiscal year to this band. The able-bodied now provide for themselves, and only the aged and infirm were assisted.

These Indians gain sufficient ready money from coal mining, the cattle and horse industry, haymaking, sand and gravel hauling, freighting and day labour of one kind and another to meet their living expenses. It was only ten years ago that they were given about one and a quarter pounds of beef per head daily and the impression then was that the Blackfeet would never be in a position to support themselves and must always be a burden on the country.

Mr. J. H. Gooderham is the director and supervisor of this agency.

The agency and farm buildings are in a good state of repair, and the small forestry started adjacent to the agency headquarters ten years ago is the admiration of all who see it.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

Within this agency are the Louis Bull's, Ermineskin's, Samson's, and the Montana or Bob Tail's reserves.

The Calgary and Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through the last three named reserves.

During the last fiscal year the agency headquarters on the Battle river were turned over to the use of Mr. Lucas, farmer, and the agent took possession of new and commodious buildings near to the Hobbema siding. The new headquarters are more central for the carrying on of the work, and, moreover, far more accessible to any one having business to transact with the agency.

The Louis Bull's, Samson's, and Montana's surrendered portions of their reserves about eighteen months ago and portions of the surrendered areas were sold at public auction last October.

I do not think that the Indians of any of these bands are progressing as much as lies within their reach if they were disposed to launch out with this object in view. They do some farming, but of an inferior sort. Their old fields are infested with foul weeds, and a radical change of farming methods is necessary before a creditable showing can be made on any of the four reserves within the agency. Although they have been repeatedly advised as to how best to farm and care for their stock, they consider themselves the best judges on these matters and act accordingly.

Mr. Geo. G. Mann is the agent and has supervision over the four reserves.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

This agency comprises the Enoch's, Alexander's, Michel's, Joseph's, and Paul's reserves.

The agency headquarters is on the Enoch's reserve and about 10 miles southwest from Edmonton.

Two years ago the Enoch's band quit-claimed about 6,000 acres of land lying within the eastern portion, and last June this land was sold at public auction and about \$115,000 realized therefor.

They had previously surrendered about 10,000 acres and had approximately \$140,000 to their credit. Now with the funded money and the sum due them on the deferred payments on the land last surrendered and sold last June they have a sufficient interest income to meet many of their wants and, besides, every able-bodied member of the band has a reasonably good farm working outfit with which to carry on individual farming. Outside of the annuities, &c., guaranteed to these Indians,

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

they require no more assistance from the taxpayers. If it were impossible for them to procure intoxicants, they would prosper.

Although I have not visited this agency or the reserves within it during the last fiscal year, I was informed by the agent, Mr. Verreau, that the Alexander's Indians have made some advancement in the way of farming, that the Michel Indians have progressed to some extent, and that Paul's and Joseph's have remained about stationary.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

This agency and the reserves included therein were visited during September last.

The agent's residence was undergoing necessary repairs and stone foundation walls were either completed or nearly so under the storehouse, vehicle building and office. A new farmhouse near the agency headquarters was occupied and a start made on a new house for the use of the interpreter. A new flour-mill building had been put up a year before and operated for a short time. The partial failure of the wheat crop during 1908 lessened the usefulness of this mill to the Indians and the settlement in general.

I visited the new reserve set apart a few years ago just south of Beaver lake and about 75 miles northerly from the agency headquarters on the Saddle Lake reserve.

The location is a very good one, as there are fish in the lake, abundance of building material, fair hunting in the vicinity, a number of very good hay meadows and plenty of land for the growing of potatoes and roots.

The Indians at the Whitefish Lake reserve had made no progress. A number of the fields had not been cultivated or seeded and the fences had either been used for fire-wood or were out of repair. These Indians seemed to be under the impression that it was the duty of the government to supply most of their wants and not to either dictate or advise them as to the care of their cattle or farming operations. The killing of immature animals and females is practised to such an extent that no increase in numbers is possible, neither do the Indians receive the benefits within their reach from this industry as they would if they were more amenable to instruction from those much wiser than themselves.

Mr. Vincent Smith was the farmer in charge when I made the inspection. Mr. Smith resigned during the month of December, and now Mr. A. W. Perry, farmer at the Ermineskin's reserve for several years, is in direct charge at this point.

I did not think the Indians of the Saddle Lake reserve had made any advancement. The failure of the crops for a couple of seasons apparently had discouraged them to some extent and a number of fields previously under crop were lying uncultivated. These Indians, too, do considerable killing of females and immature cattle contrary to the wish of those who have their best interests at heart.

Mr. J. Batty is the agent in charge of the Saddle Lake agency.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

OTTAWA, December 30, 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 year 1909.

I left Ottawa on April 23 on my annual trip to Treaty 8. I arrived in Edmonton on the 28th and arranged for transportation to Athabaska Landing. Owing to the construction works in operation at the time on the railway lines, teams were very scarce and difficult to get. I had to wire to Athabaska Landing to have them meet me with teams in Edmonton, that being the nearest place I could secure them.

Owing to the lateness of the season and as the rivers were still frozen over, I thought it much better to remain in Edmonton until the ice was running.

Leaving there on May 10 with two teams, we arrived at Athabaska Landing on the 12th. It looked as if the ice had all gone out; but on the following day it started to run again, and continued to do so until Saturday at noon.

The only means of transportation was a little gasoline launch belonging to the Public Works Department, which I secured by wiring to Mr. Amyott, the civil engineer at Calgary, receiving permission to use it.

We started on Saturday night up the river to the junction of Little Slave river. Here we had to abandon the launch and go overland. We secured a few cayuses and wagons and trekked along the banks of the river to the lake and discovered that it was still ice-bound and not fit to travel on, so had to keep on the shore for practically 90 miles over rough roads of rocks, boulders and wet ground. Owing to rain and snow and the frost coming out of the ground, the condition of the roads was such as to be almost impossible to get through, making it the worst trail that it has been my lot to travel over during the ten years that I have been in the country. Our horses were weak and played out and the feed was scarce, but we kept on over the rocks and soft ground until we got to Lesser Slave Lake Post, where we arrived on May 26.

We left on the following day with a new outfit of horses for Peace River Crossing. The west end of this trail was so wet and the clay so sticky that we had to put an extra team on in order to get through with our freight. We arrived on the 31st, which I think was good time, considering the state of the trail. Here we camped a couple of days, waiting for the Hudson's Bay steamer. Owing to the delayed season, I found that it would be eight or ten days behind time, so I was obliged to make arrangements with Revillon Bros., at Peace River Crossing, to take Dr. Donald up to St. John with his saddle and pack horses. There were 5 births and 5 deaths reported here.

The rest of our party started for Dunvegan, where we arrived on June 7 and made payments there. The Indians at that point have a pretty hard time during the winter and spring, owing to the scarcity of the fur-bearing animals and no moose of any account. The past winter has been one of the hardest that they have experienced for some years, although the chief said that he had seen more tracks of animals this year than for two or three years previous. They have a strong desire to start farming, but, as they are not physically strong nor over-burdened with intelligence, I endeavoured to persuade them to try gardening first, such as growing vegetables, &c.; that would add to the comfort of their living. I informed them that, if they decided to do so, the department would supply them with sufficient seeds and garden tools. They have no cattle, but own a few horses, and, if a plough were given them,

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

they could prepare their ground for their gardens. Therefore, I would recommend that a few seeds and garden implements be furnished them this coming season. These Indians are peculiarly situated. They have a good agricultural country, but no fishing lakes, so that when the hunt fails, they are at a great loss, as they have no fish to depend upon for a living. There were 2 births and 2 deaths reported here.

I sent back my teamsters from Dunvegan, and constructed a raft large enough to carry our party down the river to Peace River Crossing.

We arrived at Duncan Testawit's band on June 9, and found that these people had not done so much as in former years, their excuse being that they were compelled to hunt for a living until it was too late for seeding. Notwithstanding this, some of them had very good crops this season. They were very much discouraged last year, but for two or three years previous to that had been very successful. I have tried to get them to work in the same manner as the white settlers there. They have quite a number of cattle and a good class of Indian horses, and if they would depend more on themselves and stay closer to their ranches, they would, in my opinion, make a better living and would certainly become self-supporting or nearly so.

I got the raft enlarged here, and left on the 11th for Vermilion. We had a very good stage of water, arriving on the 14th and finding the Indians mostly all in. At this place 1 birth and 3 deaths were reported.

The Slaves had a very hard winter, owing to the shortage of fur-bearing animals, moose being very scarce round this section of the country also. I think that these Indians have too far to come for their annuity payments, as the distance is over 100 miles, and very hard travelling especially at that time of the year, in order to meet me. I would suggest that, when making a change in treaty payments, the agent should make arrangements to meet them at Hay River, about 100 miles north of Vermilion. It certainly seems to me an unnecessary hardship to bring so many people such a distance for the purpose of payment. Reports show 4 births and 6 deaths here.

In the Vermilion district the number paid in the largest band was 306. The chief informed me that they have their trading posts at Hay River with the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Bros.; but the distance is so great that he considers it a hardship. It would be impossible for me to make the trip in less than ten or twelve days, and that would put me out in my dates at other places of payment. Therefore, I think it might be arranged to pay them in their own district.

The next band dealt with was the Beavers. They want reserves set apart for them somewhere along the north side of the Peace river. I informed them that there was no immediate hurry, as it would be some years before any white settlers would be coming in, and advised them to take every care in selecting their lands in one reserve, as I considered it better than taking it in severalty. The chief quite agreed with me. We paid 131. These people—or at least the older ones of the band—will not take very well to agricultural pursuits, whatever the younger generation may do. I thought that they would make a better living by continuing to follow the hunt than by farming, as the fur-bearing animals are on the increase. There were 5 births and 2 deaths.

The next band we met with was the Crees, where we paid 110. These Indians roam on the south side, and they, also, have spoken to me during the last couple of years about their selection of a reserve. They, like the rest, are purely hunting Indians. Some have built shacks in the last few years, but I have advised them to cease doing so, as their health is much better living in teepees. I have tried to dissuade the Hudson's Bay Company and traders from introducing stoves, as I think, in a small Indian shack they are not healthy, and I believe that they are in many cases the cause of tuberculosis. These Indians are anxious to have a few garden tools such as spades, rakes, hoes, &c., and some seeds, which I would recommend the department to send them.

We left Vermilion on June 19 for the Little Red river in a small flat boat, and arrived late in the evening of the next day. These Indians have a little more suc-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

cess in the hunt than those further up the river, and they also are anxious to have reserves set apart for themselves; but I informed them that there was no need to hurry, as the white settlers would not come for some time to come. They also ask for garden tools, but, as they have no fixed place of residence, these things would only be a hindrance to them, and, therefore, it would be better for them to continue the hunt, as the opportunities afforded them for a livelihood in that line would be far better than farming or gardening. They are quite isolated, but succeeded in getting enough meat for themselves during the hard season. There were 2 births and 1 death reported here.

We left for Chipewyan in a York boat in tow with the Hudson Bay steamer *Primrose*. Owing to the river being in flood, we made good progress and arrived there on the 22nd. Here we have two large bands, Crees and Chipewyans. Annuity was paid to 231 Crees and 206 Chipewyans. There has been a great deal of sickness amongst these people during the past winter owing to an epidemic of grippe. good living around Lake Athabaska, as it is noted for its excellent fish, such as trout illness, quite a number were unable to hunt; consequently, they had to get assistance from the missionaries and traders. When I was there they all looked well. The fur-bearing animals are more numerous this year—as they have increased. The spring muskrat hunt was exceedingly good, and prices were high, about three times that of previous years, and they are quite profitable to the Indian, as the meat is good for food. They must have secured at least 50,000 this spring. They should also make a good living around Lake Athabasca, as it is noted for its excellent fish, such as trout and whitefish.

The Crees hunt the moose on the south side of the lake, where they are in large numbers. I think it is the best hunting-ground in the province. It is the home of all kinds of water-fowl. The Chipewyans reported 15 births and 19 deaths, and the Crees 8 births and 11 deaths.

Leaving here, we arrived at Fond du Lac with the same transportation and found the Indians waiting for us. They had a fair hunt of fur as well as meat animals. They had a good supply of cariboo meat and sent out a considerable quantity to other posts for barter. We paid 390 Indians their annuity. They were all healthy and strong and Dr. Donald informed me that they were about the healthiest that we visited in the north. The country around here is high and rocky and covered with a small growth of jack-pine, which makes the place look dreary. It has every appearance of mineral wealth, and it is wonderful to me that it has never been prospected for that purpose. These Indians have no cattle or horses, and very little gardening is done. The mode of transportation is with dogs in winter and canoes in summer. Here were reported 9 births and 3 deaths.

Leaving Fond du Lac June 29, we arrived at Smith's Landing on July 1. The Indians were all in, numbering 226, all of whom we paid. They had a fairly good year and no starvation to speak of and were in good health. Cariboo was plentiful and they had quite a quantity of dried meat left for summer and fall use. Part of this band roam on the edge of the Barren land and seldom come in together except to barter their fur. The chief wants some scythes for cutting hay and a few garden tools, as they would like to do some gardening next summer. Some of them have grown a few potatoes around their shacks. I advised them to continue living in teepees, as these are more healthy than shacks, which have not any open fireplaces or any means of ventilation, but are heated with sheet iron stoves, which in my opinion are very unhealthy for them. I believe that most of the tubercular trouble amongst these people could be traced to these dirty, unhealthy places. If built with open fireplaces, the foul air would be carried off. I suggested burning down these old shacks, as the department would provide them with teepees. One old man informed me that he was going to build a good shack similar to that of the white man. I drew his attention to the fact that the white man kept his shack clean. He did not see why the Indians

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

could not do the same if the government would provide them with the soap to do so. These people are morally as good as any in the district. There were 11 births and 13 deaths reported here.

We left Fort Smith July 3, for Fort Resolution on the Steamer *Mackenzie River*, and arrived on the 5th. There were very few Indians at this post on account of the ice on the eastern end of the lake. The Dogribs and Yellowknives were unable to get in for at least eight or ten days after I had arrived. Not being able to tell when they would come in, I made arrangements with Mr. Laird and Sergeant Field to go to Hay River by sail-boat to meet the Slaves at that point, which they did on the day appointed. They paid 116 Indians and found them in fairly good condition. The fur was scarce during the past winter and not many of them went far away, but remained round the lake, where they made a good living by fishing. There were 4 births without any deaths reported here.

The rest of our party remained at Fort Resolution, waiting for the arrival of the Dogribs and Yellowknives. We paid at Resolution 151 Yellowknives, 174 Dogribs, and 123 Chipewyans. I spent about three weeks at this point waiting for the Indians and Hudson Bay transports. Here, with the help of Dr. Rymer, we were successful in persuading the Indians to destroy five shacks, and, as they had good teepees I did not say anything about furnishing tents, as the department had instructed me to do. Probably later on they will need material for teepees, and I shall be in a position to get them. Amongst the Yellowknives there were reported 3 births and 9 deaths, amongst the Dogribs 7 births and 2 deaths, and the Chipewyans, 6 births and 4 deaths.

The Roman Catholic Mission has built an excellent up-to-date convent and school, the best in the northern country. It is beautifully situated on one of the deep bays on Great Slave lake. It is built on a modern plan and heated throughout by hot-air furnaces. Beautiful gardens are attached, and to all appearances it is one of the nicest properties in the country. I visited this school and found that the children were doing satisfactory work. They were all healthy, comfortably clothed and well fed.

I might be permitted to mention here that Dr. Rymer has been very energetic in looking after the sanitary conditions of the Indians and has been very successful in persuading them to pull down some of these unhealthy buildings. I think that the department should recompense him for his services to the Indians in that part of the country and would strongly recommend that this be done.

We left Resolution on the 28th by Steamer *Mackenzie River* and arrived at Fort Smith on the following evening. We crossed the bridge to Smith's Landing and arrived there at noon the next day, where we camped till August 3, waiting for the freight wagons. Resuming our journey up the river, we arrived by steamer *Grahame* at Chipewyan on the 4th at 2.30 p.m. Here we were detained all day, being unable to cross Lake Athabaska on account of the wind. We left Chipewyan on the 6th at 3 a.m., arriving at Fort McMurray at 4.30 p.m. on Sunday the 8th, and paid treaty on Monday the 9th, three days ahead of time, as the Indians were all in. Here we paid 130 Crees and Chipewyans and about 16 Stragglers who came from around both sides of the Athabasca river and have no fixed place of abode. Amongst these bands there were 8 births and 5 deaths reported.

We left Fort McMurray on the 10th by model boat and scows. This was the slowest part of the trip, as it was impossible to travel more than 8 or 10 miles a day. There are about 100 miles of rapids on the Athabaska river.

We arrived at Pelican portage, where we had to remain for 6 days waiting for transportation. The first portage is about 3 miles over the mountain to the Pelican river, rather a small stream, and the water was a little low for good canoeing; but after we got over the rapids, it was one of the most pleasant trips of the summer.

We arrived at Wabiskaw at 6 p.m. on September 2, and met the Indians on the 4th. They have staked two reserves for themselves and are very anxious to have

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

them surveyed in order to secure them from the intrusion of the white settlers, who, they say, are already looking over the country with a view to settling. I think it might be as well to comply with their request, as it would satisfy them on that point; for doubtless just as soon as roads are opened up along the rivers and lakes, the white settlers will locate. There were 11 births and 7 deaths reported here.

We left Wabiskaw on September 6 for Whitefish Lake with pack trains. Owing to the heavy rains, the trail was very wet most of the way. When we arrived on the 11th we found most of the Indians in. They had a short hunt this season and report that the fur-bearing animals are on the increase and in a year or two will be quite plentiful again. We made payments here to 88 Indians. Last year while I was there they made a request of me to send them some cattle, as they intended to start ranching. I informed them that, if they would put up sufficient hay, I would recommend that the department purchase two or three cows for them. I find that they have failed to put up the hay, so it would not be advisable to supply them with any cattle this year. They have promised to do better next year. This band reported 3 births and 2 deaths.

Leaving Whitefish Lake on the 14th, we arrived at Lesser Slave Lake on the 16th. On reaching here, I was taken ill with an attack of rheumatism and was unable to proceed to Sturgeon Lake. I sent Mr. Laird and Mr. Lamothe with Sergeant Adams, and they made payments to 176 Indians. At this place they have a considerable quantity of hay. I made arrangements with Agent Donald to send four or five head of stock there this fall. I am not sure whether he has done so, as I have not received any information since. There were 11 births and 1 death reported.

While the party was at Sturgeon Lake I made payments to a few who were round Lesser Slave Lake.

We left Lesser Slave Lake on the 27th for Sucker Creek and made payments there. These Indians are doing very well. They have something over 70 head of cattle, most of them being supplied by the government. The soil of this reserve is of a good quality and well adapted for grain-growing and cattle-raising. I would recommend that a man who is thoroughly acquainted with Indian work be secured as an assistant for Agent Donald to instruct the Indians in farming. I am sure that good results would follow, as they seem to be very eager to learn. The increase of produce would fully compensate for his salary. Owing to the fact that the white settlers are becoming more numerous in the district, the Indians will have to make improvements on their reserves and an assistant would be very essential for this work. The records here showed 10 births and 4 deaths.

We left on the 28th for Drift Pile River and made payments on the same day. Very little farming had been done here except making hay, of which they had a considerable quantity put up for winter use. The cattle on this reserve are the best that I have seen anywhere. They were short of hay the previous year owing to the season being so late and consequently a few of the young cattle died. But despite the fact that this year was better, the increase will not be quite as much as last year. In all we paid 354 Indians.

While at Fort Smith word came to me that an Indian at Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie river was crazy. Inspector Jennings of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police was on his way to Herschel Island at the time, and the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Smith requested him to look into this case while there. There being no medical man in the country, I allowed Dr. Donald, who accompanied me, to go with Inspector Jennings to investigate this case of lunacy; but it brought out the fact that the Indian was not dangerous enough to be placed in an asylum. After the examination, as the doctor would be marooned at Fort Simpson until the steamer returned, he went down to Fort McPherson.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

I did not like to take upon myself the payment of the doctor's expenses until instructions were received from the department, but I think that he should be allowed for his actual outlay.

I have, &c.,

H. A. CONROY,

Inspector Treaty 8.

OTTAWA, December 20, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the surveys completed by me during the past season.

I left Ottawa on April 22, and after securing such supplies as necessary, proceeded to Muscowpetung reserve, where a survey and valuation of the portion surrendered for sale, consisting of 17,934 acres, was made. The total valuation was \$141,328.

I then proceeded to Samson's reserve, in Alberta, where 9,345 acres which had been surrendered for sale was subdivided and a valuation of \$100,403 placed thereon.

A surrender of the Bobtail reserve, adjoining Samson's, was obtained while at work there, and arrangements made for giving the Montana band a portion of the reserve. The whole of the Bobtail reserve, including the portion given the Montana band, was subdivided into sections. The portion to be sold, amounting to 9,819 acres, was valued at \$110,026.

An agreement was also made with Chiefs Ermineskin and Louis Bull, by which Louis Bull received his portion of the reserve. He afterwards surrendered 5,800 acres, including Bear Lake, giving an area of 5,308 acres for sale, which was subdivided and valued at \$49,799.

A portion of the Peigan reserve, in South Alberta, was subdivided into sections and quarter sections for the purpose of locating the Indians on farms. While at this work this band surrendered about 23,000 acres for sale, north of Oldman river on the west side of the reserve. This was subdivided into sections, and an upset price of \$272,536 placed on the land.

As each reserve was subdivided, plans, valuations and reports were completed and forwarded to Ottawa, so that the auction sale could be held whenever decided upon.

A re-survey of the town plot of Wabamun, on Lake Wabamun, on reserve 133B, about 40 miles west of Edmonton, was also made.

I have, &c.,

J. K. McLEAN.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY,
HAZELTON, March 31, 1910.

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, 1910.

Agency.—This agency is of all in British Columbia the most northerly situated, and is bounded towards the north and west by the Northwest Coast agency, towards the south by the Williams Lake agency, and on the east by the Rocky mountains.

For geographical reasons and distinction of entirely different characteristics of two nations—nearly equal in population—this agency is treated under two divisions.

THE KITSUN DIVISION.

Location.—The supervision of this part of the district begins with the inclusion of New Town, 4 miles below the Kitselas canyon of the Skeena river, and about 80 miles below Hazelton, terminating beyond its headwaters, covering, in a northerly direction, a distance of about 150 miles, exclusive of Kitwankool, situate on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river, and Kisgegas, on the Babine river, 3 miles beyond its confluence with the Skeena. The other eight 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 23,396 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, consisting mainly of natural meadows with growths of balm of Gilead, poplar, willow, alder and hazel; and the foot-hills to the mountains are largely covered with mixed coniferous timber.

Population.—This division contains a population of 1,263.

Nation.—The Indians comprising this division are of the Ksun nation, the parent stock of the Tsimpsons of the coast.

KITSELAS BAND (TSIMPSON.)

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situate on both banks of the Skeena, and consist of an area of 2,821 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 80.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of these Indians has been excellent. Precautions are being observed to maintain it so, and a good many of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These people till some small patches of gardens, cut cord-wood, and resort to canoeing, fishing, hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—All the buildings, mainly situated at New Town, are commodious, well lighted, and placed on good and dry soil.

Stock.—This band has no stock.

Farm Implements.—Only the ordinary implements for clearing land, gardening, and weeding are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are intelligent and of good disposition, and in general are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole, these people are temperate and moral.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

KITWANGA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are about equally located on both banks of the Skeena, and consist of an area of 4,275 acres. With these are included five unsurveyed allotments for fishing grounds.

Population.—This band numbers 152.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians enjoyed the best of health, and care is being taken to preserve it by a system of keeping clean all premises and their environs; and many of these people have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians mainly occupy themselves with fishing, hunting and trapping. They also resort to cutting cord-wood, tilling their gardens, and working in and about the canneries of the coast. Quite a large number of these people have employment on the Grand Trunk Pacific survey and right-of-way work, which likewise obtains with other bands along the line. The women and children gather a large quantity of wild berries, and dry them for winter use; they also attend to the gardens during the absence of the younger men.

Buildings.—Care is being taken that all buildings are located on dry and healthy soil, and are spaciouly arranged to combine comfort with privacy; also with windows enough to ensure the access of plenty of sunlight and fresh air.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better arrangements for shelter and provender are steadily being made.

Farm Implements.—The implements used here are not such as would suit actual all-round farming, but suffice in clearing and tilling the land for the potato and other root crops, and in reaping, gathering and stowing hay.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are intelligent, law-abiding and industrious, and very progressive in their tendencies. They have surprisingly improved their general condition.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate and moral.

KITWANKOOL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band, for which no reserve has yet been allotted, is the only one remotely situate from the Skeena, and is located on the right bank of the Kitwanga river, 25 miles from Kitwanga and 4 miles below Lake Kitwankool and on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river.

Population.—The population, not counting about 115, living at Ayensk, Kinkolith and Fishery bay, Nass, is 48.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no illness in this band. Sanitary measures are fairly well observed; also vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—These people are largely occupied in hunting and trapping, at which the returns are good, and the old women and children gather the wild berry yield for winter use.

Besides the aforementioned, the greater part of this band work in the salmon canneries of the coast during the season. In common with all the Ksuns, they avail themselves of every opportunity of useful employment.

Buildings.—Here, for the want of lumber, the buildings are of the old style of shacks, but situate in a healthy locality.

Stock.—The cattle and horses of this band wintered well, and better provision is being made for their shelter and keep.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are intelligent and industrious, and, notwithstanding their isolated condition, have made fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—There were no complaints in regard to infraction of either.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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 situate about 6 miles above Kitwanga.

Population.—This band has a population of 86.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been excellent. Their premises and surroundings are being kept clean; and a large number 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 of the coast.

Buildings.—Here all the houses are of 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 here in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are intelligent and energetic, and can be termed well-to-do.

Temperance and Morality.—These people can be regarded as temperate and moral.

KITSEGUKLA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, comprising an area of 2,732 acres, are located on both banks of the Skeena. The new and old villages are on the left bank of the river; the latter about 9 miles below the first. The new village is on reserve No. 2, with its area subdivided on both banks of the river.

Population.—The people of this band's two villages number 59.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people was excellent. Their premises were kept clean and the ordinary precautions were observed, especially so at the new village, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping. They largely seek employment, during the season, at the canneries of the coast; and much of their spare time is applied to chopping cord-wood and improving their homes and land.

Buildings.—With the exception of those of the old village, the houses are well located, modern, fairly commodious and amply lighted.

Stock.—The stock belonging to these Indians is well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a good plough, only ordinary implements required for breaking up land, clearing, tilling and weeding the soil, and for haying, are yet in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are law-abiding, industrious and energetic. They are constantly improving in a general respect.

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

GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Reserves.—The reserve lands of this band are located, with the exception of a timber reserve, on Two-mile creek, on both banks of the Skeena, and inclusive of Rocher Deboulé, also belonging to this band and on both banks of the Bulkley river, comprise a total of 3,791 acres. For the most part these lands are well watered and suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes.

The delta formed by the confluence of the two rivers, whereon the township of Hazelton is situate, contains to the back or east of it, on a plateau intersecting the delta and its triangle at shorter base from north to south, the old Indian village on

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

the left bank of the Skeena, and on the right bank of the Bulkley, the new Indian village, with the agency buildings at a fair distance between them.

Population.—This band, largely composed originally of people of other villages, has a population of 249.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians was very good. The departmental instructions regarding precautionary measures were faithfully complied with and more of the people were vaccinated. Apparently there were no contagious diseases. Regarding tuberculosis and its dissemination, the people are well impressed of its danger. Attention is paid to cleanliness of person, premises and surroundings.

Cases of illness of Indians of this district are attended to by Dr. H. C. Wrinch, and his services have proved invaluable in that respect.

Hospital.—The hospital, well equipped in its appointments, reflects great credit for efficient management and general results far-reaching in extent.

Occupations.—Hazelton being especially at present the terminus for communication, entrepôt of supplies and travel, the Indians of this band with those nearby readily find employment of all sorts at good wages. This condition is being still more augmented for those in range of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway line and its right-of-way. As these conditions become pronounced, so the pursuit of fishing, hunting and trapping will decline to the same degree.

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.—In this respect, the implements are yet principally such as are used for breaking up land, clearing, gardening, weeding and haying. The farm implements, only lately acquired, are housed and cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are industrious, law-abiding and careful of their earnings. They eagerly avail themselves of the subdivisions laid off for homes, and continue most satisfactorily onward in the regular order of development.

Temperance and Morality.—Though the temptation to transgress in both is greater here than elsewhere on the Skeena, reasons for complaint are few.

GLEN VOWELL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situate about 4 miles above here, on the special reserve of Sikedach, on the right bank of the Skeena. This reserve contains 900 acres, which are subdivided into plots of choice agricultural and pasture lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 98.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band was excellent; the necessary precautionary measures are well observed, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—In addition to doing some fishing, hunting and trapping, and working about a saw-mill situated here, these people find remunerative employment, which the proximity of Hazelton affords. Much of their time is principally occupied in the improvement of their holdings.

Buildings.—The buildings of this settlement are spaced off and aligned, and are uniformly of modern pattern, well lighted and capacious, and compare favourably with those of white settlers.

Stock.—The cattle and horses are properly looked after, and fair provision is made for their keep.

Farm Implements.—Only the necessary implements for breaking up land, tilling the soil, gardening, weeding and haying are used here yet.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are law-abiding, industrious and persevering. Much of their land has been converted into pasturage and gardens, and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

more is being cleared and well fenced. All that is accomplished, in so short a time, is a record not easily surpassed.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate and moral community.

KISPIAX BAND.

Reserves.—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 left bank at the mouth of the Kispiax river; with the special reserve of Aguedin north from the village of Kispiax, and inclusive of Sikedach, mentioned with the preceding band, the reserve area of this band comprises a total of 4,916 acres of agricultural, grazing and hay land, which to a large extent has been subdivided.

Population.—This band has a population of 219.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these people has been very good. As much as possible, the usual precautions are taken to preserve it, and some of the people were vaccinated. On Friday of every week, Dr. H. C. Wrinch, of here, visits their village, where he maintains a dispensary for the treatment of cases of sickness and ailments.

Occupations.—These Indians operate a saw-mill, improve their land, and quite a number of them repair to the coast for employment in and about the salmon canneries there. In addition to other pursuits of a mixed nature, they also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—All buildings erected here of recent years are of very superior quality, being a striking contrast to the old ones, and are placed upon dry and healthy soil.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better care is being bestowed upon them from year to year.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a plough and some harrows, only the ordinary implements for breaking up and clearing land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are ambitious, industrious and provident, and have become law-abiding. In general, their former inclinations in the opposite direction have, of late years, been gradually moulded for the better. Since the land whereon the village stands has been laid off, it will become improved in proportion as the old split cedar houses and their associations disappear. The progressive portion of the people have become fully aware of what is necessary to be done, which is exemplified by a beginning well under way.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaint of infraction in either respect was noted during the year.

KISGEGAS BAND.

Reserves.—The village of this band is about 67 miles to the north of here, situated on the right bank of the Babine river, and 3 miles above its confluence with the Skeena. For the length of 228 chains the reserve embraces both sides of the Babine river, and has a total area of 2,415 acres of mixed quality of land.

Population.—This band has a population of 235.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been excellent. The most necessary sanitary measures are being fairly well observed, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—Remotely situated, these Indians are almost exclusively employed on the hunting and trapping grounds, which extend far beyond the sources of the Skeena and Babine rivers, Bear lake, and also to the Stikine. They also resort extensively to fishing. When at home, the people occupy themselves in improving their

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

gardens and in breaking up more land. The women and children gather and dry wild berries for winter use.

Buildings.—Here also the improved pattern of buildings is superseding the old, and entirely so on the new village site allotted and subdivided a few years ago.

Stock.—The stock, consisting only of horses, wintered well.

Farm Implements.—No other implements are in use here but such as are required for gardening, breaking up land and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are intelligent, industrious and law-abiding, but their energies are still mainly applied to the fishing, hunting and trapping grounds. As a whole, much improvement in their general condition is steadily going on. Those with habitations at Bear lake seldom come here. The trapping grounds prove very productive and profitable; and in general this band is undergoing a betterment of its welfare and condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Under both these headings their conduct is very good.

KULDOE BAND.

Reserves.—The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena, and is connected with Kisgegas by a rough and rocky trail, a distance of about 25 miles. The reserve contains 446 acres of land of varying nature, which is almost equally divided in area on both banks of the Skeena.

Population.—The people of this band number 37.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been very good. They observe the necessary sanitary precautions and are mostly all vaccinated.

Occupations.—Like the preceding band, the occupations of these people, with the exception of fishing, are almost altogether confined to their hunting and trapping grounds, but from year to year they enlarge the extent of their gardens. The women and children also gather and dry wild berries for winter use.

Buildings.—No other buildings but those of split cedar prevail here.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock.

Farm Implements.—Only implements for breaking up land, gardening and weeding are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are intelligent and law-abiding. Though somewhat isolated, they have adopted civilized habits and manners to a remarkable extent.

Temperance and Morality.—This band observes temperate and moral habits.

HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Location.—This division begins within 4 miles to the southeast of Hazelton, and extends in that direction a distance computed at about 350 miles to Blackwater. But, in reality, it also includes the area wherever over its wide expanse range two bands of Sikanees and two bands of Naanees, between Blackwater and the Rocky mountains.

Reserves.—The reserves of this division comprise an area of 26,217 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, with 18 villages under the Babine and Carrier groups, collectively.

The natural features of the reserves are principally flat-lying meadows bordering on lakes, and more or less timbered toward the hills.

Population.—This division embraces a total population of 1,850.

Nation.—All the bands under this heading are of the Hagwilget or Dené nation.

In dealing with the following, I deem it admissible to reserve for the summing up in conclusion, remarks about identical features in all localities.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ROCHER DEBOULE BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situate on the left bank of the Bulkley river, at its main canyon, about 4 miles southeast of Hazelton. The reserve comprises both sides of that river, and contains an area of 443 acres, which was assigned to the Getanmax (Hazelton) band.

Population.—The population of this band is 161.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Reserves.—The village of this band is located on the left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its second big canyon, south. The reserve lands contain an area of 1,853 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 158.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserves.—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, situated partly on the bank. There is considerable more land allotted to this band—inclusive of the next band to follow—of which no tracings have yet reached me.

Population.—The population of this band is 153.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserves.—The village is on the right and the reserves are on both shores of the lake, and comprise an area of 359 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 136.

YUCUTCÉ BAND.

Reserves.—The village and reserves are located at the head of Stuart lake, on the intervening 9 miles of land between Babine and Stuart lake, or portage.

Population.—This band has a population of 15.

TATCHE BAND.

Reserves.—The village and reserves are situate on the left shore of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth and left bank of the Tatche river. The reserve area amounts to 1,779 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 66.

PINTCE BAND.

Reserves.—The village and reserve are on the left shore of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth and right bank of the Pintce river. The reserve consists of 728 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 47.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserves.—The village and reserve are on the right bank midway up the Tatche river, at this point commonly called Trembleur river. The reserve area is 584 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 24.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

TSISLAINLI WITH TSISLI BAND.

Reserves.—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 of Tatla river. The reserves comprise an area of 1,291 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 22.

STUART LAKE BAND.

Reserves.—The village and reserves of this band are on the left shore of Stuart lake, and at its discharge, the Stuart river. The total reserve area is 2,875.

Population.—This band numbers 199.

STELLA BAND.

Reserves.—The village and reserve of this band are on the right bank of the Stella river and near its discharge into Fraser lake. The reserve area is 2,077 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 60.

FRASER LAKE BAND.

Reserves.—The village and reserve of this band are on the left shore of Fraser lake and at its discharge, the Natleh river. The reserve contains 1,949 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 66.

CHISLATTA LAKE BAND.

Reserves.—No reserves are yet allotted to the Indians of this band, with three separate villages to the south of the telegraph line, south. Of these, Belgatcé and Stilachola are situated on the north shore of the lake, and Chislatlate on the west end and head thereof

Population.—The population of this band, consisting of three vilages, totals 75.

FRANCIS LAKE BAND.

Reserves.—Likewise, no reserves are yet allotted to this band, with habitations, in one locality (Tatchgaisgak) on the south shore, and another (Tatla) on the north shore of the lake. The last named is situated on the head of the lake and near the mouth and left bank of the Nadina river.

Population.—This band has a population of 32.

STONY CREEK BAND.

Reserves.—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.

Population.—This band numbers 110.

BLACKWATER BAND.

Reserves.—Reserve No. 1 is located on the right bank of the Fraser river; No. 2, on the left bank of the Blackwater river, and No. 3, on the eastern shore of Natlesley or Bobtail lake; in all they amount to an area of 537 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 68.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

MCLEOD LAKE BAND.

Reserves.—The village is situated on the western shore of McLeod lake, and the reserve on both banks of Long river. The reserve contains an area of 286 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 98.

FORT GRAHAME AND LAKE CONNELLY BANDS OF SIKANEES.

Locations.—Fort Grahame is the principal trading post of the first mentioned band of Sikanees, and Connelly Lake outpost of the latter. Their hunting and trapping grounds extend to all points of dispersion over an area of about 400 miles of mountains, lakes, rivers and swamps to the east of their respective trading posts.

Habits and Customs.—Both of these bands are nomadic in their habits. They are averse to fish diet and subsist entirely on fresh and smoked caribou, moose and beaver meat, lynx, rabbits and grouse. Under these conditions, these Indians can only travel in units of single families. Only about twice a year are they accustomed to meet, when the priest designates the time at a given point for a general rendezvous.

Population.—From the best of information, the Fort Grahame band numbers 88. The Connelly Lake band has a population of about 120.

CONNELLY LAKE BANDS OF NAANEES.

Location.—Under conditions similar to those of the two preceding bands, two semi-nomadic bands of Naanees range over a large expanse of country to the north of Lake Connelly.

Population.—The population of these two bands is about 152.

REMARKS CONCERNING HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians are made aware of the importance of general cleanliness. Many of them have been vaccinated, and no contagion of any kind appeared, and the best of health prevailed.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are hunting, trapping and fishing and looking after stock, mainly consisting of horses. The bands of Rocher Deboulé, Moricetown and Fort Babine engage in packing with their horses. Many of the members of the Rocher Deboulé and Moricetown bands are engaged in right-of-way work on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway line, which soon will include small contracts in grading. In this, these Indians proved themselves good and faithful workers, and in that sort of employment the same opportunities are offered to all those coming within reasonable range along its course. As a whole, they attend more and more to their gardens.

Buildings.—With the exception of the Sikanee and Naanee Indians, more interest is being shown in constructing better houses in healthy localities.

Stock.—Likewise, with the exception of the outlying bands referred to, there are cattle and horses in all the localities, and these wintered well, and the provision for their provender and shelter is continuing to improve from year to year.

Farm Implements.—Barring a plough at Rocher Deboulé and Moricetown each, and two mowers and one horse rake in the latter place—which are being taken good care of—the implements are still such as scythes, hand-rakes and others useful in clearing and tilling the soil.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a whole, the Indians are law-abiding and tractable. Since for those further removed mixed employments are wanting, the results are small in proportion. But nevertheless, what thus far has been accomplished, will

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

make these people prepared to take hold when a change of condition arises. In their way, the stock is being looked after; the areas of their gardens are constantly becoming enlarged, and more care is being bestowed upon them.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year, no information of infraction, under either of these terms, came from within this division.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Population.—The population of the two divisions of this agency being 1,263, and 1,850 respectively, the total population is 3,113.

Reserves.—With an area of 22,396 acres of the Ksun division, and 26,217 acres of the Hagwilget division this agency contains a total reserve area of 48,613 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, inclusive of some for fishing grounds.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BELLA COOLA AGENCY,
BELLA COOLA, May 23, 1910.

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, 1910.

As the time since my appointment—January 1, 1910—has been too short to allow me to become familiar with each particular band in the agency, and as the characteristics of the various bands are in most respects alike, I desire to make my report applicable mainly to the agency as a whole.

Location.—This agency is located along the coast of the mainland of British Columbia, extending from Rivers inlet on the south up to Skeena river on the north, and up this river as far east as Kitselas canyon.

Reserves.—The principal reserves are: Oweekayno, at the head of Rivers inlet, area 1,761 acres; Talleo, at the head of South Bentick, and Bella Coola, at the head of North Bentick Arm, areas 4,007 acres; Kimsquit at the head of Dean channel, area 930 acres; Bella Bella, on Lama passage, 3,372 acres; Kitamat, at the head of Douglas channel, area 907 acres; Kitlope, on Gardner channel, area 352½ acres; Hartley Bay, on Douglas channel, and China Hat, on Tolmy channel, combined area 2,059½ acres; Kitkat'a, on the Dolphin island, area 4,640 acres; Port Essington, on the Skeena river, area 13 acres.

The reserves situated on the coast line are generally of a rugged nature, and ill-suited for agricultural purposes; those away from the coast at the head of inlets have land that might be brought under cultivation, but here it is often heavily timbered, making the preparation expensive. Part of these reserves are cleared and tilled, the principal crops being potatoes and hay.

Population.—The total population is about 1,600; in this there has been very little change during the year. The Indians in the northern portion of the agency, those of Port Essington, Kitkatla, Hartley Bay, and part of the natives of China Hat, belong to the Tsimshian nation; as far as I have been able to learn, the inhabitants of the other reserves, though more or less related, are not known by a common name.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been good; they have suffered from no epidemic or unusual disease; the most prevailing disorder being tuberculosis, in its various forms. The sanitary conditions need improvement, and a gradual improvement is seen in most bands. At Rivers Inlet a hospital is in operation during the summer months, and at Bella Bella in winter-time; here the Indians receive treatment under the able supervision of Dr. R. W. Large. At Bella Coola, Dr. T. H. Jamieson treats the natives; and Dr. T. J. McPhee at Port Essington.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are hunting and fishing. During the summer months, they are generally employed at the salmon canneries; the men are fishing with small boats and nets, while the women and children are at work inside preparing the fish for canning. The rest of the year they fish for their own consumption in rivers, lakes, or the deep sea. In the fall salmon is caught and cured for winter supply; the fish is split in two, dried in the sun or over their fires. The fish was plentiful during the year and work was easily obtained at the canneries. These Indians hunt wild animals for food more or less the entire year, while fur-bearing animals, such as the bear, wolf, lynx, marten and mink, are sought in the fall and spring when the fur is at its best. While hunting is not nearly as important as fishing, the price of furs was good and there does not seem to be a constant decrease of wild animals, as a periodical decrease is followed by a periodical increase.

On some reservations a little land is cleared every year, and potatoes and hay raised besides some fruit such as strawberries and raspberries; both men and women work at this, principally the latter; a few cattle and horses are kept.

Some Indians find employment as hand-loggers for saw-mills and at various kinds of day labour.

Buildings.—The old style of buildings, with the picturesque totem-pole at the entrance and with walls of split cedar boards placed perpendicularly and fastened to huge horizontal beams, without windows, are disappearing year by year. In their stead are seen frame buildings of the white man's style, often quite large, and well painted. Many of the Indians are good carpenters and painters; and, though the interior does not always correspond with the exterior appearance, many Indian women take pride in keeping their houses neat and clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—The coast Indians are law-abiding; of a peaceful and quiet nature, easily roused, however, by agitators, or when under the influence of liquor. The honesty of the members of some of the tribes is praiseworthy. As an instance I may mention that at Bella Coola, where considerable shipping is done, the public warehouse, near the Indian reserve, has never had a caretaker or even a lock to the door. Missionaries and school teachers are stationed in nearly all the villages working for the intellectual, moral and spiritual uplift of the natives. As long as a livelihood is so readily obtained by fishing and hunting, a considerable increase in agricultural pursuits, and a more settled mode of life can hardly be expected.

Temperance and Morality.—Though it cannot be denied that intoxicants are occasionally manufactured or otherwise obtained, it is a rare sight to see an Indian under the influence of liquor. The means of checking intemperance of this nature are through moral persuasion, imposing of fines and imprisonment. Viewed in the light, not of ideal, but of the actual conditions under which they live and move, their moral condition may be said to be good.

I have, &c.,

IVER FOGNER,
Indian Agent.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

COWICHAN AGENCY,

DUNCANS, May 2, 1910.

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, 1910.

Agency.—This agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island and extends from Cape Mudge on the north to Sooke on the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the gulf of Georgia.

Area.—The total area of the reserves in this agency is 19,941 acres, forming a portion of the territory occupied by the Cowichan nation, whose language and influence formerly extended to the bays and sounds on the American side of the gulf and up the Fraser river as far as Yale.

These reserves are occupied by the following bands:—

SOOKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Sooke nation.

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 30.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and sanitary measures have been observed.

Occupations.—They engage in farming, fishing and working at the fish traps.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are very good, some of them being constructed of lumber and painted.

Stock.—They have good stock and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and make good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

CHEERNO BAND (BEECHER BAY).

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

Reserves.—Nos. 1 to 11, inclusive. These reserves are situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about 15 miles southwest of the city of Victoria, and contain 179 acres. As most of the land in these reserves is hilly and rocky, very little farming is done.

Population.—The population of this band is 34.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed good health throughout the year, and sanitary regulations are well attended to.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, working at the fish-traps and canneries, and they do a little farming.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are very good, but principally the large rancherie houses.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Stock.—Their stock is of a fair quality.
 Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements.
 Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and make good progress.
 Temperance and Morality.—They are a fairly 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.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Songhees nation.

Reserves.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. These reserves are situated on the harbours of Victoria and Esquimalt, and on the islands in the straits of Juan de Fuca; the total area of these reserves is 306 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 137.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, first-class water being supplied to them from the Esquimalt Water Works Company.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting, stevedore work, and 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 good stock, and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have good farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious Indians, most of them being very well off.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral, although there are a few who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

BANDS IN SAANICH DISTRICT.

Tribe or nation.—The Indians of these bands belong to the Saanich nation.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves numbered from 1 to 13 inclusive, in Saanich district, viz.: Malakut, Tsekum, Pauquachin, Tsartlip and Tsawout, the total area of the said reserves being 3,313 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 258.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, and the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hop-picking and working in the cement works and mines.

Buildings.—Most of them have good lumber and frame dwellings.

Stock.—They have some fine stock and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of the most modern farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians, and make good 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.

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

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,

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Khenipson, Quamichan, Koksilah and Somenos. The total area of these reserves is 6,136 acres.

Population.—The total population of these bands is 584.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, all the villages are situated on the banks of the Koksilah or the Cowichan rivers, thus affording a constant supply of good fresh water and good drainage.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming, fishing, hunting, teaming, boat and canoe building, stevedore work, working in canneries, hop-picking, as trackmen on the railway and in the several saw-mills.

Buildings.—Most of them have good lumber and frame dwellings and have them well furnished.

Stock.—They have some fine horses, many of which are improved breeds, and they take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They have all the modern and up-to-date machinery and farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making very satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

HELLELT BAND.

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

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 29.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and sanitary regulations looked after.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing and working at the fish-traps and canneries.

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

Stock.—Their stock is of fair quality.

Farm Implements.—They have a very good supply of farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

THE SICCAMEEN AND KULLEETS BAND.

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

Reserves.—Nos. 10, 12 and 13 of the Chemainus band. The main reserve is situated between Oyster harbour and Chemainus bay. One reserve is on the western shore of Oyster harbour, and a fishing station on the left bank of the Chemainus river near its mouth, the total area of which is 3,084 acres. There is no line dividing the land of the two bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 112.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, they have an ample supply of clear spring water, and keep the dwellings clean and neat.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in fishing and cultivating oysters.

Buildings.—They have comfortable and well-kept dwellings.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle and take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements and take good care of them.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27 .

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding people.
Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

LYACKSUN BAND.

Tribe or nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of the Chemainus band. These three reserves are situated on Valdez island, and have a combined area of 1,840 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 82.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good and sanitary regulations well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in boat and canoe building, fishing and logging; they own a steam tug, which is used in towing logs. They do very little farming, as the reserves are nearly all rock or heavy timber.

Buildings.—They have good comfortable dwellings.

Stock.—They have some well bred stock, but it is allowed to run wild on the island.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making very fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and are a moral people.

PENELAKUT BAND.

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

Reserves.—Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9. This band includes Llmalche and Tsussie reserves. These reserves are situated on Kuper island and Tent island. There is also a small reserve belonging to this band situated at the mouth of Chemainus river. The total area of these reserves is 2,332 acres.

Population.—The total population of this band is 204.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and sanitary regulations are observed.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in fishing, boat and canoe building, farming, working stevedore, and hunting.

Buildings.—Their buildings are in fair condition and are kept 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.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral people.

NANAIMO BAND.

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

Reserves.—Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, of the Nanaimo band. This band has 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 the reserves is 637 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 160.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health and the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, working in coal mines and trimming coal in ships.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Buildings.—Nearly all these Indians live in the large rancherie houses, but a few of them have good frame dwellings and keep them clean and neat.

Stock.—They have some very good stock, and take very good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and are making very good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians drink whenever they can procure liquor, but they are moral.

SNONOWAS BAND (NANOOSE.)

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

Reserves.—This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Nanoose harbour, and has an area of 209 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 14.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health and sanitary conditions are very good.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in fishing, and manufacturing dog-fish oil. They do a little farming.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of a fair quality.

Stock.—They keep a few stock of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have very few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and good people.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, they are temperate and moral people.

QUALICUM BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Qualicum nation.

Reserves.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Qualicum river. It has an area of 197 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 15.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and sanitary conditions are 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 a few stock, of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have very few implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COMOX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Comox band.

Reserves.—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 43.

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 keep them neat and clean.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Stock.—They have a fair quality of stock, and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They are very well equipped with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

GALIANO BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan band.

Reserves.—No. 9 of the Penelakut band. This reserve is located on the northern extremity of Galiano island, and the area is included in that of the Penelakut band.

Population.—The population of this band is 31.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been very good, and sanitary conditions are good.

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.—They do not keep any stock.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They may be termed temperate and moral Indians.

MAYNE ISLAND BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Saanich nation.

Reserves.—No. 6 of the Saanich band. This reserve is situated on the north-west extremity of Mayne island. The area of this reserve is included in that of the Saanich bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 20.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, and sanitary precautions are very well observed.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in fishing and hunting, and working for the white settlers.

Buildings.—As this is only a fishing station, their buildings are mere shanties constructed of cedar slabs.

Stock.—They have only a few sheep.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and make a very good living by fishing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral Indians.

COWICHAN LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan nation.

Reserve.—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 Alfred Livingston, his wife, and two children, also the mother of Alfred, started in to clear a piece of land and build a new house on this reserve. Alfred attended the Coqualeetza institute for a few years.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The progress of the Indians in this agency during the past year has been very satisfactory, many showing increased interest in the cultivation of the land and care

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

of their orchards. The instruction and advice given by Mr. Tom Wilson, inspector of orchards, is much appreciated.

I have, &c.,

W. R. ROBERTSON,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

FRASER RIVER AGENCY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 31, 1910.

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, 1910.

BANDS IN THE CHILLIWACK DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in close proximity to each other in this district, comprising a total area of 3,841 acres, viz.: Aitchelitz, Kwawkwawapilt, Squiahla, Skwah, Skulkayn, Skway, Soowahlie, Tzeachten and Yukkwekwioose.

Tribe or Nation.—These bands belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these nine bands is 324.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed good health during the past year; sanitary regulations are well observed in their villages, and most of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part at fishing, farming and hop-picking. They also work as farm-hands for their white neighbours, and being good workers give general satisfaction to their employers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are comfortable frame buildings, which they repair and improve from time to time. Their outbuildings are in fairly good repair. They have a good class of horses and cattle, which compares very favourably with that kept by white settlers. They have a good supply of farm implements, in most cases purchased by themselves, and they take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding, and are making considerable progress in mixed farming.

They may be classed as temperate, and, although there are some of them who will drink liquor when they can procure it, there are many strictly temperate. They have an excellent reputation for morality.

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.

Tribe or Nation.—These bands belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these 6 bands is 396.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of ordinary ailments, their health has been good throughout the year. The sanitary condition of their villages is quite up to the average, and vaccination has been duly attended to.

Occupations.—Their chief means of support are fishing, hunting, logging, farming and loading lumber in ships at the saw-mills.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very good dwelling-houses and outbuildings. They take good care of their stock during winter and their farm implements are well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and usually provide well for those depending upon them.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but their moral character is very good.

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.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 95.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health, on the whole, has been exceptionally good, and the sanitary condition of their village is excellent.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are farming, fishing, hunting and hop-picking, while some of them are employed as farm-hands for their white neighbours. Some of the women are expert basket-makers, and derive a considerable revenue from this source.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses and outbuildings are of a good class and their stock, which is generally of good breed, is well taken care of, as also their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a law-abiding band of Indians, seldom giving any trouble, and are getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.

Reserves.—The Chehalis and Scowlitz bands occupy reserves on Harrison river, Scowlitz reserve being at its mouth, and Chehalis about six miles up stream. They have a total area of 3,144 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These two bands belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 156.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of both these bands has been remarkably good; they pay strict attention to the cleanliness of their surroundings; and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part at farming, hunting, fishing and logging, and they earn considerable money at hop-picking each year. Chief Johnny Leon of the Chehalis band has been foreman of one of the hop-yards at Agassiz for a number of years, during the hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are of a modern type, being sufficiently ventilated and well lighted. They keep some good stock, which they take good care of during winter, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not being used.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious and are making some progress.

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

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

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.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 25.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few trifling ailments, the health of this band has been very good. Their houses and surroundings are always kept clean and neat, and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They derive a livelihood principally from farming, fishing, hunting and working as farm-hands for their white neighbours. Many of them also find employment in the logging-camps.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses and outbuildings, which are all frame structures, are always kept in repair. They have some stock, which is given proper care.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and ambitious, and are making a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—Some few of them, unfortunately, are addicted to liquor-drinking, but they are moral Indians.

DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAMAHQUAM, AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS BANDS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserves situated between the head of Harrison lake, along the Lillooet portage to Pemberton, and contain a combined area of 7,497 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of these four bands is 496.

Health and Sanitation.—No sickness of a serious or contagious nature appeared amongst them during the year; the sanitary condition of their villages is fair, and they have nearly all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their principal resources are farming, hunting, fishing, teaming, packing and acting as guides for mining and timber prospectors, while the women contribute considerably to the support of the family by basket-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are all well constructed and comfortable, and their stock and farm implements are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very good, industrious and law-abiding Indians, and are ambitious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral lot of Indians.

EWAWOOS AND TEXAS LAKE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 2 miles east of Hope, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 7 miles east of Hope. They contain a combined area of 893 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of these two bands is 44.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed good health throughout the year, and they pay attention to the sanitation of their villages. Many of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The principal resources from which they derive a livelihood are farming, fishing and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are all frame buildings and substantially constructed. They keep their stock in the best possible condition, and they have a fair supply of farm implements.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and usually make a comfortable living without much difficulty.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

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.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 79.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very satisfactory throughout the year, no serious epidemic appearing amongst them, and sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—They depend to a large extent on farming, fishing, hop-picking and hunting; a few of them also work as sectionmen for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and give good satisfaction to their employers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are well built and comfortable. Their horses and cattle are well provided for during winter; they are well supplied with farm implements, which are placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very peaceable, intelligent and law-abiding, and have made good progress in farming during the last few years.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaint of intemperance or immorality has reached me during the year in regard to this band.

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.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these two bands is 163.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been quite satisfactory, and the sanitary condition of their villages is good. Many of them have been vaccinated during the year.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are hunting, fishing and logging, and some of them do a small amount of gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Much care is taken in the construction of their houses, especially those built in recent years. They provide well for their stock, and they possess very few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and energetic, and usually make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—Taken as a whole these Indians may be classed as temperate and they are 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.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 78.

Health and Sanitation.—Seven cases of small-pox broke out in this band during the latter part of May. The disease was confined to one family, and was of a very mild form, all the patients recovering. Otherwise, their health has been good, and they observe the necessary sanitary precautions. They have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their principal industries are farming, fishing and hunting, and some of them also earn considerable by working as farm-hands for white settlers.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are all frame buildings, being well lighted and ventilated. They have some very good stock, which is well provided for during winter, and a few farm implements, which they are careful to place under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making very satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral and very seldom cause any trouble.

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.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these two bands is 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been very good. The sanitary condition of their villages is well up to the average, and attention has been given to vaccinating.

Occupations.—These Indians do considerable farming. Their other means of support are fishing, hop-picking and working as farm-hands for some of their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are of a fair class, and their stock, which is mostly of good breed, is well taken care of. They also take good care of their farm implements, with which they are fairly well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and very good workers, and are making very satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They rank among the most temperate and moral Indians of the agency.

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.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 98.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic amongst these Indians, and sanitation is good in their village. They have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm, fish and hunt, and some of them are at times engaged at logging. They also earn considerable at hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwelling-houses are well built and neat in appearance. They have also some very good stables and outbuildings. Their horses and cattle are given proper care during winter, and their farm implements are carefully housed when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious and usually make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of them are temperate and their moral character is good.

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.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 43.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good throughout the year, and the sanitary condition of their village is fair.

Occupations.—They spend most of their time in farming and fishing. They also work in hop-yards during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are of a lower class than those seen on most of the other Indian reserves in this agency. Their stock and farm implements are in most cases well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not making very rapid progress, although they are fairly industrious. They are a law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They may be classed as fairly temperate and strictly moral.

NEW WESTMINSTER BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have reserves at New Westminster and at Brownsville, respectively, comprising an area of 32 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 43.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these Indians during the past year, and their health, generally speaking, has been satisfactory. The sanitary condition of their houses and surroundings is excellent, and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians are engaged for the most part at fishing, hunting and trapping, and some of them do a small amount of gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are all frame buildings, being well constructed and neat in appearance. They do not keep much stock, and have only a few farm implements, chiefly such as are used by hand.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are for the most part industrious, and generally provide well for those depending upon them.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, they are a temperate people, and strictly moral.

NICOMEN AND SKWEAHM BANDS.

Reserves.—These Indians occupy reserves on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 44 miles from New Westminster, comprising an area of 636 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 41.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a very decided improvement in their health during the past year. They willingly comply with the sanitary regulations, and nearly all have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are fishing, hop-picking, and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable houses, and some very good stables for their stock. Their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a law-abiding people; but their progress is not as good as that of some of the other bands of the agency.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and 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.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Population.—The population of this band is 40.

Health and Sanitation.—The condition of their health has been remarkably good during the year; they willingly comply with the sanitary regulations, and have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They do a considerable amount of mixed farming and fish for the canneries during the fishing season; they also engage in the hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings and outbuildings are fairly good; they have some stock, which is well taken care of, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, good-natured people, and are making a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—Notwithstanding their close proximity to the American boundary line, the complaints in regard to intemperance are few, and their moral character is good.

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.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 53.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic amongst these Indians. Sanitation is good and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Farming has become quite an industry with these people; they also do some fishing and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—There has been a very decided improvement in the construction of the dwellings that have been built in recent years. They have some very good stock, and a few farm implements, which they are careful to place under cover when not in use.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

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.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of these two bands is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few ordinary ailments, their health has been good. They take the necessary sanitary precautions, and have nearly all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They engage more or less in fishing and agricultural pursuits, and they also find employment at the hop-yards during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are of a fair class, and are repaired from time to time. They have some good stock, and the most necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making fair progress.

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

SECHELT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 1,800 acres.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 242.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been fairly good during the year, no epidemic appearing amongst them. The sanitary condition of their village is excellent, and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They are employed at various occupations during the year, which consist chiefly of fishing, hunting and logging. Most of them do a small amount of gardening, and the women of the band derive a considerable income each year from the sale of Indian baskets and other articles.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They all have very good dwelling houses which are well constructed and very neat in appearance, especially those erected in recent years. They do not keep much stock, and have only a few farm implements such as are used by hand.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a very energetic and enterprising lot of Indians, and most of them make a very comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and their moral character is very good.

SUMAS 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.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 51.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health, generally speaking, has been very good, no epidemic appearing among them. They observe the necessary sanitary precautions, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part at farming, fishing, hop-picking and hunting.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have some very good buildings, and their stock and farm implements are given proper care.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are improving a little.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but they are moral Indians.

SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 4,712 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 110.

Health and Sanitation.—Notwithstanding a few ordinary ailments, their health has been good during the year. They keep their village in a sanitary condition and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are mixed farming, fishing, hunting and logging.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses and outbuildings are above the average. They have some stock and the most necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, honest, good people and are steadily improving.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them are fond of liquor, but the majority of them are temperate. Their moral character is very good.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

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.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 17.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been very satisfactory during the past year. They willingly comply with the sanitary regulations of the department, and have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming, fishing, hunting, and some of them work for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as sectionmen.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are well constructed, being sufficiently lighted and ventilated. Their stock is of good breed and is well taken care of, and they are careful of their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious and are improving from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral

TSAWWASSEN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the gulf of Georgia, near Point Roberts, and contains an area of 604 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 51.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of ordinary ailments, the general health of this band has been very good. Sanitary measures are well attended to and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their principal resources consist of agricultural pursuits, fishing and hunting.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have some very good buildings, which they generally keep in repair. Their stock is of good breed, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of them are very industrious, and they generally make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but they are a moral lot of Indians.

YALE BAND.

Reserve.—The Yale reserve is situated on the Fraser river, about 112 miles from its mouth, and contains an area of 1,100 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had fairly good health during the past year. They observe the necessary sanitary regulations, and attention has been given to vaccinating.

Occupations.—Fishing, farming, hunting and hop-picking constitute their principal means of support. Many of them also hire out from time to time as labourers, and as sectionmen for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are of a fair class. They have some stock and a fair supply of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding, and are improving every year.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are classed as some of our most temperate and moral Indians.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are steadily advancing from year to year. They are generally good workers, and are well spoken of by those who employ them at such occupations as farm-hands, sectionmen on railways, logging and hop-picking.

They engage quite extensively in farming in some sections; and had a very creditable exhibit of farm products at the provincial exhibition held in New Westminster last autumn.

Their stock in many instances compares favourably with that of white settlers.

I have, &c.,

R. C. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,

KAMLOOPS, May 19, 1910.

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, 1910.

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 that 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, known as Thompson, Shuswap and Okanagan, and, for the purposes of this report, the bands will be treated under these headings.

ADAM'S LAKE OR HALTKAM BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located near the foot of Little Shuswap and Adam's lakes.

Population.—The population is 196.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic in this band, and the general health has been good. They have all been vaccinated. Their houses are well ventilated and premises kept in fairly good condition.

Buildings.—They have mostly substantial log buildings, and a constant improvement is noticeable.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle, and some other stock.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and have made good progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They have until recently ranked among our most temperate Indians. With the advance of civilization greater facilities were provided

them for procuring intoxicants. For the past year better police protection has been provided, and there is a corresponding improvement in their habits of temperance. They are otherwise moral Indians.

ASHCROFT OR STLAHL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They are Thompsons.

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 area of 5,234 acres, agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 44.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no unusual sickness among them. Sanitation is good, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They do some mixed farming and stock-raising. Water for irrigation is limited. They do some fishing and hunting, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—Most of their houses are of logs, built many years ago. Some recent improvement is noticeable.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle; the former are used for farming, freighting and saddle.

Farm Implements.—They have a fair supply of these.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and make a fair living.

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

BONAPARTE OR TLUHTAUS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering 5, are on the Thompson and Bonaparte rivers, on Hat creek, McLean's and Loon lakes.

Population.—The population is 147.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic. They move about a good deal in summer, which conduces to sanitation.

Occupations.—They farm to some extent, 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.

Buildings.—They have some fair log houses of more recent construction, although most of their houses are old. They have a very good church.

Stock.—They have a good many horses, mostly suitable for light work and saddle, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly supplied with these.

Temperance and Morality.—They are improving in habits of temperance, and are otherwise moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers at any kind of farm labour or in the handling of stock. Some improvement has been made, chiefly in fencing land.

BOOTHROYD (SUUK, KAMOOS, NKATSAM AND CHOMOX) BAND

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering ten, are located along the east bank of the Fraser river. They contain 1,600 acres. At Nkatsam considerable good farm-land exists. In other places land is not suitable for much in the way of farming.

Population.—The population is 158.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health and Sanitation.—They have had no epidemic, and 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.

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.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band number six, and they are located round North Bend, Boston Bar and Scaucey. They contain 628 acres, a very small proportion of which is tillable.

Population.—The population is 143.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had no epidemic. A number were re-vaccinated within the year, and their houses are fairly sanitary, more particularly at North Bend.

Occupations.—They raise a little hay, vegetables and fruit. They fish, hunt and trap, mine, and work as labourers 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.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good steady workers, but live up to what they earn.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COOK'S FERRY BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering fifteen, are located on both sides of the Thompson river round Cook's Ferry and Spatsum and in the Tuile and Highland valleys. They have an area of 9,110 acres of bench-lands along the river, meadows in the Highland valley, and some sparsely timbered lands.

Population.—The population is 183.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no unusual sickness in this band. Sanitation is good. The new houses at Spence's Bridge, which replaced those carried away by the landslide of some years ago, are a great advance on the old ones. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They carry on mixed farming and stock-raising, fish and hunt to some extent, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—The older ones are of logs. Some very good frame buildings have replaced those carried away by land-slide at Spence's Bridge, the workmanship on these being a credit to the skill of the Indians.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle, and some pigs and sheep.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but in some places they have not sufficient water for irrigation, and consequently more of them go to work on the railroad and other places where money is available. At Pemynoos more at-

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

tention is given to farming, and those Indians are better off. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

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

DEADMAN'S CREEK OR STICHISTAN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

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. Sanitary conditions are naturally good. The older houses are not well ventilated.

Buildings.—These are mostly of logs, the older ones being low, one-story houses, and frequently roofed with earth, which in this dry climate can be made very serviceable if not pretentious. Considerable improvement is being made in houses.

Occupations.—They farm to some extent, raise horses and cattle, chiefly the former—for which their reserve is particularly adapted—fish and hunt locally to some extent, and work in various capacities as labourers. They are expert cowboys, as in fact all our Indians are, and in this way they find employment for their saddle horses.

Stock.—They have a number of serviceable horses, which they are improving, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and have made substantial improvements in fencing and clearing of land in recent years.

Temperance and Morality.—They have improved considerably in habits of temperance, and they are moral Indians.

KAMLOOPS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

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 Heffy creeks. They contain an area of 33,379 acres of good agricultural, grazing and meadow lands.

Population.—The population is 242.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has prevailed; they have been vaccinated. Houses are fairly ventilated, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They grow a considerable quantity of hay, some vegetables, and they have planted some fruit-trees. They have a good market at Kamloops for anything they may have to sell. They fish and hunt to a limited extent, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—Their buildings show some improvement, and are generally sufficiently lighted and ventilated.

Stock.—They have good bands of horses, which they are greatly improving, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a sufficient supply of requisite implements, machines and vehicles.

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 for procuring intoxicants are probably greater. The year past has

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

shown a marked improvement in this respect over the previous one. They are fairly moral in other respects.

KANAKA BAR BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

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 52.

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 for the most part old.

Stock.—They have a few saddle horses and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

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.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—The reserves, twenty-seven in number, of this band, which is composed of several small bands, lie along both sides of the Fraser river from Lytton to Nesikeep, 25 miles above. They contain 10,292 acres of table-lands and mountain slopes, where fruit and vegetables grow well.

Population.—The population is 470.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them; they have been vaccinated, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm in a general way, raise stock, fish, hunt, mine, and work as labourers in various ways.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

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.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

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.

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.

Characteristics and Progress.—They appear industrious, but advance slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

NICOLA (LOWER) BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

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 355.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. Houses are fairly kept and ventilated, and other sanitary conditions are 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, and work as labourers, freighters and cowboys. Freightling has declined greatly since completion of the Nicola railway.

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 stallions of white men, which they may fancy.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They have advanced as well as any of our Indians, are excellent workers, and many of them are well-to-do.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them have been addicted to drink, but some improvement in this respect is becoming apparent. In other respects they are moral and law-abiding.

NICOLA (UPPER) OR SPAHAMIN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Okanagans.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, eight in number, are located near the head of Nicola lake, and around Douglas lake. They have an area of 30,888 acres, good farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 194.

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 are getting into a good class of buildings. Old log houses are steadily being replaced by modern roomy structures.

Stock.—They have large herds of cattle and horses of the best quality of thorough-bred and pure-bred.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and the majority of them are well off.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of them are given to drinking on occasions; the majority are temperate, and they are generally moral.

NORTH THOMPSON OR CHUCHUQUALK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They are Shuswaps.

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 farm and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 128.

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.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Buildings.—They have a poor class of buildings.

Occupations.—They farm and raise stock to a considerable extent, hunt and fish more than other Indians, and work as cowboys, packers and general labourers.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

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.

NESKAINLITH OR HALAUT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

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, good farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 162.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared, general health has been unusually 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.

Stock.—They have good stock.

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.

OKANAGAN OR NKAMAPLIX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Okanagans.

Reserves.—The reserves, ten in number, of this band are located round the head and both sides of Okanagan lake. They have an area of 29,790 acres of the best farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 230.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared, and sanitation generally 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.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious in a way, and can farm well. They are now growing more hay and less grain than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—Too many of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but the law against the introduction of such is being pretty strictly enforced when offenders are caught. As a band they hardly compare with some others from a moral standpoint.

OREGON JACK CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are on the right bank of the Thompson river, and on Oregon Jack creek.

Population.—The population is 18.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no unusual sickness, and sanitation has been good.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Occupations.—They grow hay and vegetables chiefly, raise stock, fish, hunt and work as labourers.

Buildings.—These are of log and small.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Stock.—They have general purpose horses and some good cattle.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and make a fair living.

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

OSOYOOS (NKAMIP) BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Okanagans.

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 61.

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.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are doing very well in fruit-growing.

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

PENTICTON BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Okanagans.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, two in number, are located at the foot of Okanagan lake. They contain 48,694 acres, good farming, fruit, grazing and meadow lands.

Population.—The population is 160.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. The houses of these Indians are well kept and sanitation all round 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, much improved in recent years.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are making good progress in farming and fruit-growing. They rank well with the best of our Indians in every respect.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SHUSWAP (LITTLE LAKE) OR KUAUT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserves.—The reserves, five in number, of this band, are located at the head of Little Shuswap lake, and at Salmon Arm. Their area is 7,840 acres, good timber, with fair farming and some grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 99.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Health and Sanitation.—No unusual sickness has appeared; general health has been very good, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm a little, raise stock, fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—These are substantial.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

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).

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Okanagans.

Reserves.—The reserves, sixteen in number, 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, 136; upper, 44.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared and the general health has been very good. Sanitation is good, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm quite extensively, raise stock, fish very little, hunt, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings, chiefly log.

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 have made good progress in farming and stock-raising.

Temperance and Morality.—Their proximity to the international boundary line, has, in the past, been somewhat of a menace in the matter of procuring intoxicants, as once across the line they were immune. Laws in the state of Washington, I am informed, have recently been enacted making it a misdemeanour to supply liquor to any Indian, under a severe penalty, and this, I am sure, will have a salutary effect on our Indians located near the line. There is a large percentage of good Indians among them, and the moral tone generally is good.

SISKA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

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.—No epidemic has appeared; 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.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

SKUPPA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are on the left bank of the Fraser, between Lytton and Siska. The area is 268 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.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering three, are located on Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers. The area is 9,679 acres, comprising good agricultural and timber lands, with some good pasture-lands on the Salmon river.

Population.—The population is 164.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them. Their houses are fairly constructed and ventilated, and other sanitary conditions are good. 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 all kinds.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, get on well, and are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They rank well as to temperance and morality.

SPUZZUM BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

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 157.

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.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and quiet, and they have advanced well, considering their opportunities.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COLDWATER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—The reserves, numbering three, of this band 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 107.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic; the general health has been unusually good, and sanitary conditions are favourable.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings and are steadily improving them.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, steady and extremely law abiding. They have made good progress in farming.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Temperance and Morality.—They class among our most temperate and moral Indians.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The past, taken as a whole, has been a favourable year for the Indians of this agency. Crops in some instances were hardly up to the average, but prices were unusually good for all kinds of farm produce and stock. In many places improvement in dwellings is apparent, and the Indians have generally made steady advancement.

I have, &c.,

A. IRWIN,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KOOTENAY AGENCY,

STEELE, April 20, 1910.

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, 1910.

Location of Agency.—The agency is in the southeast part of British Columbia, and is bounded on the north and east by the Rocky mountains, by the United States on the south, and on the west by the Okanagan agency.

ST. MARY'S BAND, NO. 1.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is on the Kootenay river at the junction of the St. Mary's river, and has an area of 17,425 acres; the Isidore ranch, 680 acres; the Miyuke ranch, 160 acres; the Bummer Flat reserve, 190 acres; the Industrial school reserve, 33 acres; and the reserve at Indian office, 11½ acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 208.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of an epidemic of grippe, the health of the Indians was fairly good, and the deaths that occurred were mostly amongst the aged and the very young children. The usual spring cleaning of the village of St. Eugene was attended to and those that required vaccination were carefully looked after.

Occupations.—Farming is the principal industry with stock-raising. Some engage in packing, hunting, trapping and fishing, but since the lumbering industry has revived, a number of the young men and ex-pupils have found work in the camps.

Buildings.—Many of the dwellings in the village are comfortable, well lighted and ventilated. Those on the reserve are of logs.

Stock.—They have some good stock, which are carefully attended to during the winter.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers, hay rakes, and sleighs, which are put away under sheds when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the band are industrious and anxious to improve their condition, and a marked change for the better is noted.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate and moral-living people.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND, NO. 2.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of the band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is near the international boundary, close to the state of Montana, and has an area of 10,560 acres. It is rolling prairie and good for stock-raising, and a portion can be irrigated.

Population.—The population of the band is 54.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good, and with the exception of grippe, which has been prevalent in the spring, they have been free from sickness. Their village is situated on a gravelly bench, and their houses are fairly well kept.

Occupations.—They follow farming and stock-raising, a few hunt and fish, and some of the young men find work around the saw-mills, and in the lumber camps near by.

Buildings.—Their dwellings, cattle sheds and stables are of logs.

Stock.—They own a fairly good band of cattle and horses, which they are trying to improve by the introduction of a better grade of bulls and stallions.

Farm Implements.—These consist of wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes and sleighs, which they take good care of and put away when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians of the band are industrious, and are steadily improving their condition. They are law-abiding and seldom give the authorities any trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions they are a temperate and moral band.

LOWER COLUMBIA BAND, NO. 3.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is in the valley of the Columbia, noted for its picturesque scenery, and is situated between the Lakes Fairmont and Windermere; it contains 8,456 acres of excellent land, which slopes toward Lake Windermere. It is well supplied with water for irrigation.

Population.—The population of the band is 73.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good; vaccination was attended to by the late resident medical officer and myself. The Indians occupy tents during the summer months, which by being moved frequently, ensure good sanitary conditions.

Occupations.—These Indians follow farming and stock-raising, a few of the older ones do a little trapping and hunting, some of the young men are engaged in the lumber camps during the winter season.

Buildings.—The dwellings, barns and stables are of logs.

Stock.—They own a fairly good band of horses and cattle, which they are improving by a better class of animals. Some of the best horses in the agency have been raised by this band. They provide well for their stock, which is carefully looked after in the winter.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with wagons, ploughs, harrows, rakes and mowers, which they put away under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a very industrious band, and understand farming. They keep their fences in repair, and are law-abiding and are yearly becoming better off.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not given to the use of intoxicants, and their morals are excellent.

LOWER KOOTENAY BAND, NO. 4.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is in the West Kootenay district between the Idaho boundary and the town of Creston, and has an area of 1,831½ acres of bottom and bench

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

land. The bottom-land is subject to overflow from the river, the bench-land when cleared is good for all kinds of vegetables and fruit-growing.

Population.—The number of Indians on the reserve is 157.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good, and the only sickness amongst them was caused by the very changeable weather during the spring, and was of the nature of gripe. Vaccination was attended to.

Occupations.—They do a little farming, but their work is principally amongst the settlers, clearing the land, picking and packing fruit; their services are greatly in demand during the fruit season, as they are considered experts.

Buildings.—During the summer they live in tents, but in the winter they occupy dwellings at the Indian village, which are fairly comfortable, and are generally clean and well kept.

Stock.—These Indians have quite a band of cattle and horses, which they provide well for during the fall by cutting and curing the native grasses which grow in abundance on the swamp and bottom lands.

Farm Implements.—They are getting well supplied with ploughs, harrows, rakes, mowers, sleighs and wagons, which they carefully look after.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making satisfactory progress, and the majority are industrious, and are good wage-earners. They are law-abiding and seldom get into any serious trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that, with very few exceptions, they are a temperate and moral band.

SHUSWAP OR KINBASKET'S BAND, NO. 5.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps and came many years ago from the Shuswap lake country in the Okanagan agency.

Reserve.—The reserve is on the right bank of the Columbia river, in the Windermere district, and has an area of 2,759 acres. The land is easily cultivated, and is good for grain, fruit and vegetables.

Population.—The population of the band is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians have enjoyed good health, and there has been very little sickness amongst them.

Occupations.—The principal industry is farming and stock-raising, some do a little freighting during the winter, others trap and hunt.

Buildings.—The dwellings are frame buildings and a number are of logs, they have also good barns and stables.

Stock.—Their stock consists of cattle and horses of the better grade, which they try to improve by the purchase of stallions and bulls; their horses are in demand in the markets of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Farm Implements.—They own self-binders, mowers, rakes, ploughs, wagons, harrows and democrat wagons, which they take good care of and generally house when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good farmers, intelligent and industrious, and do their work well; they are not so thrifty as the Kootenays. They observe the laws of the country and give the authorities no trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, and conduct themselves well.

ARROW LAKE BAND, NO. 6.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps, who married into a Kootenay family that settled on the Arrow lakes.

Reserve.—The reserve is located on the west side of the Lower Arrow lake in the West Kootenay district, and contains 255 acres. The soil is light and sandy and is only fitted for growing vegetables and fruit.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Population.—The population of the band is 23.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians was good. They occupy tents during the summer, which are moved frequently, so that the sanitary conditions are excellent.

Occupations.—They do a little gardening, but their time is mostly occupied in working for the settlers along the lake, clearing land, and picking and packing fruit. During the fall they hunt, trap and fish, and are generally successful.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are frame buildings, which are neat and well kept.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—They cultivate their little gardens with hoes, spades and rakes.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers and save their wages, and live and dress much like the white settlers. They are law-abiding and seldom give trouble to the authorities.

Temperance and Morality.—With a very few exceptions, they are not given to the use of intoxicants, and live honest and moral lives.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of the different bands in the agency are improving their condition; they cultivate their farms with more care and intelligence, look after their fences, and keep their homes cleaner than formerly. Their clothing is more suited to the climatic changes, their food is better cooked and they enjoy much better health, and fewer cases of consumption are noted. The ex-pupils of the industrial school have proved most useful amongst the Indians throughout the agency. They are good farmers, understand the care and handling of stock, and assist their relatives and others in putting in and harvesting the crops.

I have, &c.,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,

ALERT BAY, March 31, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ending March 31, 1910.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Cape Mudge on the south, to Smith inlet on the north, and includes all the islands between these points; the mainland from the mouth of Bute inlet to Smith inlet; all that portion of Vancouver island lying to the northwest of an irregular line drawn from Kuhushan point on the east coast to the point south of Klaskino inlet on the west coast.

The Indians in this agency belong to two nations, namely, Kwawkewlth and Lach-wiltach, each nation being divided into various tribes or bands, but these have gradually joined together and at present there are practically only fourteen distinct tribes, each one being composed of four or five bands. During the summer months they are scattered over the various reserves, but during the winter months are collected in fourteen villages.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

KWASHELA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is an offshoot of the Nakwakto tribe, who in turn belong to the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves on the shores of Smith inlet, the two together comprising 716 acres, very little of which, however, is suitable for agriculture. Their winter village is on a small island at Takush harbour.

Population.—This band numbers only 29, having lost a number by migration.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no particular epidemic during the past year, and yet there were five deaths. One of these was from drowning, one from consumption, one from syphilitic ulcers, the other two being from old age and general debility. Their winter village is kept very clean and seems healthful, but during the hunting and fishing season they live in dirty squalor.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of this band is fishing. There is a cannery on the inlet which gives them all employment during the salmon season. They also catch a number of furs, principally mink, which have brought unusually high figures during the past season.

Buildings.—At the winter village the houses are of the usual large and barn-like type peculiar to the coast Indian. The fronts are covered with good lumber and painted. The rest of the walls and roof are covered with split cedar boards.

Stock and Implements.—With the exception of a few fowls, there are none.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly law-abiding and industrious, but there is absolutely no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to their isolation the temptation to drink is not very strong, and since two years ago, when some visitors brought in a supply of liquor, during the consumption of which a free fight occurred, resulting in the death of one of their number, no word has reached me of any liquor being amongst them. In their morals they are about on a par with the rest of the Indians in the agency.

NAKWAKTO BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band or tribe is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—There are in all seventeen reserves belonging to this band. Most of the land is rocky and comparatively barren, the only two reserves that are fit for agriculture being situated on Seymour inlet. The total area of their reserves is 684 acres. Their winter village is at Blunden harbour.

Population.—This people number 91 souls, a much larger proportion than usual amongst the Indians being children.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic during the past year, although the deaths have numbered four. The village site is dry and healthy and conveniently situated. When away from their winter village hunting, fishing, &c., they pay little attention to cleanliness.

Occupations.—Most of this band make their living by fishing and hunting. They have the usual employment during the salmon fishing season at some of the numerous canneries at Rivers inlet. They also catch and cure large quantities of halibut, which they sell to other Indians. They also do considerable trapping.

Buildings.—In the main village at Blunden harbour there are some fairly good buildings of their kind. The fronts are well covered with dressed lumber and painted. Besides these houses each family has one or more smaller house at the various fishing stations, which they use during the time they are fishing there. These fishing houses are mere shacks, built usually of split cedar boards, and are usually kept in a very filthy condition.

Stock and Implements.—They have no stock, with the exception of a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band has the reputation of being wild and unmanageable. Formerly they also had the reputation of being arrant thieves. In

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

this respect there has been a great improvement during the last few years. There are still some thieves amongst them, but the general average of them is quite up to the usual average. Truth is never looked upon as a virtue amongst the Indians, and it is rather difficult at times to know what is true and what is false, but a better code of ethics seems to be very gradually moving amongst them.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are fairly temperate, but principally because of their isolation, which makes it rather difficult to obtain intoxicants. With the exception of their loose ideas in regard to the marriage laws, their morals are about the average.

NUWITTI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Nuwitti tribe is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Population.—The Nuwittis were once a very powerful and numerous band, but have now dwindled down to 57 souls.

Reserves.—There are 8,606 acres of very poor land.

Health and Sanitation.—This band is very dirty. Their village is well situated and has excellent drainage, but their habits are dirty. They principally live on hali-but, which they catch on the banks near their village, and the flesh is cured in the village. They throw all the offal on the beach, which decays, and in warm weather smells very bad. On each occasion, when I visit them, I get them to have a general cleaning up, and try to persuade them to keep things clean, but on my next appearance they are just as bad as ever. There was one birth and five deaths during the past year, but the deaths were all amongst the old people.

Occupations.—Fishing is their principal occupation. They do very little hunting and trapping.

Stock and Implements.—Nothing but a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Nuwittis are fairly industrious and law-abiding. With the exception that they are now building new houses on the old sites, they have made no progress whatever during the last four years.

Temperance and Morality.—One of their headmen is a special Indian constable, and uses his influence wisely with the result that very little liquor ever finds its way amongst them. Morally, they are perhaps above the average.

KWAWKEWLTH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These belong to the Kwawkewlth nation, and from them the name of the agency originated. There are four tribes joined together under one name.

Reserves.—There are nearly 260 acres belonging to this band, which all would be fit for agriculture or grazing, but which is mostly in its wild state.

Population.—There are in all 118 who belong to this tribe, besides a number who because of a certain admixture of white blood, cannot be counted as Indians.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good during the past year. The village is situated on Beaver harbour, on the site of the old Hudson's Bay fort, called Fort Rupert. It has a plentiful supply of good water and good drainage.

Occupations.—This band, in addition to the usual fishing and hunting, earns money in many other ways. There are a number of young men amongst them who work in the logging camps either for themselves or others. They also work in the saw-mill at Alert Bay spasmodically.

Stock and Implements.—They have only a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band was formerly very numerous and powerful. There are a number of young men among them at present who have considerable ability, but owing to the environment do not put forth their best powers. The

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

older men in the band are prime movers in all that partakes of the potlatch system, and this has a tendency to keep everything back.

Temperance and Morality.—Having been in such intimate and close proximity to the whites, many of the young men have acquired the drink habit. However, they do not bring it to their village but get away on the sly and drink, or else go to town and get on the outskirts where they can usually find some one low enough amongst the whites to procure it for them. Otherwise they are a very decent lot of people, their morals being above the average.

KOSKEMO, KWATSINO, AND KLASKINO BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—These three bands originally were part of the Quatsino nation, but are united with the Kwawkewlths.

Reserves.—The three bands together have an area of 1,039·5 acres of land, situated on Quatsino sound, Winter harbour and Klaskino inlet. Most of this is mountainous and excepting for the timber is not very valuable, only small patches being fit for cultivation.

Population.—The three tribes together only number 79. Of this number 60 are Koskemos and 19 Kwatsinos, those belonging to Klaskino being so intermarried with the two others that they have lost their identity.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic of any kind, still there has been a decrease in numbers. Their buildings are all well ventilated and the sites very healthy, the decrease being owing to the fact that there has been only one birth. Most of the members of these bands are elderly people.

Occupations.—They depend almost entirely on fishing, hunting and trapping for their subsistence.

Buildings.—These are of the usual type, large, airy, and well ventilated, but draughty.

Stock and Implements.—They have only a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are a very kind-hearted and hospitable lot. They are almost doomed to extinction owing to the fact that their young people have either gone away to other places, or died. They themselves have quite resigned themselves to the fact that they are threatened with total extinction. They have a few very good gardens amongst them, but do not care for them as they should. There is a great want of progress amongst them.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are not given very much to the use of intoxicants, and in morality are quite up to the average.

NIMKISH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—The reserves belonging to the Nimkish band aggregate about 445 acres. Part of this is on Cormorant island, on the east shore of Alert bay, but the greater part is on Vancouver island, on Nimkish river. The land, while hard to clear, is mostly suitable for agricultural or grazing purposes.

Population.—There is a total of 137.

Health and Sanitation.—The village where the Nimkish Indians reside is at Alert bay. This is a very healthy location. The soil is gravelly and slopes towards the beach, thus making a natural drainage. There has been no epidemic of any kind; but the death-rate has been higher than the birth-rate. The Columbia Coast Mission has a hospital at Alert Bay, the Department of Indian Affairs gave a generous grant towards its building and equipment, and their doctor received an annual grant for medical attendance on those Indians who are in poor circumstances. The greater part of the patients have been out-patients, and all have received the same medical treatment as if they had been in-patients.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Occupations.—This band is much more fortunate in the way of occupations than any other tribe in the agency. There is a cannery, and a large saw-mill at Alert Bay. In addition to this there are large quantities of cord-wood needed, besides acting as canoemen, guides, &c., to the sporting fraternity who come this way. They get good wages for all work done. The majority work at some cannery during the season, and many hunt and trap during the winter.

Buildings.—Alert Bay is noted the world over for its display of totem poles either in front of, or forming part of the buildings. The buildings themselves are of two distinct kinds. There are some modern houses comfortably furnished, and the usual type of house with the dressed lumber front and huge timber frame covered with split cedar boards.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people, like their dwellings, are of two distinct types. The older people who live for and follow the old potlatch customs, still exert a strong influence, and partially nullify all efforts put forth by the missionaries and others who are trying to better the conditions. Many of the younger people who have received a fair education would like to break away from this system, but its influence is very strong. On the whole they may be said to be progressive and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—The Nimkish Indians have had more teaching and better opportunities than any other part of the agency. Alert Bay is the religious, as well as the educational centre of the agency, besides being the residence of the agent. As a natural result any intemperance that may exist is kept carefully concealed. Also a higher idea of morality prevails than in any other part of the agency.

TSAWATAINEUK OR KINGCOME BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This tribe consists of four bands who live together. They are the Tsawataineuk, Ah-wharmish, Quaw-ano, and Quick-swo-taineuk bands. They all form part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of the Tsawataineuks are located at the head of Kingcome inlet, at Wakeman sound, and a number of smaller reserves, which are mostly fishing stations on the north shore of Suttlej channel and its tributaries, and on Gilford island. The total area is 854.5 acres. The two first-mentioned are eminently suitable for agriculture, but the rest are not of much account except as fishing or hunting stations.

Population.—This is the largest tribe in the agency, numbering 226.

Health and Sanitation.—Although not by any means a clean and tidy people, they have had fairly good health. There has been no epidemic of any kind during the past year. The birth-rate and death-rate have kept nearly even during the year just ended. There are two principal villages, one at Kingcome inlet, where they live during the summer months, and one at Gilford island, where they winter. Usually at Kingcome inlet there is a freshet in the river which washes away any remnants thrown around.

Occupations.—There are a number of young men in this tribe who work in the logging camps. The rest are fishermen and hunters. The oulachon run starts in April of each year, and from this fish is made an oil that is largely used as an article of food amongst all the Indians, and they derive a good income from the sale of it. Though some of the reserves are suitable for agriculture, so far they have not engaged in it with the exception that occasionally a small patch of potatoes is grown.

Buildings.—The buildings belonging to the Tsawataineuks are mostly of the usual type peculiar to the agency, but not nearly up to the usual standard. The winter village at Gwayasdums on Gilford island has better buildings than at Kingcome inlet, but they do not compare at all favourably with those at many other villages.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Stock and Implements.—They have no stock or implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is fairly industrious. Those who work in the camps get a good name as workers, but the older people are rather indolent excepting by fits and starts. There is a very marked want of progress amongst them.

Temperance and Morality.—While on the whole not very much can be said against them on the ground of intemperance there are times when some of them will go to almost any length to get liquor. I have known as much as \$15 to be paid for a single bottle of liquor. In morality they are slightly above par. They are always amenable to the law.

MAMALILLIKULLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—There are several reserves belonging to the Mamalillikullas aggregating 574.5 acres, situated on Village island and Tribune channel, but very little of this is fit for agricultural purposes.

Population.—This band numbers 49.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic during the year and though the general health has been very good, there have been six deaths during the past year. The village is healthily situated, but the water system is not of the best. A movement is on foot to improve this.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are hunting, fishing, and some of the younger men work in the logging camps.

Buildings.—The buildings in this village are of the usual type, but are very old. At present timbers have been brought on the ground to rebuild some of the larger houses. They have smaller houses at the back of the village, where most of the people sleep.

Stock and Implements.—They have no stock, except a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—On the whole this band is peaceful and law-abiding, but not progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—This band has the credit of not having had one prosecution under the liquor act during the last three years. In morality there is no particular cause for complaint, with the exception that the marriage customs, like those of the whole agency, are very loose and easily broken.

TANAKTEUK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Tanakteuks are part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—There are four reserves, aggregating 565.7 acres, most of which is either at the head or on the shores of Knight inlet. The reserve at the head of the inlet is suitable for agriculture, but the rest is barren and rocky and only fit for what it is used for, namely, fishing and hunting grounds.

Population.—The last count showed a total of 90.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very good, although the death-rate has been much higher than the birth-rate. They wander round from one reserve to another according to the season, but at no time are their dwellings kept in a cleanly and orderly condition.

Occupations.—They are principally engaged in fishing, hunting, trapping, and some of the younger men in logging.

Buildings.—The buildings are all of a very poor type.

Stock and Implements.—They have no stock or implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—This tribe were formerly looked upon by the rest of the Indians with considerable contempt. At that time they remained at Knight inlet the whole year. For some years past, however, they move to the reserve at Dead Point on Harbledown Island for the winter, and take their full part in all the

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

festivities, &c., with the rest of the tribes, and as there are a number of young people amongst them they are more sought after. They are not at all progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—They are practically on a par with the rest of the tribes in this vicinity.

KLAWATSIS AND MATILPI BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—These two tribes, though nominally having different reserves, are united. They live in the same village and have their interests in common. They are an offshoot of the Kwawkwalth nation.

Reserves.—There are in all 172 acres belonging to the two tribes. Of this about one-third might be used for agricultural purposes, but the remainder is rocky and mountainous.

Population.—The total number of the united bands is 99.

Health and Sanitation.—This is without exception the cleanest and best kept village in the agency. The general health has been very good, yet the death-rate has been considerably higher than the birth-rate.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, and logging are the chief occupations, but I am pleased to state that this season several good garden patches are being prepared. One man has set out about a dozen fruit-trees, but they are not doing particularly well.

Buildings.—The prevailing type of house is the huge barn-like structure common to the agency. Here, however, there is more finish to the buildings, both inside and out. The chief has a neat little cottage, well painted, and finished. He has an inlaid linoleum on the floor, pictures on the wall, all neatly framed, and though he cannot read, has several good volumes on his centre table.

Stock and Implements.—They have no stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—This people are on the whole industrious, law-abiding, and more progressive than their neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—Slightly above the average.

WAWLITSUM OR SALMON RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Lachwiltach nation.

Reserves.—There are 329 acres of land in the reserve at Salmon river, most of which is good agricultural land. A portion of this is dyked in to keep off the high tides. This portion is all level and under wild grasses. The rest of the land is somewhat higher but timbered.

Population.—There are in all only 37 members of this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The village at Salmon river is well situated and has excellent drainage, and the general health has been very good.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is logging, though considerable fishing is done.

Buildings.—These are very poor.

Stock and Implements.—About a year ago this band made application to the department for assistance in purchasing a team of horses, as they wished to do a little farming. This assistance was granted and a suitable team purchased. Very little use has been made of them, although they have been fairly well cared for. One of the horses proved to be rather spirited and they were unaccustomed to driving a team, and this has been the chief factor in the lack of success. There is also a plough, the property of the department.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although this band seems to have a great ambition to do things and improve their condition, there has been very little progress or improvement. The chief reason seems to be the fact that it is contrary to the Indian nature to work steadily and consistently day after day.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Temperance and Morality.—There has been an improvement here in the matter of temperance. The saloon near the reserve has been shut down owing to the license being cancelled, and it is much more difficult to obtain liquor than formerly. The new licensing law will materially assist this in the future.

WEWAIKUM OR CAMPBELL RIVER, AND KWIAHKAH BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—These belong to the Lachwiltach, or, as it is more commonly called, the Yucaltaw nation.

Reserves.—There are 675.5 acres of land belonging to these people. The reserve at Campbell River is eminently suitable for agriculture, but the reserves on Cadero channel and Loughborough inlet are heavily timbered, and, even if cleared, not of much value.

Population.—A portion of the Kwiahkah band has united fortunes and interests with the Cape Mudge band, leaving a total of 72 at Campbell River.

Health and Sanitation.—The village at Campbell river is situated on a sand spit between the Campbell river and Discovery passage. It is a healthy, well-drained spot, the only drawback being the scarcity of water. Wells have been dug and water found, but it is salt. At present they are entirely dependent upon rain water, except what is brought from the rapids of the river in canoes, a distance of over a mile.

Occupations.—Their occupation is principally fishing and hunting. A few of the younger men work in logging camps or contract to get out timber for the camps.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses here are of modern design and construction, but are very poorly constructed. A few of them are neat and tidy, especially on the outside.

Stock and Implements.—One man has a few sheep, but no other stock is kept except a few fowls. There is good pasturage for cattle, and they always talk of buying cattle, but so far it has ended in talk.

Characteristics and Progress.—With the exception of the love of intoxicants and the evils resulting therefrom, the Campbell River Indians are fairly law-abiding and rather industrious. They are clearing a piece of ground for farming purposes, but it will require more than one generation to make agriculturists out of them, as that requires too much application and too much detail work.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been a slight improvement in the matter of temperance during the past year. This band unfortunately have a craving for intoxicants, and will stoop to anything to obtain them, and there are too many vagrant whites in the neighbourhood who are only too willing to assist them for a consideration.

With regard to morality, I regret to state that with the proximity of so many logging camps, and so many loose characters constantly round about, prostitution and other forms of vice are only too common.

WEWAIKAI OR CAPE MUDGE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Cape Mudge band is part of the Lachwiltach nation.

Reserves.—The reserves at Cape Mudge and on the islands near by aggregate 2,016 acres. Most of this land, though heavily timbered, is suitable for agriculture. The timber if put on the market would bring a good many thousand dollars.

Population.—The population of this band is 103.

Health and Sanitation.—The village at Cape Mudge is situated on a roadstead sheltered from the southeast winds by a promontory known as Cape Mudge. It is an ideal site for a village, being dry and easily drained, and having an abundant supply of good water piped into the village. The soil at the village site is a gravelly sand and holds no dampness.

Occupations.—Their occupations are principally fishing and logging. Very little garden stuff is raised.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Buildings.—There are no really good buildings at this village, though there are some few reasonably good-looking small houses.

Stock and Implements.—There are a few sheep, one horse, and a couple of cattle, but they get very little attention.

Characteristics and Progress.—It is to be regretted that there has not been more improvement in this village. So far as geographical and climatic conditions, this is the best location in the agency, but in spite of the training and advantages they have had, very little can be said of improvements.

Temperance and Morality.—There are only a few in this band that have acquired the drink habit. In morals they are about at a standstill. No improvement can be noted nor any increase in immorality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It will be noticed that year by year shows a slight but decided decrease in the number of Indians in this agency. Apart from the death roll being in excess of the birth-rate in a number of cases, it has been ascertained that individuals who are partly of one tribe and partly of another have been counted as belonging to both, though usually known under different names in each tribe. These repetitions are gradually being made right.

The chief reason for the want of progress is the apathy of the Indians themselves. They do not realize that they have sunk into a rut, and only an active effort on their own part can pull them out of it. They make their living very easily, that is so far as the actual necessaries are concerned. Fish in one form or another is the chief article of diet, and the waters of the coast teem with fish. Then their ideas of the ideal and that of the whites do not at all correspond. Their chief aim is to go through life easily and get all the fun and glory they can out of it. The glory comes from giving a potlatch, the fun in doing nothing as often as possible. The only hope of improvement is through the education of the young.

I have, &c.,

W. M. HALLIDAY,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

NASS AGENCY,

METLAKATLA, May 13, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report respecting the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Location of Agency.—This agency is located on the northwest coast of British Columbia, extending from the Skeena river, which forms the boundary line between the Nass and Bella Coola agencies to the south, to the head of the Nass river in the north, including the villages of the Nass river, those along the coast, as well as Kitsumkalum, situated on the north bank of the Skeena river.

The total area, as far as can be ascertained at present, amounts to 50,045½ acres.

Population.—The population of this agency is about 2,000.

Reserves.—The principal reserves are Kitlacadamax, Aiyansh, Gwinaha, Lachkalsap and Kincolith on the Nass river, Port Simpson and Metlakatla, on the Tsimpsean peninsula, and Kitsumkalum, on the Skeena river.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

KITLACDAMAX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Neishga nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated at the head of the Nass river, and are of considerable agricultural value; some small reserves are located at the mouth of small streams, and are used for camping grounds during the salmon-curing, in season, by the Indians of this band.

Population.—The population is 105.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are fairly healthy, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—Fishing during the season, and hunting and trapping during the winter are their chief employments.

Buildings.—They live in old-fashioned Indian houses with few exceptions. The young people build modern houses with the aid of a new saw-mill recently erected.

Stock.—They own a few horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have very few farm implements. They have not learned the use of such.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—They are said to be temperate and moral.

AIYANSH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians at this point are of the Neishga nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are adjoining the southern portion of the Kitlacadamax reserve, and have an area of nearly 2,300 acres. The land is well adapted for mixed farming. They have a portion of a commonage for fishing stations at Fishery Bay and at other points on the river, which are used by these people when securing fish for food purposes.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is fairly good. Climatic conditions and good sanitation conduce to the healthy state of the natives at this point. The commonage at Fishery Bay is not kept in a desirable condition.

Occupations.—Fishing, farming and hunting are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—Supplied with materials from the local saw-mill buildings continue to improve.

Farm Implements.—No mechanical farm implements are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and are progressing morally, good order being maintained in the village.

Temperance.—These people are temperate.

LACHKALSAP BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Neishga nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located on the Nass river, about 20 miles from its mouth. The total acreage is 4,356½, including several small reserves, being old Indian settlements, and located at the mouths of small streams where salmon run in season.

Population.—The population is about 142.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people is fairly good, sanitary conditions could be improved.

Occupations.—Fishing is the principal industry of these people. They work at the various canneries in the fishing season. The women engage in the making and mending of nets, filling cans and labelling them.

The men and boys fish and supply the canneries, and some take positions at various locations of machinery in process of canning.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

During March and April oulachon fishing is followed. From these tiny fish grease is extracted, which forms the chief item of native food used by the northern Indians. They also hunt, but furs are now scarce. They log timber also for the use of building.

Buildings.—They have comfortable homes.

Stock.—They have a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—Improvement is gradual. They are considered law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, but, being near white settlements, are severely tempted.

GWINAHA (OR KITNILLUCKSHILT) BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These people belong to the Neishga nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is a small one, and is located on the Nass river, just below the canyon. Small portions of the land are suitable for gardens, but cannot be called agricultural land.

Population.—The population is about 57.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band of Indians is fairly good. Sanitary conditions are fair, considering that they have no white leaders.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—Old style Indian houses are used by these people.

Stock.—They have no stock.

Farm Implements.—They do not use farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They make very slow progress.

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

KINCOLITH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Neishga nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves 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 or fishing camps, laid off at the mouths of small streams, from which the Indians secure their fish for food purposes; small gardens are found on some of them.

Population.—The population at the last census was 249.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is fairly good; as there is a medical man residing in the village, medical attendance is readily at hand. Sanitary conditions are favourable.

Occupations.—These Indians are good fishermen, and take big catches for the canneries during the salmon fishing season. The women engage at this time in filling cans and in other employments at the canneries. In the winter, logging, trapping and hunting are the main employments.

Buildings.—They have airy and comfortable dwellings, most of which are nicely furnished.

Stock.—These people do not raise any stock.

Farm Implements.—Farm implements are not used.

Characteristics and Progress.—Good progress is being made by these Indians. They have a well conducted and orderly village, and have two resident justices of the peace.

Temperance and Morality.—In view of the fact that these people are in close touch with civilization, they are morally good.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PORT SIMPSON BAND.

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

Reserves.—The reserves of this people cover the largest area of any in this agency, having an acreage of 31,000. The land is not good agricultural land, although portions of it are used for garden purposes.

Population.—The population at the last census was 709.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has not been good, especially during the past winter. Considerable tubercular trouble in different forms has been noticed, but resident medical attendants with good hospital accommodation have been able to cope with many cases.

A case of scarlet fever was promptly quarantined and dealt with in time to avert a spread of the disease.

Occupations.—Fishing, logging and carpentry are among the many crafts to which these people can turn their hands, a good number of them working in the saw-mills. A few, however, do considerable hunting.

Buildings.—The buildings at this village are among the finest to be seen along the coast, many of them surpassing, in size and appearance, the best dwellings of the white settlers.

Stock.—Some of the Indians here own bulls and milch cows. Accommodation for them, however, is only fair.

Farm Implements.—Farm implements are not used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and are making steady progress. An annual horticultural and industrial exhibition, in which the Indians displayed a most creditable collection of native industries, household arts, paintings, and domestic industries, was held last fall.

Temperance and Morality.—The existence of an hotel near the reservation has a very bad effect upon the moral tone of this village, many drunks and lewd persons sometimes finding their way to cabins off the reserve to which Indian women are allured and supplied with liquor. Generally speaking, the moral tone of Port Simpson is good and the people are fairly temperate.

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 of which is 15,454 acres.

Population.—The population is 193.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people is good, and sanitary conditions are satisfactory.

Occupations.—Fishing, logging, and carpentry are among the chief employments of these Indians. A few do a little hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—Some of these people have roomy and comfortable domiciles, which are quite up to the average white man's dwelling. In many instances they are comfortably furnished.

Stock.—These Indians do not raise any stock.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making steady progress, and are industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral. The growth of the city of Prince Rupert does not help them along these lines.

KITSUMKALUM BAND.

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

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Reserves.—Their reserves are located on the north bank of the Skeena river, about 70 or 80 miles up the river, and contain some good agricultural land.

Population.—The population is about 60.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people is good. Sanitary conditions are satisfactory.

Occupations.—They usually engage in fishing during the season, also logging and hunting. When navigation is closed, they take freight and passengers over the ice to interior points, and handle the freight of the railway camps along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific construction.

Dwellings.—The buildings at this village are being improved upon.

Stock.—A little stock is kept by these Indians.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are making gradual progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are improving along the lines of temperance and morals.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It will be observed that, owing to the fact that my appointment to this agency dates only from February of the present year, I have been obliged to quote in some instances the figures presented last year as to population. Having visited only a few of the reserves, I have relied upon verbal information from residents of the villages in some cases.

The catch of salmon during the past season was much smaller than that of the previous year, consequently the earnings of the Indians were not so high and general progress has been slow.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES CLIFTON PERRY,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

STICKINE AGENCY,

TELEGRAPH CREEK, April 13, 1910.

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, 1910.

Location of Agency.—This agency comprises all that portion of the Cassiar district lying north of a line drawn east from the intersection of the international boundary and the Stickine river.

Tribe or Nation.—I cannot ascertain from any one here to what tribe or nation the Indians of this agency belong. They comprise at present three bands and some of them are to some extent intermarried with other bands with whom they come in contact.

Reserve.—None of the Indians of the agency have reserves except the Tahltan band, which has two. They are designated as reserves No. 1 and No. 2 respectively.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

TAHLTON BAND, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of these Indians, and where they have their village, is reserve No. 1, and is situated on the north side of the Stickine river, 12 miles northeast of Telegraph creek, and consists of 375 acres, and is divided by the Tahlton river where the Indians secure their fish. Reserve No. 2 is situated about 1 mile farther north; it contains 40 acres, a part of which is wild hay meadow.

Population.—The population of this band is 219.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been fairly good. The most prevalent disease is of a syphilitic nature. It is a difficult matter to keep patients isolated. Regarding cleanliness of premises, it is as good as can be expected. Ninety-two Indians have been vaccinated during the year with thirty-three positive results and fifty-nine negative owing to the fact that the first lot of vaccine received was not effective, and before a new lot came a good many of the Indians had gone away and did not return before it was also useless; several escaped vaccination.

Occupations.—The general occupation is hunting and trapping fur-bearing animals during the winter; in the summer nearly all the young men are employed as boatmen, packers and guides for hunting parties, while the older ones remain on the reserve catching and drying fish.

Buildings.—The buildings are all comfortable log houses.

Stock.—Some few members of the band own pack-horses. They have at present 12 head, which they use in summer when on hunting trips and packing freight for others. They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—There is no farming done by Indians in this agency.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians generally are industrious and law-abiding, and while they do not seem to be laying much money by, they are always adding to their general comforts.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are becoming more temperate, a great change being noticeable during the past year. Undoubtedly in a good many cases it is more through fear of detection and punishment than a matter of choice, and, I am pleased to say, owing to my efforts to suppress the liquor traffic, which was the principal cause of all other troubles among them. They are naturally improving in morality.

ATLIN BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve. They make Atlin their headquarters, where most of them have built houses, and where they spend most of their time in the early part of the summer.

Population.—The population of this band is 86.

Health and Sanitation.—I visited this band last July and found one man, Joe Taku, very sick with some form of tuberculosis, and one woman, Julia Johnson, who was in the last stage of consumption. They both died shortly after I left. As there was no doctor appointed to attend the Indians of this band, I am unable to give any detailed account of the nature of the sickness amongst them. The sanitary condition of their premises was not as good as it should be. I do not know of any of these people having been vaccinated. There had been no provision made for isolating persons suffering from such disease. I instructed the Indians as far as I could regarding their duty in that respect, but as I was unable to remain among them as long as I should have done, it is likely that they paid little attention to what I said, therefore, I hope to be able to arrange my visit this season so that I shall spend more time with them.

Occupations.—The occupation of the band is hunting and trapping fur-bearing animals. Some of them work in the mines during the summer, but not to any great extent.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Buildings.—Their buildings are all rather poorly constructed frame houses. In most cases they are large enough, but have thin walls, being one inch lumber, nailed on a light frame.

Stock.—This band has no stock.

Farm Implements.—These Indians do not do any farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians appear to be industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Judging from what I learned from Mr. Fraser, the government agent at Atlin, they have very little trouble regarding drunkenness. It appears that they are not bad in that respect, and Father Allard, the missionary priest, speaks well of their moral habits.

LIARD BAND.

These Indians spend nearly all their time in the woods, and only come in to trade at the posts once a year, with the exception of occasionally a few coming in during the winter. When I went down last season on my return from Atlin they had all been in and had returned to the woods. As I could not learn where they were, it was useless for me to go out to look for them, so had to return without having accomplished anything. The previous year they did not come in to trade at all, but went to other trading posts outside of the agency, therefore, I am unable to report on them. However, I hope to be able to arrange my visit this year so that I shall meet them. I have received two or three letters from the chief, and he expresses himself as being very anxious to meet me, and appears to appreciate the fact that the government is making an effort to look after them.

I have, &c.,

G. D. COX,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

WEST COAST AGENCY,

ALBERNI, April 1, 1910.

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, 1910.

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 capita of population. There are only two large reserves; these are located in Barkley sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshah band, and containing 1,030 acres, and the other at Sarita, 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 as fishing stations or as village sites, and contain only small patches of land suitable for cultivation.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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.

OPITCHESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their permanent house, is named Ahahwinnis, 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.

HOWCHUCKLISSET BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band is named Elhlateese, and is situated at the head of Howchuckliset harbour, Alberni canal, and comprises an area of 400 acres. The total area of their reserve is 575 acres.

OHIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band are named Ahadzooas, Haines island, and Numukamis. The two former are situated close together at the eastern entrance of Barkley sound, and the latter in the Sarita valley. The Indians use the two former in the spring and summer months and spend most of the winter at Numukamis. The total area of their reserves is 2,671 acres.

TOQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band is named Mahcoah, is situated at Village passage, Barkley sound, and contains 124 acres. The Toquots are a very small band and much intermarried with the Ucluelets, with whom they spend much of their time. 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, is situated on Ucluelet arm, Barkley sound, and contains 180 acres. The total area of their reserves is 649 acres.

CLAYOQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their permanent winter home, is at Opitsat on Clayoquot sound, containing 180 acres. The total area of 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, 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, is named Mahktosis, on Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, and contains 250 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 826 acres.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

HESHQUIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their most permanent home, is at Heshque, which is situated on Heshquiut harbour, about 20 miles north of Clayoquot sound, and contains 222 acres. A number of the Indian houses of this village are in reality built on land 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 reside for the most part, is named Yuquot, 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 most of their houses are built, is named Cheshish, 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 have been intermarrying for a long time. The total area of all their reserves is 127 acres.

NOOCHATLAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve and chief home of this band is named Noochat, is situated on Esperanza inlet, and contains 16 acres. The total area of the reserves of this band is 188 acres.

BHATTISAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where they live all fall and winter, is at Oke, 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 have their permanent home, are named Aktese and Kukamukamees, situated close together on Village island and Mission island respectively, comprising an area of 193 acres. These islands form part of the Barrier island group. The total area of all their reserves is 611 acres.

CHIAICCLESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their winter home, is at Acous in Battle bay, Ououkinsk inlet, and contains 100 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 258 acres.

NITINAT BAND.

Reserves.—The three main villages of this band are named Wyah, Claoose and Carmanah, 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, 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 is 404 acres. The band is much intermarried with the Nitinats.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—The population of the various bands enumerated above is as follows: Ahoussaht, 223; Clayoquot, 208; Chaicclesaht, 61; Ehattisaht, 87; Ucluelet, 132; Hesquiat, 143; Howchuckliset, 34; Kelsemaht, 79; Kyuquot, 237; Matchilaht, 56; Moachaht, 140; Nitinat, 181; Noochatlaht, 41; Ohiat, 138; Opitchesaht, 51; Pa-cheenaht, 54; Toquot, 24; Tseshahht, 127; making a total for the agency of 2,016.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been good throughout the past year, and they have been very free from epidemics of any serious disease. The birth-rate has increased to 30.25, which will compare favourably with that in some of the older provinces. The death-rate continues high, causing a reduction in the total population. Tuberculosis has, as usual, claimed a number of victims. The Indians are beginning to understand the infectious character of this disease, and to appreciate the precautions necessary to ward it off, and are now more careful about associating directly with those who have contracted it; but there is an element in the Indian constitution which will always militate against their longevity; they seem to be lacking in the quality of vital tenacity, and will succumb to an attack of some disease from which even a delicate white person would recover in a few weeks. The lessons of cleanliness, both in house and person, that the children receive in the industrial and boarding schools, are not lost when they go back to their villages, and a marked improvement can almost always be observed in the condition of the houses and persons of ex-pupils, more especially in those cases where both man and wife have had the benefit of school training.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency may be said to live on the water and by the water. All their houses are built close to the water, the Pacific ocean or some inlet thereof, and it is from the ocean in one way or another that they derive their livelihood. Sealing and salmon fishing are the two occupations that engage the attention of the bulk of the people. The sealing industry is divided into two branches so far as these Indians are concerned,—hunting from schooners, and hunting off shore. In the former way the practice is for the owners of the schooners to engage the Indians for a cruise early in the year down the California coast, ending with the beginning of the close season in May, and then for another voyage to Behring sea, leaving in July and returning in October. The schooner feeds the hunters and pays all expenses, giving the men an agreed on price for each skin obtained by them. The schooner carries the Indians' canoes on board, and on arriving in Behring sea, the canoes are lowered, each manned by two Indians, and they strike off in different directions, hoping to come upon the seals unawares, generally when asleep on the surface of the water. As the use of firearms is forbidden in Behring sea by international agreement, the Indians use the old-fashioned spear, in the use of which they are adepts. At night the canoes return to the schooner, but, as violent storms and sudden fogs are common in that latitude, it is often a difficult task to find the schooner, which may have drifted away a long distance in the meantime. If the hunters have been successful, the schooner remains where it is and her hunters go out next day; but, if they have not come across any seals, the schooner will sail 40 or 50 miles further in hopes of picking up the seal herd, as the seals are not found in odd numbers anywhere, but in herds of considerable size, which keep roughly together.

Twenty years ago an Indian would sign to go sealing for as low as \$2 a skin obtained by him. At that time seals were so plentiful that Indians have been known to come home in the fall with \$800, and even \$1,000. Since then the seals have steadily decreased in numbers, and the price has risen until now the price paid is about \$4.50 each skin, and even at that price an Indian is very fortunate who comes home with \$200 for his season's work.

Hunting seals off-shore is a more simple matter. When the seal herds come north from the Californian coast in April and May on their way to Behring sea, they sometimes, but not always, come within 20 or 30 miles of the coast of Vancouver

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

island. Indians are not subject to observing the close season in May, June and July, so they go out from shore in their little canoes, and, if they happen to fall in with the herd, are likely to get quite a number. For any skins got in this way they can obtain from \$15 to \$20, and one day's good hunting will net them quite a sum. A few years ago the Hesquiat band of Indians happened to go out on a day when the weather was favourable and fell in with a large herd, and the band came home with nearly 150 skins, worth over \$2,000; but that was due to a combination of circumstances which might not happen again for 20 years. Generally the bulk of the herds keep too far off shore for the Indians to venture out so far, as at that season of the year sudden storms are liable to occur at any moment.

The salmon industry is the other main branch of employment for these Indians. The men are paid a certain price for each fish caught and delivered at the cannery, while the women are employed inside the cannery, cleaning the fish and putting them into the tins. The canneries to which these Indians mostly go are situated on the Fraser river and at Rivers inlet in the north. The season is a short one and at the close of it the Indians often get employment hop-picking for a few weeks. The men will not make nearly so much money at these operations as at sealing; but they are much less hazardous than sealing and they afford an opportunity for the man's wife and family to get work.

Within the last three years another source of employment has presented itself in the opening of two whaling stations, one at Kyuquct and the other at Sechart, in Barkley sound. Both these stations employ Indians to cut up and handle the whales. This gives steady employment all summer for a number of the Indians who live in the vicinity of these stations. Another small source of revenue which has been lately exploited is the supplying Chinamen in Victoria with seaweed. Only a certain small-leaved variety is wanted, and, when this is carefully dried, it finds a ready market at a remunerative figure. The men also do a little trapping, but the wild fur animals are not numerous, though a slight impetus has been given to the business owing to the provincial government's having raised the bounty on panthers and wolves to \$15 a head, at which price it would pay the Indians to organize hunting parties if they could be got to co-operate.

Buildings.—The character of the buildings in this agency varies a good deal with the situation. In places close to white men's houses, and where lumber is obtainable at reasonable prices, the Indian will generally imitate the white man's style of house; but in remote spots where the price of lumber is very high owing to freight, &c., the Indians are forced to adhere to the old shanty style of building. What few new houses are built are generally of moderate dimensions and with floors, doors, and windows.

Stock.—Very few of these Indians possess any stock, and still fewer make any profitable use of what they do own.

At Alberni, which is the only place in the agency where it is possible to use a buggy, the two bands located there have a dozen or so horses and keep a few buggies to drive about in. One man had a work team and did a little teaming; but his team died this winter. The Indians do not take proper care of their stock, and only the mildness of the winters enables the stock to survive.

Farm Implements.—There are practically none in this agency.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this agency have a wholesome respect for the law, especially if its infraction means a sojourn in jail; to the infliction of a fine they are more indifferent. Having regard to their numbers and the crimes recorded, it can be fairly said that they are peaceable and law-abiding. They cannot be said to be industrious in the sense in which it would be applied to white people. They will work hard for a few days or weeks, and then take a prolonged holiday, and the best of them have but little idea of saving money against a time of necessity. As they do not till the soil, and depend for the most part on wages ob-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27.

tained during the fishing and sealing season, their prosperity, so far as the amount of money they actually obtain in any one year, depends to a great extent on conditions beyond their control. If the run of salmon in the Fraser river is a poor one, or if the weather renders the seals scarce and difficult to obtain, then their incomes will be materially affected without any fault or lack of endeavour on their part. Last season, for instance, the company that largely controls the sealing schooners decided to send out only a few schooners, and the Indians could not go sealing if they wanted to; this season, I am told, there will be a good many schooners fitted out, and they offer good prices to get the Indians to go.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are undoubtedly temperate, but it is by compulsion rather than by inclination, and if the strict check now maintained over them in this regard were relaxed, drunkenness would be rampant and many crimes now unheard of would follow in its wake. I believe that the great majority of them know that the department's policy in this respect is a wise one and in their own best interests and they endorse it, but if liquor were readily obtainable, they would succumb to the temptation. As to their morality, when they are living Indian lives amid an entirely Indian environment, they are as moral as a similar number of white people; but where they come in contact with dissolute whites in the neighbourhood of towns, they are apt to become demoralized.

I have, &c.,

ALAN W. NEILL,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,

LAC LA HACHE, May 6, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Since my appointment I visited the following bands:—

WILLIAMS LAKE OR SUGAR CANE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

Health.—These Indians had good health. There was no epidemic.

Occupations.—The season was very dry, we never had such dry weather for years. Both root and grain crops were a failure. Haying season was fair. The fishing was very good. The salmon run was large, and the continual run was unusual.

In hunting and trapping very little is done by these Indians; they do some deer hunting.

Morality.—Their morality is not very good, particularly as regards temperance.

Buildings.—Several new buildings are being erected.

TOOSEY BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chilcotin tribe.

Health.—Their health was fair. No epidemic disease visited them.

Occupations.—The weather was very dry, the crops both root and grain a failure. Haying was good.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Fishing was very good. These Indians depend chiefly on hunting and trapping for a livelihood, and secured a good price for their catch of furs.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morality is good, and there is not much drinking going on.

Buildings.—There has been no improvement made in buildings.

ANAHAM BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chilcotin tribe.

Health.—Their health was very good.

Occupations.—The season was very dry, but the Indians had water for irrigating their land. The root crop and grain was very fair. The haying was good; there was sufficient feed to winter their stock three months.

The fishing was very good. The Indians made a fair catch and secured high prices for their furs.

Morality.—Their morality is very good, especially in regard to temperance, very few drink.

Buildings.—Several new buildings were erected, and great improvements made to the others; houses painted, and very clean reserve.

STONE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chilcotin tribe.

Health.—Their health during the past year has been very fair.

Occupations.—The season was dry. They had a little water to irrigate with, and had a fair crop of roots and grain. The haying was good: a sufficient supply was put up for their stock for three months.

The fishing was very good. These Indians depend chiefly on hunting and trapping for a livelihood. They sold their furs for good prices.

Morality.—Their morality is good. There is no drinking.

Buildings.—No new buildings are being erected.

SODA CREEK BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Shuswap tribe.

Health.—Their health has been good.

Occupations.—The season was very unfavourable for seeding and planting, but, considering the dry season, the Indians had a fair crop both in roots and grain. Haying was very fair: they had sufficient feed for the winter lasting three and a half months.

The fishing was good: a large supply of salmon was put up. Very little hunting and trapping was done.

Morality.—The morality of these Indians is not very good, especially in the matter of temperance.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected.

ALEXANDRIA BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Health.—Their health has been fair. There has been no epidemic disease.

Occupations.—The season was dry, and a failure in root and grain crops was the result. The haying was fair: sufficient feed was obtained for their stock for three months.

The fishing was very good: there was a good long run of salmon. A large quantity was dried by them for their winter's food. They do a little trapping and hunting. They secured a high price for their catch of furs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Morality.—The morality of these Indians is good. There was a little drinking during the season.

Buildings.—No new buildings are being erected.

QUESNEL BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Health.—Their health has been fair. There have been no epidemic diseases.

Occupations.—The season was dry, no seeding of any kind was done. The haying was fair: sufficient hay was put up to feed stock all winter, three and a half months.

There was very good salmon fishing, a large supply being dried by the Indians. Hunting and trapping was fair. The Indians secured a high price for their furs.

Morality.—The morality of these Indians is not very good, especially in regard to temperance. There was one serious case of crime, the murder of an Indian woman.

Buildings.—There has been no improvement in buildings.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Health.—Their health has been very good.

Occupations.—The season was dry; no seeding of any kind was done.

Very little hay was put up, sufficient to feed a few head of horses during winter, lasting four months.

The fishing was very good. The Indians put up a large quantity of dry salmon. They depend chiefly on hunting and trapping for their livelihood. The catch was not as large as usual, but they secured a better price than previous years.

Morality.—The morality of these Indians is good. A little drinking was going on last season.

Buildings.—Very few new buildings were erected.

CANEM LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Shuswap tribe.

Health.—Their health has been good.

Occupations.—The season was very dry; grain and root crops were a failure. The haying was fair, the Indians had sufficient feed to winter their stock for four months.

The fishing on the lake was good. The Indians catch a few fish with spoon bait. Fur animals were very scarce, but the Indians secured good prices for their pelts.

Morality.—Their morality is good. There has not been so much drinking this season as usual.

Buildings.—A few new ones are being erected.

CLINTON BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Shuswap tribe.

Health.—Their health has been good.

Occupations.—The season was dry. The Indians had fair crops in roots and grain. Sufficient hay was put up for wintering their stock during two months.

The fishing was good. Very little hunting and trapping is done by them.

Morality.—Their morals are not very good, especially in the matter of temperance.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected.

I have, &c.,

ISAAC OGDEN,

Indian Agent.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER,
VICTORIA, January 17, 1910.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to present for your information a report of the work of the Indian reserve commissioner and of the surveyor temporarily employed during the past year.

In February, a dispute having arisen as to the boundary between the Alberni Land Company and the Indians, Mr. Surveyor Green was directed to resurvey Seshart reserve No. 2; and in June, owing to the differences between the Indians and white settlers, he re-ran the boundaries of Seshart reserve No. 1.

On August 4 Mr. Green was instructed to survey the reservation made in 1899 and 1904, for the Nemaiah Valley, Nazco, and Alexis Creek Indians.

On his return from this duty, he, together with the local agent, examined the sources of water-supply at Ashcroft and Cook's Ferry, with a view to obtaining an additional supply of water for irrigation on the reserve.

In November Mr. Green re-surveyed a portion of the banks of Cowichan river, which, owing to logging operations, are continually being washed away. This work was reported upon on November 23, last. He has also been employed during the year in making plans, tracings, and other work of a technical nature.

As stated in my annual report of February, 1909, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands has refused to sanction any further allotments of land to Indians until the dispute between the Dominion and Provincial governments as to the reversion, &c., of the reserves has been settled; the work of the commission cannot, therefore, be proceeded with pending a settlement of the question. Meanwhile the country is being settled very rapidly, and lands all over the province are being occupied as homesteads, &c., by incoming settlers, interfering more or less with the hunting and fishing grounds of the Indians.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM,

OTTAWA, January 26, 1910.

THE SECRETARY,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith the report of Mr. Tom. Wilson, for the season of 1909, on the work of inspecting and spraying the Indian orchards in British Columbia, which he has carried out under the direction of the Dominion entomologist.

In October, 1909, I visited a number of Indian orchards in the reserves on Vancouver island, and in the Chilliwack Valley, in order to see the work that is being

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

carried on and the results of the same. I discussed the effects of this work with the Indian agents, the settlers and fruit-growers, and with the Indians themselves, and all testified as to the good results, considering the inherent difficulties to be contended with, that were accruing from the instruction which is being given and the active campaign which is being carried on. The conditions of many of the native orchards have undergone great improvement, and not only has this increased the amount of fruit produced, but the greater freedom of the orchards from insect pests has given cause for satisfaction on the part of the neighbouring fruit-growers. With the increasing importance that fruit-growing is assuming in the province, the Provincial Department of Agriculture is devoting correspondingly increasing attention to the control and prevention of fruit pests, and as many of the Indian reserves are in the proximity of the orchards of the settlers, the necessity of assisting the Indians so to cultivate their orchards as to prevent them from being an offence is evident.

A number of spraying machines are distributed in different localities, and in some cases the Indians are now able to spray their own orchards. Most of them, however, depend on the visits of Mr. Wilson, who not only sprays the trees, but gives instructions for the cleaning away of useless trees and scrub, which is a very important part of the work, as I found that bad cultivation, or, more correctly, absence of cultivation, is the real cause of the state of the Indian orchards.

It gives me great pleasure, however, to be able to report the improved conditions in many of the orchards and the satisfaction that this work is giving to many of the fruit-growers, to whom the condition of the orchards was often a serious menace.

I have instructed Mr. Wilson to visit the Indian Mission schools as frequently as may be convenient, as I believe that the greatest benefit will be gained by instructing the rising generation in the best methods of fruit-culture, and my visit to one or two of the school orchards confirmed my opinion.

I have, &c.,

C. GORDON HEWITT,

Dominion Entomologist.

VANCOUVER, October 28, 1909.

DR. C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist, Central Experimental Farm,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my third annual report of work done in the inspection and cleansing of Indian orchards in British Columbia.

During last winter and spring, before I commenced regular work amongst them, I had several applications from different bands for instruction, and I was able, at different times, to spend some little time among them. Among others the Ohamel band, near Ruby creek, sent word by Mr. McDonald, the agent, that they wished to have their orchards put in order. I was able to send them a spray pump and materials for spraying; and gave them instructions what to do. I am glad to have to report that they followed instructions given and with good results.

I also persuaded the Indians on the Whannack reserve to cut down a number of old useless trees of no special variety, and had the orchards well sprayed at the same time. I gave a couple of talks to the pupils (Indians) at St. Mary's Mission school, and a demonstration of spraying, showing them what to spray for and its effect. I did the same at the Capilano Mission, which was much appreciated by the Sister in charge, and also at Coqualeetza Institute, where I gave the boys some lessons in

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

spraying and the care of trees. I have made a practice of doing this since I took over this work, and it is gratifying to know that some of the instructions have been remembered, as I met a boy in Nicola to whom I gave some lessons, and I found that he had been doing some excellent work in different orchards belonging to both settlers and Indians.

During the early part of March I paid a visit to Cultus lake in the Chilliwack district and carried on some work in the orchards there. About the same time I had a communication from the agent, Mr. McDonald, regarding the condition of the Indian orchards at North Nicomen concerning which the provincial authorities had made complaints. I went up and saw the orchards in question, ordered a lot of cleaning up to be done, supplied the Indians with a small spraying pump and materials, all of which had the desired effect.

Pests.—At the beginning of May I commenced the season's work under the direction of the Dominion Entomologist, and was very busy for some time, as we had an extremely bad infestation of tent caterpillars, which threatened to destroy everything. This extended from the mouth of the Fraser to Chilliwack on the mainland, and from Victoria to Cowichan on Vancouver Island. It was necessary to fight by whatever means were available. I sprayed the orchards when practicable with arsenate of lead, and in other cases I had the Indians burn the nests of the caterpillars.

As the Katsee Indians were under quarantine for small-pox, I was not allowed on the reserve. I sent the materials for spraying and told them how to use them. They sprayed accordingly their own trees, and the result was fairly satisfactory.

The Langley Indians are very anxious that I should visit them during the winter and show them how to prune their trees. They think also that they could manage to spray their own orchards. I think this might be tried to see how they succeed.

Aph's.—We have had one of the worst seasons with aphides that I have ever experienced in British Columbia. The green, black and woolly aphides have all been equally destructive. It was very hard work to keep them in check. Much work should be done during the winter to try to kill the eggs by judicious spraying.

Scale.—The oyster scale, I am glad to say, is gradually being checked, and it is certainly not spreading to any appreciable extent. The European scale has almost disappeared. I believe it used to be very prevalent in some of the Chilliwack orchards, but it is easily kept in control.

Bud-moth, &c.—Bud-moths, case-bearers and several of the leaf-rollers did considerable damage in the early summer, and were treated with lead arsenate.

Fall Webworm.—The webworm has been very common, both in the woods and in the orchards. Wherever it was possible, I instructed the Indians to cut away the webs and burn them, but it is almost an impossibility to eradicate the pest.

Slug.—Another insect that always gives trouble in the fall is the cherry and pear slug. As a general rule it is only the second brood that is evident, and as the leaves are nearly ready to fall, the damage is not so great as if it were more destructive early in the summer. As there is a prejudice among the Indians as well as among the settlers against spraying with poison while the crop is on the trees, it will take some time to get them into the habit.

Apple Scab.—Owing to the comparatively wet and cold summer, we have had the apple scab and other fungous diseases, which have given much trouble, and although most of the trees have been sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, and in some cases with a weak solution of lime and sulphur, it has spoilt a good deal of the crop, so much so that there is only a small percentage of No. 1 apples on the market; prices, however, are good.

The following orchards in the Chilliwack district were sprayed early last spring and during the summer.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

SKULKAYN (SKOWKAIL). About 400 trees.

Chief Billy has a good orchard of trees that are well cared for; he does not want help, but looks after his own place under my instructions.

Little Jack has a good orchard of trees well cared for. He lost several trees last winter and spring, I think, with bark canker.

Little Charley's place is carelessly kept.

Long Charley, about the same. Dan Mylo takes good care of his trees. Harry Uslick has some good trees, but he has neglected them this season owing to frequent absence.

YUKKEKWIOOSE (YUKYUSH).

Robert Joe, George, Bill, Little Jimmy, Chief Louis, Julius Manwa.—Most of these people are careless, but some of them are showing improvement; 150 trees.

TZEACHTEN.

Billy Hall, Little Jimmy, Frank Roberts, James Mitchell, Fred. Whellick, Jack Uslick, Louis.—Most of the people take good care of their places, and some are really models of tidiness. About 500 trees.

SQUAHALA (SQUUHALLA).

Chief Peter, Charley Survelle, Isaac Jim, Jimmy Survelle, Old Jim, Charley.—Many of the trees in these orchards are old and overgrown. Some useless thickets of seedling plums. About 230 trees.

KWAWKWAWAPILT (QUOQUAPAL).

Chief Joe, Pat Joe, August Joe, Charley.—A few scattered trees, some of which are well cared for.

SKWAY (SWYOE).

Joseph, August Joe, and several others.—As the place is isolated during the high water in summer, it is difficult of access. We did a little spraying on the place, but, as the water was rising rapidly, we had some difficulty in getting the sprayer back again. A good deal of work ought to be done during the winter months.

SKWA.

Some of the orchards of this reserve are extensive and have been well planted; many of them too close. Most of them were sprayed during the summer with poisoned Bordeaux mixture, so that the tent caterpillars and other leaf-eaters did little damage. Many of the trees are covered with lichen, and ought to be sprayed with lime and sulphur during winter. There are some very good cherry-trees in some of the orchards, which carry good crops annually.

SCOWLITZ (HARRISON).

The orchards here are nearly all young, having been planted since 1896. Most of the old orchards were killed in 1894, during the flood of that year. The trees are very healthy and have been well planted. Most of the orchards were sprayed in the early summer, and again, for the aphid in the fall.

WHAMOCK.

There are some old orchards on this reserve which used to be an eyesore. I spent several week-ends with the Indians, and had the orchards sprayed with lime,

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

sulphur and caustic. There are some very good young orchards on the benches above the railway. Two of the men are preparing the land for further orchard extension.

MATSQUI.

There are about 1,000 trees on this reserve, some of them very old and useless, more specially those growing on the river flats. I have advised the owners to have them cut out and destroyed, and I am glad in being able to report that in some instances this is gradually being done. Up to the higher part of the reserve and around the village the trees are in good condition. There are some magnificent pear and cherry trees which bear good crops. These were sprayed during summer for the leaf-destroying insects.

LANGLEY.

There are between 300 and 400 trees here, and some of them in very good condition. The Indians of this band were the only ones who made any show with their fruit at the Provincial Exhibition in Westminster.

KATSEE.

The Indians here did their own spraying, as they were under quarantine for small-pox during early summer. They did good work.

SQUAMISH (CAPILANO MISSION).

Mr. McDonald, the agent, says that it is the women who look after the places here. Most of the men work away from home at stevedore work, logging, &c., and the gardens look the most neglected that come under my care. A few of the places were sprayed with the lime and sulphur solution, but the Indians are difficult to persuade. Many of the places are very overgrown with bush and seedling plums and cherries. Many of the cherry-trees, however, have carried beautiful crops this season.

MUSQUAM.

This is situated at the mouth of the Fraser river; there is not much attention paid to the orchards, there being only 200 trees of any value, although there are quite a number of thickets of seedling plums. The caterpillars were swarming over everything in the summer. I got the people that were about, to burn the collections of caterpillars early in the morning before they had spread out for the day to their feeding grounds.

NORTH NICOMEN.

There are only four families on the reserve, and the orchards are small, but they are contiguous to white people who made complaints. In the spring they were supplied with a small hand and bucket sprayer, and they sprayed their trees with caustic soda.

CULTUS LAKE.

About six miles from Chilliwack and on an island in the fork of the Chilliwack river, there are several large orchards. Many of them are large and worn out. Some of these I had sprayed in the early spring with caustic soda, but there remains a great deal of work to be done. The Indians are good farmers and take an interest in their farms, but previously neglected their orchards.

CHEAM AND POPCUM.

The people here have almost abandoned their places with a very few exceptions. The orchards have been wild and are gradually being overrun by the original forest.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

KATZ LANDING AND OHAMIL.

The Indians here sprayed their own places, acting on instructions I was able to send them. I found on examination that they had done good work. There are over 2,000 trees in the reserve.

COWICHAN AGENCY. SOMENOS, NEAR DUNCANS.

The orchards are not very extensive and the people do not pay a great deal of attention to their trees, as many of them go away to work. We sprayed these trees with lead arsenate, as the caterpillars showed signs of doing damage; 111 trees belong to the band.

QUAMICHAN.

The same remarks apply as above. There are 227 trees of different kinds.

KAMEAKIN.

James Kapiel has a few good trees that are carrying good crops. There are a few others with varying sized orchards.

KLEM-KLEMALITZ.

A lot of very neglected places, as most of the people go out working. About 100 trees belonging to the band.

LOKASIALA.

About 150 trees, some of which are well cared for and carry good crops. All these were sprayed for the leaf-eating worms with lead arsenate.

SONGHEES.

Complaints coming in from the city of Victoria that the tent caterpillars having their origin in the Indian reserve were invading the city, I went down and supplied the Indians with kerosene oil and torches, and burnt the nests. This had the effect of stopping the pest in the meantime, but there remains a good deal of brush in the reserve, which is a breeding place for pests of different kinds, and it would be advisable to have some work done on the reserve during winter. The trees, although they have been sprayed twice, are still a good deal infested with oyster scale. Owing to the comparatively dry climate in the southern part of Vancouver Island, they are not so covered with lichen as on the lower mainland.

OTHER RESERVES VISITED, BUT NO SPRAYING DONE.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Early in the summer I received a letter from the Indian Department at Ottawa, instructing me to go to Alberni and report on the orchards there, as complaints had come in about the state of the Indian orchards in that neighbourhood. I accordingly went over and found that, owing to the extremely damp climate, the trees, which are mostly old, were somewhat covered with lichen and there were some aphides present; but the condition of the orchards was about that of the average Indian orchards. They were a good deal neglected as to pruning and cutting of dead wood. I reported the same to the department and recommended that a sprayer be purchased for the agency. This has been done, and the pump is now in my hands awaiting shipment to the agent, Mr. Neill. In August I again visited the West Coast agency, and visited

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

most of the reserves on the Alberni Canal. As far as Ucluelet I found that orcharding is only in its infancy with the Indians there, though I found that what they are doing they are doing well, and they are anxious for instructions.

FRASER AGENCY.

From Yale down to Hope, on both sides of the river, there are orchards scattered along the bank. The names are Emory Bar, American Bar, Lookiac, Awawas, Union Bar.

KAMLOOPS. (LYTTON.)

The trees here have suffered very severely last winter; over 75 per cent of the peach and plum trees being killed, while many of the apple trees were injured. Aphis was the only pest that made its appearance during the summer.

SPAPIUM.

On the right bank of the Fraser opposite Lytton. Here also the trees suffered severely. One man lost over 200 trees in good health and in full bearing. The chief, Johnnie Martin, owned a small sprayer, and I supplied him with whale-oil soap and an extension rod, and he loaned the outfit to his neighbours (Indians.)

NYKYA.

About four miles farther down the river from the foregoing; a number of small orchards, aggregating 200 trees, in fairly good health. From Lytton up the river on the right bank extending a distance of over 20 miles are a number of small detached orchards rather difficult of access, as there is no wagon road, only a patch trail. The places can only be reached by saddle horse or on foot. I found no serious pests on my visits to these people.

SPULAMACHEEN.

I visited the orchards here twice during the summer. I found a curious black knot fungus affecting the wild choke cherry; but strange to say, I saw no evil effects on any of the cultivated varieties, although just growing over the fence from the wild bushes. The Indians there had good crops of fruit this season.

PENTICTON.

Here are the only orchards in the dry belt that did not seem to suffer from the hard winter. In fact, they suffered less than orchards belonging to white people alongside of them. They had excellent crops of good fruit. Chief Edward of this band owns a small pump, of which he makes good use; he kept the aphis pretty well in check. Some of the orchards are a fairly good size; one man has 500 trees planted of 6 to 10 years of age; others of the Indians are preparing to extend their places.

Visits were also paid to the reserves in the Similkameen and Nicola valleys.

Mr. Irwin, the agent for the Kamloops-Okanagan Indians, is very anxious that I should go down into the Oosyoos country in Southern British Columbia, where he tells me there are a number of large orchards that need inspection and supervision, as the Indians there are ignorant.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Saanich peninsula has five different bands, each of which owns a few trees, more or less neglected. They have, however, been making some improvements in the way of pruning and cutting out useless and scrubby trees. As most of them leave their

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

trees in the hard sod and do not attempt cultivation, the orchards suffer from drought. No serious pest was noticed.

NANAIMO.

The band has two reserves, one in town and one at Nanaimo River, about four miles distant. On both places there are some good orchards. When I started the Indian orchard work, European scale was much in evidence, but as the trees were valueless, I had them cut down and burnt, with the consent of the owners. Since then, the orchards have been perfectly free from this pest. On the reserve at Nanaimo River there are some good young orchards that carried fine crops this season.

NANOOSE AND COMOX.

These reserves were both visited in company with Mr. Robertson, the agent.

In conclusion, I am glad to say that, although there yet remains a great deal of work to be done, still there is a vast improvement on the orchards and also in the attitude of the Indians regarding the efforts being put forth to help them.

I have received great courtesy and assistance from Mr. Vowell and his staff, and also from the different agents.

I have also had good help from some of the members of the different bands, as W. Hall, Cheeacton; Felix McKay, Matsqui, Chief Casimir Langley and Chief Joe Isaac, Katsee.

TOM. WILSON.

OTTAWA, May 30, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my sixth annual report as Chief Medical Officer, being for the year 1909-10.

The year has been marked by a relative freedom from the acute-contagious diseases amongst the several bands; measles, however, occurring in one or two schools, chicken-pox in others, while typhoid fever and scarlatina, as on the Six Nations reserve, have been here and there reported. Apart from the immediate dangers to life from the diseases especially of childhood and adolescence, there is great need for those having the supervision of the health of the Indians, whether on the reserves or in the schools, to realize the danger which those diseases, both directly affecting the lungs and exhausting in their effects, create of setting up an active tubercular process where so many are already inoculated with the disease. Thus in the spring of 1909 an outbreak of measles swept through the Crowfoot boarding school on the Blackfoot reserve, attending which were 37 pupils. In my notes made at an examination of these children in August last, I find the following regarding four pupils: (1) Died a week ago of tuberculosis; (2) Had tuberculosis in February, died later of the disease; (3) Absent, had both lungs affected in February, probably breaking up, and (4) Absent and probably breaking up. Other cases were noted as having broncho-pneumonia or marked temperature with much lung infiltration. Where general statistics indicate that under five years some 25 to 35 per cent of all deaths from acute contagions are from measles and whooping-cough, it is plain that the most exact medical supervision should be exercised. The dangers on a reserve outside of the school were, it will be recalled, realized at Caughnawaga, as reported in the last

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

annual report, where some fifty deaths occurred in about one hundred cases, directly due to ignorance and neglect to care for cases in their homes. We are fortunate in having a standard for general comparison in the Six Nations reserve where a permanent resident medical officer of high standing has facilities for attending adequately to the health of the band. His monthly reports become, therefore, of much value. One of the most interesting facts is gained regarding the cases of tuberculosis which present themselves for treatment. Dr. Holmes classifies them as *advanced* and *incipient*. Thus by months the patients treated were as follows, many of them doubtless *repeat cases*:—

Month.	Total patients from all causes.	Total advanced tuberculosis cases.	Total incipient tuberculosis cases.
January.....	675	11	30
February.....	514	8	19
March.....	839	16	47
April.....	836	11	51
May.....	444	9	16
June.....	442	10	32
July.....	346	6	25
August.....	561	6	32
September.....	599	8	9

What at once is apparent is the seeming effect of general health conditions on the number of cases of tuberculosis treated. In the months of March and April, when pneumonia and bronchitis prevailed, the tubercular cases were also reported at a maximum. On the other hand, in the summer months of May, June and July, when the general sickness was least, so also were the cases of tuberculosis coming for treatment at their minimum. The same conditions are found to prevail where city dispensaries give free treatment to tubercular cases; these, too, feeling better, drop off in summer, just at the time when careful treatment should be given to make the healing process most effective, when the fine weather prevails. Constant teaching by the profession and a general increase in education on the subject will alone serve to obtain the greatest possible results. The cases of specific disease treated in a band of some 4,000 are remarkably few. Thus by months from January to September there were 3, 3, 6, 4, 0, 0, 3, 2, 1, respectively. The tabulated statement supplied by Dr. Holmes indicates that out of 5,256 patients seen, but 22 were venereal. It is apparent here, as in the general statistics of the past five years, that were it not for tuberculosis the Indian people would be exceptionally free from diseases. Only one case of epilepsy occurred in two separate months, and it represents all the nervous diseases in the long list of cases.

If other pulmonary diseases were eliminated, together with bronchitis, there would be a really wonderful freedom from sickness in this band. Less accurate statistics would indicate that the Tyendinaga band are similarly a healthy people.

My visit to the Metlakahtla reserve, near Prince Rupert, including some of the villages on the Skeena river, was full of interest as illustrating conditions quite similar to those in Eastern Canada. Many of these Indian bands show much intelligence, and seem in every way well advanced, yet showing, especially on the coast, the same results as, for instance, those on the St. Clair river, where ready money for their labour is always available. Even in employments such as fishing, which is congenial to them, they lack the inclination to work steadily, and at the end of the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

season are often not much better off than when they began; but in this they illustrate the same traits as the shantymen formerly did. I learned that it has been the practice for years amongst the small bands of the Skeena to go down to the salmon fishing at the coast; but the missionaries have of late years counteracted to a notable extent this tendency, and have succeeded in persuading them to cultivate the soil to some small extent, and with very beneficial results, especially from the health view-point.

PREVALENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The annual reports of the agents of the different reservations, as seen in the last published annual report for 1908-9, indicate that the health conditions in the different Indian bands remain much as they have been for several years past. Similar general statements may, however, be found in many annual reports of local boards of health to their provincial board, wherever no exact statement based upon actual statistics is made. Where agents give, as in most cases, the returns of local deaths in their several bands, it ought now to be possible to obtain, save perhaps in those bands in the interior of British Columbia, of the Yukon, and the wandering bands in Ungava, Northern Ontario and Quebec, and of the MacKenzie Basin, with much accuracy not only the total deaths, but also the causes of death, and, further, the number of deaths by ages. The treaty payments, while making the first possible, ought not to be paid until the agents have obtained the names of all not only who have died (including babies born since the former payment), but also the probable causes of death. It may also be true that from the bands of hunting Indians, which are visited medically only at treaty payments, we cannot expect to have accurate monthly or quarterly returns of diseases; but otherwise it is now quite possible to obtain such from the many medical officers, if the payment of their salary was made dependent upon their supplying such returns.

In the province of Ontario it has been possible for many years to obtain the monthly returns of deaths due to contagious diseases from over 90 per cent of the 700 municipal clerks in the whole province, even without any such cogent agreement as keeping back the monthly cheque. It will be recalled that the responses made to a circular sent out in October, 1908, to the several agencies, calling for a report of the total known cases of tuberculosis on the reserves, while but partially replied to, gave some quite notable information. While it was found that there had not been a single death from tuberculosis in several different bands in some of the older provinces for some years, on the other hand it was stated that in other bands from one-third to one-seventh, even in large bands, were reported to be tubercular.

An interesting report, just published, by the State Board of Health of New York, is worthy of reference as showing that there, amongst bands long under the influence of civilization, similar notable variations exist, both in the general health conditions of the bands and more particularly in the incidence of tuberculosis. It would appear that, while the Federal Government of the United States supports schools amongst 5,590 Indians of New York State, yet all these are under state control as regards police jurisdiction and general oversight, as in matter of statistics and health; although medical affairs are, at least in part, paid by the Federal authorities. In no single instance, save in the St. Regis band (of New York State) does the agent seem to have kept a death record. Thus the deaths registered from all causes in a band of 1,300 Indians during a given period of 13 years, was 229; (this does not claim to be even an approximately complete record of all deaths occurring). Of these 229 deaths, 106 were due to consumption and 34 to pneumonia—the latter doubtless in some instances associated with a pre-existing tuberculosis. In other words 60 per cent of all registered deaths were given as caused by 'consumption.' Dr. J. B. Huber, of New York, who made an investigation for the State Board of Health, was instructed to collect such information as might guide the board in ex-

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

tending its anti-tuberculosis crusade to the Indian bands, this being requested for two reasons, which were 'because of the appalling consumption mortality' (much greater than amongst whites and greater than among negroes), from which the Indian race is suffering; and 'because of the danger to the white man of infection by the now indiscriminate intercourse between the two peoples.' Eight bands were reported upon in the whole State, the first being the Shinnecock, numbering 537, which is interesting as having a notable admixture of Indian and negro blood. The local clergyman was a negro and was most approvingly spoken of in the matter of his household 'as a great educational factor in neatness, in wholesomeness and in physical healthfulness.' The following summarized statement seems sadly familiar: 'Yet within a stone's throw of the church was living a consumptive (with another consumptive sister in hospital), and whose father, mother and another sister had died of the disease, or a father, three daughters, one son and two grandchildren have within the past four years died of tuberculosis in various forms.' He further remarks: 'On the day of my visit, so salubrious and flooded with sunlight outdoors, the windows of this home were tightly closed and a very hot fire was burning in a large stove, placed in the centre of the room.'

This band is located along the sea-coast, having fertile lands, but now little tilled by them, they rather purchasing eggs, butter and milk than producing them, since they prefer being guides to hunting parties to cultivating their farms.

On the Onondaga reservation were found 537 Indians, with a good day school, its principal and teachers being white. The class-rooms were large and well ventilated, and the children seemed healthy; but it is suggested that a school physician should visit such a school and at least once a year make a physical examination of each pupil, as well as making a weekly visit to detect any disease in its incipency. Dr. Huber reports the death statistics as very defective in all the bands visited. Since 1907 the State law has required compulsory notification of tuberculosis, but it is 'deplorably ineffective' on the reservations.

Dr. Huber further states, regarding the Cattaraugus bands, that Dr. Lake, the resident medical officer, a man of scientific methods who has practised many years amongst the Indians, and is still physician to the Thomas Indian school and hospital, has found the physiques of the Indian children in the present generation to be imperfectly developed; the lymph nodes, both internal and external, are affected; there are conjunctivitis, blepharitis and corneal ulceration, eczema, cold abscesses, pulmonary tuberculosis, bone and joint tuberculosis. It is remarked that while 'we see many similar conditions amongst the poorer classes of whites, we account it in the pride and triumph of our civilization that we do not permit those white infants to perish, but bend every effort to assure them the normal span of human life.' Dr. Huber, speaking of the dispensary work at this reserve, says: 'It is Dr. Lake's experience that young men and women, who perhaps a few months before were apparently in good health, come to the dispensary with some indefinite complaint, which upon examination, he found to be pulmonary consumption. Whole families die of this disease within a few years.' Dr. Lake states that he finds the chronic affections from which the Indians on this reservation suffer to be very largely of a tubercular character. He would, he states, 'divide the whole population into two classes, *i.e.*, those manifesting tuberculosis on examination, and those who have suffered from tuberculosis as evidenced by the scars and deformities which they exhibit.' The history is common of large families in which but one or two children have survived, the others having died of consumption; and in the survivors scars remaining from an old glandular tuberculosis are to be observed. 'From babyhood are these Indians tubercular; one among every three children born on this reservation, dies of this disease in some form before its fifth year; many children appear at school with glandular enlargements. Then is slow progress of the disease until puberty, when a ghastly mortality supervenes, especially among the females.' Such are a few of Dr. Lake's comments.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Nowhere have I known the exact facts regarding tuberculosis more accurately or scientifically stated, as they have existed and do exist in so many Indian bands, whether in Canada or the United States, than are set forth in the above quotations. In each of my annual reports since 1905 some phase of this problem, especially as it is affected by the housing problem on the reservations, has been dealt with, and what has been said before regarding small houses, 'lack of knowledge of how to live in permanent homes as regards cooking, cleanliness and ventilation and an ignorance of and disregard for the dangers attaching to cases of infective disease, especially of a chronic character' may be repeated. During the past year I have had further opportunities for confirming the conclusions arrived at before, by observing the actual housing conditions of many bands in the Northwest and of others in Ontario and Quebec. Several days were spent on the Morley reserve, in Alberta, where the summer life in the teepees, which so many of this band continue, was observed. An even more marked illustration of the persistence of nomad habits was evidenced at the St. Mary's Mission in the East Kootenays, where all the houses at the Mission village were found deserted, there only remaining the boys of the Indian school to help in the harvest. Naturally the housekeeping, when at home in the village, of these bands, is extremely crude, and one may conclude that it is well from the health standpoint that these hunting Indians should remain as long as possible in their camps in the mountains. But as was not infrequently observed in the camps, the tent or teepee may be so tightly closed to keep out mosquitoes as actually to reproduce in the mellow air of summer, overcrowding and all the evils of foul air, almost as great if not as persistent as those of the houses in winter. As illustrating the need of more positive methods for dealing with the tuberculized Indian on the reserve, it may be stated that within a mile of the Morley hospital I found the tuberculized father of several children lying in his tent, open it is true to the air, but with some half-dozen persons, old and young, crowded about him, while flies were everywhere, but particularly about the expectorating sick man. Although two children in the tent were also found tuberculized, no persuasion by the medical officer could induce the sick man to go to the clean, well-managed hospital near by. Nothing but that kind of positive missionary work illustrated at the Waywayseecappo tent hospital two years ago by a wise, large-hearted nurse, has proved adequate to bring these patients, especially in the less settled bands, into the hospitals; but as was there shown, all that is demanded is a clear comprehension, on the part of the agents, physicians and nurses, of the possibilities of cure, and particularly of removing the danger of infection from the family, supported by some positive authority to encourage, and, if necessary, enforce compliance, in order to obtain the results which sanitary workers are everywhere getting in the slum districts of our cities, and who are lessening the dangers to the families by the removal of tuberculized cases to hospitals provided for such.

But however difficult in practice it may be found to impress upon these nomad Indians their duties in such matters, there ought not and cannot be any insuperable difficulties in those bands in the older provinces, where living in houses the year round, settled on reservations and engaged in agriculture or other industrial pursuits. While it may be too much to say that the extent that any band is actually engaged in agricultural pursuits will be found to measure fairly accurately the healthfulness of the band as determined by the total deaths and the deaths from tuberculosis; yet as will be shown by the following table, we have in the social progress a very good gauge of the health progress.

If this is true, then no efforts can be too great to encourage the cultivation of the soil.

Adopting the now generally conceded principle that the general average prosperity of any people is a fairly accurate measure of their relative health status, I have endeavoured to prepare a statement of the earnings of the Indian bands in the different provinces, which should serve as a basis for considerable interesting comparison.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Assuming that the information supplied by the different Indian agents is at least as accurate as the census figures, we obtain from their returns results very gratifying as showing that the Indian is no small contributor, comparatively, to the country's productiveness. Thus the earnings in the census for the class of employees or wage-earners averaged for male and female in 1901, in round numbers, the amounts shown in the first column, the per capita earnings of Indians in the second:—

Province.	Average agricultural earnings in Census.		Average earnings of Indians.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Prince Edward Island (per capita).....	121	00	100	00
Nova Scotia	204	00	54	00
New Brunswick	230	00	87	00
Quebec	168	00	103	00
Ontario	288	00	96	00
Manitoba	220	00	64	00
Alberta and Saskatchewan	212	00	64	00
British Columbia	323	00	94	00

These figures are made up from the only available returns of the earnings for the various Indian bands, which are divided into those for agriculture and those for other industries. To reduce these to an average, we must take the population of all 16 years of age and over, which is rather less than two-thirds of the total, as our divisor. We thus see that the amount of the earnings of the Indians approximates that of the agricultural employees in Prince Edward Island, is nearly two-thirds in Quebec, while naturally in the new western provinces we find them relatively less advanced. This industrial progress is, however, satisfactory, if we are to judge the bands in 1909 as compared with 1899, as indicated in the following table:—

TABLE giving average per capita earnings of Indian bands in 1899; also total and percentage increases.

Province.	Population.	Average income per capita.		Percentage increase in Agriculture.	Percentage increase in other industries.	Total average per cent increase.
		1899.	1909.			
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
Prince Edward Island.....	276	41 63	67 00	0.90	169	160
Nova Scotia.....	2,129	23 35	36 00	0.60	160	160
New Brunswick.....	1,861	32 49	58 00	0.30	193	180
Quebec.....	11,469	18 98	69 00	2.50	370	360
Ontario.....	23,518	33 79	64 00	1.40	170	200
Manitoba.....	8,595	29 42	43 00	3.00	110	140
Alberta, Saskatchewan and Territories.....	17,237	18 65	43 00	1.40	190	230
British Columbia.....	24,964	46 87	63 00	1.60	120	140

When it is realized that the total earnings in 1909 were \$5,228,165, that the earnings by agriculture increased by 131.6 per cent in 1909 over 1899, and that other industrial earnings increased 63.8 per cent, it is apparent that the Indian bands have

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

passed from groups of wandering hunters and have entered upon a period of actual industrial achievement which, when compared with many of the European peoples, who for more than one thousand years have been tillers of the soil, is very creditable to them, remembering all the circumstances of their environment. If, however, really agricultural bands be taken, as the Six Nations or the Tyendinaga Indians, we find their earnings to be in 1909 \$290,195.50, or some \$70 per capita. These amounts might be fairly doubled if applied to the male population over 15 years. The last death-rate, estimated for 1907-8, was 18.2 for the Six Nations and 8.02 in the Tyendinaga band per 1,000. The Tyendinaga rate is, however, doubtless, under-estimated.

That it is not alone the amount earned by a band, but rather the number engaged productively in agriculture, which is largely a measure of healthfulness, would seem illustrated by the bands at Walpole Island and Sarnia. Both have splendid farming lands, but owing to the nearby opportunities existing for earning a daily cash wage on the St. Clair, these Indians do but little actual farming, and yet in 1909 they earned \$61,600 and \$35,360 respectively, which estimated on the same basis as were those bands in the foregoing table, gives nearly \$50 and \$200 per capita respectively for the men of these two bands; yet, as was stated by the agent of the Walpole Island band, it was those Indians who had earned most on the river who had to be most largely assisted when the quarantine for small-pox was established there some years ago. The high wages earned during the summer months by the west coast bands at the fisheries serve to illustrate the same fact, while the coast Indians are not comparable with those of the interior as to healthfulness, because, largely, of their improvidence.

While, therefore, we have a right to conclude that the relatively rapid development of farming amongst the bands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be followed by better houses and a closer imitation of the social habits of surrounding white settlers, there are also many opportunities in those bands which earn good wages in other industries for social progress, owing to their close intercourse with whites, if education and sanitary improvements are systematically stimulated amongst them. This was notably evident in the Metlakahtla and Skeena river bands, when visited by me during the year.

The following table is of much interest as showing progress in housing:—

TABLE showing contrast in Number and Kind of Dwellings owned and occupied by Indians in 1899 and 1909.

Province.	Stone Houses.		Brick Houses.		Frame Houses.		Log Houses.		Shanties.	
	1899.	1909.	1899.	1909.	1899.	1909.	1899.	1909.	1899.	1909.
Prince Edward Island.....					46	51	1		2	2
Nova Scotia.....					248	361	34	8	96	95
New Brunswick.....					221	303	9	38	84	53
Quebec.....	42	68	25	5	820	1,030	221	252	46	56
Ontario.....	2	10	33	55	1,089	1,469	2,203	2,105	297	254
Manitoba.....					3	54	1,117	1,585	101	181
Saskatchewan and Alberta (in 1909).....		17				51		915		84
Territories (in 1899).....					11		2,010		216	
British Columbia.....					2,635	3,237	2,575	2,131	894	1,056
	44	95	58	60	5,123	6,564	8,170	8,006	1,736	2,095

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RECAPITULATION.—Totals, Increases and Decreases (number and per cent).

	1899.	1909.	Increases.		Decreases.	
			No.	P.c.	No.	P.c.
Houses—Stone.....	44	95	51	116.0		
" Brick.....	58	60	2	3.4		
" Frame.....	5,123	6,564	1,441	28.1		
" Log.....	8,170	8,006			164	2.0
Shanties.....	1,736	2,095	359	20.7		
Total number of dwellings of all sorts	15,131	16,820	1,853	11.2	164	2.0
Net increase.....			1,689			

From the above tabular statement it will be seen that log houses are being replaced quite rapidly by frame and even brick and stone, there being 51 new stone, 2 new brick and 441 new frame houses in 1909, as compared with 1899, or in 1909 there were 16,820 houses in all, as compared with 15,131 in 1899, giving an increase in all kinds of 1,690, or 11.2 per cent.

Though it may be true that for the moment the change from the teepee and the hunting camp to the house and permanent residence has been marked by the disadvantages which have been witnessed in the transition stage amongst all peoples advancing into civilization; though the history of the first half of the last century (which was one of industrialism) in England, where a population largely rural in 1800 had become in 1850 one largely urban, and where a population living in congested quarters, some even in cellars in Liverpool, and while this history has been repeated to some extent in great industrial centres elsewhere, yet the organized efforts illustrated in England by 48 different Housing Acts from 1849 to 1908, and by similar legislation in other countries, adequately shows the sanitary needs of new conditions in social environment are being everywhere met by organized social betterment.

That at any rate one attempt has been made and proved successful is seen in the File Hills Colony, now in its tenth year. The following particulars have been collected from statistics supplied by Inspector Graham, under whose charge the colony was placed when founded, and who has watched over its fortunes with solicitude. Beginning in 1901, five young Indian men, selected from two neighbouring industrial schools, all of the age of 18, were given their quarter-sections and assisted in getting started at farming. At the end of the year one was dead of consumption and two had 'migrated.' But the start has been pushed forward, and in April, 1910, thirty-four young men had joined the colony, of whom all but three became permanent settlers. The years in which they joined the colony and the total admissions were:—

1901..	5
1902..	5
1903..	5
1904..	1
1905..	5
1906..	2
1907..	1
1908..	4
1909..	4

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Of the thirty-four members there are seventeen married, in two instances before entering the colony, their united years in the colony being 101. In the seventeen families there have been born fifty-four children, five of whom were born prior to their families joining; but their united years in the colony is 327, or in all the united years of men, women and children total at 616. In all the ten years there were 16 deaths, or estimated per 1,000 the death-rate was 26. The distribution of deaths is of much interest, and is as follows:—

TABLE of Deaths in the File Hills Colony, 1901-1910.

	Age on Joining.	Year of Joining.	Year of Death.	Cause.
Men—				
1.	18.	1901.	1903.	Consumption.
1.	18.	1902.	1903.	"
1.	20.	1903.	1905.	"
1.	20.	1903.	1903.	"
1.	21.	1903.	1908.	"
1.	18.	1905.	1910.	"
Women—				
1.	18.	1905.	1910.	Confinement.
Children—				
1.	2 months.	1906 (born).	1906.	Consumption.
1.	3 "	1907 "	1907.	"
1.	1 year.	1906 "	1907.	Inflammation.
1.	4 months.	1908 "	1908.	Pneumonia.
1.	1 year.	1907 "	1908.	"
1.	1 "	1907 "	1908.	Consumption.
1.	1 "	1907 "	1908.	Pneumonia.
1.	2 "	1906 "	1908.	Inflammation.
1.	1 "	1908 "	1909.	Pneumonia.

The death-rate amongst the thirty-four young men colonists was 6, or 31 per 1,000, comparatively a very high rate indeed; but all save two occurred within two years of leaving school. The very unusual and remarkable fact is seen in the deaths of only one woman being included, and this at confinement of the mother of three children: this is only a death-rate of 10 per 1,000. But quite as notable is the death-rate amongst the children, it being only 27 per 1,000, and all deaths being in children under two years. When it is remembered that the death-rate in children under one year often reaches 125 per 1,000 in large cities and among children from 0 to 4 years often is as high as 35 to 50 per cent of the total births, it is apparent that this rate of 27 per 1,000 would be phenomenally low, even amongst whites, and does away entirely with the fiction of inevitable inherited tuberculosis being the cause of the high rate in the Indians, at the same time serving to show how educated Indian women will care for their children. Equally untrue is the idea that the Indians of the plains have few children, since children were born to every one of the seventeen marriages, or taking the total married years the remarkable fact is seen that, adding the total married years of each family we get 84 years, for which there is a credit of 54 births. If the years of marriage are averaged, it gives just five years per marriage, and consequently we see the remarkable fact of less than nine deaths and the natural increase living adding forty-five to the population of the colony in five years. But the further result appears that of the six men who died of consumption in the colony, but one had married, so that only one married man and one married woman died, while the thirty-four married persons in five years actually increased, less deaths of men,

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

women and children, to seventy-seven, or in other words the colony showed an actual increase amongst the married families of 126 per cent.

How remarkable is this showing, both in the births of children and in their high degree of health, may be perhaps better judged from the fact that in the last Public Health Report of England, with a total death-rate for all ages of 14 per 1,000, the deaths of children under one year were 120 per 1,000, or 12 per cent, while the remark of Dr. Lake regarding the Cattarangus reserve will be recalled that 'one among every three children born on this reserve dies of some form of tuberculosis before the fifth year.'

Remembering that there are 4,850,000 acres of land in the different reserves in Canada, or approximately 450 acres for every individual Indian, we cannot help pondering on the situation when even 1,000,000 acres are being cultivated under conditions similar to those on the File Hills Farm colony. From the last census figures one finds that almost one-half the total population of Canada has families, and applying the same ratio to our Indians, approximately 25,000 Indian families would be noted, who under the same favouring conditions as at the File Hills colony might produce an increase of similar ratio to that on the colony. Placing the figures at 100 per cent, instead of the actual 130 per cent shown in the colony increase, it seems quite possible to have at least the half of the theoretical 25,000 instead of a paltry 4,190 as shown in the last annual report.

It is evident that the problem becomes primarily a 'housing problem,' whether in the home or the school, and in order to advance in the direction which we have seen to be possible, we must try to realize fully all that is implied by M. Faisan, of Paris, as quoted in last year's report, that 'Tuberculosis is primarily *une maladie sociale*,' and hence we must start with the individual Indian in his home, and not only disinfect where the disease is present, but adopt every means for the improvement of the dwellings and for preventing overcrowding.

Remarks such as those of the agent of the Pelly agency, that 'The Indians are gradually getting better houses, having higher ceilings, shingled roofs, and in every way better adapted to the improvement and preservation of health; gradually each year the younger members of the band are dressing better, keeping their clothes and persons cleaner, and seem more desirous of following modern methods; a large number of these Indians are using an increased amount of vegetables and milk, also more wholesome food in general, and much improvement is to be noted in the cooking and preparation of their food,' are most encouraging, and serve to demonstrate the feasibility of the policy of instructing the women in their homes along sanitary lines of housekeeping and cooking. The resident nurse, Miss L. Brown, is doing splendid work in this direction, and the agent reports that, as a result of this, 'better conditions are looked for.'

Encouraged by the results obtained from the little work so far done, it is earnestly hoped that a systematic scheme of sanitary visiting may be enlarged, and every band thus obtain the advantages illustrated above. Gradually widening the scope, another decade of consistent effort along these lines would result in a vast improvement in the physical well-being of our Indians, and a yet greater lessening of the heavy mortality among both adults and children.

Respectfully submitted,

P. H. BRYCE,

Chief Medical Officer.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION

WITH TABULAR STATEMENT AND REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS AND PRINCIPALS OF BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS APPENDED.

OTTAWA, June 1, 1910.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report upon Indian education for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

The expenditure for the year from parliamentary appropriation has been as follows:—

Province.	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.	Assistance to ex-pupils.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	8,350 42				8,350 42
New Brunswick	5,184 63				5,184 63
Prince Edward Island.....	309 54				309 54
Quebec.....	22,501 59				22,501 59
Ontario.....	12,721 61	5,036 41	19,120 93		36,878 95
Manitoba.....	13,546 78	31,409 37	27,622 51	1,468 12	74,046 78
Saskatchewan.....	9,697 84	39,997 51	47,542 63	4,667 82	101,905 80
Alberta.....	1,558 27	41,857 00	14,701 43	560 60	58,677 30
Northwest Territories.....		6,948 34			6,948 34
British Columbia.....	13,822 13	18,415 27	53,102 66		85,340 06
Yukon.....	2,399 41				2,399 41
Total.....	90,092 22	143,663 90	162,090 16	6,696 54	402,542 82

To this total should be added the amounts charged against the Indian trust fund.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Several bands of Indians, whose funds are sufficient to meet the outlay, willingly assist in providing for education. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, the amounts so provided have been as follows:—

Accounts.	Interest.		Capital.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1 Ojibbewas of Batchawana.....		461 99		
2 Ojibbewas of Beausoleil.....		354 61		
3 Chippewas of Nawash.....		1,171 65		
4 Chippewas of Rama.....		265 00		
5 Chippewas of Sarnia.....		1,086 45		
6 Chippewas of Saugeen.....		1,387 56		
7 Chippewas of Snake Island.....		165 59		
8 Chippewas of the Thames.....		850 22		
9 Chippewas of Walpole Island.....		291 15		
10 Chippewas of Fort William.....		237 24		
11 Ojibbewas of Garden River.....		424 44		
13 Chippewas of Henvey Inlet.....		240 62	940 00	
14 Ojibbewas of Nipissing.....		824 08		
15 Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island (Unceded).....		340 43	1,950 00	
17 Mississaguas of Alnwick.....		535 61		
18 Mississaguas of Credit.....		307 52		
19 Mississaguas of Rice Lake.....		106 00		
20 Mississaguas of Mud Lake.....		262 76		
21 Mississaguas of Scugog.....		48 87		
22 Mohawks of Bay of Quinte.....		1,427 55		
23 Moravians of the Thames.....		536 98	3,000 00	
28 Ojibbewas of Mississagi River.....		142 84	88 05	
29 Oneidas of the Thames.....		5 74		
30 Chippewas of Parry Island.....		508 40		
31 Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.....		19 14		
32 Chippewas of Serpent River.....		108 29		
33 Six Nations.....		4,812 87	576 05	
34 Chippewas of Shawanaga.....		228 43		
35 Ojibbewas of Spanish River.....		190 39		
36 Chippewas of Thessalon River.....		196 63		
40 Abenakis of St. Francis.....		4 91		
44 Hurons of Lorette.....			243 50	
46 Iroquois of St. Regis.....		121 95		
49 Chippewas of Timiskaming.....		30 10		
50 Algonquins and Têtes de Boule of River Desert.....		554 65		
82 Ojibbewas of Whitefish Lake.....		464 11		
246 Ojibbewas of Sheguandah.....		235 52		
247 Ojibbewas of Sheshegwaning.....		494 25		
248 Ojibbewas and Ottawas of South Bay.....		225 59		
249 Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Sucker Creek.....		35 57		
251 Ojibbewas and Ottawas of West Bay.....		475 72		
		\$ 20,231 42	\$ 6,797 60	
Total.....			\$ 27,029 02	

The amounts expended from capital represent the outlay on new buildings and furniture; the amounts expended from interest represent the current expenses.

To further augment the expenditure on Indian education the considerable amounts provided by the religious denominations must be added. The exact sum of such contributions cannot be ascertained.

This report is an attempt to set forth in a more detailed form than before the efforts to promote the education of the Indian; a tabular statement of enrolment and attendance, with remarks by the agents of the department scattered through their general reports, could give no very positive information as to the strength of the educational establishment. It is hoped that the following pages will convey some idea of the difficult conditions under which these schools are conducted, and the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

adequacy of the means employed in each province to reach the need of the Indians in this regard. Some of the discouragements surrounding the problem will also be observed, as well as the various experiments which are designed to overcome the ever-present obstacles in the way of complete success. I trust that the report may be improved and rendered more interesting from year to year, and that it will serve to bring together in a community of interest the many disinterested officers and teachers who now have little means of knowing what is being done by their fellow-workers in the same field, and that it will be fruitful of suggestions and improvements in many directions.

The statistics showing the number of children of school age, enrolment and average attendance, together with the pupilage of residential schools printed at the head of each agency report, show at a glance the relation borne by the educational establishments to the number of children to be provided for. The census returns published in the annual report for 1909 have been used in this compilation, and the children of school age are those enumerated between the ages of 6 and 15.

In some cases the number of children enrolled in day and residential schools is shown to be greater than the number of children of school age. For example, in the Pas agency the number of children of school age is 197, and the number enrolled and in residence is 201; again in the Battleford agency the former number is 138 and the latter 160. This apparent discrepancy arises from the fact that children are sometimes enrolled at day schools before the age of 6 years, but the main reason is that pupils of residential schools are not usually allowed to leave the institutions until they reach the age of 18.

It may safely be said that a large measure of success has attended the efforts to educate the Canadian Indian, and during the past year a certain marked advancement has been made not only in conditions actually, and, it is hoped permanently, improved, but in a general recognition by Indian educationalists of the broad line which future progress must follow.

It was never the policy, nor the end and aim of the endeavour to transform an Indian into a white man. Speaking in the widest terms, the provision of education for the Indian is the attempt to develop the great natural intelligence of the race and to fit the Indian for civilized life in his own environment. It includes not only a scholastic education, but instruction in the means of gaining a livelihood from the soil or as a member of an industrial or mercantile community, and the substitution of Christian ideals of conduct and morals for aboriginal concepts of both.

The British North America Act gave to the Dominion government the burden of the Indian; and, aided materially by missionary effort, the work of education, by far the most important of the many subdivisions of the most complicated Indian problem, has gone steadily forward. The result is that while the Indian has not been changed into a white man, many Indians have developed more admirable characteristics than many white men. Grounds of comparison are absent. It is an injustice to demand that each and every Indian should compare favourably with the type of white man conjured up when we wish to flatter our modern civilization. The Indian is gradually taking his place as a producer and as an industrial worker side by side with his white neighbour, and his education in the schools provided by the government will be a valuable asset not only to himself but to the general community.

I wish to point out that greater liberality is required in order to render efficient the schools already established, and to provide others where they are required.

The importance of the work cannot be gainsaid: without education and with neglect the Indians would produce an undesirable and often a dangerous element in society. Not only are our schools every day removing intelligent Indian children from evil surroundings, but they are very often ministering to a class which would be outcasts without such aid; I refer to the illegitimate offspring of white men and

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Indian women who are thrown upon their mothers for support, and who have no legal status as Indians. This great charitable work, which parallels the efforts put forth by white communities, aided by provincial, municipal or private endowment, must be carried on by the Dominion government, aided by Christian missionaries and missionary societies.

DAY SCHOOLS.

A beginning has been made during the year in the important work of developing and improving the day schools. In many places these schools are quite sufficient to meet the educational needs of the Indians, and all that is required is to bring the children within the circle of their influence.

The Indian day school of the lowest type is a burden to the teacher and an inexplicable punishment to the scholar, almost useless in its result. The problem is to substitute for such a school an institution where brightness and active interest take the place of indifference and a sense of defeat.

Much depends upon the teacher, and previously the low rate of pay offered could not command the most suitable teachers; but I am glad that more generous stipends have been fixed, and that parliament has granted sufficient funds to pay them.

White children do not find school life more attractive than days of liberty without intellectual effort, and the Indian children are no exception to the rule. But in the former case, school life is made attractive by well-known means, and behind everything else is the interest or the authority of the parent. These pleasant features of school life, its rivalry and its rewards, have been heretofore most frequently lacking in the Indian schools, and the apathy if not the active hostility of the parent must be reckoned with. Moreover, the Indian child has to study in a foreign language, he leaves the home where an Indian language is spoken and comes to a school-room where English is spoken. His case can only be compared with that of an English child who pursues his studies in a German or French school.

Again the severe deterrent of poverty is often present; some children have no proper clothing to wear during the winter, and the provision of any food for a luncheon at the noon hour is neglected of sheer necessity.

The improvements now sought for are to give such inducements for a full and regular attendance as will overcome these obstacles to success. In the first place we must engage and retain the services of teachers qualified for the special work. Then, to issue small rewards for regular attendance and progress, to issue footwear and clothing to poor deserving pupils, to supply a plain warm meal in the middle of the day, to vary the school exercises by games and simple calisthenics; these are the best means to banish the idle teacher and the empty school-room, and they are being gradually introduced wherever they are needed.

A quick and cheerful response from many of the staff of day school teachers has met the request to adopt these measures. Not a few of the lady teachers have taken up instruction in plain sewing, knitting and mending with a practical beneficial result, and the details that follow in this report will show encouraging examples.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS.

These schools are divided into two classes, industrial and boarding, but the work carried on at each is in all essentials the same. The teaching of trades is no longer generally pursued at the industrial schools; carpentry and agriculture are the chief practical subjects for the boys, and general housewifery for the girls. The industrial schools are supported with grants from the government which are very nearly if not quite sufficient to meet all their running expenses. The boarding schools owe their

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

existence entirely to missionary effort, and the government grants are supplemented by denominational contributions. A most useful and important work is carried on at these schools, but in the past two forces have conspired against their complete success; the great mortality among the children and the lack of control over the graduates. It is hoped that reasonable care in selecting healthy pupils and common sense modern methods in dealing with any that develop tuberculosis within the walls will combat the first. The gradual improvement of buildings which are not well adapted for the work and the supply of a more liberal diet and open air dormitories will also assist to cut down the mortality. The second can only be overcome by supervision after the school term is completed and by some assistance in beginning life under the new conditions. Detailed reports from the principals of industrial and boarding schools will be found in the appendix.

EX-PUPILS.

As a means to overcome the difficulty just cited with reference to ex-pupils or graduates of residential schools a circular (a copy of which will be found appended to this report) was issued to the Indian agents of the western provinces. If the instructions in this circular are followed, there should be correspondence, previous to the discharge of a pupil, between the principal of the school and the Indian agent, and the graduate should not be thrown upon the reserve dependent entirely upon his own resources. Under the provisions of this circular not a few pupils have received assistance which during the season of 1910 should place them in a fair way to become self-supporting. Several principals are turning their attention to obtaining domestic service for girl graduates and placing the boys in charge of white farmers. An excellent suggestion as to the gradual preparation of graduates for beginning the reserve life will be observed in the report from Mr. Gooderham, the agent for the Blackfoot reserve. A like suggestion was made by the Rev. Mr. Charlebois, the principal of the Duck Lake boarding school, who has already in several cases put it into operation with the approval of the department. We may now close these general introductory remarks and pass on to the detailed reports for the provinces and agencies.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Although the province of Nova Scotia has been settled and cultivated for very many years, the condition of the Indians in many districts is that of nomads. They have failed after all the years of their association with white people to reside permanently upon their reserves and make their living by agriculture. They are prone to wander about from place to place, selling their baskets or squatting in the vicinity of towns and doing odd jobs for the residents. These habits render it somewhat difficult to give all their children the benefits of day school education, but on several of the reserves successful day schools have been established, and the new methods adopted to increase the attendance and render it stable have had gratifying results at several of the schools. These methods will be further extended as time goes on, and where active and interested teachers are in control there is no doubt that many of the difficulties which now appear unsurmountable may be overcome. The actual poverty of the Indians is also a detrimental factor. The children are often without proper clothing to protect them from the inclemency of the winter weather, and in the future in deserving cases a quantity of clothing will be given sufficient to enable the children to attend school regularly.

BEAR RIVER, DIGBY COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	20
Number of pupils enrolled.	17
Average attendance.	8

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The teacher of this school is Miss Minnie A. Shea. She finds the greatest obstacle in the way of her work the apathy of the Indian parents and their nomadic habits. The pupils, however, show a great interest in their studies and the teacher has endeavoured to stimulate this interest and obtain a more regular attendance by serving a mid-day meal, with very gratifying results. She is also giving the girls instruction in sewing, mending of garments, &c., &c.

The agent, Mr. James H. Purdy, reports that the progress which the children have made in education this year is equal to that attained at any local school in the county.

ESKASONI, CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	21
Number of pupils enrolled.	20
Average attendance.	8

The above record of attendance will show that the present teacher, Mr. A. J. McKenzie, has succeeded in interesting the majority of the Indians in the education of their children. This is one of the places where encouragement was given to ensure more regular attendance by the presentation of prizes for good attendance and progress, and it is clear that this stimulus has had its due effect. A new school-house was erected last year on this reserve, the playgrounds were cleared and improved, and before long the school property will be in excellent condition. The following extracts from the report of Mr. J. J. McKinnon, the Indian agent at that point, will convey an idea of the capacity of the teacher and of the general progress of his pupils:—

‘The majority of the people of the reserve can read and write, and one bright young native of the place obtained a teacher’s license and taught school at Whycomagh some years ago. His name was Victor Christmas, but tuberculosis claimed him as one of its victims.’

‘The present teacher, Mr. McKenzie, has been in charge of the Eskasoni school for nearly two years, and has an experience of nearly thirty years in the teaching profession. In saying that he is a capable teacher, I am but expressing the sentiments of my predecessor, Dr. McNeil, and when I say that the pupils who attend his school regularly are making good progress, I am expressing the opinion of Mr. Phelan, inspector of schools.’

‘The attendance during the first two quarters was not very satisfactory, but the quarter now closing will show a decided improvement. There are twenty pupils enrolled and the daily attendance will average between twelve and thirteen. Besides the instruction in secular knowledge which the pupils receive, they are also taught the truths of the Christian religion, morality and respect for law and order. The school is opened and closed with prayer every day.’

‘The school-house is a splendid building erected last summer. It is by far the best and the finest school building in this part of the country. It is large, comfortable, well lighted, ventilated and furnished.’

‘I should have mentioned above that at the beginning of this quarter, the teacher and myself announced to the pupils that the sum of two dollars would be divided amongst them in prizes for good attendance and progress.’

INDIAN COVE, PICTOU COUNTY.

Number of pupils enrolled.	29
Number of pupils enrolled.	29
Average attendance.	17

The Indian Cove school is at present conducted by Miss Gertrude McGirr. This band is quite civilized and a number of the older people on the reserve are able to

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

read and write. The cause of education is advancing, but the circumstances which operate against a regular attendance also obtain on this reserve. The school-house on the reserve is used for divine worship on Sundays, and there is every reason to believe that the influence of the school is for good.

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	67
Number of pupils enrolled.	44
Average attendance.	20

The only school in this agency is situated within the city limits of Sydney, C.B. As the Indians are resident on the reserve and earn their living by working for the citizens, it is possible to maintain a fairly regular attendance. Miss Margaret A. MacLellan, the present teacher, is conducting a most successful work. The school-room has been made attractive with bright pictures and window boxes containing flowering plants in the summer. Last autumn the school-house was repaired, and this year it will be painted, which will add to its attractiveness. Miss MacLellan has suggested giving small prizes for attendance, and, as the suggestion has been adopted, it is hoped that the children will be more regular in attendance than they have been in the past, although in all respects this school is an excellent one.

MIDDLE RIVER, VICTORIA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	26
Number of pupils enrolled.	25
Average attendance.	6

There is a good school building at Middle River which only requires a few repairs and some painting to render it thoroughly satisfactory. These improvements are to be made during the summer of 1910. Mrs. Annie McNeill is the teacher at this school. The playground is small, but the children amuse themselves with the usual games, and calisthenics are taught. The situation of the building is sanitary, and commands a beautiful view of the Bras d'Or lakes. Mr. A. J. Macdonald, the Indian agent at Baddeck, gives an excellent report as to the progress of the pupils and the interest that their teacher shows in their advancement, and comments upon the fact that the parents take a considerable interest in matters of education.

NEW GERMANY, LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	14
Number of pupils enrolled.	13
Average attendance.	6

The school at New Germany, Lunenburg county, under the charge of Miss Mary A. Gillis, who is a qualified teacher, has made fair progress during the year. Miss Gillis is constrained to report the lack of interest taken by the parents in the school, and to this cause she charges the very irregular attendance which operates so strongly against her best efforts.

MILLBROOK, COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	22
Number of pupils enrolled.	19
Average attendance.	10

The school at Millbrook, Colchester county, is presided over by Miss Jessie Scott, who has taught continuously at this place for over eight years. She reports the

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

usual difficulties in securing a regular attendance, but has overcome them to some extent by giving four times a year a treat consisting of lunch, with fruit and candy. Miss Scott is teaching sewing at the school, and has been informed that a noon-day meal may be supplied if it will have the effect of increasing the attendance.

The agent, Mr. Robert Smith, remarks that at the present time the Indians of this band understand English, and that in some of the houses it is used altogether, and the change from the constant use of Micmac has been the direct result of the school work which has been carried out on the reserve for the last nine years.

SAL ON RIVER, RICHMOND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	37
Number of pupils enrolled.	25
Average attendance.	7

With reference to this school, Mr. M. D. McMillan, Indian agent for Richmond county, reports as follows:—

‘In reference to educational matters in this agency, I beg leave to state that the school is in charge of a very efficient teacher, and there is a marked improvement in the attendance, progress and conduct of the pupils. The school-room is kept very clean and in a good sanitary condition, and the pupils generally present the appearance of cleanliness and neatness in dress and manners. The only drawback in respect to their educational advancement and refinement is the lack of interest some of their parents take in keeping their children regularly in school, and it is most difficult in the generality of cases to impress upon them the necessity of the regular attendance of their children and the value of education towards promoting their future welfare.’

The agent here touches upon what is the great difficulty in successfully conducting these schools, namely, the lack of interest on the part of parents; but with a view to overcoming this and giving the children some incentive to attend regularly, their teacher has been authorized to offer small prizes and to issue during the noon hour a lunch, which in the summer season will consist of biscuits and cheese, and in the winter will probably be supplemented by warm soup or some food of a more substantial nature. Miss O’Toole, the present teacher, to whom the agent refers in complimentary terms, has shown a great interest in this new development of the work, and will undoubtedly be successful in holding the attention and interest of the children.

WHYCOCOMAGH, INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	34
Number of pupils enrolled.	37
Average attendance.	22

At the beginning of the year the Whycomagh school was found to have lost its usefulness amongst the Indians and it was thought desirable to appoint a new teacher. The school building was thoroughly renovated and painted, a new supply of school material was provided, and after the holidays the school was reopened under the charge of Mr. J. D. Gillis. During the short time that he has been in charge Mr. Gillis has succeeded in awakening such an interest amongst the parents and their children that the average attendance has been gradually increased and a new spirit is manifested on the reserve. Mr. Gillis takes a personal interest in the affairs of the Indians, and his presence on the reserve will undoubtedly be productive of great good.

MALAGAWATCH, INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	14
Number of pupils enrolled.	17
Average attendance.	11

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

During the summer of 1909 a commodious new school-house was erected on the Malagawatch reserve. As the reserve is situated at least three miles from the nearest white habitation, it was found to be necessary to provide permanent quarters for the teacher. An addition was therefore made to the school-house, and Mr. Arsene Burns was engaged as the teacher. The attendance has been gratifying and Mr. Burns' efforts in his work have so interested the Indian parents that they petitioned the department to organize a night school on the reserve which they might attend. Mr. Burns has been given permission to teach the Indians at night, and the result of the experiment, which is a novel one, will be awaited with interest.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age. 15

There is a special difficulty in obtaining for the Indian children of this county educational advantages owing to the fact that they live in different places throughout the county and at some distance from each other. Of the 15 children of school age, 8 live at Middleton, 3 at Paradise and Laurencetown, and 4 at Lequille. Taking advantage of a disposition which is shown everywhere within the province to welcome Indian children at the white schools, the department has arranged with the Lequille school section to pay the sum of \$4 each a year as fees for children attending that school. This has been taken advantage of to some extent, but as usual the carelessness of parents renders the attendance irregular. The agent states that the teacher reports the Indian children bright and quick to learn, some of them having exceptional ability, and that they compare favourably with other pupils. It is the policy to encourage attendance at the schools established for white children, and the opportunities afforded by the schools within this county will, it is hoped, be made greater use of.

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

There are no schools established exclusively for Indians in the county of Shelburne. A small number of children of school age attend the public school, where the agent reports they receive the same tuition as is given to the white pupils.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The Indian children of this county attend the white school at Half-way River. A tuition fee of \$6 per annum for each pupil in attendance is allowed the school. The number enrolled is 5 and the average attendance for the year is 2.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LENNOX ISLAND SCHOOL.

Number of children of school age. 43
 Number of pupils enrolled. 42
 Average attendance. 18

It is especially gratifying to report on the progress of this school, as it is presided over by an Indian, himself educated by the department, Mr. John J. Sark, a son of the ex-chief of the Lennox Island band. Mr. Sark was first educated at the day school, and afterwards attended St. Dunstan's College. He has a third-class certificate, and is in hopes of again attending college and obtaining a second-class certificate. The poverty of the Indians operates to prevent the children from coming to school in the winter, but this is obviated as much as possible by the issue of footgear and clothing. All the Indians on the reserve speak English.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The remarks which precede the detailed reports on the schools in Nova Scotia might be repeated with reference to the schools in New Brunswick. Indian life in the two provinces does not differ in any essential particulars, except that the Indians of the northern part of New Brunswick probably earn better wages by being employed in lumbering operations, stream-driving, &c.

The same difficulty is met with in endeavouring to maintain a regular attendance, and the poverty of the parents and their wandering habits are, in this province as elsewhere, chargeable with the failure to attain success in this direction.

Supt. R. A. Irving, and Indian Agents George E. Baxter and James White, report that the progress made during the year compares favourably with that made during past years. The attendance is improving owing to the supply of boots and clothing to destitute children, and the outlook is generally encouraging.

Special attention might be drawn to the school at Tobique, where progressive methods have been used with a large measure of success.

BURNT CHURCH, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	36
Number of pupils enrolled.	24
Average attendance.	13

This school has been presided over by Miss M. M. Babin, who has resigned, and a new teacher will have to be appointed. The old school building having become dilapidated and unfit for occupation, it is proposed to erect a modern school building on a convenient plot of sufficient area to provide a playground and a school garden. For the number of children on this reserve the enrolment and the average attendance has been very low. It is hoped, however, that when the new school-house is built and some inducements are offered for attendance, the number will be considerably increased.

EEL GROUND, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	33
Number of pupils enrolled.	25
Average attendance.	16

The school-building on this reserve is new and the school is situated on an excellent playground. The Indians of Eel Ground are fairly well advanced. A great many speak English. The teacher finds that amongst the poorer members of the band the lack of clothing operates to keep the children away from the school, but last winter a number were aided in purchasing boots and warm clothing, and the result was an increased attendance.

BIG COVE SCHOOL, KENT COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	60
Number of pupils enrolled.	37
Average attendance.	15

This school was in charge of Miss Rose A. Archibald, the holder of a first-class certificate, till March 31, 1910, when she found it necessary to resign owing to illness in her family.

The poor attendance at this school has prevented satisfactory progress being made. An earnest endeavour to effect some improvement has been made by Rev. J. J. Ryan, superintendent of Indian schools, and Mr. R. A. Irving, Indian superin-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

tendent, and with the appointment of a permanent teacher after next summer holidays it is hoped that their efforts will meet with success.

KINGSCLEAR, YORK COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	19
Number of pupils enrolled.	17
Average attendance.	11

This reserve is situated about 11 miles from the city of Fredericton. The Indians of the reserve are civilized and most of them are able to read and write. Having experienced the advantages of education, they take some interest in having their children taught and the attendance is fair, but the teacher finds that their improvident habits and carelessness as to the value of time operate against the successful conduct of the school. Miss Donahoe has the confidence of the Indians and has added instruction in sewing to the general subjects taught.

ST. MARY'S, YORK COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	35
Number of pupils enrolled.	35
Average attendance.	22

This school is conducted by Miss Maria J. Rush. The reserve is situated close to the city of Fredericton, and the teacher finds that whatever irregularity there may be in the attendance of the pupils, it is not caused by a dislike for school, but by the attractiveness of the life of the reserve. The improvement of the playgrounds has been undertaken, and it is hoped that the amusements directly connected with the school will have the effect of counteracting other attractions. Miss Rush gives lessons in sewing, and interest has been shown by the girls in this attempt to give them practical instruction.

OROMOCTO, SUNBURY COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	15
Number of pupils enrolled.	18
Average attendance.	13

This reserve has been conducted by Mrs. Blanche McCaffrey for a year in a house rented from an Indian, which had been repaired and rendered as suitable as possible for the purpose.

It is the intention to erect during the summer of 1910 a commodious modern building, as the school conducted even under such disadvantageous conditions has been successful. The Indians of this reserve are extremely poor, but the attendance has been fair, and the agent reports that both the children and their parents are anxious for the success of the school.

EDMUNDSTON, MADAWASKA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	14
Number of pupils enrolled.	12
Average attendance.	10

On representation that the Indian children of the Edmundston reserve were without educational advantages, the department made an arrangement with the convent school at Edmundston whereby they were to receive tuition. As the reserve is some distance from the convent, it was arranged that the children should be conveyed from their homes to the school during the winter months. This arrangement was success-

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

fully carried out and an excellent attendance was maintained. The Indian children had the double benefit of associating with white children and receiving instruction at a well conducted school.

WOODSTOCK, CARLETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	16
Number of pupils enrolled	21
Average attendance	14

At present this school is being conducted in a building rented from an Indian, but arrangements are being made to erect upon the reserve a commodious school-house. The school is in charge of Miss Frances Milmore. Although she has been successful during the year she has taught in this school, Miss Milmore expects to see much greater interest manifested when the new building becomes available. Although this school has been in operation only a year, the agent reports a favourable change in the manners of the children.

TOBIQUE, VICTORIA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	29
Number of pupils enrolled	33
Average attendance	22

This school has had the advantage of the services of Miss A. Bradley, a teacher who is especially fitted for the work, and who has met with great success. A new school building was completed in September of 1909, and during the current spring the grounds are to be improved. In addition to the usual subjects taught, physical exercises are given and instruction in plain sewing. Miss Bradley has found that a system of department cards has interested the children, and in her experience more can be accomplished by offering a reward or holding out an incentive for effort in the way of a prize than by any other method. Miss Bradley was allowed to organize a sewing circle amongst the Indian women on the reserve, and a meeting is held each week at different houses. The result has been gratifying. The Indian women take a great interest in the work and instruction is given them in plain sewing, the mending of garments and dressmaking.

Mr. Geo. E. Baxter, the Indian agent for this band, makes the following interesting remarks in this connection:—

‘So far as school education is concerned, the Indian children on this reserve have as good advantages as the children in the rural districts of the province. The attendance during the year is as large and as regular as could be expected when it is considered that the larger boys and girls are required to assist their parents in the strife for existence. Sewing is also taught to the girls. The time the children are at school they are under good healthy conditions where order, politeness and influences of refinement prevail. The home life and the street influence are potent factors in moulding the character of the children. It gives me great pleasure to report that Miss Bradley has made a very successful beginning at improving their home conditions. She has organized the women of the band into an Improvement Society, which meets once a week in their homes, where knitting, sewing, &c., are taught and practised.’

‘The department has also arranged for the starting of a school garden the coming season with a view to interesting the children, and through them the parents, in the cultivation of the land. It is always through the children that the best work is to be done for the improvement of any race of people. The Indians are in a class by themselves. They are the descendants of a noble race, and have instincts, traditions and mental qualities peculiar to their race. They are children of the forest

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

and the stream, and educational efforts in their behalf should not be confined exclusively to school discipline and book learning. The knowledge of nature and the wood-craft acquired by the older Indians before civilization changed their environment should in some way be given to their children as a legacy. If some simple method could be devised to make use of the older Indians to instruct the children in the making of all kinds of Indian wares and in the dexterous use of the few simple tools with which they can accomplish so much, it would be giving them the help they seem to need to become industrious self-sustaining Indians.'

QUEBEC.

The Indians of the province of Quebec show great diversity in the degree of civilization to which they have attained. Those who have for the past hundred years been influenced by the lives of surrounding white people have developed a remarkable degree of independence and initiative, and are a self-supporting and useful class of citizens. A large number on the other hand have not yet come into close contact with civilization and are still earning their livelihood by aboriginal methods. It may be said that from the time of the earliest Jesuit missionaries till the present day there has been a continuous effort to educate and evangelize the Indians of the province and the result is shown in such settled and progressive communities as Lorette, Pierreville and Caughnawaga.

It has been found that such a degree of ambition sometimes prevails that it has been necessary to go beyond the education to be obtained at the day schools and to give additional assistance for the prosecution of higher studies at colleges within the province. The schools at Pierreville and Lorette may be referred to as models.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	375
Number of pupils enrolled.	268
Average attendance.	137
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute.	15
Number of children enrolled at Wikwemikong.	32

There are four schools on the Caughnawaga reserve.

Boys' School (Roman Catholic).

This school is held in the council building in the centre of the village. There are two teachers, both educated Indians, familiar with the Iroquois, English and French languages. The senior teacher, Mr. Peter Delisle, has had charge of the school for the past ten years, and Mr. Peter Williams, teacher of the elementary classes, has had seven years' experience in this school. The course of study is in English, but nearly all explanations are made in Indian. The boys are bright and intelligent, and speak and read in a loud clear voice.

Girls' School (Roman Catholic).

The building in which the school is at present conducted is small and unsuitable, and will be replaced by a well equipped building this summer. Miss Mary L. Burke is in charge during the absence of Miss Howlett, who is on leave without pay. Miss Burke is a qualified teacher with ten years' experience and is assisted by her sister, Miss Sara Burke.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Methodist Mission School.

A new school building will be put up this spring. The school, now held in the church, is in charge of Miss E. M. Young, who is reported by Mr. Lippens, provincial school inspector, to be active and competent, enjoying the esteem of the people of the reserve deservedly. She is the holder of a diploma from McGill Normal School and employs excellent methods in teaching. She has been four years in charge.

Bush School (Roman Catholic).

A new frame school-house, well equipped, is conveniently situated for the needs of the farming community on the reserve. There is also a comfortable new dwelling-house for the teacher on the school lot. Mrs. Beauvais, the teacher, has had fifteen years' experience in Indian schools, and is reported by Mr. Lippens to be thoroughly familiar with the Iroquois and English languages. She manages her school with tact and zeal is well liked and respected by pupils and parents.

With new schools and better accommodation education on the reserve will certainly improve. The Indians are interested in the advancement of their children, many of whom are attending the industrial schools at Wikemikong and Muncey and colleges in the province of Quebec.

BERSIMIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	103
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	40
Average attendance at day schools.	17

The larger number of the Indians of this agency are located at Bersimis and Escoumains. The Indian children of Escoumains attend the white school in the village. The agent reports that the children attend regularly, that they all speak French, and that the schoolmaster is well pleased with their progress.

At Bersimis the school is conducted in a building owned by the Mission and the teaching is performed by the nuns.

The difficulties in the way of securing regular attendance are as usual the apathy of the parents and the fact that, as they are hunting Indians, the greater number are only on the reserve during the summer months. The progress attained is reported by the agent to be appreciable, and as the school is well situated and in the midst of an excellent playground, it is hoped that it will continue to be even more successful in the future.

LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age.	126
Number of pupils enrolled.	27
Average attendance.	17

The Montagnais Indians of Pointe Bleue are absent from their reserve during the hunting season, and, as the children go with their parents, it is very difficult to maintain a large average attendance, and during the summer months, when most of the Indians are on the reserve, the holidays intervene. However, despite these drawbacks, the school is fairly successful. The school-house, which is situated in the centre of the reserve, is large and well ventilated. The school is at present in charge of Miss Berthe Potvin, and instruction is given in both English and French. The agent reports that there is some interest on the part of the parents in the education of their children.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

RESTIGOUCHE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	93
Number of pupils enrolled.	78
Average attendance.	43

During last summer a commodious and well-equipped building, consisting of two stories, with four class-rooms, stone foundation, and heated with hot air furnaces, was erected upon this reserve, and the school now compares favourably with the best schools in the province. It is conducted by the nuns, who are resident in an adjoining building and who have, therefore, constant supervision and a strong influence over the pupils. Sewing is taught in this school, and as the premises and general atmosphere are bright and attractive the influence of the institution is a great factor in the civilization of the reserve.

PIERREVILLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	59
Number of pupils enrolled.	89
Average attendance.	65

Pierreville (Protestant).

This school is held in a neat little frame building with ample accommodation for all the Protestant children on the reserve and is well equipped with modern school furniture and a good supply of school material. Mr. Henry Masta is the teacher. He is a well educated Indian with many years' experience as a teacher, and is thoroughly conversant with the Abenakis, French and English languages. The pupils are instructed in both English and French, the English course of study being the one followed. The pupils who attend regularly are well advanced. The Indians of this reserve are absent from their homes for long periods each year, taking their families with them. This interferes with the education of the children, but as the greater portion of their time while away is spent at summer resorts in the United States selling their wares, the children learn to speak English readily.

Pierreville (Roman Catholic).

A new two-story brick addition was made to the St. Joseph's school on the St. Francis reserve last year, which contains three fine, airy, well lighted class-rooms on the ground floor, with an assembly hall overhead. This addition is modern in all its appointments and meets all the requirements of a good school building. The teaching is performed by three Grey Nuns who hold model school diplomas and are under the personal direction of the Reverend Sister Woods, the superior of the school, who is a most competent principal, thoroughly in earnest and devoted to her work. She is ably assisted by the Rev. Father de Gonzague, who supervises the older boys.

The attendance at this school, which is very popular with the Indians, is in excess of the number of children of school age—6 to 15—owing to the fact that there are a number over and under age enrolled and regularly in attendance. The pupils all receive a thorough education in both English and French.

The senior pupils receive a commercial course, while drawing and vocal and instrumental music form part of the curriculum.

As an instance of the excellent results of the musical training given at this school it may be mentioned that Miss Elizabeth Wawanolet, an Abenakis girl of sixteen years, won the highest distinction and the gold medal in the examinations of the Dominion College of Music held last summer in Montreal. She received all her musical instruction at this school.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

ST. REGIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	304
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	181
Average attendance at day schools.	75
Number of children enrolled at Shingwauk Home.	4
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Institute.	1
Number of children enrolled at Mt. Elgin Institute.	10

St. Regis Village.

The school building is centrally situated, but it is old, and when a new school-house is built, larger grounds should be provided, as the present school lot is too small. Miss Nolan, who has had charge of this school for the past four years, is reported by Mr. Public School Inspector Gilman to be doing good work.

St. Regis Island.

This school was reopened two years ago after having been closed for a number of years. The building has been put in a good state of repair and is well-equipped and conveniently situated in the centre of the island. Mr. Joseph Phillips, an educated Indian of the Caughnawaga reserve, has been in charge of this school since the summer holidays. The attendance and progress is fair considering the short time the school has been in operation.

Cornwall Island.

Formerly there were two schools on this island, a Methodist and Roman Catholic, but for the past few years an undenominational school, which is in charge of Miss Kate Roundpoint, a member of the band, and a resident on the island, has been in operation. She is an exceptionally good teacher; her school is well attended and her pupils are making good progress.

The school-house is a neat frame building on the main road running through the island and is well equipped and conveniently placed.

Chenail School.

This school is situated on the mainland opposite Yellow island, and is attended by children from this island and from the Chenail.

The building is well located and was put in thorough repair last summer and is furnished with wooden desks and appliances. The school is well attended; the average since it was opened after the holidays being 27. Mrs. Sarah Back, an educated Indian, is in charge and is doing good work.

A number of children of the St. Regis band attend industrial schools in Ontario, and the Indians are reported to be taking more interest in the education of their children.

LAKE OF THE TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	95
Number of pupils enrolled.	83
Average attendance at day schools.	41
Number of children in attendance at Shingwauk Home.	1

The two Indian schools, one situated in the village of Oka, and the other upon the reserve, are under the charge of the Methodist Missionary Society, and are conducted for the children of parents adhering to that church. Although the schools are not highly successful, there is a fair degree of progress. The unsettled state of In-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

dian affairs on this reserve and the restless disposition and habits of the Indians operate strongly against any great degree of success in these schools. The enrolment for the year was 51, with an average attendance of 25.

In addition, ten of the children of Roman Catholic members of the band, are in attendance at Ste. Philomene parish school, four miles from Oka, and twenty-two at the schools conducted under the auspices of the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, both in the village of Oka.

MANIWAKI AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	75
Number of pupils enrolled.	59
Average attendance.	23

There are two schools on the Maniwaki reserve: the Maniwaki and the Congo Bridge.

Maniwaki School.

The school-house was built nine years ago, situated two miles south of the village on the main road; it is a neat wooden building, well kept, and equipped with modern desks, hyloplate blackboards, globe, maps and a good supply of school material. The teacher, Miss Margaret McCaffrey, is painstaking and has a pleasant manner, and is a favourite with the children, who, while not far advanced in their studies, read fairly well and write very well. Plain sewing is taught and a number of useful garments are made and given to the children, who are also furnished with a mid-day meal.

Congo, Bridge School.

This school was opened in 1905, in a neat frame building on the north bank of Congo Creek, about five miles from the village of Maniwaki. The school is well equipped with modern school furniture and appliances and is in charge of Miss Rose Gilhooly. The children who attend regularly are making fair progress. As many of the children live miles away from the schools and others are often absent with their parents in the woods, hunting and trapping, and when at home are allowed to go, or not, as they please, it is a difficult matter to obtain a regular attendance. The mid-day meal and distribution of clothing made in the school, has had a beneficial effect. The interested efforts of the agents, teachers, missionary and chief, will, it is hoped, bring about an improved condition of affairs. The Maniwaki reserve covers a large area, and the Indians are widely scattered. None of the children understand English when they first attend school and are timid and shy, but it is surprising how fast they learn the language.

There are a few Indian children living near the village who are attending the public school, and three boys from the reserve are being cared for and educated in the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum in Ottawa.

MICMACS OF MARIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	25
Number of pupils enrolled.	24
Average attendance.	14

The teacher who presided over this school for the greater portion of the year, has resigned, and Miss Josephine Audette was lately appointed. The agent reports that Miss Audette, having had a large experience, is already beginning to influence the attendance and to interest the children in their work. The school at this point should prove successful, as the Indians are for the most part on the reserve, and the school buildings and appointments are excellent.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

LORETTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	101
Number of pupils enrolled	55
Average attendance.	49

This school is situated in the Indian village of Lorette, nine miles from the city of Quebec. The people of the village are for the most part well-to-do, and the school is one of the most successful in the province. The teaching is performed by the nuns, who reside in the building, and as all the Indians are resident in the village, there is no difficulty in maintaining an excellent average attendance.

TIMISKAMING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	49
Number of pupils enrolled.	44
Average attendance.	28

The band located at North Timiskaming is a progressive one for the most part; the Indians live in comfortable circumstances. The reserve consists of excellent land and they have opportunities for earning money by working as guides for tourists. Their children are therefore comfortably clothed and always upon the reserve. There is one school, well situated in the village, taught by the Sisters of the Society of the Good Shepherds. While the attendance is fairly regular, the agent reports that the children are taken away from the school at too early an age, and they therefore, do not profit as they should from the means of education at their disposal.

ONTARIO.

The remarks made with general reference to the education of Indians in the province of Quebec, apply also to the province of Ontario. The Indian population of Ontario is exceeded by that of only one other province, namely, British Columbia. Great contrasts exist between the Indians in different parts of the province. In the central parts of Ontario we find homesteads equal in many respects to those of white farmers and in the more remote districts the Indians are still nomadic; trapping and hunting for a living. A like contrast exists in the educational institutions. The residential schools in the older parts of the province are model institutions and compare favourably with the industrial or boarding schools conducted for white children, while the most primitive day schools exist in the unsettled districts.

The Mohawk Institute at Brantford is one of the oldest foundations in the country, and is supported partly by the New England Company. The large industrial school at Mount Elgin is under the auspices of the Methodist Church. The Wikwemikong industrial school, Manitoulin island, under Roman Catholic auspices, accommodates the largest number of pupils of any institution in the province, and similar industrial schools under the auspices of the Church of England are situated at Sault Ste. Marie and Chapleau. The Fort William Orphanage, conducted by the Roman Catholic Church, has just been installed in a new building, constructed with all modern improvements.

The high average intelligence of the Indians in the settled parts of Ontario, is shown by their ability to compete with their white neighbours in agricultural, mercantile and clerical pursuits, and there are a few professional men scattered through the towns and cities of the province. These have all begun their education either at the day schools upon the reserves or at one or other of the industrial or boarding schools. It may be said that many of the Indian communities could now be merged with the white population of the province, and their members would be capable of exercising intelligently many of the privileges of citizenship.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

TREATY NO. 9.

The Indians of Treaty No. 9 occupy the vast territory of northern Ontario between the Albany river and Lakes Superior and Huron. Their territory was ceded by treaty made in the years 1905 and 1906, and they have therefore not been very long under immediate supervision. They are hunting Indians, residing on their original trapping grounds, and trading at the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company or their rivals. They have been under the guidance of missionaries of the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches for some years past, and have been instructed in the use of the syllabic characters to read in their own languages, and the common elements of an English education have by no means been neglected.

The chief educational institutions are three boarding schools; two are situated on the shore of James bay, one at Albany under the charge of the Roman Catholic mission, the other at Moose Fort, conducted by the Church of England, and the third is located at Chapleau on the Canadian Pacific railway. The Anglican Church also receives a grant for day school instruction at Fort Hope, Albany Mission, and Rupert's House. The last named place, although it is within the boundaries of the province of Quebec, is here referred to, as it properly belongs to the James Bay district. A summer school is also conducted at Abitibi under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and a fair degree of success, both in attendance and the general interest awakened, has been achieved at these different points.

Both institutions are under excellent management, and the inspector who visits them annually on the occasion of the annuity payments, speaks in a highly commendatory manner of the work being carried on.

At Albany in connection with the school there is a small hospital, which the department supplies with medicines, which are dispensed by the nuns in charge of the institution, and there is a ward for resident patients.

At Moose Factory there is also an hospital, conducted in a separate building, with an excellent equipment and room for six or eight patients. Both these institutions receive financial aid from the department.

There are several bands within the treaty for whom it has not been found possible to make any arrangements for educating the children. The problem is a difficult one to solve, as the Indians are for the greater part of the year on their hunting grounds.

Chapleau.

This useful boarding school is situated at Chapleau, about half a mile west of the town and separated from it by a small lake. It is beautifully located and presents a fine appearance. The institution is specially well situated for the work to be performed, as a number of Indians congregate at small towns on the line of the railway, and it is highly desirable to remove the children from evil influence and to give them the advantage of careful boarding school training in order that they may be able to resist to some extent, and it is hoped, effectually, the many temptations with which they will be surrounded in early life. The principal is the Rev. P. R. Soanes.

The greater number of children now in residence come from New Brunswick House, and the rest from along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway between Chapleau and Missanabie. As many children as the school will accommodate are now in residence.

A number of children of Cree families resident on their reserve at Chapleau attend the public school at that place. The agent reports that these Indians are of superior intelligence and some of them are very clever. They can all read, write and speak English well. The Indians at Missanabie also attend the public school there, and many of them can read and write fairly well, but the parents are as usual apathetic and it is difficult to ensure a regular attendance of the Indian pupils.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

An arrangement has been made with the public school board of Biscotasing whereby the Indian children resident at that place, which is on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, are permitted to attend the public school.

ALNWICK AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	48
Number of pupils enrolled.	40
Average attendance.	18
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Industrial Institute	8
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Industrial Institute.	1

This school is held on the ground floor of the council-house, which is a substantial brick building. The school-room is large and airy, supplied with modern desks and equipment. Mr. Francis J. Joblin, the teacher, is competent and painstaking, and the result of the last inspection showed that the pupils are well advanced in their studies, answering questions quickly and intelligently, and speaking English remarkably well.

SCUGOG AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	18
Number of pupils enrolled.	18
Average attendance.	9

The Indian children attend the white school on Scugog Island, which is paid for their tuition at the rate of six dollars per annum on the average attendance. The Indian children are progressing, and compare favourably with the white pupils in attendance.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	59
Number of pupils enrolled.	73
Average attendance.	38
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute.	2
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute.	2

Cape Croker School.

This is the largest of the three schools on the reserve, and the building and the grounds are in good condition.

The teacher is Miss Moffit, and too much praise cannot be given her for her devotion to the school work. The public school inspector reports that this is one of the best schools in his inspectorate, white or Indian. Gardening and music are taught the children in addition to their regular class-room work.

Sidney Bay.

The school-house in this section was condemned last year and the school is temporarily conducted in a rented house. The matter of the erection of a new building is under consideration.

The teacher, Miss McIver, has had considerable experience in Indian work, and she has been very successful in her efforts at this school.

Port Elgin.

The buildings and grounds in this section are in good condition. The teacher, Mr. George Jones, is a member of the band, who attended Albert College, Belleville, for some time. The inspector speaks well of his work.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

With the exception of the building at Sidney Bay above referred to, school matters on this reserve are very satisfactory.

The teacher of the Sidney Bay school, following Miss Moffit's example, will take up gardening this year, a work in which the children are greatly interested.

The Indians of this reserve have shown considerable interest in higher education of their children, and provision is made to assist worthy pupils who pass the entrance examination to high schools to continue their studies. During the past two years several boys have attended the Wiarton high school, Belleville College, or St. Jerome's College, and one is now in attendance at the last mentioned institution.

CARADOC AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	235
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	156
Average attendance at day schools.	77
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin industrial school.	50
Number enrolled at Mohawk Institute.	10

This agency includes three bands, the Chippewas, the Munsees, and the Oneidas. The Chippewas have three schools. The River Settlement, taught by Mr. Joseph Fisher, has a fairly good attendance. The building is in good repair and satisfactory. The Bear Creek school is in charge of Miss Minerva McDougall. The attendance at this school is fair, although it dropped lower than usual during the past winter owing to the drifted condition of the roads. The building is in good repair. The Back Settlement school is in charge of Lyman Fisher. The attendance here is fair, and the building in good repair.

The public school inspector reports that satisfactory work is being performed at these three schools.

The Munsees have one school, taught by Mr. John Case. Work has been interrupted this year owing to the illness of Mr. Case, who has had to employ a substitute; but the inspector reports satisfactory progress and that the building is in good repair.

On the Oneida reserve there are two schools, No. 2 and No. 3.

No. 2 is in charge of Mr. Levi Williams, a member of the band. He has met with very fair success, and the public school inspector speaks well of his work. Repairs, which will put the building in first-class condition, will be undertaken during the approaching summer holidays.

Much to the regret of the department, Mrs. Vollick, who had been in charge of the No. 3 school for 17 years, was forced to resign in June last. Since then the school has been in charge of Miss Silver, a member of the band. Miss Silver had no previous experience, but her work is favourably reported upon. During the coming summer a commodious modern brick school-house will be erected.

The conditions in this agency as a whole are fairly satisfactory. A number of the Oneida Indians are very careless in respect to the education of their children, but a general improvement can be reported.

GEORGINA ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	12
Number of pupils enrolled.	16
Average attendance.	5

The school-house is a frame building, 20 x 24 feet, situated on the main road through the island, about the centre of the reserve, built in 1880. There is ample accommodation for all the children on the reserve. Attendance has been irregular for various reasons, and consequently not much progress has been made. Mr. G. W.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Prosser, who had charge for some time back, under the direction of the Methodist Missionary Society, and who acted as local preacher, has been transferred to Mud Lake, and succeeded by Mr. Cork, in the school, and it is hoped that this exchange will bring about better results.

CHRISTIAN ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	56
Number of pupils enrolled.	41
Average attendance.	16

This school is under the guidance of James Oliver, M.A., gold medallist of Sydney University, New South Wales. Mr. Oliver's academic qualifications are, therefore, excellent, and he is most painstaking in his efforts to interest the children in their school work. The agent reports that excellent progress is being made, and the children are 'bright and well behaved, also clever and well dressed.' It is to be regretted that the attendance is neither as regular nor as large as it should be. The school buildings are in excellent condition, and surrounded by a fine playground.

GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	29
Number of children enrolled.	32
Average attendance.	16

The school-house on this reserve in view of the development during recent years of railway facilities is badly situated, being placed within the 'Y' necessitated by the junction of the Pembroke branch of the Grand Trunk railway and the main line of the Ottawa and Parry Sound division of that line. It is also inadequate to the present attendance, and the department has under consideration the enlargement of the present building or the erection of a new one on a more favourable site.

The present teacher, Miss Schruder, has been in charge for three years and has been most successful in her work. The large enrolment and comparatively high average attendance bear testimony to the fact that she enjoys to a full extent the confidence and good will of the children and their parents. Mr. Jones, the inspector of separate schools for the district, speaks in most favourable terms of Miss Schruder's work. The teaching of sewing to the girls has been undertaken and has proved of much interest to them. This may be ranked as one of our most successful schools.

GORE BAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	102
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	71
Average attendance.	33
Number of children enrolled at Wikwemikong industrial school.	9

There are three reserves in this agency, on two of which, West Bay and Sheshewaning, day schools are in operation. The Wikwemikong industrial school is open to the children of the Cockburn Island band, who have no school on their reserve.

Much to the regret of the department, Miss Peacock, who was in charge of this school, died in March last. A temporary teacher has been secured, and it is hoped that after the holidays one with the desired qualifications will be engaged. Mr. Robert Thorburn, the Indian agent, in reporting upon this school says: 'This band has a fine modern school-house and dwelling combined, well lighted and ventilated, with good outbuildings and grounds, situated in the village of West Bay.'

'The school is well attended considering the varied occupations of the parents, and the work that is being done there from an educational and practical standpoint

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

will compare favourably with that in many of the best schools throughout the Dominion.'

'The personality of the teacher of an Indian school has much to do with the success or failure of the institution and with the advancement or retrogression of the pupils. The late teacher was particularly fortunate in introducing more practical and interesting studies and occasionally having concerts. The interest of the pupils has been kept centred on the school and a keen rivalry was inspired among the girls in the manufacture of clothing and fancy-work, some of the material used being supplied by the department to facilitate the work. The practical results of this in-structure can be seen in the neat fitting and tasty clothing of the members of the band.'

'From an educational standpoint there have been good results. The majority of the children of the younger generation read and write both Indian and English, and if the high standard of the school can be maintained, there will be few illiterate Indians of this band in the next generation.'

Sheshegwaning School.

Miss Adele Duhamel has taught this school for nearly seven years and has met with very fair success. The attendance might be improved, but some of the children live at a considerable distance from the school. The following remarks from Mr. Thorburn's report will show that Miss Duhamel is performing a most useful work amongst the Indians. 'The school-house is a small frame structure, and the teacher's dwelling is the old school-house.'

'Some years ago the attendance had fallen so low that special efforts had to be made to secure a fair attendance. The present teacher has been very successful and the work there is giving the best of satisfaction.'

'The parents take an interest in having their children attend regularly, and considering their varied occupations the attendance is all that might be expected.'

'The ordinary course of study is not as a rule very interesting to an Indian child, and it was only by the introduction of other courses that a steady attendance could be assured. Miss Duhamel has for the past three years been teaching practical housework and the manufacture of clothing and fancy needle-work, and last winter knitting and crocheting were added, for which the department supplied some of the material. The children are very fond of music and have had considerable training in preparing for the school concerts that are held regularly. As a result many of the houses are being supplied with musical instruments.'

MANITOWANING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	447
Number of pupils enrolled.	141
Average attendance.	74
Number in residence at Shingwauk Home.	5
Number in residence at Wikwemikong industrial school.	58

There are in the Manitowaning agency seven day schools as follows: Whitefish Lake, teacher, Miss Joannah Kelly; Sucker Creek, teacher, Mr. F. Lyle Sims; Sheguiandah, teacher, Mr. F. W. Major; South Bay, teacher, Miss Zoe St. James; Wikwemikong Boys', teacher, Mr. R. B. Holland; Wikwemikong Girls', teacher, Miss Kate Bradley, and Wikwemikong, teacher, Miss E. Frawley. In addition to the above, arrangements have been made for the attendance of Indian children on the Whitefish Lake reserve at S. S. No. 5, Graham township, and at S. S. No. 1, Snider and Waters townships.

It is well worth while to quote almost in its entirety the interesting report furnished by the agent, Mr. C. L. D. Sims, as follows:—

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Each school is under the charge of a well qualified and energetic teacher. Last summer the department, at the request of the Indians, erected and equipped a fine new school at Wikwemikong that is a credit to both the department and the reserve. The old school building was equipped with iron cots and bedding so as to provide accommodation for the care of eight pupils from a distance during teaching days, the teacher and her companion taking care of and boarding the children during the week. At South Bay the teacher and her companion also look after several children whose parents live at too great a distance from the school to allow the children to attend. At both these schools, and also at Whitefish Lake school, the teachers instruct the girl pupils in sewing and how to make their clothing, this is very commendable. The school buildings at Sheguiandah, South Bay and Wikwemikong are all modern buildings, erected within the last few years; they are of ample capacity for the accommodation of the attendant pupils, and any of them would do credit to any school section.

The Indians in this agency are generally becoming more alive to the benefits to be derived from education than heretofore as the attendance at some of the schools will show. A great deal of credit is due to the untiring efforts of many of the teachers, to whom must be attributed the success of the pupils.

On first entering the service as teachers to the Indians some do not realize the difference in heredity and home environment between white and Indian children, and also the fact that most Indian children when they enter school cannot speak nor understand the English language, and that they require continual drilling to gain even a rudimentary knowledge of our language. I am pleased to say that by persistent efforts on the part of the teachers, the adoption of teaching pupils English has been secured in all the schools, and the children soon acquire a working knowledge of the language, in fact it is a very rare occurrence to meet with any of the younger Indians who cannot read, converse and understand English to a marked degree.

Besides the day schools referred to, there is also in this agency, situated at Wikwemikong, the Wikwemikong boys' and girls' industrial school. This institution is a great boon to the Indians, and also a great factor in their education. In this school, besides the regular rudiments of education, instruction is also given by trained artisans and skilled mechanics, and the practical results attained reflect credit on those in charge. The Indian is naturally imitative, has a straight eye and a steady hand and a keen perception when his environment is such that the daily application of these natural abilities is mandative; he readily becomes expert with the tools at his hands and the models before him. This institution has steadily increased in proficiency and popularity from year to year, owing especially to the competency of the staff of management and their zealous and untiring efforts to successfully carry out the work of civilizing and educating the aborigine.

MORAVIANTOWN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	54
Number of pupils enrolled	59
Average attendance	32
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute	4
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute	5

A new brick school-house, costing \$3,000, was erected on a suitable and centrally located site on this reserve during the past summer. The building is modern in every respect and a credit to the reserve. The site, which embraces an acre, is well chosen and the work of fencing it and levelling and laying out the grounds is to be proceeded with early in the spring.

Mr. George A. Snider, a married man, has been in charge of the school since last May, and in that short period has met with much success. He has obtained the con-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

fidence of the children, as is shown by the attendance figures, and the public school inspector speaks very highly of his class-room work. The new building, which has been occupied since December, will enable Mr. Snider to perform his work to better advantage and altogether the situation on this reserve is most hopeful.

PARRY SOUND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	107
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	100
Average attendance at day schools.	48
Number enrolled at the Shingwauk Home.	1
Number enrolled at the Mount Elgin Institute.	1
Number enrolled at the Wilwemikong industrial school.	9

There are in this agency five reserves. The Parry Island band has two schools, known as the Ryerson and Skene, and there are also schools on the Shawanaga, Gibson and Henvey Inlet reserves. The majority of the Maganatawan Indians reside on Manitoulin island, where their children attend the West Bay school, an account of which appears under the Gore Bay agency. The children of those who reside on the reserve on the Maganatawan river attend the Byng Inlet public school.

Ryerson School.

This school has been in charge of Miss J. E. Armour for seven years. The building is in good repair, and very good work is being done.

Skene School.

Mrs. McKelvie has taught here for seven years, and has met with very fair success.

The progress of the children of the Parry Island band at these two schools has been good, and both teachers are this year making an endeavour to improve the attendance, which has not been altogether satisfactory.

Gibson School.

The Gibson Indians have a building which compares favourably with any country school-house in the district. Frequent changes of teacher during the past three years has militated against securing the best results. In November, last, Mrs. Yarwood, a qualified and experienced teacher, took charge and recent reports lead the department to hope that a decided improvement can soon be recorded.

Shawanaga.

This school is in charge of Rev. W. A. Elias, a native Indian. Mr. Elias is doing good work, and during his tenure of the position the general tone of the school has been greatly raised.

During the winter months a night school was conducted by the teacher, and was well attended by the larger boys and young men.

Henvey Inlet.

This school is also in charge of an Indian, Mr. Joseph Partridge, and the progress of the children is satisfactory.

A new frame building was erected last summer and provides ample accommodation. There is also a residence for the teacher in connection with this school.

Mr. D. F. Macdonald, Indian superintendent, speaks in very favourable terms of the work at all the schools in his superintendency above referred to.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

PORT ARTHUR AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	136
Number of pupils enrolled.	50
Average attendance.	36
Number enrolled at Fort William Orphanage.	20
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home.	3
Number enrolled at Wilwemikong industrial school.	2

There are in this agency six day schools. The two on the Fort William reserve and that situated at Lake Helen are kept regularly in operation, but, owing to their isolated position and the nomadic habits of the Indians, the three others have been closed either throughout all or part of the year. A grant is provided for 25 Indian children at the Fort William Orphanage; this number is being increased to 35 for next year. As is seen from the statement, 5 children from this agency are enrolled at the Singwauk Home and the Wikwemikong industrial school.

Squaw Mission and the Mountain.

The teacher of the mission school, Mr. D. Ducharme, holds a third-class certificate from the state of Wisconsin, and is doing fairly good work. The buildings here and at the Mountain were erected on the new reserve of the Fort William band in 1907. The school at the Mountain, which was opened only last year, is taught by Mrs. McLaren, who is meeting with fair success.

The attendance at both these schools is somewhat irregular, but is improving.

Lake Helen.

This school was taken charge of last autumn by Miss Harrison, who up to that time was engaged at the Pic. The building was repaired and the teacher, who has had experience, will no doubt produce good results.

A successor to Miss Harrison has not been found at the Pic, and the school at Grand Bay has been closed since August, last, when the teacher, Miss Fuller, resigned to take charge of the class work at the Shingwauk Home, of which her father, the Rev. B. P. Fuller, is principal. The school at Long Lake has not been open during the past year. It is a most difficult matter to obtain the services of teachers for these outlying schools, and the nomadic habits of the Indians, who are all engaged as hunters, fishermen or packers, preclude the possibility of a large enrolment of children or regular attendance.

RAMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	38
Number of pupils enrolled.	44
Average attendance.	22

This school is held in the lower story of the council-house, which is a large frame building, 45 x 38 feet, two stories high, built in 1890. The school-room is 32 x 26 feet. The school is in charge of Miss Eva McBain, who is reported by Mr. Public School Inspector Walks as taking a deep interest in her work, and succeeding as well as any one could in such a difficult position. Many of the Indians are indifferent about the education of their children. Miss McBain has carried on a sewing class all winter and many useful garments have been made and distributed to the children as a reward. Those who attend regularly are making fair progress.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	38
Number of pupils enrolled.	26
Average attendance.	11
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute.	7

The school-house on this reserve is a good brick building, well equipped. Miss Mitchell, who taught for a number of years, resigned last Christmas, and a permanent successor has not yet been secured, the department finding it, as the trustees in public schools in Ontario do, most difficult to obtain qualified teachers. This may account in a measure for the poor average attendance. The usual indifference of parents is in evidence on this reserve, but the agent reports that an extra effort will be made to improve conditions in this respect during the coming year.

RICE AND MUD LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	38
Number of pupils enrolled.	44
Average attendance.	22

Hiawatha School.

This is a public school built on the reserve near the shore of Rice lake on an acre of land granted for a school site. They have a nice frame school building, well equipped and in charge of Miss M. Beecroft, a qualified teacher. The Indians contribute \$150 a year towards her salary.

The co-education of white and Indian children works well here and is a decided advantage to the Indians, who acquire English readily, and those who attend regularly keep pace with their white companions.

Mud Lake School.

The school is held in the council-house, in the village of Chemong, a large two-story brick building, containing a large well lighted school-room on the second floor, well equipped. Mr. George Cork, an experienced teacher, with first-class normal school qualifications, had charge from the summer holidays to the end of the fiscal year, March 31, last, when he was transferred to Georgina Island school. As all the Indians live near the school, the attendance should be better.

SARNIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	75
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	61
Average attendance at day schools.	30
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home.	7
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute.	11

Kettle Point School.

This building was recently removed to a more favourable site and some necessary repairs made to it. It is now comfortable, and provides sufficient accommodation.

The teacher, Mrs. George, is doing good work, and the public school inspector reports that very favourable progress is being made.

Stony Point.

This school was closed in 1900 on account of lack of attendance, and reopened in 1907. The teacher, Mrs. McKinnon, is active and energetic, and her work is very

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

satisfactory. The building is only fair, but is well equipped, and should the attendance warrant it, steps will be taken to improve it in due time.

St. Clair.

This is a brick building in good repair and very well equipped. The teacher, Miss Alice Matthews, is reported by the public school inspector to be progressive and attaining splendid results. In addition to the regular school work Miss Matthews teaches sewing, and arrangements have been made to have the necessary material supplied.

The agent reports most favourably upon conditions generally at these three schools. The children are clean, tidy and well dressed, and the parents show a great interest in their welfare. Mr. Nisbet closes his report with the following words: 'Everything has been done to make it possible for every child in the agency to obtain an education and a knowledge of the duties and requirements of life suited to the time and to the surroundings in which they are placed, and there can be no doubt that the increased intelligence, which must be the direct and inevitable result, will enable this band to take great strides along the pathways which lead to prosperity and success.'

SAUGEEN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	65
Number of pupils enrolled.	77
Average attendance.	52
Number of children at Mount Elgin Institute.	2

Saugeen School.

Mr. McCool, the public school inspector, reports this to be an exceptionally fine and well equipped school. Miss Ruxton, the present teacher, is a new appointee, but there is every reason to believe that she will meet with success in her work.

Scotch Settlement.

Mr. McCool speaks in the highest terms of this building, which is in good condition and well equipped. Mr. Burr, who has taught here most successfully for a number of years, has, for personal reasons, found it necessary to tender his resignation, much to the regret of the department. A successor will have to be appointed to take charge after the coming summer holidays.

French Bay.

Mr. Wallace has been in charge of this school for a number of years, and is a most successful teacher. The buildings and outbuildings are in splendid condition and superior to many white schools.

Speaking generally of the three schools in this agency, the above remarks will show that they are a credit to the Indians and to the department. The enrolment shows that a number both under and over the school age, 6 to 15 years, are in attendance, while the average is a tribute to the interest of the parents and the efforts of the teachers. Two pupils from this agency are in attendance at the Mount Elgin Industrial Institute at Muncey.

A quotation from Mr. McCool's report, dated October 15, 1909, may be given. 'All the schools on the Saugeen reserve are well looked after, and the agent deserves much credit for the keen interest which he shows in the welfare of the Indians and the children in the schools.' . . . 'School matters are at present very satisfactory, and I should be very glad if trustees in white schools made their schools as comfortable and fit for work.'

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

SAULT STE. MARIE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	165
Number of pupils enrolled..	129
Average attendance..	55
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home..	3
Number enrolled at Fort William Orphanage..	5
Number enrolled at Wilwemikong industrial school..	10

Garden River (Church of England.)

The buildings in connection with this school are kept in excellent condition. The teacher takes great pride in the house and grounds, which present a most attractive appearance.

Mr. L. F. Hardyman has been in charge of this school for nearly seven years. Mr. Green, the public school inspector, reports that he is meeting with good success in the school-room, and he also spends considerable time in the effort to improve conditions generally among the Indians of the reserve.

Garden River (Roman Catholic).

The buildings and premises at this school are reported to be in good condition. There are two school-rooms and two teachers engaged. The senior teacher, Miss Isabella Reid, has a first-class elementary diploma for the province of Quebec, but the junior teacher, Miss Ida Reid, is not the holder of a certificate.

The work performed is very satisfactory, but the attendance is irregular.

Michipicoten.

This school is not situated on the reserve, but at Michipicoten River, near by, where most of the Indians reside.

The building is in fair condition, repairs having recently been made to it. The present teacher, Miss Annie O'Connor, who has had a long experience in Indian school work and who holds a Quebec certificate, succeeded her sister, Mrs. J. S. Swick, in January of this year. The work performed in the school-room is very satisfactory.

Goulais Bay.

A school-house was erected five years ago on this reserve, and there are at present twenty-two children of school age, all of whom attend.

The school is in charge of Mr. Thomas Cadram, whose work is favourably reported upon.

The attendance at the schools in this agency is not what might be desired, due largely to the indifference of the parents, but some improvement can be recorded.

As is shown by the tabular statement, a number of children from this agency are in attendance at the Shingwauk Home, Fort William Orphanage and Wikwemikong industrial schools.

SIX NATIONS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	796
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools..	534
Average attendance at day schools..	236
Number enrolled at the Mohawk Institute..	84

There are ten day schools on this reserve. The report of Mr. Gordon J. Smith, Indian superintendent, Brantford, will show in a satisfactory manner what is being done for the Six Nation Indians in the way of providing educational facilities.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Mr. Smith's report is as follows:—

Buildings.—There are ten school buildings on the reserve, three of them brick and seven frame. No. 2, in the village of Ohsweken, is a two-roomed brick school with a cement basement used as a play-room and furnace-room. No. 7 is a two-room frame building. No. 10 is a single-room brick building and presents probably the neatest appearance of any school on the reserve, being surrounded with a picket fence painted white, the grounds are fairly large, good grass, turf, and numerous large shade trees. The other schools lack shade trees and grass. Each school is provided with a bell in a belfry. No. 4 is unfitted for school purposes, therefore, the council at a recent meeting decided to erect a new frame school capable of accommodating about twenty-five pupils in a more central portion of the section. All the schools are supplied with individual desks of the latest pattern.

Trustees.—The schools are under the control of a board consisting of nine members: five Indians appointed by the Six Nations' council annually at its January meeting, three whites representing the joint interests of the New England Company, the Church of England and the Methodist Church, and the Indian superintendent representing the department. The Board held five meetings during the year. Each Indian trustee has charge of two schools, which he visits from time to time and causes necessary repairs to be done. All repairs or improvements of a large amount are referred to the council.

In June last a special committee appointed by the Board, made a minute inspection of each school and presented a lengthy report to the council, recommending amongst other things, the erection of a new building to replace the present No. 3 and a new school site at Sour Springs, but these recommendations have not yet been adopted by the council.

Teachers.—Of the twelve teachers employed, half are Indians and half white, eight males and four females. Three have permanent teachers' certificates, others have passed the Ontario normal school entrance examination or junior matriculation, and one only has no qualifications. The salaries range from \$300 to \$500. Owing to the limited amount of the school grant, the Board has found great difficulty in securing qualified teachers, and for the same reason teachers are constantly leaving to accept better positions amongst the whites. Another difficulty is the scarcity of suitable boarding houses for the teachers, particularly for the white teachers. Our teachers are both industrious and ambitious, the former virtue making them anxious to produce good results, while the latter eventually takes them off the reserve. The problem facing the Board can only be solved by either paying better salaries or securing qualified Indian teachers, the latter being the object aimed at at present.

The schools are under the inspectorate of T. W. Standing, public school inspector for Brant county, and are visited by him at least twice a year. In the spring of 1909 the teachers united with the Brant county teachers in a convention held in Brantford.

Pupils.—There are about 796 children of school age, of whom 485 are on the registers. The attendance fluctuates considerably according to the season of the year. During the spring seeding, berry-picking season, and harvest, many children who should be at school are otherwise employed by their parents, and the utmost endeavours of the truant officer and teachers are not strong enough to overcome this failure. Many of the pupils are hampered in their studies by an imperfect knowledge of the English language, but in those cases where English is spoken in the homes, the progress at school is quite equal to that in white schools. In drawing and arithmetic special aptitude is shown; in literature, reading, &c., they fall short.

Four pupils have passed the entrance examination last midsummer. After leaving school many continue their studies in colleges and universities. One is a medical student at Queen's University, two are at McMaster University, one in the Brantford Business College, four at the Brantford Collegiate Institute, and two at Caledonia high school.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

A truant officer appointed yearly by the school board, regularly visits the schools, following these visits up by visits and warnings to parents who neglect to send their children to school. In the event of these warnings being disregarded, he hands in the names to the superintendent, and in consequence thirty-seven letters have been written by him calling the attention of the parents to the school regulations and the necessity of school attendance. If this has no effect, a summons is issued. Six parents have thus appeared before the superintendent, and in accordance with the regulations, a severe reprimand was administered for a first offence. Warnings have also been publicly made at council meetings. It is hoped that a vigorous administration of the regulations will improve matters. The Long House periodical feasts almost empty schools Nos. 6 and 11 at times. Whole families attend these feasts, which last from one to six days at a time. These two schools are situated in the pagan portion of the reserve. The pagan feasts and berry-picking are the most serious impediments to regular attendance.

Scouting for Boys, a semi-military organization, started by Lieutenant-General Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell, K.C.B., has been recommended by the school board, and is being introduced into some of the larger schools. The objects and work of this scouting is peculiarly adapted to Indians and should prove of great value in the future.

General.—The council evince a desire to improve the educational situation, and are always ready to make necessary repairs or improvements to buildings or grounds, and the Six Nations, with a few exceptions, value a good education. The various mission churches and Sunday schools also form an important factor in the education of the Indians.

It is worthy of comment that the whole of the expenditure for day schools in this reserve is met from the Six Nations' funds. The only assistance rendered from parliamentary appropriations is an annual grant of \$450.

STURGEON FALLS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	76
Number of pupils enrolled.	109
Average attendance.	71

Garden Village.

This school building is of good size, furnishing ample accommodation for the children who should attend, and the grounds are large and well kept.

Miss McDermott, the teacher, is the holder of a first-class Quebec certificate. She took charge after the summer holidays, last, and the pupils are progressing fairly well under her direction.

Nipissing.

The building at this point is in good repair and well-equipped. The grounds also are ample and kept in good condition.

Miss Agnes Kelly, who has a Quebec model school diploma, is reported by Mr. Jones, the separate school inspector, to be doing good work.

Bear Island (Temagami).

A new building, well equipped and surrounded by suitable grounds, was erected on Bear island last summer.

A summer school has been conducted here since the year 1903, but it is the intention of the department to keep it open in future all the year, if practicable.

Miss Aberne, a student at Queen's University, has been engaged to teach for five consecutive months from May 1, next.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Mr. Cockburn, the agent, in reporting on educational matters in his agency, says in part as follows: 'A noticeable feature is that the children are beginning to speak the English language quite fluently; the parents take quite an interest in their education, which helps greatly to keep up a good attendance at the schools. In addition to the general routine of studies the children are taught sewing. The conduct of these schools is good. The children are tidily dressed and the schools are kept clean.'

In addition to the schools above noted, a grant of \$250 is paid to the Mattawa separate school, in return for which the Indian children in the neighbourhood who are not located on a reserve have the privilege of attendance. The last report showed an enrolment of 37, with an average attendance of 81 per cent. Mr. Jones, the separate school inspector, reports that these children are doing excellent work. Some of them pass the high school entrance examination and take up high school work for a year or two.

THESSALON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	99
Number of pupils enrolled	104
Average attendance	46
Number of children attending Wikwemikong industrial school	5
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home	8

Sagamook.

Mr. Jones, the separate school inspector, reports the building on this reserve to be in good condition and kept well in repair.

The teacher, Miss Rose Fagan, does not hold an Ontario certificate; but she has had considerable experience in Indian school work. The inspector reports that good work is being done. The girls are instructed in needlework by the teacher, who has also shown herself most devoted in attending to the needs of the Indians on the reserve.

Spanish River.

The school-house on this reserve is old, but is kept in good repair. New desks were supplied during the year and the equipment is now very good.

Miss Cadotte has been in charge of this school for two years. She is not the holder of a professional certificate; but the public school inspector, Mr. Green, reports that she is doing fairly good work and that the pupils are making satisfactory progress.

Serpent River.

The buildings and premises on this reserve are in good repair. New desks were also placed in this school-house during the year.

The teacher, Mrs. McKay, has been for a number of years engaged in Indian school work, and by experience is conversant with the many and varied traits of the Indian child. The inspector reports that satisfactory results are being attained.

Mississagi.

The Mississagi building and premises are in good repair. New desks and other furniture were recently supplied and the grounds improved.

The teacher, Miss Annie Kehoe, holds a first-class Quebec diploma, and is doing very good work. Instruction is given the girls in plain sewing, and during the winter a warm mid-day meal of a simple nature was provided to supplement the lunches brought from home by the children. The result was an increased and more regular attendance.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Mr. Hagan, the agent, remarks that there has been a marked improvement in the Indian children during the last few years, and an increased interest on the part of the parents.

The attendance, however, at some of these schools is not all that might be desired. Many of these Indians are engaged in hunting and fishing, and when leaving the reserve to follow their vocations, take their children with them. Others are indifferent, but, as said above, some improvement in this respect can be recorded. The statement of attendance shows that a number of children are enrolled at the Wik-wemikong and Shingwauk Home industrial schools, where splendid facilities for a practical education are afforded.

MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	260
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	166
Average attendance.	57
Number enrolled at Mohawk Institute.	15

Eastern School.

This school is held in a brick building, 36 x 20 ft., which was erected in 1874, and which contains a class-room, 30 x 18 feet. The school grounds comprise one acre. Mr. Bert Vanalstine, a young and active man, well qualified for the work, is in charge of the school, and Mr. Public School Inspector Clarke, reports that he is giving satisfaction.

Western School.

The school is conducted in a frame building, 30 ft. x 24 ft., which was moved to its present site last year. The present situation is more convenient and much better than the old one, being on higher ground. Miss Hilda Thompson has been in charge of the school since the summer holidays, and the school inspector reports that she is doing good work, and that the pupils show a fair degree of progress.

Central School.

This school building is a frame one, 20 ft. x 30 ft., painted red, and well equipped. The present teacher, Miss Elva T. Buchanan, has only been in charge since the Christmas holidays, and since then no inspector's report has been received.

Mission School.

This school-house is a frame building, 20 ft. x 30 ft., put up in 1880, well situated and in good condition. The teacher, Alexander Leween, is a well educated Indian and has been in charge of the school for five years, and is reported by the school inspector to be doing good work.

The Mohawks of Tyendinaga have regularly appointed trustees who are interested in their schools, which compare favourably with the rural white schools in the neighbourhood. The good results attained by these schools are everywhere in evidence on the reserve. Mr. Agent Stainton, in an interesting report on these schools, says in effect the children are well-behaved, well-mannered, clean and tidy, and, with a few exceptions, all over the age of eight years are able to read and speak English intelligently. The younger members of the band are all very anxious that their children should attend school regularly, and are proud of their schools and the advancement of the children, and, backed up by the influence of the chiefs and agent,

NOTE.—Two of the schools on the Tyendinaga reserve, the Central and Eastern, are joint schools: the white lessees residing on the reserve paying one half of teachers' salaries.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

who are doing their best to increase the attendance, even better results may be looked for in the near future.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	107
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	69
Average attendance.	30
Number of pupils in attendance at Mount Elgin.	2
Number of pupils in attendance at Shingwauk.	3

No. 1 School.

The building in this section is in a good state of repair, but progress has been retarded by the changes in teachers during the past few years. Mr. Wm Batchelor, an experienced teacher with professional qualifications, has lately been placed in charge, and it is hoped that substantial progress will be reported during the coming year.

No. 2 School.

This building is in a fair condition. The teacher, Mr. Joseph Samson, is a member of the band, and the public school inspector, Mr. Conn, reports that he is doing very good work. The attendance is good and results generally satisfactory.

KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES.

Total number of children of school age.	491
Total number of pupils enrolled at day school.	15
Average attendance at day school.	7
Number of children enrolled at Fort Frances boarding school.	1
Number of children enrolled at Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school.	34
Number of children enrolled at Kenora boarding school.	28
Number of children enrolled at Pine Creek boarding school.	2
Number of children enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school.	5
Total.	70

There is at present in these two agencies only one day school. This is situated on the Assabasca reserve, and is in charge of Mrs. Harber, who is doing good work. The attendance is very fair.

Arrangements have been made to have summer schools conducted during the coming season at Lac Seul and at Islington, where the Indians congregate for a few months. The former will be taught by Mr. Aldous, who has had successful experience in Indian school work, and the latter by Mr. Eley, a student at Wycliffe College.

These Indians are nomadic in their habits and widely scattered. At the present time under existing conditions day schools on most of the reserves are impracticable. The majority of these Indians are pagans, and show no desire to have their children educated, but a large number of the children of the Christian Indians are enrolled at the boarding or industrial schools, as the tabular statement above shows.

The two boarding schools within the limits of this agency, namely, Cecilia Jeffrey and Kenora, the former conducted by the Presbyterian and the latter by the Roman Catholic Church, are active agents for the improvement of the children. They are well equipped and conducted in a most creditable manner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	209
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	43
Average attendance at day schools.	26
Number of children attending at Fort Frances boarding school.	41

There are only three day schools in this agency, one at Long Sault, taught by Miss Fryer, one at Manitou Rapids, taught by Mr. Gill, and the other at Seine River, taught by Mr. Spence, a treaty Indian. At none are the enrolment and attendance satisfactory, owing to the nomadic habits of the Indians and their lack of interest in the education of their children. These Indians are nearly all pagan.

The Fort Frances boarding school is allowed the usual per capita grant for forty pupils, and the statement above shows that 41 are in attendance. This institution is a most useful adjunct to the day schools in this agency. The officers of the department who visit Fort Frances report that it is excellently conducted in every department.

MANITOBA.

The educational establishment in the province of Manitoba consists of two large industrial schools, one at Brandon, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and the other at Elkhorn. The running expenses of the latter school are wholly met by the department, but the school is under the auspices of the Church of England. Nine boarding schools are also situated within the limits of the province, and a large number of day schools are located on the reserves. It is only in some localities that day schools are successful. It is difficult to maintain a reasonable average attendance among Indians who gain their livelihood by hunting and fishing. Only those children can attend constantly whose parents are for one reason or another located permanently upon the reserve. The work performed by the residential schools is satisfactory, and the reports of the principals give detailed information as to the general routine of the schools.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	573
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	430
Average attendance enrolled at day schools.	158
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school.	2
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school.	1
Number enrolled at Brandon industrial school.	90
Number enrolled at Fort Alexander boarding school.	7
Number enrolled at Norway House boarding school.	53

There is only one boarding school within the limits of this agency, viz., the Norway House. Provision is made for 50 pupils, and 53 children are enrolled. The pupilage of Brandon industrial school also is largely recruited from this agency; 90 out of 106 being therefrom.

There are eleven day schools in the agency. Six of these, viz., Fisher River, Jackhead, Berens River, Bloodvein River, Hollowwater River and Black River are dealt with in detail in the report of Rev. J. Semmens, inspector of Indian agencies and reserves, for the Lake Winnipeg inspectorate.

There are also schools at Jack River, Little Grand Rapids, Poplar River and Rossville Mission, and two at Cross Lake, one Methodist and the other Roman Catholic.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Owing to the locations of these reserves it is almost impossible to make regular inspections of all. The Indians are nomadic, and evidence as yet very little interest in education. The attendance in nearly all cases is, therefore, irregular and progress very slow, but in the face of these difficulties some of the teachers are obtaining fair results.

NORTHERN NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

The foregoing remarks apply to the schools at Nelson House, Split Lake, Oxford House and Island Lake. These are not within the limits of the Norway House agency, and are only visited once a year by an officer who pays the annuity, there being no resident agent. These schools were outside treaty limits, the two first mentioned until the year 1908, and the two last until 1909. Some of them are only kept open during a portion of the year. The band at God's lake is not definitely located, and no provision can yet be made for the establishment of a school. Last year correspondence was had with the different churches interested in the work in regard to buildings, &c., and the department hopes soon to get the school work on a more permanent and satisfactory basis. Rev. Mr. Semmens, who will visit this district next summer, has been asked to report as fully as possible upon existing conditions.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES.

Number of children of school age.	406
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	244
Average attendance at day schools.	134
Number enrolled at the Portage la Prairie boarding school.	33
Number enrolled at the Pine Creek boarding school.	60
Number enrolled at the Sandy Bay boarding school.	40
Number enrolled at the Kenora boarding school.	2
Number enrolled at the Elkhorn industrial school.	8

In addition to the three boarding schools (Portage la Prairie, Pine Creek and Sandy Bay), situated within the limits of these agencies, there are eleven day schools.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

In the Portage la Prairie agency a grant is made to the boarding school situated in the town of Portage la Prairie. Thirty-two pupils are in attendance. There are also two day schools, one on the Swan lake and the other on the Roseau River Rapids reserve.

The Swan Lake school is in charge of Miss M. McIlwaine, who has shown great interest in the different phases of Indian work. Her efforts are not confined to the class-rooms, where good work is being done but much time is spent in an effort to improve general conditions on this reserve. The children have been kept at the school and furnished with food during the absence of parents. Clothing also has been distributed among the needy by the teacher. Miss McIlwaine, it may be mentioned, had previous experience in the Crowstand boarding and the Regina industrial schools.

The school at Roseau Rapids is taught by Miss Louise Godon. Good work is being done in the class-room, but it is difficult to keep up a satisfactory attendance, although nearly all the children on the reserve are enrolled.

MANITOWPAH AGENCY.

The Pine Creek and Sandy Bay boarding schools are located in this agency. There are ten reserves, on each of which, with one exception, Crane River, there is a day school.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Shoal River.

Rev. T. H. Dobbs is the teacher of this school and is doing a splendid work, both in the class-room and on the reserve. The enrolment and average attendance are an evidence of the interest taken by these Indians in their school. At the time that Mr. Jackson, the inspector, made his visit there were 29 children present, although there are only 23 of school age, six to fifteen years, on the reserve, and the average attendance for the quarter was 19.9.

Lake St. Martin.

This is another school where the high enrolment and attendance bear tribute to the efforts of the teacher, Mr. John Favel. The children are all in the lower standards, but are making progress and continued good results are looked for.

Waterhen River.

The teacher of this school, Miss Marie Louise Adam, has been one and one-half years in charge. Her pupils are making satisfactory progress, and with more experience it is expected that Miss Adam will be able to greatly improve existing conditions.

Upper Fairford School.

The teacher of this school is Mr. Robert Bruce. Mr. Bruce has succeeded in securing a very good attendance, and his pupils are reported by the inspector to be doing splendid work.

Pine Creek.

The department pays a grant of \$12 per capita per annum for fifteen day pupils on this reserve who attend class at the boarding school. The return shows an enrolment of 23, with an average attendance of 18. Good progress is being made by all the pupils of this school.

The four other schools in this agency, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow, Lower Fairford and Little Saskatchewan, are in a backward condition. The fault, however, must not be altogether attributed to the teachers. The parents in many cases are indifferent. This and their nomadic habits are bars to regularity.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	322
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	201
Average attendance at day schools	71
Number of children enrolled at Fort Alexander boarding school	55
Number of children enrolled at Kenora boarding school	7
Number of children enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	24
Number of children enrolled at Brandon industrial school	10

The educational needs of the Indians of this agency are provided for by means of one day school on the Brokenhead reserve, two day schools, and the Fort Alexander boarding school on the Fort Alexander reserve, and four day schools on the St. Peter's reserve. Forty-one pupils are also in residence at the Kenora boarding school and the Elkhorn and Brandon industrial schools.

The Brokenhead day school has been in charge of Miss Isbister since November, last, but during the winter she was forced to leave for a time, owing to illness. Progress has, therefore, been retarded, but better results are looked for.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Of the two day schools on the Fort Alexander reserve it may be said that both are doing good work, although the attendance has not been satisfactory. The teacher of the Upper school has resigned, and Mr. G. S. Smith temporarily appointed. The department trusts that Mr. Smith will be able to effect some improvement in the attendance.

The Lower school was opened in 1908, after being closed for some years. The attendance was very poor, owing perhaps to the situation of the building, which is on the east side of the Winnipeg river. Some of the children have to cross the river, which is one mile in width at this point. In February, last, a building situated opposite the location of the Upper school was rented. Reports have not been received since the change was made, but better returns are anticipated.

There were six schools on the St. Peter's reserve, but consequent upon the removal of a number of the Indians after the surrender and sale of the reserve it was found possible to close one of those east of the river and the Muckle's Creek school. The Peguis and the North, East (R. C.) and South St. Peter's are still in operation; but as soon as the Indians move to their new location these, too, will probably all be closed.

The department has not undertaken as yet the erection of school buildings on the new reserve of the St. Peter's Indians. It is desirable that the Indians should be finally located before sites are decided upon, but this matter will receive attention at the proper time.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	115
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	32
Average attendance at day schools.	13
Number enrolled at Birtle boarding school.	50
Number enrolled at Pine Creek boarding school.	2
Number enrolled at Sandy Bay boarding school.	2
Number enrolled at Cowessess boarding school.	9
Number enrolled at Brandon boarding school.	1

At Birtle boarding school a grant is provided for 50 pupils. The full number, all drafted from the agency, are in attendance, and in addition there are three pupils from the Pelly agency.

On the Keeseekoowenin reserve a day school, known as the Okanase, is in operation under the charge of Miss Maggie E. Murray. Efficient work is done in the classroom. The attendance, however, has not been satisfactory, but a determined effort is being put forth to effect an improvement. A simple mid-day meal is provided. The teacher has also been for some time giving instruction in plain sewing, and will during the coming summer conduct gardening operations on a small scale. Greater interest is already apparent, and good results are confidently expected.

In April, 1909, a school was opened on the Clear Water Lake reserve in an unoccupied house, and Miss Mary Neshotah, an Indian girl, who received her education in the Pine Creek boarding school, placed in charge. The reports received from the agent, Mr. Wheatley, are most encouraging. Good progress is being made in the usual subjects of study, and instruction is also given in sewing. As at the Okanase school, a garden will be cultivated next summer. There are only nine children on the reserve, but the Indians were most anxious for a school. Their good faith has been in evidence and every child is enrolled, the average attendance of late being eight.

GRISWOLD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	97
Number of children attending Brandon industrial school.	5
Number of children attending Elkhorn industrial school.	6
Number of children attending Qu'Appelle industrial school.	1

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The reserves in this agency situated at Oak River and Oak Lake are wholly inhabited by Sioux Indians; the latter band has lately received the addition of the Sioux formerly resident at Turtle Mountain. The two reserves are 35 miles apart and the Indians inhabiting them are self-supporting and independent. In former years a day school was established on the Oak River reserve, but it was discontinued after a time. During late years the industrial and boarding schools to which these reserves might be contributory have received about 30 of the children as attendants.

Mr. J. Hollies, the Indian agent for these bands, reports that the influence of ex-pupils is evident upon the general life of the reserve. He states that the older Indians are in favour of educating the young and their influence is therefore exerted beneficially. The project of establishing a day school on the Oak River reserve is under consideration. Mr. Hollies reports specially as follows: 'I should state in addition, as showing the ever alert and inquisitive mind of the Sioux, that in the Oak River band there is a wider general industrial move for an increase in the acreage to be sown this spring; also the move to assist ex-school boys has excited general interest; the climatic conditions are far in advance of other years; so together a hopefulness that is reasonably based seems to be warranted and exists throughout.'

THE PAS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	197
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools..	171
Average attendance at day schools..	75
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school..	13
Number enrolled at Battleford industrial school..	14
Number enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school..	3

There are no boarding schools within the bounds of this agency, but, as the statement above shows, thirty pupils are enrolled at residential schools. The Pas band has two day schools, and on each of the other reserves, viz.: Chemawawin, Moose Lake, Shoal Lake, Red Earth and Cumberland, a school has been established.

Chemawawin.

This school is taught by the Rev. M. B. Leffler, who is also the resident missionary. Mr. Leffler took charge only last summer, but the latest report, dated in March, shows that all the children of school age were enrolled, with a very good average attendance. During the season the Indians are resident on the reserve there is reason to hope that the efforts of the teacher will be productive of good results.

Moose Lake.

The Moose Lake school is taught by Mr. Elijah Constant, a son of the chief of the Pas band, who is a graduate of Emmanuel College, recently closed. While the Indians are at home they show an appreciation of the school and the pupils make good progress; but, when the parents leave the reserve, they are accompanied by the children. The teacher is thus handicapped; but notwithstanding the untoward conditions, fair results are being obtained.

The Pas.

The Indians of the Pas band have two schools, one, known as the Pas, situated on the north side of the Saskatchewan river, opposite the town-site; and the other, called Big Eddy, located about 5 miles distant.

The Pas school is reported to be in a very backward condition. The teacher, Miss M. E. Coates, has shown considerable interest in her work, but the irregularity

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

in attendance, owing largely to the absence of parents and children at intervals, has proved most detrimental to success.

Big Eddy.

The reports with reference to this school are discouraging, the average attendance having been only six out of an enrolment of 23 during the month of February. This may be partly due to a lack of sympathy between parents and teacher, and correspondence has recently been had with the teacher, Mr. R. H. Bagshaw, having in view an improvement of existing conditions, which it is hoped later reports will show. At certain seasons of the year, however, the absence of the children with their parents, who have to follow their usual vocations of hunting and trapping, interferes with the attendance.

Shoal Lake.

This school has been closed since December, 1908. At the time of the inspector's visit, August 11, the missionary, Rev. Mr. Edwards, reported that arrangements were being made to send in a teacher, and the department has had correspondence with His Lordship the Bishop of Saskatchewan, but a satisfactory teacher has not yet been secured.

Cumberland.

The attendance at this school is very poor and irregular. The teacher, Mr. N. Settee, is an Indian, educated at Emmanuel College. In the past fairly good work has been done by Mr. Settee considering the disadvantages.

Red Earth.

This school is in charge of Mr. J. G. Kennedy, and very fair progress is being made by the pupils. The average attendance for the month of February was 12 out of an enrolment of 20. Mr. Kennedy is reported as being most faithful in the discharge of his duties.

The record of the schools in this agency is somewhat disappointing, but it must be remembered that these Indians depend as yet almost entirely upon the chase for a livelihood, and are not in a position to take full advantage of school facilities.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The province of Saskatchewan is well equipped with means of Indian education. Two of the largest and most successful industrial schools are located in this province, at Battleford and Qu'Appelle, and there are a number of efficient boarding schools located on the reserves. The detailed reports from the agents which follow will show that day schools have been successful, and in some localities, for instance in the Carlton, Duck Lake and Moose Mountain agencies, the new methods adopted have resulted in a large increase in attendance and an awakening of interest on the part of the Indians. It is clear that when these day schools are conducted by qualified teachers, who have also some knowledge of nursing, the highest results are obtainable, and whenever possible in the future teachers will be engaged who have these qualifications. The Regina industrial school, which appears in the tabular statement as in full operation up to March 31, 1910, was closed in the month of April, and the pupils were transferred to other boarding schools. This action was taken under special arrangement with the Presbyterian Church.

Within this province a most interesting experiment in the supervision of ex-pupils has been carried out at the File Hills colony under the special direction of

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

that in the course of time the work persistently and continuously carried on both in the schools and afterwards, will have lasting benefits well worth all it costs in making these people substantial citizens of this their native soil.

CARLTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	200
Number of pupils enrolled.	107
Average attendance.	45
Number enrolled at Regina industrial school.	25
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school.	6
Number enrolled at Battleford industrial school.	3
Number enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school.	29
Number enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.) boarding school	3

The above tabular statement shows that 66 children from this agency are enrolled at industrial and boarding schools. There are in operation also six day schools.

Mistawasis.

This may be ranked among the most successful Indian day schools in the west. Arrangements were made last autumn for the transport of the pupils to the school by means of two conveyances, and a mid-day meal is also served. This has been the means of securing the maximum possible attendance and an improvement in regularity and punctuality. The closing of the Regina industrial school, reference to which is made elsewhere, will increase the school population of this reserve, and it may be found necessary to erect an addition to the present building to be used as a junior class-room. Arrangements are under way to build a teacher's residence, with a dining-room and small dormitory attached, the latter to be used by some of the children who reside at a distance from the school.

The teacher of this school is Rev. C. E. Bryden. Mr. Bryden holds a first-class professional certificate and has been very successful in his work. Mrs. Bryden superintends the work of providing the mid-day meal, and has lately undertaken the teaching of sewing to the larger girls, who are thus receiving practical instruction in cooking and sewing, which will prove of great advantage to them.

Big River.

Mrs. McLeod, wife of the farming instructor, has been in charge of this school since its reopening after the summer holidays. Mrs. McLeod has been very energetic and distinct progress is in evidence. The enrolment is rather low, being only 10 out of a possible 24. Some of the children, however, live at too great a distance from the school to attend. Mrs. McLeod teaches sewing and knitting to the girls, material for which is supplied by the department.

Ahtahkakoop.

This school is in charge of Mr. Louis Ahenakew, a member of the band and an ex-pupil of Emmanuel College. Mr. Ahenakew has met with some success in his work, but, as his time is much taken up with farming and other duties, the results are not as favourable as might be expected.

Sturgeon Lake.

Mr. George Crain, an Indian of the John Smith's reserve, has taught this school since July, but has forwarded his resignation, to take effect at the end of June.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Mr. Crain has no special qualifications, but the pupils have made some progress. An effort is being made to secure the services of a qualified teacher to assume charge after the holidays next summer.

Montreal Lake.

Owing to its situation Mr. Chisholm, the inspector, was not able to visit this school during the year, but his report of last year shows that the results of Mr. Settee's work were not at all commensurate with the possibilities.

The attendance was fair and regular, but progress of the pupils very discouraging.

Wahpaton.

The number of children of school age on this reserve is very small, and Mr. Beverly acts as teacher and farming instructor. Very little progress can be reported, but there are on the reserve some ex-pupils who show benefit from the training received in the past.

The present usefulness of this school is quite restricted, but there is a movement on foot having in view the transfer of some Indian families at present residing near Prince Albert to the reserve. Should future conditions justify, the department will consider the appointment of a teacher whose whole time will be devoted to the school work, as that would appear to be the only means to attain satisfactory results.

In the meantime an effort is being made to improve the punctuality and the efficiency of the class-room work.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	138
Number of pupils enrolled.	71
Average attendance.	29
Number of pupils enrolled at Battleford industrial school.	66
Number of pupils enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school.	1
Number of pupils enrolled at Thunderchild's boarding school.	20
Number of pupils enrolled at Onion Lake R.C. boarding school.	1
Number of pupils enrolled at Onion Lake C.E. boarding school.	1

In addition to the large industrial school at Battleford conducted by the Church of England, in which 72 pupils are enrolled, and a boarding school on Thunderchild's reserve, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, there were six day schools on reserves within this agency, but owing to the removal of Thunderchild's band to their new reserve further north, one school has been discontinued for the present. A detailed report from the principal of the Battleford industrial school will be found appended to this report.

Agent J. P. G. Day reports as follows, dealing with the schools in his district:—

Red Pheasant Day School.

The Church of England day school on this reserve still continues to give good results. The school is well located near the thickly populated part of the reserve. The attendance is regular, although not very large; the average attendance for the past year being five. The teacher, Mrs. Jefferson, is interested in her work; and the children are making very fair progress.

Knitting, sewing, making and mending of clothes, neatness of person and cleanliness, are also taught in addition to the regular studies prescribed by the department.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Stony Day School.

The day school on this reserve is conducted under the management of the Church of England; the building is well lighted and comfortable; the attendance is not large, being an average of slightly over three. The school is situated near the Indian village; but the parents do not seem particularly enthusiastic about sending their children to school regularly.

The teacher is earnest in his endeavour to do good, and is a fairly well-informed man; but somehow or other, the progress of the children is not very apparent.

Poundmaker Day School.

This school is conveniently situated, and is conveniently near the homes of the majority of the children on the reserve. Although there have been some changes in the teachers in this school, the progress of the children has been very fair.

The average attendance for the year was $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Sewing, knitting, and mending are also taught, in addition to this, the children are shown how to keep themselves neat and clean.

Littlepine Day School.

A day school, under the control of the Church of England, is conducted on this reserve; it is quite close to the Indian village; and had an average attendance for the past year, of $7\frac{3}{4}$. The teacher, while not lacking in knowledge himself, seems unable to impart much of it to the pupils; and so the progress shown is only meagre. The school accommodation is ample, and the building is warm and comfortable.

In addition to the regular studies, knitting is also taught.

Meadow Lake School.

This school adjoins the house of the overseer, who is also the teacher, it is close to the Indians' houses; but, as they are absent so much hunting, the attendance is only small, averaging but $3\frac{1}{2}$ for the year.

The school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

As the attendance at this school is so irregular, the amount of knowledge acquired by the children is proportionately small.

Thunderchild's Boarding School.

This boarding school is situated at Delmas, which is quite close to the old Thunderchild reserve; it is a fine building, well equipped, has accommodation for 40 pupils and staff; and in every respect, is thoroughly up to date. It is conducted by the Sisters of the Assumption; and I must say that the amount of energy, skill, tact, and unselfish devotion displayed by these sisters, combined with their systematic methods of managing the school, are showing splendid results; not only in the children themselves, who graduate from this institution, but an improvement is also quite noticeable in the homes, and lives, of their parents and families, where the influence, and knowledge of these ex-pupils is very beneficial indeed.

The boys are thoroughly grounded in reading, writing, arithmetic, and English, besides receiving a good education in Christianity, they are also taught farming, gardening, care of stock and milking, which acquirements fit them for becoming successful farmers on their own account, when they return to their respective reserves. In addition to the ordinary school studies and religious knowledge, the girls are also taught housekeeping in all its different branches, such as breadmaking, cooking, knitting, sewing and making clothes, washing, milking and buttermaking; and last but not least, cleanliness and neatness of person, and household tidiness. The classrooms, dormitories, kitchen, and surrounding premises are kept scrupulously clean.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The children, themselves, are bright and intelligent; they are comfortably clothed, contented, and are apparently quite eager to learn; their comportment towards their teachers, and visitors, is perfect, altogether, it is quite a pleasure to go through this institution, and see how well it is conducted, and the progress made by these children. This school has up to the close of the past fiscal year, had a constant attendance of 20 pupils, the full number for which allowance was granted by the department, but in view of the facts that such successful results have been attained, that accommodation provided is for forty, and that there are plenty of children obtainable to keep this school up to its full complement, I trust that the department will be able to increase the number allowed to 40.

The problem of Indian education is really very complex; to my mind, the true solution of the question resolves itself into two methods—the first is in the day schools on the reserves, conducted by competent and up-to-date teachers, not necessarily with high grade certificates, but, in any case, equal to that held by the ordinary rural school teacher.

The second method is the boarding schools, which have in so many instances given such satisfactory results at a minimum per capita cost of \$12 per annum for tuition, and \$60 for maintenance; this, as compared with a cost of about double that amount per capita, for the same class of education received in an industrial school, leaves a very wide margin in favour of the boarding schools, as the most satisfactory and economical solution of the Indian educational question.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	213
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	72
Average attendance at day schools	34
Number of children in attendance at Qu'Appelle industrial school	2
Number of children in attendance at Battleford industrial school	6
Number of children in attendance at Duck Lake boarding school	53

There are three day schools in the Duck Lake agency, situated at Fort à la Corne South, Fort à la Corne North, and John Smith's reserve.

The Duck Lake boarding school is a progressive and well managed institution, and the educational needs of the children of this agency are well provided for. The principal of the Duck Lake boarding school has taken a great interest in the welfare of his ex-pupils, and has made some valuable suggestions as to their supervision.

The development of the day school work in this agency has, during the past year, been most encouraging. Mr. Agent Macarthur has given valuable assistance in carrying out the advanced day school policy with most gratifying results. Fortunately the two teachers at Fort à la Corne South and Fort à la Corne North, namely, Mrs. Ada A. Godfrey and Miss Anna A. Hawley, have exceptional ability and qualifications for the work. Mrs. Godfrey has taught the school at the South reserve for several years with success, and the provision of a mid-day meal for the pupils and their conveyance to school has resulted in a much larger average attendance and an improvement in every detail. Mrs. Godfrey has obtained great influence over the children and their parents, and her assistance has been given in improving sanitation and general health conditions. Besides having academic qualifications, Miss Hawley is a graduate nurse with special hospital training. While the work at Fort à la Corne North school could not be compared before her arrival with that of the South, she has made a complete transformation, and now the two schools are working together for the progress of the Indians. At Miss Hawley's school a mid-day meal is

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

also furnished and the children conveyed to school, and the greatest interest is manifested by the pupils and their parents.

The increase in attendance is most marked. For the March quarter of 1910 the average attendance at Fort à la Corne South was 15, and 18 at the North, while during the previous six years the average attendance for this quarter was 9½ and 8, respectively.

The day school on John Smith's reserve has been in continuous operation during the year. A new teacher's residence, with an annex to provide a dining-room for the pupils, is to be erected during this season. The department hopes to secure the services of a clergyman, and his wife, who is a trained nurse, and who will both engage in educational and hygienic work upon the reserve.

In the course of an interesting report, Mr. J. Macarthur, the agent for these reserves, makes the following remarks, which are worthy of consideration:—

'In the ordinary Indian schools, any one who has visited them could not have failed to be impressed with the dull deadness of all concerned. The children were listless, and quiet and the teacher during your visit, ill at ease, conveying the impression that the sooner you left the better. (Of course, there are exceptions.) I account for this from the fact that all of the children, as a rule, have to walk some distance to school, and while well enough clad, are not so with the thoughtfulness of a white mother; what breakfast they would get before leaving home, in most cases, would not amount to much; they are all day in school, with, for a mid-day meal, one or two hard tack biscuits and water; how could they be otherwise than dull and listless. Their very condition was bound to reflect on the teacher. In the two schools mentioned, a noticeable and pleasant change has taken place. The children are clean and bright, and their shyness has largely disappeared. The school-room conveys the impression of a work-room where real work is being done. All this is the combined results of excellent teaching, conveying the children to school and giving them a substantial mid-day meal.'

'On the Beardy's, Okemassis', and One Arrow's reserves there are no day schools, but the children are sent to the Duck Lake boarding school, which is in connection with this agency. This school is managed with excellent judgment, and nothing is left undone that would tend to the advancement of its pupils. Indeed, I think it could be held up as a model for this class of school. But withal, there is a quite but strong objection rising up in the minds of the parents to their children leaving home. So strong is the feeling that, I think, they will shortly move to have day schools opened on their reserves.'

'Two reserves on this agency have neither day nor boarding schools. The Indians are Saulteaux, and they have hitherto lived entirely by the hunt. They are a fine, likeable people, very independent, but strongly averse to sending their children to school. I am, however, of the opinion that if a capable nurse who would also teach, was placed on the reserve, she would after a time succeed in establishing a school.'

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	190
Number of children enrolled at Onion Lake C. of E. boarding school..	5
Number of children enrolled at Onion Lake R.C. boarding school..	47
Number of children attending Blue Quill's boarding school..	1
Number of children attending Battleford industrial school..	1
Number of children attending St. Joseph's industrial school..	3

Mr. W. Sibbald, the Indian agent for this district, reports on these schools as follows:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

'There are two boarding schools in the vicinity of the agency, one under the auspices of the Church of England, and the other under those of the Roman Catholic church; both are situated on Weemisticooseahwasis reserve.'

'The Church of England school is conducted in connection with a mission of the same denomination. The majority of the Indians of the Onion Lake agency, belong to the Roman Catholic Church, so that of the twenty-five Indian pupils appearing on the roll, only five are children belonging to this agency, the remaining twenty coming from Saddle Lake agency.'

'Besides the Indian children, there are about 27 non-treaty half-breed, and white children attending the school, of which 5 are day scholars, the remainder being boarders.'

'Considering the number of changes in teachers that occur at this school, the progress made is good; each teacher has certainly devoted his or her energy to the furtherance of the pupils' advancement.'

'The parents or guardians do not give much trouble in trying to get the children out of school when once they put them in, nor are there many attempts at desertion on the part of the pupils. Some of the boys get well trained in looking after cattle and general ranch work, and both boys and girls assist in keeping a profitable vegetable garden.'

'The Roman Catholic boarding school is also conducted in connection with a mission of the same denomination, in a manner creditable to the staff of reverend sisters who have its complete management.'

'The class of work at this school is well conducted, and very satisfactory progress is being made; in household work thorough instruction is given in sewing, knitting, laundry work and cooking. The pupils render much assistance in the keeping of a good-sized kitchen garden, and about an acre of potatoes.'

'The dormitories are kept scrupulously clean, and the children look happy and comfortable. No trouble has been caused throughout the year by pupils deserting.'

PELLY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	131
Number of children attending Crowstand boarding school..	54
Number of children attending Keeseekouse boarding school..	29
Number of children attending Qu'Appelle boarding school..	2
Number of children attending Gordon's boarding school, Touchwood agency..	2
Number of children attending File Hills boarding school.. . .	2
Number of children attending Birtle boarding school.. . . .	3

The educational needs of these Indians are met by two boarding schools, one at Crowstand on Cote's reserve, conducted by the Presbyterian Church, the other at Keeseekouse reserve, conducted by the Roman Catholic Church.

A few children attend other boarding schools as will be seen from the above list. Mr. Agent Blewett, of the Pelly agency, gives an interesting report on the two schools within his agency, which may be quoted in its entirety:—

Cote Reserve.

The Crowstand Presbyterian boarding school, situated south of the reserve about three miles from Kamsack, is where the children of this reserve are educated.

There is a large farm connected with the school, and the boys are given thorough practical training every day in growing grain and vegetables, or in the care and successful management of live stock. The farm and stock are being both used to the best possible advantage and good results are being obtained therefrom. The Indian

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

boys are in this way given the practical experience which fits them for after-life on their own farms.

The girls are taught all the various branches of housework, as cooking, sewing, mending, knitting, washing, scrubbing and general housekeeping.

Both boys and girls are taught to keep themselves and their clothing clean and neat. All pupils are also given thorough training in the class-room, along all the different branches of study, and have exceptional opportunities to learn, as this school is provided with one of the best, most energetic and up-to-date teachers available. Splendid progress has been made during the year in all branches of education through the continued efforts of Mr. McWhinney and his staff, to whom very much credit is due.

Keeseekoose Reserve.

The St. Philip's Roman Catholic boarding school, situated on the east of the reserve, about 12 miles north of Kamsack, is the centre of learning for this reserve.

The land adjacent to the school is rough and covered with bluffs of willow and poplar, and there is not much cleared land available for farming. However, each year sees more land cleared and brought under cultivation by the children. The boys are being taught to grow all kinds of farm produce as well as to provide and care for horses and cattle. They are getting the practical training which will enable them to become independent farmers after leaving school.

The girls are being educated in cooking, washing, scrubbing, sewing, mending, and all general housework, and should make good housekeepers in after-years, when they graduate.

The pupils are also given a good school education on all the principal subjects. Mr. Atwater, who has been teacher for the latter part of the year, has greatly improved the school. He is a splendid disciplinarian, and an all-round good teacher, and good results have been shown in the class work. Rev. Father De Corby, although an old man, is still very active and enthusiastic over his school.

Key Reserve.

Since the day school was closed here the children are sent to the boarding school of their choice in the vicinity.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	30
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	27
Average attendance at day schools.	20
Number of children in attendance at Qu'Appelle industrial school.	6

An excellent day school is established on this reserve under the supervision of Miss E. May Armstrong, who has a trained nurse for an assistant, and they work together on the reserve amongst the Indians, using the school as headquarters, endeavouring to improve the sanitary conditions and to teach the Indian women better domestic methods.

Mr. Thomas Cory, the Indian agent, gives the following details with reference to the school work upon the reserve:—

'The department was fortunate in securing the services of a teacher who was thoroughly experienced in the work among Indians, and who knew just how to take them so as to get the best results from both old and young, and one who could maintain strict discipline without offending the parents, who are rather touchy upon that head. It is a very difficult task to take a number of children utterly unused to restraint of any kind, sleeping in tents or in the open for half the year and not under-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

standing a single word of English, who have first to be taught to understand what you say to them in the simplest way and then shut them up in a school-house day after day and keep them contented and willing to come even on days in which white children won't venture out. Yet that is just what has been done here. Starting in the spring of 1906, with the present teacher and with a small attendance, our school has to-day on the roll every child of school age with the exception of one who is not healthy.'

'Some of the children live too far away from the school to attend in the winter time; so to make it possible for them to attend the department has assisted in building a house close to the school where the children are looked after by a man and his wife during the winter months, and are thus kept regularly at school. I might say that rations are issued to the man and his wife and to the children during the time that they occupy the house. We find that this plan works very well.'

'The department furnishes a mid-day meal for the school children, which is prepared by the school teacher and her assistant, and which is very much appreciated by the children. There have been no inducements offered to the Indians to send their children to school, but no effort has been spared to make them realize that it is to the best interest of all concerned that the children should go and avail themselves of the opportunities to fit themselves for the battle of life so that they may be a great deal better off than their parents are, and that what the children learn in the school may help to improve their homes now.'

'Two or three years ago, if a child did not want to come to school, why, that child simply stayed at home. And if one felt like leaving school during school hours it left as a matter of course; and both the child and its parents thought that it was perfectly justified in so doing. Now, all that is changed, and the custom is that if a child is not able to come to school, either one of the parents comes and tells the teacher, or a reason is sent by a brother or sister.'

'The teaching in the school is all thoroughly practical and what is likely to be of use to them in after-life. They are all taught cleanliness in all its phases. The girls are taught to do all kinds of work needful to make them good housekeepers, and we have a piece of ground broken up so that we can teach them all how to grow vegetables and flowers.'

TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	142
Number of pupils enrolled.	31
Average attendance.	17
Number in attendance at Muscowequan's boarding school.	39
Number in attendance at Gordon's boarding school.	32
Number in attendance at Qu'Appelle industrial school.	12
Number in attendance at Elkhorn industrial school.	3

There are two day schools in this agency, one at Day Star's reserve and the other at Fishing Lake. The following report from Indian Agent W. Murison gives an excellent idea of the progress of these schools:—

Day Star's Day School.

This school is located on the Day Star reserve, about 8 miles from Kutawa post office.

The school is a comfortable frame building, which is built on a stone foundation. It is well lighted and ventilation is obtained through a trap-door in the ceiling.

The teacher's house is a separate log building, built over twenty years ago.

The attendance is obtained from the Day Star band, and varies according to the number of children of school age who are physically able to attend. The attendance

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

is very good all the year round, owing to the interest taken in the school by the parents.

The children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and also sewing, knitting and gardening.

Mrs. Smythe has taught this school for over twelve years and is doing good work. There is a fair-sized garden in connection in which each child is given a plot to take care of; in the fall a prize is given for the best kept one. The produce of the garden affords a welcome addition to the mid-day meal during cold days in the form of vegetable soup.

Apart from working in the garden, which is regarded as a recreation, the children are provided with a football and swings.

Fishing Lake Day School.

Location.—This school is situated on the Fishing Lake reserve, about three miles from the farm instructor's house at that point. The school is situated near where the Indians have their winter quarters.

Attendance.—The attendance at the school has been irregular, as the Indians follow hunting for their living during a great part of the year, and are absent from their reserve frequently in consequence.

The prospects for making this school a success are brighter now that the Indians are commencing to take an interest in farming, which occupation will keep them employed on their reserve.

The children are very punctual when attending and they are making some progress in reading, writing and arithmetic, as well as knowledge of English. A start was made at gardening on a small scale last year and each child was given a small plot to look after. This industry will receive greater encouragement in future.

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England. Mr. John Harding has been in charge as teacher since November last and has proved to be a competent man.

The two boarding schools in the agency—one situated on Muscowequan's and the other on Gordon's reserve—have been important factors in educational progress for some years past.

ALBERTA.

The province of Alberta has but few day schools. The relatively large number of boarding schools and two effective industrial schools, situated at Red Deer and Davisburg, under the auspices of the Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches respectively, furnish accommodation for a large percentage of the Indian children. The work of these schools will be found fully detailed in the reports of the principals which follow.

The ex-pupils throughout the province have been fairly successful in putting into practice the knowledge obtained at the boarding and industrial schools. In the southern part of Alberta valuable cattle interests have been built up and some very promising pupils have been discharged, both from the industrial school at Red Deer and that at Davisburg.

BLOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	208
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood C. of E. boarding school . .	38
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood R. C. boarding school . . .	43
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school . .	23

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

There are no day schools on the Blood reserve; the children being drafted into the two boarding schools and the St. Joseph's industrial school.

There are extensive farming and stock operations on these reserves, in which the ex-pupils of the schools are largely interested. The instruction they receive at the boarding schools and at the industrial school are designed to make them familiar with the raising and care of cattle.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	129
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	18
Average attendance at day school.	42
Number enrolled at Crowfoot (R.C.) boarding school.	41
Number enrolled at Blood (C.E.) boarding school.	2

There is one boarding school and one day school on this reserve. There are 41 pupils enrolled at the Crowfoot boarding school, all from the Blackfoot reserve. Additional dormitory accommodation was provided during the year by fitting up the attic for the boys. The Church of England boarding school, known as Old Sun's, was closed on June 30, and provision made to have it conducted as a day school under charge of Rev. Stanley J. Stocken. Conveyances were furnished to carry the children to and from school, and supplies for a mid-day meal provided. Notwithstanding this, the statement of attendance above shows very poor results.

On April 1, 1910, a new teacher, Mr. Robert E. Glaze, was appointed. The experiment will be given further trial, and it is hoped that under Mr. Glaze's management better results will be obtained.

Mr. J. H. Gooderham, the agent for the Blackfoot reserve, makes some practical suggestions with reference to ex-pupils which are worthy of consideration. The special care and supervision which is being given to ex-pupils to some extent meets the need which Mr. Gooderham points out, and it will only be a further development of the present scheme to begin the arrangements for the reception of the ex-pupils on the reserve sooner than has been the practice.

Mr. Gooderham says: 'Boarding schools on reserves, in my opinion, conducted in a proper manner and advanced a stage beyond what most of them are attempting at present, would be more practical with less cost than industrial schools, and the result, I am sure, would be more satisfactory. Boarding schools should have a half section of land, at least, attached to the school, and the pupils be taught mixed farming, and have them taught in school to speak English, read well, write a plain letter, and understand arithmetic sufficiently well to keep an ordinary account. The great deficiency I have noticed in industrial school pupils, in particular, is that they become mere machines, and, like a clock that is run down, they simply lie around and wait until some one comes along and winds them up again. At least two years before a boy is discharged some arrangement should be made to allow him to work fully two months during the spring and summer, preparing land for seed, getting a house and stable ready for occupation, and the year he is discharged he should have these things ready and twenty-five or thirty acres under crop; then when he comes out he has a home to go to, a growing crop, in fact, something to look forward to.'

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	137
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Albert boarding school.	60
Number of children enrolled at Ermineskin's boarding school.	8
Number of children enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake boarding school.	2
Number of children enrolled at Red Deer industrial school.	16
Number of children enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school.	7

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Children from the Edmonton agency are largely drafted into the St. Albert boarding school, although several are accommodated in other institutions as shown by the above statement. It will be seen that the enrolment of the residential schools is about 68 per cent of the children of school age in the agency.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	180
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	37
Average attendance at day school.	10
Number enrolled at Red Deer industrial school.	8
Number enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school.	5
Number enrolled at Ermineskin's boarding school.	41
Number enrolled at St. Albert industrial school.	1

Provision is made for 50 pupils at Ermineskin's boarding school, and there are at present 41 enrolled from the Hobbema agency.

There is one day school on Samson's reserve. A special effort has been made to improve the attendance and general conditions at this school. Miss Porter, the teacher, undertook to prepare a mid-day meal, and arrangements were made to convey the children from the north end of the reserve to the school. Miss Porter resigned on March 16, and the school is temporarily in charge of Mrs. Steinhauer, wife of the missionary. The attendance has been very good. Inquiries are now being made with a view to securing the services of a teacher with experience as a nurse.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	128
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	45
Average attendance at day school.	16
Number enrolled at Red Deer industrial school.	22
Number enrolled at the Blue Quill's boarding school.	49
Number enrolled at the Ermineskin's boarding school.	3
Number enrolled at the Onion Lake C. E. boarding school.	20

The Blue Quill's boarding school, where 49 children are in residence, is situated on the Saddle Lake reserve. There are also present in operation three day schools, Saddle Lake, on the reserve of the same name, and Goodfish Lake, and Whitefish Lake, on the James Seenum's reserve.

Saddle Lake School.

The attendance at this school has been most unsatisfactory, partly owing to the indifference and opposition of the Indians and partly to the difficulty in locating a school at a convenient and central point. A new building is needed, the school now being held in the old Mission house, but the fact that the locations of the Indians are so scattered makes the choice of a site most difficult. The question of conveying the children to school was considered, but decided to be impracticable, while the cost would be excessive.

Goodfish Lake.

Mrs. Waters took charge of this school on the reopening after the summer holidays last year, and good results are expected from her efforts. As an incentive to regular attendance a simple mid-day meal is being given the pupils. Unfortunately the school has lately been closed for two months owing to ill health of the teacher, who has suffered severe bereavement in the death of two of her children.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Whitefish Lake.

This school has been in charge of Mr. Harrison Steinhauer since October 1, last. Mr. Markle, the inspector, had visited the reserve shortly before that date, so that a detailed report is not to hand. The attendance is only fair.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	91
Number of pupils attending Peigan C. of E. boarding school. .	30
Number of children attending Peigan R. C. boarding school. .	28
Number of children attending St. Joseph's industrial school. .	8

There are two boarding schools on the Peigan reserve, which provide for 58 pupils, and 8 are accommodated in the St. Joseph's industrial school at Davisburg.

An interesting departure has lately been made in the appointment of Miss Annie Stenning to improve domestic matters amongst the Indians on the reserve, to give instruction in cooking and the better sanitation of the dwellings, and to teach the Indian mothers how to care for their young children. Miss Stenning took a course in maternity cases in order to prepare for this work, and she has already succeeded in obtaining the confidence of the Indian women.

The establishment of a reading-room and club-house for ex-pupils at Brocket is also worthy of note. The room is furnished with daily papers, magazines and some agricultural journals, and it is found that the ex-pupils are making use of these advantages.

The remarks made by Mr. E. H. Yeomans, the agent for the Peigan reserve, may be here quoted:—

'The Roman Catholic boarding school is located on the north side of the Old-man river, and in the northern portion of the reserve. The buildings are commodious and in good repair. The principal, Rev. Father Doucet, and several Sisters of Charity, perform the various duties pertaining to the education of the 28 pupils now enrolled. Exclusive of the regular school work, the girls are instructed in general housekeeping, such as bread-making, sewing, &c.'

'The boys assist in the care of stock, gardening and other outdoor work. Several prizes were won by the pupils of this school for writing, drawing and art work, at the Macleod exhibition held during the past season.'

'The Church of England boarding school is situated just outside and to the south and west of the reserve and about two miles from the agency headquarters. The principal, Rev. W. R. Haynes, is assisted by a staff composed of a teacher, house-keeper, and boys' supervisor; there are 29 pupils enrolled. The girls assist with the general housework, sewing, &c., and become proficient in the various duties. The boys, under the care of the supervisor, are instructed in the use of carpenter's tools, gardening, and the care of stock. A regular system of physical exercise is maintained at this school, with good results. Agriculture on a small scale is very successfully taken up.'

'The health of the pupils attending both schools has been very satisfactory during the past year.'

'Both of the above boarding schools were repainted, and the fences renewed within the year, and are in good repair, and an open air dormitory was erected at the Church of England boarding school, and one is also under course of construction at the Roman Catholic boarding school. It is hoped that these new dormitories will have a marked beneficial effect on the health of the children.'

SARCEE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	26
Number of pupils enrolled at Sarcee boarding school.	17

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

There are no day schools upon the Sarcee reserve. The boarding school, which has a fair enrolment, is conducted by the Church of England.

Mr. A. J. McNeill, the Indian agent for the reserve, reports as follows:—

‘The Sarcee boarding school is situated on Fish creek, near the southeast corner of the reserve, near the agency headquarters.’

‘About ten acres are fenced in for school purposes; this includes a small pasture and garden.’

‘The accommodation is ample for thirty pupils. The Indians, who are much averse to education, should be compelled to send their children to school. In my opinion, the children should be taken from the parents at seven years of age and placed in the institution. The only way that a regular attendance will ever be secured is by compulsory education and more stringent measures enforced than at present.’

STONY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	130
Number of pupils enrolled.	65
Average attendance.	23

The provision of adequate educational facilities for the children of this agency is receiving the earnest consideration of the department.

The boarding school, which was known as the McDougall Orphanage, was closed in November, 1908, and in January, 1909, a day school was opened on the north side of Bow river, in charge of Mr. Niddrie, formerly principal of the McDougall Orphanage. This school has been well attended with the exception of the periods when the Indians left the reserve to engage in haymaking or to follow their other avocations. The school-room is to be improved, and, if finally decided that the day schools will meet the needs of these Indians, a teacher's residence and dining-room will be erected. Provision for those residing on the south side of the river has not yet been made, pending the result of the experiment with the day school on the north side.

TREATY NO. 8.

Dr. W. B. L. Donald's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake boarding school R. C.	40
Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake boarding school C. of E.	13
Number of pupils enrolled at Sturgeon Lake boarding school (R. C.)	32
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw boarding school C. of E.	21
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw boarding school R. C.	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Whitefish Lake boarding school (C. of E.)	24

Inspector H. A. Conroy's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Ft. Chipewyan boarding school (R. C.)	44
Number of pupils enrolled at Ft. Resolution boarding school (R. C.)	22
Number of pupils enrolled at Ft. Vermilion boarding school (R. C.)	26
Number of pupils enrolled at Hay River boarding school (C. of E.)	41

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The large district comprised under the general heading of Treaty No. 8 is divided into two parts: the Lesser Slave Lake agency, with headquarters at Lesser Slave Lake Post, is administered by Dr. W. B. L. Donald; the other division of the territory is under the supervision of Inspector H. A. Conroy, who has also general inspectoral jurisdiction over the whole of the treaty. As the Indians still follow their aboriginal customs, boarding schools have been provided for them, as day schools could hardly operate successfully. Only in two instances are grants given to assist day schools; one is in recognition of the tuition carried on by the boarding school at Lesser Slave Lake, which has not yet been given any maintenance grant; \$500 is set apart for this purpose, and \$300 is also given to the boarding school at Peace River Crossing conducted by the Church of England. At the latter school the average attendance for the year has been 10, and at the former 8. Most of the Indian children are in residence at these schools if not all the year at least during the absence of their parents on hunting expeditions.

Inspector Conroy reports generally on the high character of the work being done by the boarding schools within his district. He remarks that by no other system could the Indian children be instructed, that the buildings are as a rule roomy and well ventilated, and the children well behaved and properly fed and clothed.

Dr. Donald's report on the boarding schools in his district may be given almost in its entirety:—

St. Peter's Mission Boarding School, Lesser Slave Lake.

This institution is under the auspices of the Church of England.

The class work of these children is excellent, they are intelligent and are being well grounded in their work.

The health of the children, during the past year, has been good.

The building is situated on sandy, well drained soil on the north shore of Buffalo lake. It is surrounded by a small farm and garden; the latter furnishes abundant vegetables for the use of the school.

The boys are taught farming, and the girls sewing and housework.

The water-supply is obtained from the Hart river.

The school building is heated by wood stoves and lighted with coal-oil lamps.

St. Bernard's Mission Boarding School, Lesser Slave Lake.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The pupils show intelligence and application. They are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography. The girls are taught sewing, knitting and housework. The boys work in the garden during special hours after school work is finished. They have various games for recreation.

This institution is situated on a hill overlooking Buffalo lake from the east. The ground is well drained.

The water-supply is taken from wells and from the small river connecting Buffalo lake with Lesser Slave lake.

The health of the children has been good throughout the year with the exception of the end of March and the first week in April. There were then a number of cases of cold, bronchitis and pneumonia. The sick received excellent care in the new hospital from the capable nurse, Sister Mary Ange. There were no fatalities amongst these children.

The main building is a three-story structure, 72 x 28 feet, heated by a hot-air furnace, the girls' dormitories being in this building. The boys' building is two stories high, 60 x 25 feet, and is heated by stoves. Another two-story building, 30 x 24 feet, is used as a storehouse and is heated with stoves. All these buildings are lighted with coal-oil lamps.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The fire-protection consists of outside stairs, ladder and buckets.

This school is surrounded by a large cleared area, which furnishes an abundant supply of potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots and other vegetables for the use of the pupils.

St. Francis Xavier Mission Boarding School, Sturgeon Lake, Alberta.

This institution is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

This school is situated on a rise of ground overlooking Sturgeon lake. The reserve recently surveyed for the Sturgeon Lake band surrounds the mission property.

The school building is a three-story structure, 40 x 27 feet, with a two-story wing, 27 x 20 feet. There is also a laundry, stable and storehouse. A new building to be used as a boys' dormitory is under construction.

The children are taught reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. The girls are taught sewing, knitting and housework. The boys learn gardening in a thirty-acre field on the mission property.

The health of these children has been good throughout the year.

Sturgeon lake furnishes a supply of pure water.

Water-pails and ladders are kept in readiness for fire-protection, and outside stairs are to be built.

Wood stoves are used for heating and oil lamps for lighting purposes.

This mission has a small herd of cattle.

St. Andrew's Mission Boarding School, Whitefish Lake, Alberta.

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England. It is situated on the shores of the smaller Whitefish lake.

The children are intelligent and earnest. They are taught reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and geography. The girls are taught sewing, knitting and housework. The boys help in the garden and are taught to care for the horses, cattle and poultry kept at the mission.

The school building is a substantial log structure, two stories high, 28 x 24 feet, with a wing, 16 x 14 feet. There is also a storehouse, a carpenter's workshop and a fish storehouse.

The health of the children has been excellent during the past year.

The buildings are heated by wood stoves, and lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Buckets and barrels of water are kept for fire-protection, and ladders from the dormitory windows serve as fire-escapes.

A good water-supply is obtained from Whitefish lake.

St. John's Mission Boarding School, Wabiskaw, Alberta.

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England, and is situated on the west Wabiskaw lakes.

The children show earnest application in their class work. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography. The girls receive a good training in housekeeping and are also taught to sew and knit. The boys are taught to care for horses, cattle and poultry and work in the garden.

The boarding house is a 1½-story building, 33 x 24 feet, with a wing, 22 x 16 feet. The school-room is a building 17 x 22 feet. Both these buildings are heated with wood stoves, and lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Water is kept standing in barrels, and ladders are hung from the peaks of the buildings for fire-protection.

The water-supply comes from Lake Wabiskaw.

The health of these children has been exceedingly good.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

St. Martin's Mission Boarding School, Wabiskaw.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

These children are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. The girls are taught housekeeping, sewing, knitting and laundrywork. The boys are taught to care for the stock and garden. An abundant supply of vegetables is grown at this school.

The school building, three stories high, 42 x 32 feet, is built of hewn logs, and is situated on a point extending into Wabiskaw lake.

The building is heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.

The water-supply is obtained from Wabiskaw lake.

SCHOOLS OUTSIDE TREATY.

Day schools are in operation at York Factory, District of Keewatin, and Fort Simpson, Mackenzie district. To both of these the department pays a grant of \$200 per annum upon receipt of returns, this being the amount allotted to schools outside treaty limits.

At Fort Providence on the Mackenzie river there is a boarding school conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

A grant for 65 pupils is provided, and the returns show the full number in attendance.

This is a well-managed institution, and the boys and girls in attendance receive an excellent training. A detailed report from the principal will be found in the appendix.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The province of British Columbia is one of the most interesting fields for the work of Indian education in the Dominion, and at the same time the difficulties to be met with are even greater than in the other provinces. The Indians have been from the earliest times self-supporting, and the advent of white population, which in the west caused the complete disappearance of the buffalo, did not occasion any serious change in their source of food-supply. Their development has, therefore, been more even than that of the Indians in the prairie provinces. They easily adapted themselves to the demands made upon them as labourers and general helpers by their white neighbours, and the result has been that they are of considerable industrial importance as a labour factor throughout the province. Their reserves are small and widely separated, and for the most part inhabited by small distinct bands of Indians, and these conditions render the provision of educational advantages somewhat difficult. Moreover, in certain districts their tribal superstitions and customs are so firmly adhered to and are in themselves of such a nature that it is difficult to make headway in civil and moral progress.

The industrial and boarding schools, which are referred to throughout the agency reports following, and whose work is fully described in the reports of the principals, are well conducted and efficient institutions and the career of the ex-pupils on leaving them has been admirable in a very large percentage of cases. Day schools have also met with a great measure of success. The salaries formerly granted to day school teachers, which were limited to \$300, have been increased and the department can now enter into competition with the provincial day schools for the services of competent teachers. All together the outlook in the province of British Columbia is most encouraging, and the successful development of the educational work along the present lines may be expected with confidence.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

BABINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	615
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	217
Average attendance at day schools.	99

The Indians of this agency are located in villages at many different points and, up to the present time, it has not been practicable to provide day schools for all. There are at present in operation, nine.

Gitwingak (Kitwanger).

The school on this reserve is in charge of Miss M. Ward, who commenced her duties last fall. A very fair average attendance is being secured and Mr. Loring, the Indian agent, reports that good progress is being made.

Glen Vowell.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Salvation Army, and is taught by one of its officers, Mr. J. P. Thorkildson. Mr. Thorkildson is conversant with the native language. He is reported as being a practical man, and he is meeting with a large measure of success. The average attendance is most satisfactory, and the school building is neat and attractive.

Hazelton.

This school, which is taught by Miss E. J. Soal, may be ranked among the most successful in this portion of the province. The full number of children is enrolled and the attendance is very fair. Very satisfactory progress can be recorded.

Kitsegukla.

A number of these Indians still live in the old village, while the school is situated in the new one, eight miles distant. For this reason, the attendance has been very low and progress consequently poor. Miss Hannah Edgar, the teacher, is a daughter of the Rev. George Edgar, and is an ex-pupil of the Port Simpson Girls' Home.

Andimaul.

This school was established in October, 1907, and from that date till February 1 of this year was in charge of Mr. Duncan Rankin, an officer of the Salvation Army. Mr. Rankin was very successful in his work and in the interests of the Indian children his transfer to another field of labour is to be regretted. The department has not yet been advised as to the name of Mr. Rankin's successor.

Kishpiax.

There are a large number of children of school age on this reserve, and the school is in charge of Miss F. B. Kemp, a qualified teacher. The average attendance is fair and very steady progress is being made by those children who attend regularly.

Kisgegas.

This is the most northerly school in the agency and is taught by a native, Mr. Joshua J. Harvey. This school is generally closed during the summer months. Under the conditions the pupils are reported to be making fair progress, and Mrs. Harvey teaches the girls sewing, cooking, &c.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Meanskinisht.

This school is at present in charge of Miss L. A. Tomlinson. The attendance is very fair during the winter months and reasonable progress is reported.

Kitselas.

This school is situated in the village of New Town and is in charge of a native teacher, Mr. R. L. Tait. The attendance is very irregular, and for that reason it is difficult for the pupils to make much progress.

The attendance at all the schools in the Babine agency is very poor during the summer months. Several are closed altogether for a time owing to the absence of the parents, who leave to obtain employment at the canneries on the coast during the fishing season. When the parents are at home they manifest a desire to have their children take advantage of the schools provided for them, and in this respect considerable advancement during late years can be recorded. In the near future it is expected that a great many of these Indians will be able to obtain employment at or near home, and it will not then be found necessary to close the schools during the summer, as at present.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	335
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	119
Average attendance at day schools.	54
Number of children enrolled at Kuper Island industrial school.	72

The Kuper Island industrial school, where 72 pupils are enrolled, is situated within the limits of this agency and is performing a most useful work.

There were also day schools in operation during the past year at Songhees, Somenos, Saanich, Koksilah, Nanaïmo, and two on the Quamichan reserve; one under the auspices of the Methodist and the others of the Roman Catholic Church.

Songhees.

This is an excellent school taught by Sister Mary Berchmans. The class-room is bright and attractive and excellent progress is being made by the pupils, who are regular in their attendance.

Somenos.

The attendance at this school, which is in charge of Miss Maud Lomas, is very irregular, and steps have been taken to try to effect some improvement. Miss Lomas is a successful teacher, and under more favourable conditions could perform satisfactory work.

Saanich.

The attendance at this school is also poor, the Indians showing very little interest in the education of their children. The inspector and the agent have impressed upon them the necessity of keeping their children in regular attendance, and it is hoped that their efforts will meet with success. The teacher, Mr. Daniel Dick, is a graduate of the Kuper Island industrial school, and is competent to do good work, but it is impossible to attain any measure of success under present conditions.

Koksilah.

This school, which is conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church, was opened in October of last year, and is one of the best in the agency. The teacher,

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Mr. Charles A. Dockstader, is very much interested in his work. He has been in charge since November, 1909, and splendid progress is reported. A pronounced improvement in the attendance is also recorded.

Nanaimo.

The school at this point is taught by Rev. W. J. Knott, who is also the resident missionary. Mr. Knott takes a deep interest in his work and excellent progress is being made in the class-room. The average attendance is fairly good.

Quamichan (Roman Catholic).

Miss Magdalene Wilson, a native and graduate of the Kuper Island industrial school, was in charge of this school up to January 24, last, when she was succeeded by Miss Lilly Frumento. The last inspection was made on January 13, and no report has been received since Miss Frumento took charge.

Quamichan (Methodist).

A grant has been allowed this school only since July 1, 1909, although it has been in operation for some years. An inspection was made on January 13, 1910. The present teacher, Miss Josephine Johnny, is a graduate of Kuper Island industrial school, and the inspector reports that very fair progress is being made. The total enrolment is only about one-half the available number, but the average attendance is good.

In addition to the above-mentioned educational efforts, a teacher, Miss Hagan, has lately been appointed to reopen the school on the Tsartlip reserve, which has been closed for some time. Miss Hagan is highly recommended and good results are confidently looked for.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	393
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	92
Average attendance at day schools.	36
Number of children enrolled at Clayoquot industrial school (R. C.)	70
Number of children enrolled at Ahousaht boarding school (Presbyterian)	38
Number of children enrolled at Alberni boarding school (Pres- byterian)	45

The exhaustive report prepared by Mr. Alan W. Neill, the Indian agent for this district, is given in full below.

Mr. Neill reports that:—

In this agency, with a population of a trifle over 2,000 people, the department has sanctioned the opening of ten schools of different grades, a showing which compares very favourably with the number of schools allotted to a similar number of white population.

The schools are classified as industrial, boarding, and day schools.

Industrial School.—One in this agency, situated at Kakawis, near Clayoquot on Meares island, maintained by the Roman Catholic Church aided by a substantial grant from the department. The Rev. Father Maurus, O.S.B., is the principal, assisted by a most competent staff of sisters. There is also a manual instructor employed. It is no reflection on any of the other schools to say that this is the best equipped and most successful school in the agency. The school is doing an excellent

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

work among the Indians, the principal and matron being very well qualified for their respective positions, and the whole machinery of this important institution moves smoothly and without friction.

The school receives a per capita grant from the department for not more than 50 pupils, but the attendance generally varies between 65 and 70, those above the number drawing the department's grant being maintained entirely at the expense of the church. The principal and teachers being highly educated and trained in the work, the results are seen in the attainments of the pupils. I have no doubt that the older scholars could successfully pass an examination with the pupils of the ordinary public schools of this district. One of the ex-pupils of this school, the young chief of one of the bands, got into some trouble and certain charges were made against him. I wrote him for an explanation and he replied in a long letter in which he took up each charge in detail, and tore it into shreds, showing sound, well-reasoned logic, and a grasp of the English language that was highly creditable to him.

Boarding Schools.—These are two in number, both conducted by the Presbyterian Church, situated at Alberni and Ahoussaht. At the Alberni school, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Motion, who have been principal and matron respectively for a number of years, resigned in September last, and their places were taken by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hendry, from the Indian school at Portage la Prairie. They have recently resigned and the new principal is Mr. H. B. Currie. Mrs. Currie acts as matron, Mrs. Stevens as assistant matron, and Miss G. Morris as teacher.

The Ahoussaht staff has also been changed. Mr. J. T. Ross, formerly of Dodger's Cove, is now principal, and Mrs. Ross (formerly Miss J. McNeill) is matron. Miss Hall is assistant matron, and Miss Whiting, teacher.

The Alberni school receives a per capita grant from the department for 50 pupils, but so far this number has not been reached. The Ahoussaht grant provides for 25 pupils, but in this case the pupils maintained generally average from 10 to 20 above the number covered by the grant.

Day Schools.—The seven day schools are located as follows: Kyuquot, Nootka, Clayoquot (2), Ucluelet, Dodger's Cove, and Claoose.

The Kyuquot school is taught by the Rev. E. Sobry. No very great results are obtained from its operation, as it is often closed on account of the absence of the children with their parents, but it serves as a recruiting field for the industrial school at Clayoquot.

The Nootka school is taught by the Rev. A. S. Stern, a gentleman of untiring energy and zeal. In addition to the routine of the day school for the little ones, he has school for adult men and women at all hours of the day, and the attendance is wonderful considering the conditions. He has even inspired the Indians with some of his own enthusiasm, and last fall when the approach to the school and church needed renewing, they went to work and put in a considerable amount of trestle work of their own accord and without any remuneration, a practical application of 'faith' to 'works' very surprising to those acquainted with the habits of these west coast Indians.

The Clayoquot (Roman Catholic) school is taught by the Rev. C. Moser, O.S.B., on the Opitsat reserve of the Clayoquot band. The Rev. Father also acts as missionary to the Kelsemahts, an adjacent band.

The Methodist Church maintains a lay missionary and teacher at Claoose to attend to the Nitinat band. Mr. J. Gibson is the present incumbent. The church receives the usual grant for this school. The same church has also intermittently kept up a school on the Opitsat reserve at Clayoquot.

The Presbyterian Church has schools at Ucluelet, Dodger's Cove and Numukamis. The department is willing to pay a grant in aid of the school at Ucluelet for the band of that name, and also another grant for the Ohiat school at either Dodger's Cove or Numukamis, but both stations have been without a teacher for the past year. A Mr.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Vanderbeen has recently been appointed to take charge of Ucluelet and has arrived on the ground.

As a rule the Indians take kindly to the idea of having their children educated, though no doubt a number of the old people would fain adhere to the old ignorance and superstitions, but of late years the advantage, the direct advantage, of being able to talk English has come more home to the Indians generally. As the sealing and fishing industries decrease, it becomes more and more necessary for the Indians to seek other outlets for their labour, such as working in saw-mills and logging camps. They have found that, while they can get work in both these places if they can understand English, yet they are not wanted if they do not, as the managers and foremen will not bother with men who can not readily understand them, and I have been careful to point out to the Indians that the younger men who have been through a boarding school can get work when just as good workmen are refused because of their ignorance of the English language. This idea, and indeed, it is a fact, will grow and always act as a stimulant to an Indian to get his child educated. The present generation, even though educated, are as yet too closely allied and bound down to all the old superstitions and customs to break loose from them. Their civilization is so to speak, only a veneer at present; but when their children grow up and in turn pass through the schools, they will be in a much better situation to break away from the old traditions. They themselves will be much more strongly imbued with our methods and ways of looking at things, and when they leave school they will encounter a very much reduced opposition from their parents, if they propose to introduce reforms, than would be the case if the present ex-pupils were to try to do so.

People are apt to take too superficial a view of this matter and expect great and immediate results from the education of the Indian. They take a boy, practically a savage, the product evolved by centuries upon centuries of ignorance, degradation, superstitions, and lack of ethical standards, they give him a few years' schooling and expect to see him turn out a civilized, Christianized white man with a white man's standards and ideals. The thing is an inherent impossibility. It will take as many generations as he has had years of schooling to make such a transformation, which must be a gradual, almost unnoticed process rather than a abrupt change. But when one recalls the fact (I speak of this agency of course) that there are Indians of only middle age now whose fathers were hanged for barbarous murders and who can themselves remember as children seeing their villages bombarded by British gun-boats because the inhabitants had seized a sloop and murdered the crew, when I say, one recalls how comparatively recent these events were and then looks around him and observes the spread of knowledge and intelligence among the Indians, the confidence they have in the white man's law and justice, the extent to which they have adopted white men's habits and manners, the modification in the carrying out of such of their native ceremonies as they still cling to, the attendance at the schools and churches to be found in nearly all the villages, when one reflects that this change has all taken place within less than one generation, one cannot escape the conviction that the education of these native races is making solid and satisfactory progress.

FRASER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	502
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	51
Average attendance at day schools.	37
Number of children enrolled at Coqualeetza industrial school (Methodist).	93
Number of pupils enrolled at Yale C. of E. boarding school. .	21
Number of pupils enrolled at Schelt R.C. boarding school. . .	44
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Mary's R.C. boarding school	79
Number of pupils enrolled at Squamish R.C. boarding school.	50

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

There are only two day schools in this agency, one situated at Homaleo and the other at Sliammon. A large industrial school under Methodist auspices in the Chilliwack valley and the four boarding schools listed above form the educational strength of this agency. The report of Mr. Agent R. C. McDonald is given herewith:—

Coqualeetza Industrial School.

This school is situated in the Chilliwack valley.

The pupils of this institution receive a good common school education; they are also taught useful trades and industries, which will enable them to make a good living for themselves and those who may be depending upon them after they have completed their course of residence in the school.

This institution, under the able management of Mr. R. H. Cairns and a competent staff, is doing good work.

St. Mary's Boarding School.

This school, which includes two buildings, one for the boys and the other for the girls, is beautifully situated on an elevated plateau, a short distance east of Mission City, and commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country.

The pupils of this institution are receiving a good school education; and they are also taught useful industries which will fit them for the battle of life in after years.

The pupils are receiving an excellent training in all branches calculated to make of them good and useful citizens.

A very nice exhibit of articles manufactured by the pupils, was shown at the provincial exhibition held in this city last fall.

Squamish Mission Boarding School.

This school is in the city of North Vancouver, near the Squamish Mission Indian reserve.

The excellent training the pupils of this institution are receiving in all branches authorized by the department will, no doubt, in after years, have a very beneficial influence on the other members of the bands to which they belong, who have not had the advantages of education.

The past year has been one of the most successful in the history of this institution. Every attention and care possible is being bestowed on the children, who are happy and contented and making satisfactory progress in their studies.

All Hallows Boarding School.

This school is remarkably well situated on the right bank of the Fraser river, at Yale.

This institution, although the smallest of the boarding schools in the agency, is doing good work in educating and training the Indian children intrusted to its care. The pupils are receiving an excellent education in all branches prescribed by the department; they are also taught housework, needlework and laundry work.

Many of the ex-pupils have secured positions as servants in good families, and have given good satisfaction to their employers.

Sechelt Boarding School.

This school is admirably situated on the Sechelt reserve, a short distance from the sea-shore of Trail bay.

This was the last boarding school established in the agency. The children receive every care and attention possible, and have made remarkable progress in their

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

studies. Besides the usual course of studies, the boys are instructed in useful industries, and the girls are taught plain and fancy needlework and general housework; they also in their leisure moments make baskets, which are sold by the principal for the benefit of the makers.

This school had a very extensive exhibit at the provincial exhibition held in this city last autumn, of articles manufactured by the pupils, and secured \$40 in cash prizes.

Homalco Day School.

This school is situated on the Aupe reserve, near the mouth of Bute inlet.

The parents of the children are obliged to be away from their village engaged at various occupations for the greater part of the year, and during their absence the children reside in the school building, the parents providing the necessary provisions and clothing for them while there. Through this arrangement a better average attendance was maintained than could otherwise have been accomplished.

Mr. William Thompson is the teacher and is ably assisted by Mrs. Thompson, who is a well educated lady. She is assisted in the housework by a female servant paid by the department. The pupils have made good progress in their studies during the year.

Sliammon Day School.

This school is situated on the Sliammon reserve in the Sliammon Indian village.

Considering that this school has been in operation only a little over a year, the progress made by the pupils is very remarkable. None of them had ever attended any other school and some of them can now write quite a good letter.

J. W. L. Browne, the teacher, takes a great pride in his pupils.

General Remarks.

Generally speaking the Indians of the agency take a praiseworthy interest in the education of their children; and the fact of their sending them, in many instances, long distances from their homes to reside in boarding schools, is sufficient evidence of their interest in education.

KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	628
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	55
Average attendance at day schools	25
Number of pupils attending Kamloops industrial school	67
Number of pupils attending Lytton industrial school	29

The educational needs of these Indians are served by two residential and two day schools. At Kamloops and at Lytton there are excellent industrial schools where 96 children are enrolled. Two years ago a day school was opened at Lytton and also one at Shulus, in the Nicola valley. At Penticton the department pays a grant to the public school, which the Indian children have the privilege of attending. At other public schools also the same privilege is extended to the Indian children.

Arrangements have been made to open a day school at Enderby, and it is hoped that a teacher will be secured to take charge after the summer holidays. The department contemplates the erection during the coming summer of a new building at the head of Okanagan lake, where there would appear to be a field for a successful day school.

The Lytton day school is in charge of Miss Lilly Blackford. The attendance is very fair and good results are being secured.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The Shulus school is taught by S. A. F. Hone, M.D., who has met with a great deal of success in his work. A new building is needed at this point and funds have been provided for a suitable structure, which will be erected during the coming season.

The Indians of this agency are beginning to evince a desire to have their children educated, but owing to their scattered situations it is impossible in many cases to establish at present, with prospects of success, day schools, for which many of them have expressed a preference.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age 133
 Number of pupils enrolled at Kootenay industrial school . . . 60

The chief educational institution for the Indians of this agency is situated at St. Eugene Mission. As the buildings in connection with this school have become dilapidated, the erection of a commodious and modern structure is now under consideration. The report of Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith, Indian agent for the district, is quoted below:—

During the year I visited the school from time to time and found the pupils making satisfactory progress with their studies.

I found the institution in excellent order and the work done most commendable.

In addition to the class-room work, the boys are taught farming and gardening, the care of stock, carpentry, mending and darning their clothing and stockings.

The girls are instructed in housekeeping in all its branches, dairying, dress-making, knitting, and the use of the sewing-machine; the aim and object being to give those attending a good practical training to enable them to help themselves and their people when they return to the reserves, and to show and teach them how to improve their condition.

The band is taught by Mr. Corrison, a competent instructor, and is a credit to the institution.

The parents take a deep interest in the work and visit from time to time, and no difficulty is found in keeping up the attendance, and applicants for admission have to be refused owing to the lack of accommodation.

The boys' and girls' department, and the dormitories are always kept in the best of order, and in fact the whole institution is neatly arranged and very clean.

The farm work is under the direction of a farm instructor, and the crops raised are the best in the district. There is a good orchard on the grounds, where small fruits of all kinds are cultivated and apples of a superior quality are grown.

Most of the beef used in the institution is raised on the farm, as there is a fine herd of cattle in connection therewith.

The health of the pupils is excellent, owing in a great measure to the constant care exercised by the staff in seeing that the institution is well ventilated and children at outdoor work as much as possible, and giving them well cooked, plain and wholesome food and comfortable clothing, suited to the climatic conditions.

Discipline is well maintained, and the teachers have very seldom to resort to extreme measures in the way of punishment.

Religious instruction is carefully looked after and is supervised by the principal.

After twenty years' experience with the work of the school, it is a pleasure for me to state that its influence has been of the greatest possible good to the Indians through the agency, and I cannot speak too highly of the zeal and fidelity with which the sisters discharge the very trying duties which they are called upon to perform, and which require patience, zeal and perseverance.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	187
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	61
Average attendance at day schools.	22
Number of pupils enrolled at Alert Bay industrial school.	35

The interesting review of the school work for the year prepared by Mr. W. M. Halliday, the agent for this district, is here given in its entirety:—

In this agency educational matters are not much considered by the Indians themselves. They, for the most part, feel that, as they managed to get along without education themselves, their children can do the same. There are a few exceptions to this rule. This being the case, they make no effort or sacrifice to keep their children at school. They are all more or less nomadic in their habits, and go from place to place during the different seasons of the year and take their children with them. This means that wherever day schools are established the attendance is very irregular and often with very little to show in the way of advancement.

At Alert Bay is situated the Alert Bay industrial school, having this year an average of about 33 boys in attendance. These come from various points in the agency, and the difference in the appearance and behaviour of the boys in attendance and those not in attendance is very marked.

The industrial school is situated on a tract of land on Cormorant island set apart for it, and is a well built and well equipped institution, but is altogether too small.

In addition to the usual school curriculum, the boys spend about two hours a day in various kinds of manual employment. This keeps them healthy and teaches them a great deal. There is not much land under cultivation, and what is so, has been done under adverse circumstances. It is hard to clear, partly owing to the fact that this climate is very wet and the wood does not get dry enough to burn. Then the stumps are hard to take out.

The principal, Mr. A. W. Corker, is a missionary of the Church Missionary Society, of England. He has a well equipped staff and has had a great many years of experience in the way of training boys in the school.

There are three day schools in the agency, one at Kingcome Inlet, one at Alert Bay, and one at Cape Mudge. The teacher of the Kingcome Inlet, which is known as the Gwayasdums school, the missionary to the Tsawataineuks, Mr. Herbert Pearson, who recently returned from England, bringing with him his bride, has had considerable experience in teaching. He does not receive much encouragement from the Indians themselves, as they are absolutely indifferent as to whether the children go or not. He follows them to their winter village at Gwayasdums, on Gilford island. This makes a number of breaks in the school year. The salmon fishing makes also a break of another two months.

The same difficulty arises at Alert Bay day school, which is being temporarily presided over by Miss Louisa Harris, who, an Indian herself, was educated at the Girls' Home at Alert Bay. She has had very good results in the primary work. The great difficulty in all these schools is to secure the attendance of the girls. They are married at such tender years that they get practically no education.

The third school at Cape Mudge is under the Methodist Mission and is in charge of Mr. J. E. Rendle. He is both pastor and teacher to them, and dispenses medicines to the sick, and generally takes an active interest in the welfare of his flock. The attendance has been very poor and the results very disappointing. This is partly owing to the fact that the parents take their children away with them as they move about.

The children themselves while at school are very easily managed and learn quite readily.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age....	258
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools....	206
Average attendance at day schools....	79

The Bella Coola agency forms only a portion of what was formerly known as the Northwest Coast agency. There are in Bella Coola seven day schools.

Kitkatla.

This school is in charge of Miss Marguerite Temple Gurd. Miss Gurd has been very successful in her work. Nearly all the children on the reserve are enrolled and the average attendance is very fair.

The school is at present conducted in the Mission house, but the department is taking steps to erect a building which will provide adequate and suitable accommodation.

Port Essington.

This school has been taught for the past 19 years by Miss Kate Tranter, who has been very successful. The attendance is regular. Miss Tranter also does good work among the Indians in their homes.

The department has completed arrangements for the erection of a suitable school building during the coming summer.

Bella Bella.

There are some 60 children on this reserve and 51 are enrolled, but the average attendance is only fair. The teacher, Miss Carrie S. Rush, holds a professional certificate, but she is leaving on June 30, next. Progress would be a great deal more satisfactory were it not for the absence of the children, who leave the reserve with their parents at certain seasons of the year to engage in fishing.

China Hat.

This school is taught by the Rev. George Reid, who is also the missionary. Mr. Reid has no professional qualifications, but he is doing very good work in most trying circumstances. The remarks made in reference to the attendance at Bella Bella are applicable to this school. At certain seasons of the year the Indians are absent, but, while in the village, they appear to appreciate the school. Mrs. Reid gives instruction to the children in sewing, cooking, &c.

Bella Coola.

This school is in charge of Miss Eveline Gibson, who is a daughter of the resident missionary. Very satisfactory work is being performed by Miss Gibson, but she is somewhat hampered owing to the fact that the accommodation is not suitable. Arrangements, however, are being made for the erection of a new building.

Hartley Bay.

This school was closed for some time, but was reopened in July last, by the Rev. John J. Jones, who is also the missionary. No returns have as yet been received by the department, but the school was visited on February 22 by Rev. A. E. Green, inspector of Indian schools, who reports that Mr. Jones is doing satisfactory work. The Indians show an appreciation of the school and good results are confidently looked for.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Kitamat.

The Methodist Church erected on this reserve a girls' home in 1908, and most of the children are in residence. The department, however, allows only a day school grant. This school was visited by Mr. Green on February 25 last, and he reports that splendid progress is being made by the pupils under the direction of Miss Lawson, who is the holder of a first-class certificate. The girls are also given instruction in cooking, sewing, &c.

A nurse deaconess has recently been appointed to take up work on this reserve in the person of Miss Clara Kilbourne. In addition to her services in connection with the school, Miss Kilbourne will devote her efforts to the improvement of the home life of the Indians generally. She will visit the homes, giving practical instruction in cooking, sewing, washing, ventilation, &c., &c., and also the home treatment of common diseases and rules for the treatment of emergency cases, as well as other branches of knowledge essential to the proper management of the home. It is fully expected that this work will prove of great advantage to the Indians.

NASS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	487
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	207
Average attendance at day schools.	77
Number of pupils attending Port Simpson Boys' and Girls' Homes.	67

The Port Simpson Boys' and Girls' Homes, at which there are enrolled 23 and 44 pupils respectively, are situated within the limits of this agency, and there are also day schools at Port Simpson, Kitladamax, Metlakatla, Aiyansh, Kincolith and Lakalsap.

Kincolith.

This school is in charge of Miss E. C. Collison, a daughter of Rev. W. E. Collison. Miss Collison is reported to be doing very satisfactory work. She is much interested in the welfare of the Indians and spends considerable time in their homes.

A building is much needed at this point, and the proposal has been made to equip a saw-mill for the Indians, in return for which they would erect the necessary school building.

Metlakatla.

The Metlakatla day school is taught by Miss Helena Jackson, who is reported to be one of the most successful Indian teachers in British Columbia. The enrolment and average attendance at this school are very satisfactory. In 1907 a new commodious day school building was erected.

Aiyansh.

Mr. Arthur F. Priestley was lately appointed teacher of this school. No returns have been received, but Mr. Priestley is reported to be doing efficient work.

Kitladamax.

The village of these Indians is situated only a short distance from Aiyansh, and at one time a proposition was made to establish a joint school for the two villages. In the meantime, however, it was considered advisable to appoint a teacher at Kitladamax, and His Lordship the Bishop of Caledonia secured last summer the services

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

of Mr. R. J. George, who, in addition to his class-room work, is devoting his efforts to the improvement of the conditions of the Indians generally. He is teaching gardening and farming, so that the Indians may take advantage of the rich lands which they occupy.

The erection of a building at this point is also being considered. In 1908 this band was supplied with a planer for the use of the mill on condition that they provide the material for a school building, with certain exceptions, and the agent is now communicating with them with a view to having this contract carried out.

Lakalsap.

Great difficulty has been experienced in securing teachers for this school, but, on the recommendation of His Lordship the Bishop of Caledonia, Mr. A. E. Sneath was appointed. The department has not had any reports on the work lately, but from Mr. Sneath's qualifications anticipates that good results will be obtained:

This is another point where a new building is necessary and communication is now being had with both the agent and the bishop in reference thereto. It is hoped that a new building can be erected during the coming summer.

Port Simpson.

This school is conducted in connection with the boarding school and is taught by Mr. Lionel Dineen. Only fair success can be reported, due largely to the most irregular attendance.

In October last, the suggestion was made to the department that it would be in the best interests of the school to separate the day school from the boarding school and have Mr. Dineen devote his whole time to the day school and to work among the Indians on the reserve. Up to the present time it has not been found possible to carry out this proposal, but the matter is at present receiving consideration.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	85
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	102
Average attendance at day schools.	42

There are in this agency two day schools, Massett, conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, and Skidegate, under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

Masset.

The last report shows that there were 57 children of school age on the reserve, out of which 54 were enrolled, with a large average attendance. The principal of this school is Mr. N. S. Sherwood, who is well qualified and who, in addition to the usual studies of the class-room, teaches drill and gardening. During the winter season, when the attendance is exceptionally large, it was found necessary to engage an assistant in the person of Miss Josephine Edenshaw. Miss Edenshaw is the daughter of an enfranchised Indian. Most satisfactory work is being performed at this school.

Skidegate.

There are 32 children of school age on this reserve, and 27 of them are enrolled. The average attendance, however, is only fair. This school is in charge of Mr. Peter R. Kelly, an ex-pupil of the Coqualeetza Institute. Mr. Kelly is doing very good work and is held in high esteem by the Indians, who have elected him chief councilman of the village

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The department has under consideration the erection of a new building at this point, but, owing to the unfortunate death of the agent, Mr. Scott, the matter has been delayed.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	212
Number of pupils enrolled at Williams Lake industrial school	50

The Williams Lake industrial school is the only school within the limits of this agency. A few children are enrolled at the St. Mary's Mission boarding school. Some of the children of the Cayoosh bands attend the Lillooet public school, and those of the Clinton band are accorded the privilege of attendance at the village school.

The Williams Lake school always has its full complement of pupils, and splendid advantages to receive a good practical education are afforded.

As previously intimated, a detailed report from the principal of this school will be found appended hereto.

STIKINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	44
Number of children enrolled at day schools.	39
Average attendance at day schools.	22

The Tahltan Indians are the only band settled on a fixed location within the limits of this agency. The reserve is 12 miles from the village of Telegraph Creek. A number of Indians live in the village, and in the year 1907 a grant of \$300 was made towards the salary of the teacher of the public school in the village, on condition that the Indians were given the privilege of attendance. The returns show that a fair number are taking advantage of the school.

Some years ago a school was operated upon the reserve by the Rev. T. P. Thorman, who also acted as missionary. A mission house was built, in which the school was conducted. An application was recently made by His Lordship the Bishop of Caledonia to have this school reopened, and in view of the number of children of school age on the reserve, 44, it was decided to grant His Lordship's request. Rev. Mr. Thorman and his son, who are at present in England, purpose returning to resume their work among these Indians.

Atlin.

On July 2, 1907, a school was opened in the Indian village adjacent to Atlin by the Rev. T. J. Allard. Provision was made to keep the children in residence during the absence of their parents, and an application was made for a boarding school grant. This request could not be met, but finally it was decided to make a day school grant and in addition to pay a rental for the use of the building. This school has been in operation since January, 1909, with very fair results.

YUKON.

Number of children of school age.	154
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	17
Number of pupils enrolled at Carcross boarding school.	21

Complete statistics as to the number of children of school age in the Yukon district are not available, but belonging to the bands of which details are to be had there are 154 children between the ages of six and fifteen years.

There are at present in operation in this district two schools conducted under the auspices of the Church of England; one a residential school situated at Carcross and the other a day school at Moosehide. A day school formerly conducted at Selkirk was closed some time ago owing to the prolonged absence of the parents at certain seasons of the year on hunting expeditions.

A day school was also conducted at Teslin Lake by Mr. Bythell during the sum-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

mers of 1908 and 1909, but the nomadic habits of the Indians permitted attendance for only a few weeks in each season.

No per capita grant has been established for boarding schools, nor has a salary been fixed for day-school teachers in this district; but a total grant is allowed upon consideration of certain educational work being done.

Carcross Boarding School.

At this school there are 21 children at present enrolled; 9 from Carcross, 7 from Moosehide, 2 from Peel River, 2 from the Forty Mile band, and 1 from an outlying point. Excellent progress has been made with class-room work by those who have been in attendance for some time. Mr. Bragg, superintendent of schools for the Yukon Territory, in dealing with this feature of the work in a recent report, says: 'Those of the pupils who have been at the school for two or three years, and whom I remembered from former visits, impressed me as having developed remarkably, and most of them have made excellent progress. The pupils generally appeared to be happy, satisfied with their treatment and surroundings; they were clean and neatly dressed, and all appeared to be healthy. Five of the pupils were mere beginners in reading, but five others have gone through the third reader. The latter read with good expression, and showed that they thoroughly understood the meanings of particular words and the general meaning of the passage. They had memorized several of the best selections and recited them well. These children can also spell very well, and generally have acquired a fairly good grasp of the English language. They have been well drilled in the rudiments of arithmetic, can work simple commercial problems accurately, and express the steps in them clearly in writing. They have also been entrained in elementary history and geography, and showed that they had some knowledge of those branches.'

Speaking of the general character of the results attained by those in charge of this school, Mr. Bragg writes as follows: 'Considering the difficulties under which the Carcross school is being and has been conducted, considering the fact that it has been growing but a few years from a charitable experiment of the late Bishop Bompas, that it has always been hampered for lack of funds and equipment, the results have generally been very satisfactory. One boy, Indian Henry, picked up by the bishop in 1907 as a ragged orphan at Moosehide, after spending two years at the school, is now employed as a teamster by Mr. Stewart, of Carcross. This gentleman informed me that Henry was trustworthy and intelligent and was serving him quite satisfactorily. I am informed that the following girls who were trained at this institution have proved themselves very capable cooks and general domestic servants: Jessie Black, Helen Ebena, Gracie Carmack, Minnie Wilson and Annie Snyder.'

The above will show that splendid work is being performed and most satisfactory results achieved, and to provide more advantageous facilities for those labouring at this point it is proposed to erect during the coming season a modern school structure with ample dormitory space for 30 pupils, and with efficient heating and ventilating systems.

Moosehide Day School.

This school is in charge of the Rev. B. Totty, and the highest enrolment during the year was 17, with an average attendance of 6. The Indians of this village spend about 4 months in each year away from home, but reports received show that the children are steadily advancing in their studies under Mr. Totty's direction.

It is hoped that the information conveyed by the foregoing report will be of value to those interested in Indian education, and that it may be useful as a record of progress.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

Superintendent of Indian Education.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

NOTE.—The 'Standard' indicates the classification of the pupils according to the reading-book used curriculum, thus:—

Standard I First Reader, Part I
 " II " Part II
 " III Second Reader

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River	Bear River.....	Digby County ...	Miss Minnie A. Shea	Roman Catholic ..
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	Cape Breton Co..	Arch. J. McKenzie..	" ..
Sydney	Sydney	" ..	Miss Marg. A. McLellan.	" ..
*Halfway River	Franklin Manor ..	Cumberland Co..	Miss Jennie Atkinson	" ..
Indian Cove	Fisher's Grant....	Pictou County....	Miss Gertrude McGirr	" ..
Middle River	Middle River.....	Victoria " ..	Mrs. Annie Macneill	" ..
Millbrook	Millbrook	Colchester County.	Miss Jessie Scott....	" ..
New Germany	Lunenburg	Lunenburg " ..	Miss Mary A. Gillis.	" ..
Salmon River	Salmon River.....	Richmond " ..	Miss Henrietta O'Toole	" ..
†Malagawatch.....	Malagawatch.....	Inverness " ..	Arsene Burns	" ..
Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	" ..	John A. Gillis	" ..
Total, Nova Scotia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island	Lennox Island....	P. E. I. Superintendency	John J. Sark	Roman Catholic ..
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church	Church Point	Northeastern.....	Miss M. N. Babin ..	Roman Catholic ..
Big Cove	Big Cove	" ..	Miss Rosie A. Archibald	" ..
Eel Ground	Eel Ground.....	" ..	Miss Marg. Isaac ..	" ..
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Southwestern.....	Miss R. A. Donahoe.	" ..
‡Oromocto	Oromocto	" ..	Mrs. Blanche J. McCaffrey	" ..
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	" ..	Miss M. J. Rush ..	" ..
|| Woodstock	Woodstock	" ..	Miss Frances Milmore	" ..
*Edmundston Convent ..	At Edmundston ..	Northern	Sister Madeleine ..	" ..
Tobique	Tobique	" ..	Miss Annetta A. Bradley	" ..
Total, New Brunswick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* This is a white school attended by Indian children.

† New school, first opened January 10, 1910.

‡ New school, first opened September 7, 1909.

|| New school, first opened September 1, 1909.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

and, therefore, shows the degree of general advancement in all the studies prescribed by the

Standard IV.....Third Reader
 " V.....Fourth "
 " VI.....Fifth "

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
NOVA SCOTIA.										
10	7	17	8	3	4	3	5	2	.....	Bear River.
11	9	20	8	11	.....	2	6	.....	1	Eskasoni.
17	7	24	12	8	8	4	1	2	1	Sydney.
2	3	5	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	*Halfway River.
18	11	29	17	12	8	1	2	3	3	Indian Cove.
14	11	25	6	18	1	3	2	1	.....	Middle River.
9	10	19	10	10	.....	2	5	.....	2	Millbrook.
6	7	13	6	2	5	1	.....	4	1	New Germany.
11	14	25	7	14	6	5	.....	.....	.....	Salmon River.
10	7	17	11	15	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	†Malagawatch.
17	20	37	22	24	6	2	.....	5	.....	Whycocomagh.
125	106	231	109	119	40	26	21	17	8	Total, Nova Scotia.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.										
20	22	42	18	32	3	5	.....	2	.....	Lennox Island.
NEW BRUNSWICK.										
10	14	24	13	10	7	3	2	.....	2	Burnt Church.
16	21	37	14	16	11	4	3	3	.....	Big Cove.
12	13	25	16	16	6	2	.....	1	.....	Bel Ground.
8	9	17	11	5	3	6	1	2	.....	Kingsclear.
8	10	18	13	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡Oromocto.
16	19	35	22	5	19	5	6	.....	.....	St. Mary's.
9	12	21	14	18	1	2	.....	.....	.....	Woodstock.
4	8	12	10	8	2	1	1	.....	.....	*Edmundston Convent.
17	16	33	22	14	3	7	6	3	.....	Tobique.
100	122	222	135	106	56	30	19	9	2	Total, New Brunswick.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Caughnawaga (boys).....	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga.....	{ Peter J. Delisle (Princ.)..... Pet'r Williams (Asst) Miss Mary E. Burke (Princ.)..... Miss Sadie Burke (Asst.).....	{ Roman Catholic.
" (girls).....	"	"	{ Miss Sadie Burke (Asst.)..... Mrs. A. Beauvais.....	{ " "
" (bush).....	"	"	{ Mrs. A. Beauvais..... Miss E. M. Young	{ " " ..
" (mission).....	"	"	{ Miss E. M. Young	{ Methodist.....
Bersimis.....	Bersimis.....	Bersimis.....	Sr. St. Franc. Xavier	Roman Catholic ..
*Escoumains.....	At Escoumains	"	Joseph L. Otis.....	" " ..
Pointe Bleue.....	Pointe Bleue.....	Pointe Bleue.....	{ Miss Berthe Potvin	{ " " ..
Restigouche.....	Restigouche	Restigouche	{ Sr. Mary of the Holy Rosary (Princ.)... Sr. M. St. Jos'h (Asst.)	{ " " ..
St. Francis (Prot).....	Pierreville.....	Pierreville.....	Henry L. Masta.....	Church of England
" (R.C.).....	"	"	Rev. Sister Woods.....	Roman Catholic...
St. Regis (Island).....	St. Regis.....	St. Regis.....	J. P. Phillips.....	Undenominational
" (Village).....	"	"	Miss M. V. Nolan	" ..
†Chenail.....	"	"	Mrs. Sarah Back.....	" ..
Cornwall Island.....	"	"	Miss K. Roundpoint	" ..
Oka (Country).....	Oka.....	Oka.....	" Lillie R. White.....	Methodist.....
" (Village).....	"	"	" Margt. D. Smith	" ..
Congo Bridge.....	Maniwaki.....	Maniwaki.....	" Rose H. Gilhooly	Undenominational
Maniwaki.....	"	"	" Mrgt. McCaffrey	Roman Catholic ..
Maria.....	Maria.....	Maria.....	" Josephine Audet	" " ..
Lorette.....	Lorette.....	Lorette.....	{ Sr. St. Jean Baptiste (Princ.)..... Sr. St. Georges (Asst.)	{ " " ..
‡Hunters Point.....	At Hunters Point.....	Timiskaming	Miss Ethel Sims.....	" " ..
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	"	Sr. Marie Aimée.....	" " ..
Rupert's House	At Rupert's House	James Bay District	Rev. J. E. Woodall	Church of England
Total, Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*This is a white school attended by Indian children.

†This school reopened September 23, 1909, having been closed since June 30, 1896.

‡Open during the summer only.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
QUEBEC.										
98	.....	98	47	85	10	2	1	.....	.....	Caughnawaga (boys).
.....	77	77	43	37	13	17	7	3	.....	" (girls).
22	17	39	24	11	17	6	5	.....	.....	" (bush).
20	34	54	23	46	6	1	1	.....	.....	" (mission).
18	22	40	17	17	9	14	.....	.....	.....	Bersimis.
8	11	19	15	.....	8	4	4	3	.....	*Escoumains.
13	14	27	17	18	2	4	3	.....	.....	Pointe Bleue.
31	47	78	43	21	35	16	.....	6	.....	Restigouche.
6	6	12	6	3	2	1	5	.....	1	St. Francis (Prot.)
41	36	77	59	15	9	10	23	8	12	" (R. C.)
14	6	20	10	10	5	5	.....	.....	.....	St. Regis (Island).
23	12	35	16	32	1	.....	2	.....	.....	" (Village).
29	30	59	27	53	5	1	.....	.....	.....	†Chenail.
33	34	67	22	52	4	5	5	1	.....	Cornwall Island
15	13	28	15	16	3	4	2	2	1	Oka (Country).
13	10	23	10	15	4	.....	.....	4	.....	" (Village).
7	29	36	12	12	9	8	1	6	.....	Congo Bridge.
9	14	23	11	9	9	2	2	1	.....	Maniwaki.
11	13	24	14	10	5	9	.....	.....	.....	Maria.
24	31	55	49	21	10	15	9	.....	.....	Lorette.
7	4	11	9	1	2	4	4	.....	.....	†Hunters Point.
26	18	44	28	10	8	14	8	4	.....	Timiskaming.
45	40	85	25	70	10	5	.....	.....	.....	Ruperts House.
513	518	1,031	542	564	186	147	82	38	14	Total, Quebec.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns have

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Alnwick.....	Alnwick.....	Alnwick.....	Francis J. Joblin...	Methodist.....
Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Miss Mary Moffitt..	Undenominational
Port Elgin.....	".....	".....	George R. Jones....	".....
*Sidney Bay.....	".....	".....	Miss Isabel McIver..	".....
Back Settlement.....	Caradoc.....	Caradoc.....	Lyman W. Fisher....	".....
Bear Creek.....	".....	".....	Miss M. McDougall..	".....
Muncey.....	".....	".....	Miss J. M. McGregor	Church of England
Oneida No. 2.....	Oneida.....	".....	Levi Williams.....	".....
Oneida No. 3.....	".....	".....	Miss Florence Silver.	Methodist.....
River Settlement.....	Caradoc.....	".....	Joseph H. Fisher....	Undenominational
†Biscotasing, S.S. No. 1.	At Biscotasing....	Chapleau.....	T. Sullivan.....	".....
Georgina Island.....	Georgina Island..	Georgina Island..	J. H. Prosser.....	Methodist.....
Golden Lake.....	Golden Lake.....	Golden Lake.....	Miss L. M. Schruder	Roman Catholic..
Sheshegwaning.....	Sheshegwaning....	Gore Bay.....	Miss Adèle Duhamel	" " ..
West Bay.....	West Bay.....	".....	Miss A. R. Peacock..	" " ..
†Graham S.S. No. 5.....	Towns'p of Graham	Manitowaning....	Miss Julia Handfield	Undenominational
Sheguiandah.....	Sheguiandah.....	".....	F. W. Major.....	Church of England
South Bay.....	South Bay.....	".....	Miss Zoe St. James..	Roman Catholic..
Sucker Creek.....	Sucker Creek.....	".....	F. Lyle Sims.....	Church of England
Whitefish Lake.....	Whitefish Lake....	".....	Miss Joanna Kelly..	Roman Catholic..
Wikwemikong (boys)....	Manitoulin Island, (unceded).....	".....	Reginald B. Holland	" " ..
Wikwemikong (girls)....	Manitoulin Island, (unceded).....	".....	Miss Kate Bradley..	" " ..
Wikwemikongsing.....	Wikwemikongsing	".....	Miss Emily Frawley..	" " ..
Moraviantown.....	Moravian.....	Moravian.....	George A. Snider....	Undenominational
New Credit.....	New Credit.....	New Credit.....	Miss M. Davidson...	".....
†Gibson.....	Watha.....	Parry Sound.....	Mrs. M. L. Yarrow..	Methodist.....
Henvey Inlet.....	Henvey Inlet.....	".....	Joseph Partridge...	Undenominational
Ryerson.....	Parry Island.....	".....	Miss J. E. Armour..	".....
Shawanaga.....	Shawanaga.....	".....	W. A. Elias.....	".....
Skene.....	Parry Island.....	".....	Mrs. A. E. McKelvie	".....
Christian Island.....	Christian Island..	Penetanguishene.	James Oliver, M. A.	Methodist.....
†Grand Bay.....	Lake Nipigon.....	Port Arthur.....	Miss Benna Fuller..	Church of England
Lake Helen.....	Red Rock.....	".....	Miss C. Harrison....	Roman Catholic..
Mission Bay (Squaw Bay)	Fort William.....	".....	Dominick Ducharme	" " ..
Mountain Village.....	".....	".....	Mrs. A. McLaren....	" " ..
*Pic River.....	Pic River.....	".....	Miss C. Harrison....	".....
Rama.....	Rama.....	Rama.....	Miss E. M. McBain..	Methodist.....
†Hiawatha.....	Rice Lake.....	Rice Lake.....	Miss M. Beecroft....	Undenominational
Mud Lake.....	Mud Lake.....	".....	George Cork.....	".....
Kettle Point.....	Kettle Point.....	Sarnia.....	Mrs. Angus George..	".....
Stony Point.....	Stony Point.....	".....	Mrs. R. McKinnon..	".....
St. Clair.....	Sarnia.....	".....	Miss A. M. Matthews	Methodist.....
French Bay.....	Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	T. J. Wallace.....	Undenominational
Saugeen.....	".....	".....	Miss Isabella Ruxton	".....
Scotch Settlement.....	".....	".....	John Burr.....	".....
Garden River (R.C.)....	Garden River.....	Sault Ste. Marie..	Rev. J. A. Drolet S.J.	Roman Catholic..
" " (C.E.).....	".....	".....	Lucius F. Hardyman	Church of England
Goulais Bay.....	Goulais Bay.....	".....	Thomas Cadran.....	Roman Catholic..
Michipicoten.....	Michipicoten.....	".....	Miss Annie O'Connor	".....
†Missanabie.....	At Missanabie....	".....	Mrs. S. H. Ferris...	Undenominational

* Closed during March quarter, 1910. † White school, attended by Indian children. ‡ Closed during September quarter, 1909, no teacher. † Only one return received. ° Closed during the December, 1909, and March, 1910, quarters, no teacher.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO.										
23	17	40	18	16	6	12	4	2	Alnwick.
20	30	33	19	7	4	8	5	6	3	Cape Croker.
16	11	27	12	8	7	7	4	1	Port Elgin.
6	7	13	7	4	2	3	3	1	*Sidney Bay.
19	16	35	13	16	3	7	5	4	Back Settlement.
6	10	16	9	7	4	2	3	.....	Bear Creek.
7	12	19	8	7	4	6	2	.....	Muncey.
14	11	25	15	17	.....	5	3	.....	Oneida No. 2.
27	4	31	19	15	9	3	4	.....	" No. 3.
16	14	30	13	12	11	7	.....	.....	River Settlement.
1	2	3	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	+Biscotasing, S.S. No. 1.
10	6	16	5	8	6	1	1	.....	Georgina Island.
17	15	32	16	16	7	5	3	1	Golden Lake.
16	15	31	16	17	8	5	1	Shesheganing.
14	26	40	17	17	11	10	2	.....	West Bay.
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	+Graham, S.S. No. 5.
6	6	12	5	6	3	2	1	.....	Sheguandah.
17	17	34	19	12	10	7	3	2	South Bay.
4	7	11	4	4	3	4	.....	.....	Sucker Creek.
8	14	22	15	18	.....	4	.....	.....	Whitefish Lake.
22	.....	22	7	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wikwemikong (boys.)
.....	15	15	8	13	2	.....	.....	.....	" (girls.)
10	13	23	15	9	9	4	1	.....	Wikwemikonging.
34	25	59	32	15	9	3	10	10	12	Moraviantown.
14	12	26	11	6	4	5	7	4	New Credit.
6	8	14	7	5	4	2	1	2	+Gibson.
10	10	20	11	6	4	5	5	.....	Henvey Inlet.
10	11	21	9	8	9	3	1	Ryerson.
18	18	36	14	13	10	7	5	1	Shawanaga.
4	5	9	7	4	4	1	Skene.
17	24	41	16	16	.....	22	3	.....	Christian Island.
7	4	11	5	5	6	.....	.....	.....	†Grand Bay.
19	13	32	9	27	3	1	1	.....	Lake Helen.
13	6	19	10	11	4	4	.....	.....	Mission Bay (Squaw Bay.)
14	23	37	16	15	10	7	5	.....	Mountain Village.
18	19	37	10	29	8	.....	.....	.....	*Pic River.
19	25	44	22	9	14	8	10	3	Rama.
6	8	14	4	6	7	.....	1	.....	+Hiawatha.
13	17	30	18	16	5	6	3	Mud Lake.
12	10	22	11	15	1	2	4	.....	Kettle Point.
5	6	11	5	7	4	.....	.....	.....	Stony Point.
11	17	28	14	16	2	6	4	.....	St. Clair.
19	9	28	21	12	6	3	6	1	French Bay.
9	10	19	13	7	4	6	1	1	Saugeen.
16	14	30	18	12	10	5	3	.....	Scotch Settlement.
24	27	51	20	20	17	12	2	.....	Garden River (R.C.).
20	6	26	8	16	6	3	1	.....	" (C.E.).
8	15	23	13	11	2	10	.....	.....	Goulais Bay.
6	12	18	10	4	6	6	2	.....	Michipicoten.
6	5	11	4	4	6	1	.....	.....	+Missanabie.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO— <i>Concluded.</i>				
*Scugog S.S. No. 3.....	Scugog Island.....	Scugog.....	Miss Eliz. Nesbitt..	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 1.....	Six Nations.....	Six Nations.....	Miss M. F. Jamieson	" ..
" No. 2.....	"	"	{ John Clark (Princ.) Miss Julia L. Jamieson (Asst.)	" ..
" No. 3.....	"	"	James D. Moses.....	" ..
" No. 5.....	"	"	Miss Ada H. Sharp..	" ..
" No. 6.....	"	"	Jno. R. Lickers.....	" ..
" No. 7.....	"	"	{ Chas. L. Pitts (Prin.) Festus A. Johnson (Asst)	" ..
" No. 9.....	"	"	E. J. Lyon.....	" ..
" No. 10.....	"	"	Samuel A. Anderson	" ..
" No. 11.....	"	"	Thomas W. Draper..	" ..
" Thomas.....	"	"	John Miller.....	" ..
Garden Village.....	Nipissing.....	Sturgeon Falls.....	Miss J. McDermott..	Roman Catholic ..
*Mattawa.....	At Mattawa.....	"	Sister St. Gregory ..	" " ..
Nipissing.....	Nipissing.....	"	Miss Agnes Kelly..	" " ..
†Temogami.....	On Bear Island.....	"	Miss A. O'Connor..	Undenominational
Mississagi River.....	Mississagi River..	Thessalon.....	Miss Annie Kehoe..	Roman Catholic ..
Sagamook.....	Spanish River.....	"	Miss Rose Fagan ..	" " ..
Serpent River.....	Serpent River.....	"	Mrs. J. H. McKay..	" " ..
Spanish River.....	Spanish River.....	"	Miss M. Cadotte...	Church of England
†Abitibi.....	At Abitibi.....	Treaty No. 9.....	Mrs. R. Gibbons...	Roman Catholic ..
Albany Mission (C.E.)...	At Fort Albany...	"	Miss Lucy I. Barker	Church of England
Moose Fort.....	At Moose Fort.....	"	Rev. Ernest O. Duke	" " ..
Tyendinaga (Eastern).....	Tyendinaga.....	Tyendinaga.....	Bert Vanalstine....	Undenominational
" (Western).....	"	"	Miss H. Thompson..	" ..
" (Central).....	"	"	Miss Elva Buchanan	" ..
" (Mission).....	"	"	Alexander Leween..	" ..
Walpole Island No. 1.....	Walpole Island.....	Walpole Island...	W. A. Batchelor....	Church of England
" " No. 2.....	"	"	Joseph Sampson....	Methodist.....
Total, Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* White school attended by Indian children.

† Open during the summer only.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
<i>ONTARIO—Concluded.</i>										
11	7	18	9	9	4	2	3			*Scugog S.S. No. 3.
27	28	55	23	20	9	12	9	5		Six Nations No. 1.
39	53	92	49	44	11	8	13	15	1	" No. 2.
33	37	70	27	23	13	18	11	5		" No. 3.
21	14	35	19	17		6	10	2		" No. 5.
12	9	21	10	8	4	4	5			" No. 6.
43	53	96	37	70	11	5	5	5		" No. 7.
15	24	39	20	20	7	7	4	1		" No. 9.
25	23	48	16	23	15	7	3			" No. 10.
24	18	42	16	22	2	9	6	3		" No. 11.
18	18	36	19	10	10	10	6			" Thomas.
15	15	30	17	12	10	8				Garden Village.
19	22	41	32	19	14	5	2	1		*Mattawa.
6	6	12	10	4	4	1	3			Nipissing.
12	14	26	12	11	10	4	1			+Temogami.
22	20	42	15	27	7	2	5	1		Mississagi River.
14	12	26	14	9	6	7	3	1		Sagamook.
7	16	23	11	11	11	10	2			Serpent River.
6	7	13	6	10	1	2				Spanish River.
33	16	49	25	36	12	1				+Abitibi.
22	32	54	21	38	8	6	2			Albany Mission (C.E.)
30	31	61	35	24	24	11	2			Moose Fort.
31	17	48	15	26	7	9	5	1		Tyendinaga (Eastern).
15	19	34	13	12	5	12	4	1		" (Western).
18	22	40	10	15	6	13	5	1		" (Central).
24	20	44	19	14	12	13	4	1		" (Mission).
16	24	40	14	23	7	5	3	2		Walpole Island No. 1.
11	18	29	16	25	1	2	1			" No. 2.
1,207	1,206	2,413	1,131	1,138	504	433	232	90	16	Total, Ontario.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
Assabasca.....	Assabasca.....	Kenora.....	Mrs. Julia L. Harber	Undenominational
Long Sault.....	Long Sault.....	Fort Frances.....	Miss Eva Fryer.....	Church of England
*Manitou Rapids.....	Manitou Rapids.....	".....	Robert R. Gill.....	".....
†Seine River.....	Seine River.....	".....	Peter Spence.....	Undenominational
Berens River.....	Berens River.....	Norway House.....	Miss Bessie L. Hayter	Methodist.....
‡Black River.....	Black River.....	".....	Geo. Slater.....	Church of England
Cross Lake (Prot.).....	Cross Lake.....	".....	Miss Isad'a Whitlock	Methodist.....
" (R. C.).....	".....	".....	Sr. Margaret Mary.....	Roman Catholic..
Fisher River.....	Fisher River.....	".....	Miss M. C. Demerse..	Methodist.....
†Hollowwater River.....	Hollowwater River.....	".....	Miss Margaret Ross..	Church of England
			Miss Annie L. Cunninghamham.....	Methodist.....
Island Lake.....	At Island Lake.....	".....	Leonard Hart.....	Church of England
Jackhead.....	Jackhead.....	".....	Wm. J. P. Pelter.....	".....
Jack River.....	Jack River.....	".....	Roy L. Taylor.....	Methodist.....
*Little Grand Rapids.....	Little Gra'd Rapids	".....	Henry T. Wright.....	".....
Nelson House.....	At Nelson House.....	".....	Alex. S. Martin.....	".....
Oxford House.....	At Oxford House.....	".....	P. E. Jones.....	".....
Poplar River.....	Poplar River.....	".....	Thomas Bolster.....	".....
Rossville.....	Norway House.....	".....	Chas. G. Fox.....	Church of England
Split Lake.....	Split Lake.....	Manitowapah.....	Miss Nora Shannon..	Roman Catholic..
Ebb and Flow Lake.....	Ebb and Flow Lake	".....	Rupert Bruce.....	Church of England
Fairford (Upper).....	Fairford.....	".....	Colin Sanderson.....	".....
" (Lower).....	".....	".....	L. E. Martel.....	Roman Catholic..
Lake Manitoba.....	Lake Manitoba.....	".....	John E. Favell.....	Church of England
Lake St. Martin.....	Lake St. Martin.....	".....	George Storr.....	".....
Little Saskatchewan.....	Little Saskat'wan.	".....	Rev. A. Chaumont.....	Roman Catholic..
§Pine Creek.....	Pine Creek.....	".....	Rev. T. H. Dobbs.....	Church of England
Shoal River.....	Shoal River.....	".....	Miss Marie L. Adam..	Roman Catholic..
Waterhen River.....	Waterhen River.....	".....	Miss E. K. Isbister..	Church of England
Brokenhead.....	Brokenhead.....	Clandeboye.....	Wilfrid H. S. Hatten	".....
Fort Alexander (Upper).....	Fort Alexander.....	".....	Miss Ellen I. Folster	".....
" (Lower).....	".....	".....	Miss C. FitzGerald..	".....
Muckles Creek.....	St. Peters.....	".....	Miss Bella Stout.....	".....
Peguis.....	".....	".....	Peter Harper.....	".....
St. Peters (North).....	".....	".....	Miss Hazel Overton..	".....
" (South).....	".....	".....	Miss Alma Wall.....	".....
" (East).....	".....	".....	T. J. FitzGerald.....	Roman Catholic..
" (R. C.).....	".....	".....	Miss Rose Godon.....	Undenominational
Roseau Rapids.....	Roseau Rapids.....	Portage la Prairie..	Miss M. McIlwaine..	Presbyterian.....
Swan Lake.....	Swan Lake.....	".....	Miss Mary Neshotah..	Undenominational
||Clearwater Lake.....	Keeseekoowenin's.	Birtle.....	Miss M. E. Murray..	Presbyterian.....
Okanase.....	Okanase.....	".....	Reginald H. Bagshaw..	Church of England
Big Eddy.....	Pas.....	Pas.....	Melville Leffler.....	Church of England
Chemawawin.....	Chemawawin.....	".....	Nathan Settee.....	".....
Cumberland.....	Cumberland.....	".....	Rev. Albert Fraser..	".....
Grand Rapids.....	Grand Rapids.....	".....	Elijah Constant.....	".....
Moose Lake.....	Moose Lake.....	".....	M. E. Coates.....	".....
Pas.....	Pas.....	".....	Jno. G. Kennedy.....	".....
Red Earth.....	Red Earth.....	".....		
Total, Manitoba.....				

*Reopened December 1, 1909, having been closed since September 30, 1905.

†Closed from March 31, 1909, to January 3, 1910.

‡No return received for quarters ended December, 1909, and March, 1910.

§Closed September quarter, 1909, no teacher.

°Open during the summer only.

§Day school pupils attend classes in the boarding school. ||New school. First opened April 1, 1909.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
MANITOBA.										
8	7	15	7	13	2					Assabasca.
7	8	15	7	9	4	2				Long Sault.
9	11	20	12	17	3					*Manitou Rapids.
4	4	8	7	3	3	2				†Seine River.
11	13	24	10	20	1	2	1			Borens River.
5	9	14	7	9	5					‡Black River.
17	16	33	13	25	4		3	1		Cross Lake (Prot.)
12	16	28	12	18	6	4				" (R.C.)
30	15	45	14	30	5	5	5			Fisher River.
9	6	15	6	9	2	2	2			¶Hollowwater River.
7	9	16	14	10	6					Island Lake.
13	13	26	8	17	6	3				Jackhead.
16	10	26	7	19	4	3				Jack River.
24	26	50	15	43	7					*Little Grand Rapids.
19	31	50	16	39	5	3	2		1	Nelson House.
18	15	33	15	31	2					Oxford House.
15	15	30	8	24	2	4				Poplar River.
17	13	30	9	29	1					Rossville.
6	4	10	4	3	7					Split Lake.
12	15	27	10	19	8					Ebb and Flow Lake.
8	11	19	12	7	5	5	2			Fairford (Upper).
21	17	38	16	16	14	3	5			" (Lower).
11	7	18	7	12	2	2	2			Lake Manitoba.
14	16	30	23	16	9	4	1			Lake St. Martin.
8	17	25	12	14	4	4	3			Little Saskatchewan.
15	8	23	17	15	5	3				SPine Creek.
14	12	26	20	17	3	2	4			Shoal River.
5	7	12	8	7	1	4				Waterhen River.
11	15	26	6	13	8	5				Brokenhead.
22	7	29	11	8	13	7	1			Fort Alexander (Upper).
5	9	14	3	8	2	3	1			" (Lower).
3	5	8	4	1	3	1	3			Muckles Creek.
13	10	23	7	16	2	1	4			Peguis.
12	17	29	12	19	4	2	3	1		St. Peters (North).
13	11	24	12	5	8	8	3			" (South).
11	11	22	8	11	3	3	5			" (East).
12	14	26	8	16	10					" (R.C.).
6	8	14	4	4	3	6	1			Roseau Rapids.
6	6	12	5	8		3	1			Swan Lake.
6	5	11	8	11						||Clearwater Lake.
11	10	21	5	18	2	1				Okanase.
13	7	20	6	16	3	1				Big Eddy.
15	13	28	16	25	3					Chemawawin.
11	15	26	6	20	4	2				Cumberland.
10	14	24	11	14	6	4				Grand Rapids.
7	15	22	12	17	3	2				Moose Lake.
14	13	27	12	15	6	6				Pas.
14	10	24	12	12	3	5		4		Red Earth.
570	566	1,136	484	748	212	117	52	6	1	Total, Manitoba.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Ahtahkakoop's	Ahtahkakoop's	Carlton	Louis Ahenakew	Church of England
*Big River	Kenemotayoo's	"	Mrs. J. C. Macleod	"
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	"	C. W. Bryden	Presbyterian
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	"	John R. Settee	Church of England
Sioux Mission	Wahspaton	"	Jonathan Beverley	Presbyterian
Sturgeon Lake	Wm. Twatt's	"	George Crane	Church of England
Little Pine's	Little Pine's	Battleford	C. T. Desmarais	"
Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake	"	Pierre C. Morin	Roman Catholic
Poundmaker's	Poundmaker's	"	Tom Favel	"
Red Pheasant's	Red Pheasant's	"	Mrs. R. Jefferson	Church of England
Stony (Eagle Hills)	Stony	"	Jas. Isbister	"
†Thunderchild's	Thunderchild's	"	J. Russell Edwards	"
Fort à la Corne (south)	James Smith's	Duck Lake	Mrs. A. A. Godfrey	Undenominational
James Smith's	"	"	Miss A. A. Hawley	Church of England
John Smith's	John Smith's	"	Robert Bear	"
White Bear	White Bear	Moose Mountain	Miss E. M. Armstrong	Presbyterian
Day Star's	Day Star's	Touchwood Hills	Miss S. E. Smythe	Church of England
Fishing Lake	Fishing Lake	"	John B. Hardinge	"
Total, Saskatchewan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ALBERTA.				
‡Old Sun's	Blackfoot	Blackfoot	Rev. Stanley Stocken	Church of England
§Samson's	Samson's	Hobbema	W. B. Steinhauer	Methodist
*Goodfish Lake	Pakan	Saddle Lake	Miss Flor'e Waters	"
Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	"	Mrs. M. Apow	"
Whitefish Lake	James Seenum's	"	Harrison Steinhauer	"
Morley	Stony	Stony	John W. Niddrie	"
Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)	At Lesser Slave L.	Treaty No. 8	T. W. Scott	Church of England
Upper Peace River	At Shaftsbury,	"	Miss L. Millen	"
(Christ Church Mission)	Upper Peace Riv. .....	" .....	.....	.....
Total, Alberta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Closed during the June quarter, 1909. † Closed since June 30, 1909.

‡ Replaces the Old Sun's boarding school, which was closed June 30, 1909.
Reopened August 16, 1909, having been closed from June 30, 1907.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT.—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
SASKATCHEWAN.										
13	9	22	11	7	6	2	5	2	.....	Ahtakkoop's.
7	5	12	3	5	3	4	.....	.....	.....	* Big River.
10	14	24	8	16	4	4	.....	.....	.....	Mistawasis.
12	13	25	12	19	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	Montreal Lake.
3	4	7	4	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sioux Mission.
11	6	17	7	8	4	4	1	.....	.....	Sturgeon Lake.
9	8	17	7	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Little Pines.
8	2	10	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Meadow Lake.
12	4	16	6	13	2	1	.....	.....	.....	Poundmaker's.
7	5	12	5	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	Red Pheasants.
4	2	6	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Stony (Eagle Hills).
6	4	10	4	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	†Thunderchild's.
11	11	22	11	15	2	5	.....	.....	.....	Fort à la Corne (south).
17	17	34	18	22	9	3	.....	.....	.....	James Smith's.
6	10	16	5	4	6	6	.....	.....	.....	John Smith's.
12	15	27	20	19	3	2	3	.....	.....	White Bear.
6	9	15	11	6	4	3	2	.....	.....	Day Star's.
11	5	16	6	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fishing Lake.
165	143	308	145	194	65	36	11	2	.....	Total, Saskatchewan.
ALBERTA.										
12	6	18	4	15	2	1	.....	.....	.....	†Old Sun's.
20	17	37	10	20	16	1	.....	.....	.....	†Samson's.
15	4	19	5	12	4	3	.....	.....	.....	* Goodfish Lake.
7	6	13	4	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Saddle Lake.
6	7	13	7	9	3	1	.....	.....	.....	Whitefish Lake.
34	31	65	23	58	3	4	.....	.....	.....	Morley.
8	5	13	8	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)
15	8	23	12	11	2	4	4	2	.....	{ Upper Peace River (Christ Church { Mission.)
117	84	201	73	143	38	14	4	2	.....	Total, Alberta.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Andimaul	At Andimaul.....	Babine	Capt. Duncan Rankin	Salvation Army...
Gitwingak	Kitwingar.....	"	Miss Martha Ward	Church of England
Glen Vowell.....	Sichedach.....	"	J. P. Thorkildson...	Salvation Army...
Hazelton	Gitamaksh.....	"	Miss E. J. Soal.....	Church of England
*Kitsegukla	Kitsegukla.....	"	Miss Hannah Edgar.	Methodist
Kishnax	Kishnax.....	"	Miss F. B. Kemp....	"
†Kisgegas	Kisgegas.....	"	Joshua J. Harvey...	Church of England
Meanskinisht	At Meanskinisht..	"	Miss A. L. Tomlinson	"
‡Koksilah	Koksilah.....	Cowichan	C. A. Dockstader...	Methodist
Nanaimo	Nanaimo.....	"	Rev. W. J. Knott....	"
¶Quamichan (Prot.)	Quamichan.....	"	Josephine Johnny..	"
† " (R. C.)	"	"	Miss Lilly Frumerto	Roman Catholic...
Saanich	Saanich.....	"	Daniel Dick.....	"
Somenos	Somenos.....	"	Miss M. Lomas.....	"
Songhees	Songhees.....	"	Sr. Mary Berchmans	"
Clayoquot (Prot.)	Opitsat.....	West Coast.....	Miss Ida E. Johnson	Methodist
" (R. C.)	"	"	Rev. Charles Moser..	Roman Catholic...
†Nitinat	Claoose.....	"	John Gibson.....	Methodist
§Ucluelet	Itedse.....	"	Hugh W. Vanderveen	Presbyterian.....
Yuquot	Yuquot.....	"	Rev. Alois S. Stern..	Roman Catholic...
Homalco	Aupe.....	Fraser River.....	William Thompson..	"
Sliammon	Sliammon.....	"	J. W. L. Browne...	"
Lytton	Lytton.....	Kamloops - Okana-		
		gan	Miss Lilly Blachford	Church of England
°Pentiction	At Pentiction.....	"	Miss Etta J. Yuill..	Undenominational
Sholus	Nicola Mameet...	"	S. A. F. Hone, M.D.	Church of England
Alert Bay	Nimkish.....	Kwawkewlth.....	Miss Louisa Harris..	"
Cape Mudge.....	Cape Mudge.....	"	Rev. J. E. Rendle..	Methodist
Gwayasdums	Gwayasdums.....	"	Herbert Pearson...	Church of England
Bella Bella.....	Bella Bella.....	Bella Coola.....	Miss Carrie S. Rush	Methodist
Bella Coola.....	Bella Coola.....	"	Miss Eveline Gibson	"
China Hat.....	China Hat.....	"	Rev. George Read...	"
*Kitamaat.....	Kitamaat.....	"	Miss Mary E. Lawson	"
Kitkahtla.....	Kitkahtla.....	"	" M. T. Gurd.....	Church of England
Port Essington	Skeena.....	"	" Kate Tranter...	Methodist
Kincolith	Kincolith.....	Nass.....	" Emily C. Collison	Church of England
†Lakalsap.....	Lakalsap.....	"	Albert E. Smeath...	"
Metlakatla.....	Metlakatla.....	"	Miss Helena Jackson	"
Port Simpson.....	At Port Simpson..	"	Lionel Dineen.....	Methodist
Massett.....	Massett.....	Queen Charlotte..	N. S. Sherwood, { (Princ) Miss J. { Edenshaw (Asst.) }	Church of England
Skidegate	Skidegate.....	"	Peter R. Kelly.....	Methodist
Atlin.....	At Atlin.....	Stikine	Rev. J. Allard, o.m.i.	Roman Catholic...
°Telegraph Creek.....	Telegraph Creek..	"	Robert H. MacInnes	Undenominational
Total, British Columbia..				

*Only one quarterly return received during 1909-10. †No returns received for the June and September quarters 1909. ‡New school, opened October 1909. §No returns received for the September and December quarters 1909. ¶New school, opened January 10, 1910. °White school attended by Indian pupils.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										BRITISH COLUMBIA.
7	11	18	13	11	5	2				Andimaul.
16	17	33	11	19	9	3	2			Gitwingak.
15	14	29	19	15	9	4	1			Glen Vowell.
11	29	40	16	19	12	3	6			Hazelton.
3	6	9	8	4	5					*Kitsegukla.
18	34	52	15	30	13	4	2	3		Kiskifax.
13	8	21	8	16	5					†Kisgegas.
6	9	15	9		7	7	1			Meanskinisht.
13	10	23	11	18	4	1				†Koksilah.
11	9	20	9	11	4	5				Nanaimo.
11	7	18	8	16	2					¶Quamichan (Prot.)
9	16	25	7	23	1	1				† " (R. C.)
7	4	11	4	9	2					Saanich.
4	4	8	4	4	4					Somenos.
6	8	14	11	2	2	6	2	2		Songhees.
9	12	21	9	19	1	1				Clayoquot (Prot.)
9	9	18	5	15	1	2				" (R. C.)
17	8	25	6	8	5	6	5	1		†Nitinat.
7	5	12	8	9	3					§Uchelet.
10	6	16	8	15	1					Yuquot.
13	12	25	20	6	7	12				Homalco.
13	13	26	17	13	10	3				Sliammon.
12	9	21	12	14	7					Lytton.
2	8	10	3	3	2	1	4			°Penticton.
14	10	24	10	17	7					Sholus.
14	12	26	8	17	8	1				Alert Bay.
5	6	11	7	5	4	2				Cape Mudge.
14	10	24	7	4	6	13	1			Gwayasdums.
31	20	51	12	37	9	5				Bella Bella.
21	20	41	9	30	11					Bella Coola.
9	5	14	7	7	3	4				China Hat.
11	21	32	19	10	12	4	6			*Kitmaat.
18	18	36	19	20	9	2	5			Kitkahtla.
15	17	32	13	17	8	6		1		Port Essington.
22	20	42	25	17	11	6	8			Kincolith.
19	23	42	10	33	9					†Lakalsap.
17	20	37	16	16	9	10	1	1		Metlakatla.
39	47	86	26	67	13	3	3			Port Simpson.
31	39	70	28	27	17	15	11			Massett.
17	15	32	14	12	14	6				Skidegate.
16	9	25	12	23	2					Atlin.
5	9	14	10	5	2	7				°Telegraph Creek.
560	589	1,149	493	663	275	145	58	8		Total, British Columbia.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	District.	Teacher.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.		
St. David's Mission.....	At Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River District....	Rev. James R. Lucas.....
York Factory.....	At York Factory, Hudson Bay District.....	Rev. R. Faries.....
Total, N.W.T.....	.....	.....
YUKON TERRITORY.		
Moosehide.....	At Moosehide, Yukon Territory.....	Rev. Benjamin Totty.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Denomination.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.											
Church of England	4	9	13	7	10	2	1	.....	.....	.....	St. David's Mission.
" "	12	9	21	15	9	7	4	1	.....	.....	York Factory.
.....	16	18	34	22	19	9	5	1	.....	.....
YUKON TERRITORY.											
Church of England	7	10	17	6	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Moosehide.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Albany Mission.....	At Fort Albany, James Bay.....	Treaty No. 9.....	Sister St. Hilaire...	Roman Catholic..
Moose Fort.....	At Moose Fort, James Bay.....	" ".....	Rev. Ernest O. Duke	Church of England
Chapleau.....	At Chapleau, Ont.	Chapleau.....	Rev. P. R. Soanes...	" "
Fort William Orphanage.	At Fort William, Ont.....	Port Arthur.....	Sister M. F. Claire.	Roman Catholic..
Total, Ontario.....				
MANITOBA.				
Birtle.....	At Birtle, Man...	Birtle.....	Rev. W.W. McLaren	Presbyterian.....
Fort Alexander.....	On Fort Alexander reserve.....	Clandeboye.....	Rev. P. H. Vales, O. M. I.....	Roman Catholic..
Fort Frances.....	On Agency re- serve.....	Fort Frances.....	Rev. M. Kalmes, O. M. I.....	" " ..
Pine Creek.....	West side Lake Winnipegosis ad- joining Pine Creek reserve...	Monitowapah.....	Rev. A. Chaurmont..	" " ..
Sandy Bay.....	On Sandy Bay re- serve.....	".....	Rev. G. Leonard, O. M.I.....	" " ..
Norway House.....	At Rossville Vil- lage, Norway House reserve...	Norway House...	J. A. Lousley.....	Methodist.....
Portage la Prairie.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Por- tage la Prairie, Man.....	Portage la Prairie	Rev. J. L. Millar...	Presbyterian.....
Cecilia Jeffrey.....	East of Shoal Lake reserve, No. 40..	Kenora.....	Rev. F. T. Dodds...	".....
Kenora.....	Near Kenora, Ont.	".....	Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic..
Total, Manitoba.....				
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Cowessess.....	On Cowesses' re- serve.....	Crooked Lakes...	Rev. S. Perreault, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic..
Round Lake.....	On north side Round Lake, sec. 14, tp. 18, r. 3...	" ".....	Rev. H. McKay....	Presbyterian.....
Crowstand.....	On Côté's reserve, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kamsack.....	Pelly.....	Rev. W. McWhinney	".....
Keeseekouse.....	Adjoining Keesee- kouse reserve, sec. 2, tp. 32, r. 32	".....	Rev. J. DeCorby, O. M. I.....	Roman Catholic..
Duck Lake.....	3 miles from Duck Lake reserve....	Duck Lake.....	Rev. O. Charlebois, O.M.I.....	" " ..
File Hills.....	Adjoining File Hills reserve, sec. 33, tp. 22, r. 11..	File Hills.....	Miss Jean Cunning- ham.....	Presbyterian.....
Gordon's.....	On Geo. Gordon's reserve.....	Touchwood Hills..	M. Williams.....	Church of England

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO.										
14	19	33	32	24	7	2	.....	.....	.....	Albany Mission.
13	12	25	17	5	17	3	.....	.....	.....	Moose Fort.
11	15	26	20	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chapleau.
10	20	30	28	10	1	7	5	7	.....	Fort William Orphanage.
48	66	114	97	65	25	12	5	7	...	Total, Ontario.
MANITOBA.										
30	26	56	46	13	10	9	10	12	2	Birtle.
30	32	62	60	4	18	18	12	16	.....	Fort Alexander.
19	26	45	43	6	16	20	3	.....	.....	Fort Frances.
21	44	65	65	22	10	15	12	6	.....	Pine Creek.
23	21	44	42	11	15	13	5	.....	.....	Sandy Bay.
27	32	59	46	8	14	20	10	4	3	Norway House.
11	20	31	30	9	5	6	7	4	.....	Portage la Prairie.
22	15	37	33	20	6	6	5	.....	.....	Cecilia Jeffrey.
16	28	44	41	10	3	16	10	5	.....	Kenora.
199	244	443	406	103	97	123	74	41	5	Total, Manitoba.
SASKATCHEWAN.										
22	23	45	45	16	14	7	8	.....	.....	Cowessess.
24	17	41	34	19	12	7	.....	2	1	Round Lake.
27	29	56	49	17	7	20	8	4	.....	Crowstand.
11	18	29	27	7	6	5	7	4	.....	Keeseekouse.
58	47	105	100	27	12	13	20	22	11	Duck Lake.
16	10	26	24	8	3	6	5	4	.....	File Hills.
14	20	34	33	12	11	3	8	.....	.....	Gordon's.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

SCHOOL
STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN—Con.				
Muscowequan's	Adjoining Muscowequan's reserve, sec. 14, tp. 27, range 15.....	" "	Rev. J. E. S. Thibaudau, O. M. I.....	Roman Catholic...
Lac la Plonge.....	On La Plonge river.....	Treaty No. 10.....	Rev. François Ancel, O. M. I.....	" "
Lac la Ronge.....	On west shore of Lac La Ronge ..	" No. 10.....	Rev. M. B. Edwards	Church of England
Onion Lake (R. C.).....	On Seekaskootch reserve	Onion Lake.....	Rev. E. J. Cunningham.....	Roman Catholic..
" (C. E.).....	On Makaoo's reserve.....	"	Rev. J. R. Matheson	Church of England
Thunderchild's	Adjoining Thunderchild's reserve S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, tp. 46, range 18.....	Battleford.....	Rev. H. Delmas, O. M. I.....	Roman Catholic...
Total, Saskatchewan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ALBERTA.				
Blood (C. E.).....	Off Blood reserve, opposite Blood agency headquarters.....	Blood	Rev. G. E. Gale.....	Church of England
" (R. C.).....	On Blood reserve..	"	Rev. J. M. Salaun..	Roman Catholic..
Crowfoot.....	At south Camp, Blackfoot reserve	Blackfoot.....	Rev. J. L. Le Vern, O. M. I.....	" "
St. Albert.....	At St. Albert settlement	Edmonton	Sister M. A. Diguere	" "
Ermieskin's.....	On Ermieskin's reserve.....	Hobbema.....	Rev. R. L. Dauphin, O. M. I.....	" "
Blue Quill's	On Blue Quill's reserve.....	Saddle Lake	Rev. Leon Balter.....	" "
Peigan (C. E.)	On Peigan reserve.	Peigan.....	Rev. W. R. Haynes	Church of England
" (R. C.).....	" " "	"	Rev. L. Doucet O. M. I	Roman Catholic..
Sarcee.....	On Sarcee reserve.	Sarcee	Percy Stocken.....	Church of England
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels).....	At Ft. Chipewyan	Treaty No. 8.....	Sister McDougall..	Roman Catholic ..
Lesser Slave Lake (R. C.).....	On northwest side Lesser Slave lake.	" "	Rev. C. Jousard, O. M. I.....	" "
Sturgeon Lake	At Sturgeon Lake.	" "	Rev. J. Calais, O. M. I	" "
Vermilion (St. Henri).....	At Vermilion	" "	Rev. J. Le Treste... ..	" "
Wabiskaw Lake (C. E.).....	At St. John's Mission, Wabiskaw lake.....	" "	W. F. Broadstock...	Church of England
" " (R. C.).....	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabiskaw lake.....	" "	Sister Mary Flore..	Roman Catholic..
Whitefish Lake (St. Andrews).....	At St. Andrew's Mission, Whitefish lake.....	" "	Miss Frances K. Waghorn.....	Church of England
Total, Alberta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
15	26	41	40	17	8	11	1	4	.....	Muscowequan's.
8	23	31	30	9	12	4	6	.....	.....	Lac la Plonge.
20	34	54	45	28	9	9	8	.....	.....	Lac la Ronge.
21	32	53	44	34	8	.....	7	4	.....	Onion Lake (R. C.)
17	6	23	18	10	6	2	3	2	.....	" (C.E.)
9	12	21	20	7	4	3	3	.....	4	Thunderchild's.
262	297	559	509	211	112	90	84	46	16	Total, Saskatchewan.
ALBERTA.										
26	18	44	41	10	11	8	10	.....	5	Blood (C.E.)
26	22	48	38	14	19	8	7	.....	.....	" (R.C.)
27	15	42	40	14	7	6	12	3	.....	Crowfoot.
38	35	73	66	20	19	8	18	8	.....	St. Albert.
23	30	53	50	12	3	8	8	13	9	Ermineskin's.
25	27	52	45	21	5	6	6	5	9	Blue Quill's.
20	14	34	30	12	10	8	4	.....	.....	Peigan, (C.E.)
17	13	30	30	18	8	3	1	.....	.....	" (R.C.)
11	7	18	12	11	4	1	2	.....	.....	Sarcee.
19	25	44	40	20	13	6	5	.....	.....	Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels).
18	22	40	40	18	14	7	1	.....	.....	Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.)
21	11	32	30	22	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sturgeon Lake.
14	12	26	20	14	3	8	1	.....	.....	Vermilion (St. Henri).
11	10	21	18	14	.....	3	2	2	.....	Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)
9	18	27	22	15	5	3	4	.....	.....	" " (R.C.)
14	10	24	15	6	5	8	3	2	.....	Whitefish Lake (St. Andrew's).
319	289	608	537	241	136	91	84	33	23	Total, Alberta.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.				
Fort Resolution.....	At Fort Resolution Great Slave lake.	Treaty No. 8.....	Sister McQuillan....	Roman Catholic..
Hay River (St. Peter's Mission).....	At Hay River, Great Slave lake.	" "	Rev. Alfred J. Vale.	Church of England
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).	At Ft. Providence, Mackenzie River district.	Outside treaty....	Sister St. Elzear....	Roman Catholic..
Total, N.W.T.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Sechelt.....	On Sechelt reserve.	Fraser River.....	Sister Theresine....	Roman Catholic..
Squamish.....	North side of Bur- rard inlet, oppo- site city of Vancouver.....	" "	Sister Mary Amy....	" " ..
St. Mary's.....	At St. Mary's Mis- sion, on the Fra- ser river, 40 miles east of Van- couver.....	" "	Rev. J. P. O'Neill, O.M.I.....	" " ..
Yale (All Hallows).	At Yale, on the Fraser river.	" "	Constance, Sister Su- perior.....	Church of England
Port Simpson Boys' Home	At Port Simpson, on Tsimpshen reserve.....	Nass.....	Rev. Geo. H. Raley.	Methodist.....
Port Simpson Girls' Home	At Port Simpson, just outside lim- its of Tsimpshen reserve.....	"	Miss Frances E. Hudson.....	" ..
Ahousaht.....	At Ahousaht, ad- joining Maktosis reserve, west coast of Van- couver island....	West Coast.....	John T. Ross.....	Presbyterian.....
Alberni.....	Near Alberni, ad- joining Shesaht reserve, east coast of Van- couver island....	" "	H. B. Currie.....	" ..
Total, British Columbia.	.....	.....	.....	.....
YUKON TERRITORY.				
Carcross.....	At Carcross.....	Yukon.....	Miss F. M. Hutchin- son.....	Church of England

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

NUMBER ON ROLL			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.										
10	12	22	20	8	5	6	3	.....	.....	Fort Resolution.
18	23	41	33	9	11	19	.....	.....	1	Hay River (St Peter's Mission).
25	40	65	65	35	22	8	.....	.....	.....	Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).
53	75	128	118	52	38	33	3	.....	1	Total, N.W.T.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.										
19	26	45	44	11	9	15	3	.....	7	Sechelt
25	27	52	50	14	5	9	10	.....	9	5 Squamish.
39	40	79	79	1	11	17	25	.....	25	St. Mary's.
.....	27	27	17	1	5	6	6	.....	2	7 Yale (All Hallows).
23	.....	23	15	10	5	4	3	.....	1	Port Simpson Boys' Home.
.....	44	44	41	8	6	7	13	.....	10	Port Simpson Girls' Home.
22	17	39	36	3	10	5	5	.....	16	Ahousaht.
22	24	46	38	13	12	.....	10	.....	6	5 Alberni.
150	205	355	320	61	63	63	75	.....	76	Total, British Columbia.
YUKON TERRITORY.										
12	10	22	17	7	4	2	4	.....	5	Carcross.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Industrial Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Mohawk Institute.	At Brantford.	Rev. R. Ashton.	Undenominational
Mount Elgin Institute.	At Muncey.	Rev. S. R. McVitty.	Methodist.
Shingwauk Home.	At Sault Ste. Marie.	Rev. Benj. P. Fuller.	Church of England
Wikwemikong (boys)	At Wikwemikong, Manitoulin island	Rev. C. Belanger, S.J.	Roman Catholic
" (girls)	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "
Total, Ontario			
MANITOBA.			
Brandon.	At Brandon.	Rev. T. Ferrier.	Methodist.
Elkhorn.	At Elkhorn.	A. E. Wilson.	Undenominational
Total, Manitoba			
SASKATCHEWAN.			
Battleford.	At Battleford.	Rev. E. Matheson.	Church of England
Qu'Appelle.	At Lebret.	Rev. J. Hugonard.	Roman Catholic.
*Regina.	At Regina.	Rev. R. B. Heron.	Presbyterian.
Total, Saskatchewan.			
ALBERTA.			
Red Deer.	At Red Deer.	Rev. Arthur Barner.	Methodist.
St. Joseph's.	At Davisburg.	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic.
Total, Alberta			
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Kootenay.	At St. Eugene, five miles from Cranbrook, Kootenay agency	Rev. Felix Beck, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Kamloops.	At Kamloops, in the Kamloops-Okanagan agency	Rev. A. M. Carion.	" " "
Lytton.	2½ miles from Lytton, Kamloops-Okanagan agency.	Rev. George Ditcham.	Church of England
Coqualeetza.	3 miles from Chilliwack, Fraser River agency	Rev. R. H. Cairns.	Methodist.
Kuper Island.	On Kuper island, Cowichan agency.	Rev. D. Claessen.	Roman Catholic.
Alert Bay.	At Alert Bay, Kwawkwalth agency.	A. W. Corker.	Church of England
Clayoquot.	On Clayoquot sound, west coast Vancouver island, West Coast agency.	Rev. P. Maurus.	Roman Catholic.
Williams Lake.	At Williams Lake, 4 miles from Sugar Cane reserve, Williams Lake agency	Rev. H. Boening.	" " "
Total, British Columbia.			

* The Regina industrial school closed from March 31, 1910.

NOTE—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls sewing, knitting and general

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Concluded.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						INDUSTRIES TAUGHT.							School.	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker	Printer.		Painter.
ONTARIO.																		
56	72	128	118	11	10	14	39	18	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mohawk Institute.
52	57	109	100	26	27	26	17	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mount Elgin Institute.
36	23	59	42	20	9	21	8	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Shingwauk Home.
73	.....	73	70	23	18	7	11	13	1	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wikwemikong (boys).
.....	69	69	65	16	15	14	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" (girls).
217	221	438	395	96	79	82	90	52	39	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total, Ontario.
MANITOBA.																		
51	57	108	93	34	16	13	21	8	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Brandon.....
36	36	72	62	12	9	18	10	7	16	4	1	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	Elkhorn.....
87	93	180	155	46	25	31	31	15	32	4	1	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	Total, Manitoba.
SASKATCHEWAN.																		
33	39	72	63	21	9	13	12	8	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Battleford.
117	118	235	230	58	43	76	35	16	7	4	7	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	Qu'Appelle.
49	28	77	64	32	16	15	5	6	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	*Regina.
199	185	384	357	111	68	104	52	30	19	15	7	.....	5	4	.....	2	.....	Total, Saskatchewan.
ALBERTA.																		
38	24	62	50	27	9	7	5	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Red Deer.
42	25	67	62	7	14	9	11	21	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	St. Joseph's.
80	49	129	112	34	23	16	16	30	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total, Alberta.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
31	30	61	60	27	7	15	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kootenay.
32	26	68	63	21	15	3	17	8	4	18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kamloops.
30	.....	30	25	6	.....	.....	.....	18	6	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lytton.
53	40	93	85	15	11	28	18	8	13	6	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	Coqualeetza.
38	36	74	70	23	15	14	4	7	11	5	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	Kuper Island.
35	.....	35	29	4	5	8	8	6	4	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Alert Bay.
38	32	70	63	10	10	17	12	12	9	11	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Clayoquot.
18	32	50	50	.....	1	13	14	9	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Williams Lake.
275	206	481	445	106	64	98	83	70	60	66	14	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....	Total, British Columbia

household duties.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

STATEMENT showing the Total Enrolment, by Provinces, in the Different
DAY

Province.	Number of Schools.	DENOMINATION.						NUMBER ON ROLL.		
		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of Eng- land.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Nova Scotia	11		11					125	106	231
Prince Edward Island	1		1					20	22	42
New Brunswick	9		9					100	122	222
Quebec	23	5	13	2	3			513	518	1,031
Ontario	78	38	22	10	8			1,207	1,206	2,413
Manitoba	48	4	6	27	9	2		570	566	1,136
Saskatchewan	18	1	2	12		2		165	143	308
Alberta	8			3	5			117	84	201
Northwest Territories	2			2				16	18	34
British Columbia	42	2	9	13	15	1	2	560	589	1,149
Yukon	1			1				7	10	17
Total, Day Schools	241	50	73	70	40	6	2	3,400	3,384	6,784

BOARDING

Nova Scotia										
Prince Edward Island										
New Brunswick										
Quebec										
Ontario	4		2	2				48	66	114
Manitoba	9		5		1	3		199	244	443
Saskatchewan	13		7	3		3		262	297	559
Alberta	16		11	5				319	289	608
Northwest Territories	3		2	1				53	75	128
British Columbia	8		3	1	2	2		150	205	355
Yukon	1			1				12	10	22
Total, Boarding Schools	54		30	13	3	8		1,043	1,186	2,229

INDUSTRIAL

Nova Scotia										
Prince Edward Island										
New Brunswick										
Quebec										
Ontario	5	1	2	1	1			217	221	438
Manitoba	2	1			1			87	93	180
Saskatchewan	3		1	1		1		199	185	384
Alberta	2		1		1			80	49	129
Northwest Territories										
British Columbia	8		5	2	1			275	206	481
Yukon										
Total, Industrial Schools	20	2	9	4	4	1		858	754	1,612

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Classes of Schools during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

SCHOOLS.

Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	STANDARD.						Province.
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
109	47.18	119	40	26	21	17	8	Nova Scotia.
18	42.86	32	3	5		2		Prince Edward Island.
135	60.81	16	56	30	19	9	2	New Brunswick.
542	52.57	564	186	147	82	38	14	Quebec.
1,131	46.87	1,138	504	433	232	90	11	Ontario.
484	42.61	748	212	117	52	6	1	Manitoba.
145	47.08	194	65	36	11	2		Saskatchewan.
73	36.23	143	33	14	4	2		Alberta.
22	64.70	19	9	5	1			Northwest Territories.
493	42.91	663	275	145	58	8		British Columbia.
6	35.29	9	8					Yukon.
3,158	46.55	3,735	1,396	958	480	174	41	Total, Day Schools.

SCHOOLS.

								Nova Scotia.
								Prince Edward Island.
								New Brunswick.
								Quebec.
97	85.08	65	25	12	5	7		Ontario.
406	91.65	103	97	123	74	41	5	Manitoba.
509	91.05	211	112	90	84	46	16	Saskatchewan.
537	88.32	241	136	91	84	33	23	Alberta.
118	92.18	52	38	33	3	1	1	Northwest Territories.
320	90.14	61	63	63	75	76	17	British Columbia.
17	77.27	7	4	2	4	5		Yukon.
2,004	89.90	740	475	414	329	209	62	Total, Boarding Schools.

SCHOOLS.

								Nova Scotia.
								Prince Edward Island.
								New Brunswick.
								Quebec.
395	90.18	96	79	82	90	52	39	Ontario.
155	86.11	46	25	31	31	15	32	Manitoba.
357	92.97	111	68	104	52	30	19	Saskatchewan.
112	86.82	34	23	16	16	30	10	Alberta.
								Northwest Territories.
445	92.51	106	64	98	83	70	60	British Columbia.
								Yukon.
1,464	90.82	393	259	331	272	197	160	Total, Industrial Schools.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

SUMMARY OF

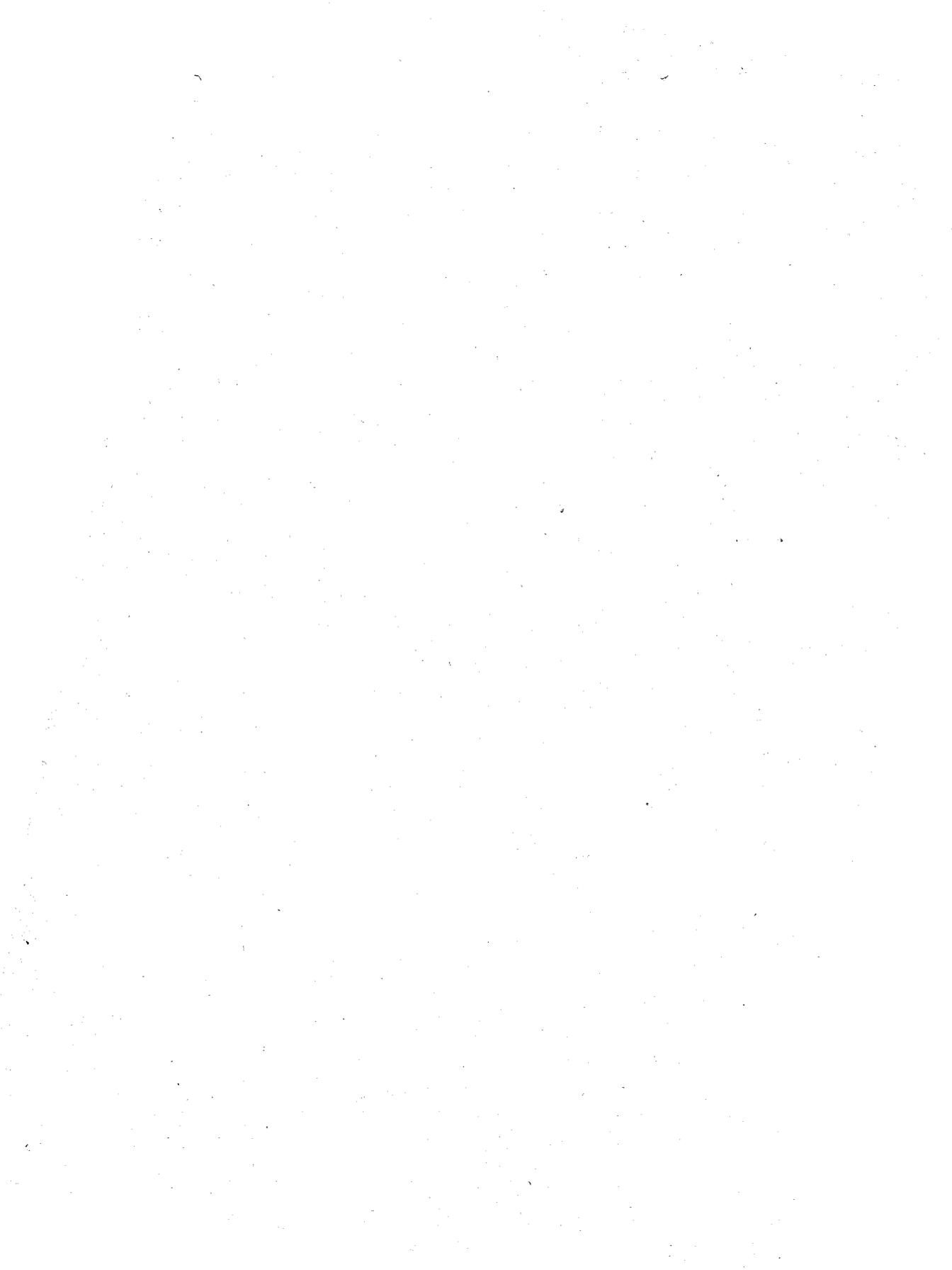
Province.	Class of School.			Total number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.			Average attendance.
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of Eng-land.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Nova Scotia	11			11		11					125	106	231	109
Prince Edward Island.	1			1		1					20	22	42	18
New Brunswick.....	9			9		9					100	122	222	135
Quebec	23			23	5	13	2	3			513	518	1,031	542
Ontario.....	78	4	5	87	39	26	13	9			1,472	1,493	2,965	1,623
Manitoba.....	48	9	2	59	5	11	27	11	5		856	903	1,759	1,045
Saskatchewan,.....	18	13	3	34	1	10	16		7		626	625	1,251	1,011
Alberta.....	8	16	2	26		12	8	6			516	422	938	722
Northwest Territories..	2	3		5		2	3				69	93	162	140
British Columbia.....	42	8	8	58	2	17	16	19	3	2	985	1,000	1,985	1,258
Yukon	1	1		2			2				19	20	39	23
Total.....	241	54	20	315	52	112	87	47	15	2	5,301	5,324	10,625	6,626

* All boys at industrial schools are taught farming and all girls, sewing, knitting and general house

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27
SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Percentage of Attendance.	Standard.						*Industries Taught.							Province.		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.		Painter.	Total.
47·18	119	40	26	21	17	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
42·86	32	3	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
60·81	106	56	30	19	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
52·57	564	186	147	82	38	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
54·74	1,299	608	527	327	149	55	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14	Ontario.	
59·41	897	334	271	157	62	38	4	1	.....	2	.....	2	2	11	Manitoba.	
80·81	516	245	230	147	78	35	15	7	.....	5	4	.....	2	33	Saskatchewan.	
76·97	418	197	121	104	65	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Alberta.
86·42	71	47	38	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Northwest Territories.
63·37	830	402	306	216	154	77	66	14	2	5	7	.....	3	97	British Columbia.	
58·97	16	12	2	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yukon.
62·36	4,868	2,130	1,703	1,081	580	263	92	27	2	12	11	2	4	5	155	Total.

hold duties.



REPORTS
OF
INSPECTORS AND PRINCIPALS
OF
BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS



(Copy of Circular.)

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, July 2, 1909.

SIR,—For some time past the attention of the department has been drawn to the procedure in the case of discharges from boarding and industrial schools, and it seems advisable to issue some special instructions in this matter. It is desired wherever possible to give some assistance to discharged pupils to enable them to immediately put to practical use the instructions which they have received. You should therefore give special attention to pupils whose term of residence is nearly completed and consider each individual case according to its needs. No discharge should take place as a mere matter of form. The department requires that there should be careful preparation for this most important event in the life of a school pupil.

The principal of the industrial or boarding school and the Indian agent should, some time before the proposed discharge, communicate with one another and decide what recommendations as to the pupil's future should be made to the department. The medical officer of the school should also report at the same time upon the health of the pupil.

Indian agents should carefully select the most favourable location for ex-pupils, and should also consider the advisability of forming them into separate colonies or settlements removed to some extent from the older Indians.

To male pupils who intend to begin farming on the reserves the department will render some degree of assistance outright, or where any assurance can be given that a loan will be repaid, a certain advance will be made to purchase stock, building material, implements and tools.

Most careful thought should be given to the future of female pupils; the special difficulties of their position should be recognized and they should be protected as far as possible from temptations to which they are often exposed. They will be assisted in any effort to become self-supporting, or helpful to their parents, or at the time of their marriage.

Marriages between pupils should be encouraged, and when a marriage takes place, the department will give assistance to the young wife in some form to be afterwards decided upon.

FRANK PEDLEY,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

THE REPORT OF MR. J. A. J. MCKENNA, INSPECTOR OF ROMAN
CATHOLIC INDIAN SCHOOLS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN,
ALBERTA, &c., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

FORT FRANCES BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is pleasantly situated close to the shore of Sandy bay, at the south-west end of Rainy lake. A crescent of sand beach borders the bank and extends to Pither's Point. The lake, with wooded stretches on either side, and dotted with rocky, tree-crowned islets, affords a view that is not often matched for beauty; and as to salubrity the site would be hard to excel.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The school building is a particularly well constructed rectangular frame edifice, on a splendid foundation of granite. It is a three-storied structure, 40 x 70 feet, its height from the ground to the top of the mansard roof being 59 feet.

In the basement are dining-rooms for the staff and pupils, kitchen, pantry, dairy-room and vegetable-room; on the first floor are the entrance hall, parlours, two class-rooms, one 16 x 36 feet, the other 16 x 20 feet, and the boy's and girls' recreation-rooms; on the third floor there are two large dormitories, 34 x 38 feet.

The school building is exceptionally well laid out. The various apartments are ample, well appointed, and well lighted. The sanitary arrangements could not be improved upon. There is a splendid system of ventilation, which ensures a constant supply of fresh air in all parts of the institution; and with the excellent system of low pressure steam heating, a comfortable and equable temperature is maintained, with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, during all the varied weather of autumn, winter and early spring. On each flat, in each dormitory, and in each infirmary there are automatically flushing closets, and there are three bath-rooms with porcelain baths. There is an excellent supply of good water, pumped from the lake, the intake being 1,800 feet from the shore. The water is pumped by a gasoline engine, with a capacity of fifty gallons per minute, into three tanks in the attic that hold two thousand one hundred gallons.

There is splendid fire-protection. The water in the attic tanks can be partially or wholly shut off from its ordinary courses for sanitary and domestic purposes by one valve, and pumped directly into a two-inch stand pipe connected with the tanks, giving a pressure of one hundred pounds on one and one-half inch hose with half inch nozzles. There are such hose and nozzle connections in the attic, so placed as to spread water all over the roof, and on each flat, in each dormitory, in the basement, and in the engine-room. Streams of water can be had in a few seconds. Chemical fire-extinguishers are also placed at different points in the building.

There is a fire-escape at either end of the building, running to within five feet of the ground, and with platforms on each floor. All doors open outwards, and there is a door opening outwards at each platform of the fire-escapes.

In addition to the main building there is a structure 18 x 30 feet, on a stone foundation. Under its roof are the office and sleeping apartment of the principal, the workshop, where carpentering, repairing, cobbling, and other work is done, and the engine and gas plant room. There is a large ice-house, some small outbuildings, and a rather inadequate stable and barn, which, I was given to understand, is to be replaced by a more substantial and roomy structure.

There is ample accommodation for fifty pupils at the school, but the per capita grant is only allowed for forty. During the year there have been in residence forty-five, twenty-six girls and nineteen boys.

The boys have manual training in the field and in the workshop. The girls are well trained in domestic work, ordinary dressmaking, mending, &c. The work of their hands evidences aptitude and careful teaching; and none can doubt the beneficial effects of such training.

For a time only one teacher was employed in class work, but after last summer's holidays the two class-rooms were to be used, and with two teachers better work and better grading would result.

The principal, Rev. M. Kalmes, O.M.I., is assisted by an Oblate brother, and five sisters.

There were about ten acres under oats, eight under potatoes, and one under garden truck.

FORT ALEXANDER BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is admirably situated, from the standpoints of beauty and health, on the south bank of the Winnipeg river, at a point on the Fort Alexander reserve,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

about one mile east from where the river empties into the lake. From the upper front verandah one gets a delightful view of the winding river, whose banks, a few years ago clad with virgin forest, are now fringed for many miles to the east with cultivated fields and comfortable farmhouses.

The main building is almost a replica of the boarding school at Fort Frances.

The sanitary arrangements are very good, and are on the same line as those of the Fort Frances school, the main difference being that the flushing closets are not automatic. There is a good system of ventilation, and the dormitories are fresh and clean. Indeed the whole institution from cellar to attic is a model of cleanliness. There is an excellent system of low pressure steam heating, and the building is well lighted by acetylene gas.

A good supply of pure water is pumped from the river by a gasoline engine to large tanks in the attic, from whence it is piped to all parts of the institution. Connection is made, as at Fort Frances, for fire-protection.

The outbuildings, which were all in good order, include a large and substantial stable, with accommodation for six horses, twelve cows and oxen, as well as a hennery.

The per capita grant is allowed for sixty pupils. There were in attendance sixty-four, thirty-five girls and twenty-nine boys.

The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed; and due attention is given to teaching the boys in the field, and the girls in the household arts. Some of the girls were at work in the sewing-room, on my arrival, and the work they were doing in cutting and making dresses and other garments could not but convince the most skeptical that the Indian girls who get such training must be much benefited by it.

There are some 15 acres under cultivation. Oats is the only grain grown. Plenty of good potatoes and garden truck are raised.

Father Vales, the principal, is assisted by Father Geelen, and by an Oblate brother, who attends to the outside work. There are two teachers, and other sisters who attend to the domestic economy of the institution, and give the girls practical training in housekeeping, sewing, &c.

KENORA BOARDING SCHOOL (ST. ANTHONY'S.)

This school is situated about two miles from Kenora, on high land bordering the shore at the north end of the Lake of the Woods. Commanding as it does a magnificent view of the many-isled lake, the site would be hard to excel for beauty. But from the mere material standpoint it has drawbacks. The area of land is small, and in the main composed of rock, in many places absolutely barren, in others fortunately furnishing sufficient earth for the coniferous and other trees that beautify the place.

There is only enough of cultivable soil—and much of that very poor—for a good sized garden, a couple of potato patches, and pasturage for two cows. The garden is well kept. Enough of potatoes and other vegetables are usually raised to meet the school's requirements. There is a well appointed hennery with some one hundred and fifty fowls, including a number of pure bred barred Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns. Two horses are kept. Hay cannot be raised and has to be purchased.

The school building is constructed of red brick. The main portion, 38 x 34 feet, was built in 1898. An addition 38 x 30 feet, was made two years later, and this year a similar addition has been erected.

The school is heated by hot air, and sanitation is well provided for. The only fire-protection is afforded by the fire-extinguishers, fire-axes, &c. The installation of the water-supply system last year has been of much benefit, and when connection is made for fire-protection a great improvement will be effected.

Forty-four pupils, 28 girls and 16 boys, were in attendance.

The department's programme of studies is followed. The girls are taught plain dressmaking, plain sewing, and general domestic work; and the class work of the

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

boys is varied by gardening and general manual work. All were healthy in appearance, cleanly and neatly attired, bright and cheerful, and markedly polite. They speak English quite clearly.

The Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I., is assisted by an Oblate brother, who attends to the outside work, and a number of sisters.

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated near where the Winnipeg river empties into Lake Winnipegosis, and close to the Indian reserve of the same name.

The building is a three-storied edifice of stone, its inside dimensions being 115 x 45 feet. When I visited the institution in September extensive improvements were in progress.

The basement contains the dining-room, 44 x 22 feet; the kitchen, 22 x 15 feet; the bakery, 22 x 15 feet; the dairy, 18 x 18 feet; the laundry, 32 x 26 feet; and the furnace-room, 22 x 30 feet. On the first floor are the lobby, 15 x 8 feet; the hallway, 7 feet wide and extending the length of the building; the boys' play-room and the girls' play-room, 32 x 22 feet, respectively; two class-rooms, 23 x 22 feet, respectively; a parlour and seven staff-rooms and bed-rooms. On the second floor there are two hospital wards, 17 x 15 feet, respectively; a sewing-room, 20 x 15 feet, and five rooms for the ladies of the staff. The chapel is also on this flat. On the top flat are the boys' dormitory and the girls' dormitory, 49 x 45 feet respectively, and two dormitory keepers' bed-rooms, 15 x 14 feet, respectively.

There is a well constructed and well appointed combination stable and barn, with accommodation for twelve horses and eighty head of cattle, and capacity for three hundred tons of hay. The arrangements are so complete that eighty head of cattle can be properly cared for with a half-hour's work in the morning, at noon, and in the evening. This building also contains a comfortable and commodious hennerly.

There is a mill, as well as a shop well equipped for carpentry, blacksmithing, and general work.

The school building is adequately heated by low pressure steam. It is well ventilated. A modern sanitary system has been installed. There are water-flushing closets on each flat and in each hospital ward. There are four baths. Water is piped from the river, and pumped by gasoline power to seven tanks in the attic, which have a capacity of some 4,200 gallons. There is a soft-water reservoir in the cellar.

The system of fire-protection was impaired owing to the hose being badly worn; but the principal was giving attention to effecting desired improvement when I visited the school in September. There is a fire-escape at either end of the building.

The department's programme of studies is followed, and the girls are trained in general domestic work, dressmaking, sewing, &c., and the boys in farm and other work. The Oblate brother in charge of the manual training of the boys is a first-class mechanic and a good all-round workman, and he struck me as an excellent instructor.

Cattle-raising, poultry farming, dairying, and vegetable-growing have been the chief agricultural operations. Ten acres were under potatoes and other vegetables. No grain has so far been raised; but fifteen acres were broken last fall to be sown with grain this spring. There is an abundance of wild hay, which is cut and put up for the stock.

The Rev. A. Chaumont, O.M.I., the principal, is assisted by a competent staff.

THE SANDY BAY BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated about the centre of the settled portion of the reserve of that name. The one hundred acres set aside for it is pretty heavily wooded with poplar, and somewhat broken and brushy. It costs about \$20 an acre to clear and break the land.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

There were some 30 acres under cultivation: 5 in wheat, 10 in oats, 10 in barley, 4 under potatoes, and a garden plot of about an acre. Last fall's crop consisted of 600 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of oats, and 150 bushels of barley, besides a variety of vegetables, including a large supply of tomatoes which were ripening in the garden in September. Five additional acres has been cleared.

The per capita grant is paid for forty-two. When I visited the school in the fall there was an attendance of forty-three; but during the previous school year the attendance was as high as forty-nine, and it was expected soon again to reach that figure. There would be no trouble in filling the school.

The class work is in charge of a lay teacher, and the children are making fair progress under her in reading, writing, spelling, geography, arithmetic, and drawing.

The girls have two hours domestic work a day, and in addition are taught plain dressmaking, sewing, mending, &c. The boys help in the general farm work. When I arrived at the school, the boys and girls were at work in the potato field, the former under the direction of the principal himself, and the latter in charge of one of the sisters.

The staff consists of the Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I., principal, a reverend assistant, Mr. Joseph Dorais, farmer and general mechanic, a lay teacher, and five sisters in charge of the domestic and sewing departments.

COWESSESS' BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, south of Crooked lake, on Cowesses' reserve. About 300 acres of land is attached to the institution.

The school building is a three-storied edifice, 58 x 38 feet. The basement contains dining-rooms for the staff and pupils, kitchen and pantry, dairy-room, bakery, laundry, and lavatory. On the first floor are the entrance lobby, parlours, chapel, the girls' play-room, the boys' play-room, and the school-room. On the second floor are two hospital wards, the pharmacy, the sisters' quarters, and the sewing-room. On the third floor are two large dormitories, and two bed-rooms for the dormitory keepers.

The institution is well ventilated and kept in good order. The water-supply is furnished by a well in the cellar, and is only of fair quality. There is in addition a soft-water tank in the basement.

There is a tank in the attic, with which is connected a gasoline power pump of a capacity of 100 gallons per minute, and connections are made with different parts of the building and with one point outside for fire-protection. There are fire-escapes, by which the forty-five pupils can be removed from the building to the ground in three minutes. The building is heated by steam, and lighted by an acetylene gas plant, which is placed in a well ventilated compartment.

The programme of studies prescribed by the department is pretty closely followed. In addition to the class work the girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, bread-making, and general housework. The boys are trained in farm and garden work, in the care of stock, general carpentry and shoe-repairing.

The outbuildings include a stable, 65 x 20 feet, and a general workshop, 30 x 20 feet, and two stories high, which contains a well equipped carpentry department.

The Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I., the principal, has a competent staff of assistants.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This institution is pleasantly situated on a flat bordering one of the Qu'Appelle lakes. From the main building to the waters of the lake, stretches a beautiful flower garden, which so adds to the scenic charm of the place as to evoke expressions of admiration and delight from the many who visit the school every summer.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The nearest railway station is some ten miles distant, but soon the school will be in close connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, a branch of which, now under construction, will pass through a corner of the land attached to it.

The land upon which the institution is situated comprises some fourteen acres, which is devoted to the flower garden, a large vegetable garden, playgrounds, yards, &c.

The other lands appertaining to the school extend up and beyond the hills which form the eastern boundary of the valley. They consist of different parts of sections in township 21, range 13, west of the second meridian, and comprise nearly 1,000 acres. Only about a third, however, is arable, and the farming land is scattered and at various distances from the school. One tract of three-quarters of a section, which was originally set aside as hay-land for the institution, and which now affords the best farming land in connection with the school, is some five miles distant. Farming operations and agricultural teaching are, therefore, somewhat handicapped.

The school buildings were erected by the Department of Indian Affairs in 1906, to replace those destroyed by fire. They are of brick. The main building is 120 x 50 feet. The basement contains the kitchen and pantries, and the refectory. The ground floor is devoted to the principal's office and bed-room, the accountant's office and bed-room, official headquarters for visiting officers of the department, guest chambers, stores apartment, sewing-room, &c. The other two flats are occupied by the chapel, the hospital, and a dormitory for the smaller boys.

The boys' building is 80 x 50 feet. In the basement are the recreation hall, lavatory and baths. On the ground floor are two class-rooms, off of each of which is a bed-room for each of the male teachers. On the next floor is the big boys' dormitory, with lavatory, as well as the apartment of the vice-principal, who acts as dormitory keeper. The top flat is used as a common assembly-room. The girls' building is of the same dimensions as the boys'. The class-rooms are in the top story, the dormitories beneath, one for the smaller and one for the bigger girls, the rest of the building being occupied by a recreation hall, and the sisters' quarters.

Everything was in good order about the institution. The dormitories were neat and clean. The ventilation of the large boys' dormitory was not, however, as good in the night as I should expect it to be in so modern a building; but a change which I suggested will, I believe, produce an appreciable improvement.

The school buildings are heated by steam from several plants placed at various points in the cellars. In addition wood and coal oil stoves are used, especially in the spring and fall. The lighting is by acetylene gas, supplied from two Siche tanks. The shops and employees' dwellings are heated by wood stoves, and lighted by coal oil.

There are fire-escapes attached to the school buildings, and there are good fire appliances throughout. I had the fire alarm sounded, without giving previous warning, when all were about finished the mid-day meal in the refectory, and the pupils and staff filed out in a prompt and orderly manner.

Drinking water is procured from wells. The supply for ordinary domestic and sanitary purposes is drawn from the lake into two 1,500 gallon air pressure tanks, from which connection is made with all parts of the buildings for fire-protection.

The drainage flows into a septic tank, which appeared to be in good working order, and drains through an open aqueduct through the girls' playground to the lake.

The health of the pupils was very good when I was at the school. There was but one case of serious illness. The school has been remarkably free from epidemic diseases. I learned from the attending physician that the greater proportion of sickness and the great preponderance of serious cases was amongst the boys.

The institution is reckoned to have accommodation for 225 pupils. There were 224 enrolled at the time of my visit, 108 boys and 116 girls.

There are two classes for the boys and two for the girls, and each is graded. I watched the regular work in the classes, taking different days for each and appearing

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

without previous appointment. Mr. O'Connell's junior class of boys gave marked evidence of careful, intelligent and methodical teaching. They were quite evidently interested in their work, apt and ready at answering. The teacher in charge of the senior class had only been recently engaged at the time of my visit, and the boys had not been under his teaching a sufficient time to admit of a reasonable judgment of his work. It seemed to me, however, that the progress of the boys in this class was being impeded by the unsystematic practice in vogue of withdrawing boys irregularly for outside work, and I so expressed myself to the principal. All the boys do certain fatigue duty daily, and the bigger boys engage in field work during the farming seasons, and in relays help in the care of the cattle, and work in the different shops during the year. The girls are, in addition to their class work, taught plain dress-making, sewing and mending, and general domestic work.

There are well equipped carpenter, blacksmith, tin, and shoe shops, and a bakery situated at different points in the rear and to the east of the school buildings. The men in charge struck me as good workmen and capable teachers of their crafts.

The Rev. J. Hugonard, O.M.I., is the principal. His assistant, who acts as prefect of discipline, is the Rev. Father Hess, O.M.I. There are two male teachers for the boys' classes, and two sisters teach the girls' classes. There are five trade teachers and a farming instructor, and an engineer in charge of the heating and plumbing systems. Sister Goulet is matron, and is assisted in the domestic work of the institution and in the training of the girls in housework, sewing, &c., by six sisters. One sister is in charge of the hospital

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on land adjacent to the Indian reserve of the same name, and about twelve miles from the Touchwood Hills agency. There is accommodation for forty pupils and a staff of seven. Rev. J. E. S. Thibaudeau, O.M.I., is principal.

The department's programme of studies is closely followed. In addition to the class work, the boys are taught practical farming and gardening, and the girls all branches of domestic work, clothes-making and general sewing and mending.

The land attached to the school comprises a section, over a hundred acres of which is under cultivation. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and a variety of other vegetables are raised.

The buildings are well kept and are clean and airy. The children are healthy, and have plenty of outdoor exercise.

ST. HENRY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, DELMAS.

This school is situated at the Roman Catholic Mission, near Thunderchild's reserve. The land in connection with the school consists of a quarter section.

The building is a frame structure on a stone foundation. It is comprised of two parts, one being 36 x 28 feet, and two stories high, the other 36 x 28 feet, and three stories high.

The per capita grant is paid for twenty children. There were twenty-two treaty children in attendance when I visited the school, besides some non-treaty children.

Of the boys in attendance only one is as old as sixteen. Their chief outdoor work is gardening, and the care of the four cows kept at the school.

The girls are taught sewing, plain dressmaking, mending, and domestic work, such as cooking, washing and ironing, and the care of sleeping and other apartments.

The class-room is in charge of a sister who is certificated and is a good painstaking teacher. The class is graded into five divisions. Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, Canadian history, and drawing are taught. There is evidence of progress. The children read very distinctly, and show good training in grammar.

Everything about the institution is scrupulously neat and clean, and splendid order obtains.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I., is principal, and there is a very competent staff of sisters in charge of the school.

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake. There is immediately attached to the school one hundred acres of land. But an adjoining half section owned by the Oblate fathers is farmed for the benefit of the institution.

The Rev. O. Charlebois, O.M.I., is principal. He has five male assistants, who act as prefects of the boys and instructors in agriculture, carpentry and general repairing. A staff of thirteen sisters have charge of the class work, the care and management of the domestic affairs of the institution, and the training of the girls in the household arts.

The teaching sisters are qualified and experienced, and the children are making good progress in the five standards.

The sewing-room affords marked evidence of careful and systematic training, as indeed does every department of domestic science.

The boys have excellent training in farming, gardening, and the care of stock, as well as in the repairing of buildings and a great variety of agricultural machinery.

The institution is heated by steam, and with the heating system is connected a most effective system of ventilation. Everything about the place shows evidence of painstaking, care and cleanliness.

Good provision is made for protection against fire; there are effective fire-escapes, and fire-drill is carefully practised.

There is ample accommodation for the one hundred pupils authorized.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This institution is situated in a pretty valley, close to the west bank of the High river, near its junction with the Bow. The site is encircled by hills that add to the charm of the place, while affording protection from the high winds so prevalent in that part of the country.

There are 1,870 acres of land attached to the school. The home farm consists of 1,063 acres, made up of good bottom and bench land. The hay area is some 10 miles to the southeast, and is situated in a low-lying district, admirably suited to hay and grass.

There are separate buildings for the boys and girls. The boys' building contains dormitories, class-rooms, recreation hall, lavatories, an infirmary, the principal's office, and bed-rooms for himself and the male members of the staff. The girls' building, in addition to similar apartments, contains the common kitchen and refectory.

For an old building, the girls' department was in very good condition. At the time of my visit the interior of the boys' building was being repainted, some of the bigger boys doing the work very well. The repainting will effect a marked improvement.

Everything about the institution was in good order. The dormitories were well aired and very neat and clean.

The workshops, lumber yard, and the bakery are to the west of the boys' building, the pump-house and laundry to the east. In the rear of the girls' building are the coal-sheds, storehouse, and hen-house, which the principal proposes soon replacing by a larger and better equipped hennery.

Well back from the main buildings are excellent stables and barns, cattle-corral, wagon and implement sheds, the piggery, and a slaughter-house.

Some 250 acres were under cultivation, and the harvest of grain and vegetables was very good. There were 100 acres in summer fallow. Up to the present the grain raised has been mainly oats and barley, which is crushed and fed to the cattle and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

hogs. This results much more profitably than would the sale of the grain; and affords splendid opportunity for training the boys in the care and proper winter-feeding of stock. In addition to the grain provided for the cattle, a thousand tons of hay were put up. The school has now 200 head of cattle. Prizes are regularly taken at the Calgary cattle shows; and, at the last exhibition there, eleven steers, raised and fattened at the school, were sold at five and a half cents a pound on the hoof. Their aggregate weight was 14,500 pounds. All the beef, pork, poultry, eggs, potatoes and other vegetables used at the institution are raised on the farm. The only food-supplies purchased are flour and groceries.

The boys receive a particularly good training in mixed farming and cattle and hog-raising. The whole work is carried on by them under the supervision and direction of Brothers John and Thomas Morkin, who are first-class farmers and cattlemen, and excellent teachers. Besides this the boys are taught general carpentering, and do all the repairs to the buildings, under the direction of a competent mechanic.

The matron of the institution is Sister Kelly, and she is assisted by an efficient staff of sisters, who give the girls good training in sewing, dressmaking, knitting, mending, cooking and housekeeping. The girls also look after the poultry and work at gardening.

There are two classes of boys under male teachers, and one of girls under one of the sisters, who has had considerable experience as a teacher in large white schools. There are six standards, and in each the pupils are making good progress. The senior pupils follow the half-day system. The attendance of the Indian children is sixty-two, twenty girls and forty-two boys.

There are two classes of boys under male teachers, and one of girls under one of the sisters, who has had considerable experience as a teacher in large white schools.

The boys have very extensive and fine playgrounds. The girls' playgrounds, which are of fair size, are to be enlarged. I was much impressed by the brightness and vivacity of the children at play. Indeed, at work as well as at play, they looked strikingly happy and at home. With the exception of one boy, who had a slight cold, they all appeared to be in excellent health. They are well fed and clothed and in every respect well cared for. The Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I., the principal, acts as a kindly father to them all.

CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the Blackfoot reserve, near the Bow river, and about two and a half miles from the town of Cluny on the Canadian Pacific railway.

About twenty-five acres of the land surrounding the school are under cultivation, ten in oats, ten in potatoes, and five in garden truck.

The main building is 36 x 36 feet, and three stories high. It has two wings, two stories high, and 36 x 32 feet, respectively. In the rear of the main building and adjacent to it is a two-storied building, 50 x 20 feet. The buildings contain office, reception-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, dairy, store-room, laundry, school and recreation rooms on the ground flats. On the upper flats are the chapel, dormitories, and hospital wards.

Forty pupils are in attendance, thirteen girls and twenty-seven boys. They are graded into five standards. The children read particularly well, show quite a knowledge of Canadian geography, and readiness and accuracy in solving arithmetical problems as far as fractions. They sing very well, and are much interested in musical exercises, and in drawing.

The school has a homelike atmosphere, and the children are bright and happy and healthy in appearance. Every apartment is scrupulously clean and neat. The dormitories are bright and roomy, well kept and well ventilated.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The bigger boys look after twenty-five head of cattle, including six milch cows, and assist in farm and garden work. The girls are well trained in the domestic arts, needlework, dressmaking, &c.

The institution is in charge of five competent sisters, under the direction of Rev. J. L. LeVern, O.M.I., principal.

PEIGAN (R.C.) BOARDING SCHOOL (SACRED HEART.)

This school is situated on the Peigan reserve, on elevated ground that rises from the north bank of the Oldman river, and close to the former site of the agency headquarters.

There is no farm in connection with the school. The land surrounding it does not appear well adapted for agriculture. Some fifty acres are fenced for pasturage. There is a half acre garden plot on a flat below the school site, and a fair crop of vegetables are raised in seasons which are not too dry.

The school building is very similar in plan and layout to the Crowfoot school, but larger. The institution is well managed. Every department is well ordered, clean, bright and airy.

There were thirty children in attendance. They are well fed and clothed and cared for, and appeared bright, happy and healthy. Seventeen are boys, whose ages run from three to sixteen years, and thirteen girls, the eldest of whom is fifteen.

The department's class programme is pretty closely followed, and the children show good progress. The boys do gardening and help in the care of the cows and horses. The girls are trained in general housework, sewing, knitting, &c. The children show quite a taste for drawing and painting. One of the boys, E. Woodman, was awarded a first prize at the Macleod exhibition for a painting of roses in water colours.

The school is in charge of seven sisters, under the direction of the Rev. Father Doucet, O.M.I., principal.

BLOOD (R.C.) BOARDING SCHOOL (IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.)

This school is situated on the Blood reserve, some twenty-two miles south of Macleod, on a low-lying flat bordering the Belly river.

The building is in plan, dimensions, and general layout similar to that on the Blackfoot reserve. It is kept in good order and is well managed. Every department is bright and clean and well ventilated.

Thirty-nine children are enrolled, nineteen boys and twenty girls. They are well cared for, well clothed and well fed. In the interest of their health, particular care is taken to have plenty of outdoor exercise and amusement. They appeared much at home and looked contented and healthy. Some of the boys have learned to play the piccolo and the girls the mandolin.

Class work is conducted in accordance with the department's programme, and the pupils evidence good progress.

There is no farm in connection with the school; and in the spring of 1908 the overflowing of the river worked havoc with the large garden, which its waters are constantly washing away. But sufficient gardening is done to give the boys some experience therein, and they help in the care of the cattle, as well as in the outside work about the institution. The girls are trained in the different branches of domestic work, clothes-making, general needle-work, knitting, &c. The girls won prizes at the Macleod exhibition for dressmaking and sewing, one of the boys for a painting in water colours, and others for clay-moulding and handicrafts.

The school is conducted by sisters under the direction of J. M. Salaun, O.M.I., principal.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on Ermineskin's reserve, about a mile from Hobbema station. About forty acres of land are attached to the institution. Five acres are devoted to gardening and potato-raising; five to playgrounds and yards, and the remainder to pasturage.

The main building is 45 x 50 feet and three stories high. On the ground floor are the school-room and the refectory. On the next floor there are the boys' dormitory, the sewing-room, and an infirmary. The third story is devoted to the girls' dormitory. A detached building, 25 x 30 feet, contains the chapel and the kitchen; and adjoining is the house occupied by the sisters in charge of the school. The laundry is a detached building, 40 x 24 feet. In this building are also the baths, lavatories, and the store-room.

The school quarters are rather cramped, but everything possible is done to counteract this disadvantage by constant attention to ventilation and the utmost cleanliness.

Heating is by wood stoves. Fire-protection is afforded by extinguishers, pails and axes, and there are efficient fire-escapes.

When I visited the school in October the attendance was fifty, the ages of the pupils running from six to sixteen years. They are graded into six standards, and are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, history, drawing and music. The sister in charge of the class work is a certificated teacher, and has an efficient assistant. In addition to the ordinary book work, the children are given interesting and valuable knowledge lessons prepared by the teacher herself. The children enunciate quite distinctly, and show good progress in the different branches.

There is a mandolin club of seventeen girls, who play remarkably well. The boys have a brass band. The boys and girls have a decided liking for music; and the sisters informed me that its study and practice has a strikingly refining effect, and is influential in overcoming the extreme bashfulness that is so common in Indian children. The girls take such an interest in mandolin playing that they often, of their own motion, practise and improvise during recreation hours.

The girls are regularly trained in general domestic work, plain dressmaking, needle-work and knitting, and they help in the care of the poultry. The boys do gardening and help in the care of the six cows and three horses that are kept at the school.

The school is excellently managed by the sisters, under the direction of the Rev. R. L. Dauphin, O.M.I., principal. There is a homelike atmosphere about the place. The children are healthy in appearance, bright and happy, and in every respect evidence good and kindly care.

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL.

This institution is situated in the town of St. Albert, Alberta. It is a combined Indian, half-breed and white boarding school, and a public day school as well. It is commodious and well appointed, and in methods and management is quite up to date.

The Indian treaty children, numbering 73, are trained in separate quarters. The pupils are graded from the primary to the fifth standard. Those of the primary and up to and including the third standard are taught throughout the school day. Those of the fourth and fifth standards are occupied with domestic and farm training in the earlier hours, and in class work later in the day.

Reading, writing, grammar, English and Canadian history, geography, arithmetic, vocal and instrumental music, drawing and painting are taught. The girls have a mandolin club; the boys a brass band.

The sister in charge of the class-room is a highly accomplished woman, and a good and devoted teacher. The children show a decided taste for music and paint-

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

ing. I know that there are people who do not believe in Indian children being taught the higher arts, but to my mind there is no question that it is desirable to develop the artistic sense in Indian children, for refining culture is as essential to the uplifting of Indians as it is to the uplifting of whites.

There is a large and well conducted farm in connection with the institution. Mixed farming is carried on on an extensive scale. All the beef, pork, poultry, and farm and dairy produce required for the institution are home-raised, and the Indian boys of a sufficient age have excellent training in mixed farming under practical men.

The girls have systematic and practical instruction in all the domestic arts, and the samples of their work give abundant evidence of careful teaching in clothes-making, general needle-work, knitting, &c.

THE REPORT OF MR. W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES IN SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN, ON INDIAN SCHOOLS IN SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL.

I visited this institution on May 21, last, but did not make a regular inspection. However, I was able to see in the short visit I made that the school was up to its usual standard of efficiency. There is room for improvement in the farm buildings at this school, and I am in hopes that something will be done in this line shortly.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN DAY SCHOOL.

I visited the Moose Mountain agency twice during the year, in August and again in November. On the occasion of my first visit the school was closed and I was unable to inspect. However, I was able to make an inspection in November and to report that the results that are being achieved by this small school are quite satisfactory. Miss Armstrong, the regular teacher, had an assistant, a Miss Smithson, who was a trained nurse and at times acted as teacher. She appeared to be a very capable young woman, but I understand she has since resigned.

GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on George Gordon's reserve, in the Touchwood Hills agency, and is under the auspices of the Church of England.

I inspected it on October 14. At the time of my visit there were thirty-five children in attendance, this being the full number authorized by the department.

The classes were graded as follows:—

Standard	I.	13
"	II.	14
"	III.	4
"	IV.	4

It was with difficulty I heard the children go through their various exercises, as they would not speak much above a whisper. However, judging from their black-board work, compositions, &c., they are doing very well.

Mr. Williams, the principal, acts as teacher, and my opinion is that he has more work to do than he can properly attend to. The school is in need of a teacher.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

In going through the building I found it scrupulously clean from top to bottom, and I am satisfied the children are well fed and properly cared for. They were healthy and well clad, and I am sure the training they are receiving at this school will be put into good use when they return to their homes on the reserves.

The premises surrounding the school were in the best of order.

DAY STAR'S DAY SCHOOL.

I visited this little school, taught by Mrs. Smythe, on October 15. At the time of my visit there were thirteen children on the roll and twelve were at school that day.

The school is a neat little frame structure, 16 x 20 feet, and is furnished with new desks, which are a great improvement over the old ones.

I am pleased to report that the children were up to their usual standard in class work, and the teacher tells me that they are very punctual, and that she never has any trouble in keeping them at school.

The children were well dressed (Indian fashion), the boys wearing blanket coats, leggings, and their hair long.

The children are taught gardening, and each had a small plot to look after last year. I am told they were quite interested in this branch of the work, which is bound to give excellent results. Each child is given biscuits and tea at the noon hour.

FISHING LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

On October 13 I visited this small school, which was taught by Mr. Mann, a lay-reader in the Church of England. The school is a log structure, 16 x 20 feet, built about three years ago.

At the time of my visit there were eight children in attendance. They were, I might say, just beginning with their studies. Two of the girls could read simple words. They were dressed in Indian fashion.

I cannot say that the home surroundings of the children who are attending this school are such as will have an elevating effect; however, I am hoping that this will change, as many of the Indians are starting in for the first time to farm, and there have been a number of very good houses built on the reserve during the past year or so, and it looks as if they would settle down and make themselves more comfortable.

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated at File Hills and it is my privilege to visit it quite often. This school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church and under the direct management of Miss J. Cunningham.

There are about twenty-five pupils in attendance and good work is being done. The girls are taught all branches of housework and the boys receive a training in all farming lines.

The school building is too small, but I understand it is the intention to enlarge it in the near future.

I did not make an inspection of the Round Lake boarding school during the fiscal year, but intend to do so in the near future.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

THE REPORT OF MR. J. A. MARKLE, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE ALBERTA INSPECTORATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

During the early part of the last fiscal year Mr. J. A. J. McKenna was assigned the duties of scrutinizing the work of the Roman Catholic schools, and only those under Protestant auspices within this inspectorate were left to be inspected by me.

WHITEFISH LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

During September last I visited the Whitefish Lake reserve, and while there I learned that no teacher had been appointed to take the place of Miss Batty, who had quit the work some weeks previously.

This school has been under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and the average attendance during the quarter ended June 30, 1909, was 6.4. The records showed 12 pupils on the roll during the quarter.

GOODFISH LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

This school was visited on the morning of September 14, and there were then two boys and one girl in attendance.

This school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church and with Mrs. Waters as teacher.

Miss Jean Batty was the teacher here during the previous quarter, and Mrs. Waters had only reopened the school on August 23.

During the quarter ended June 30 the register showed that 12 children had attended this school and that the average attendance was 4.7.

Mrs. Waters informed me that it was her intention to give the attending pupils a warm mid-day meal in the hope that this would tend to draw them to the school more regularly.

The building and the furniture therein meet the requirements very well. A number of slates, books, cards, and a bell were required, and I presume they have since been supplied in accordance with the request made in the report I made, dated November 16, 1909.

SADDLE LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Although I was at the Saddle Lake agency during most of the month of September, I failed to visit this school. I intended to do so, but was hurriedly called away to take up some other departmental work.

While at the agency and engaged at other work I heard that there were only 4 or 5 pupils attending now and again and as a couple of these had recently gone to the boarding school at Onion Lake, the prospects of maintaining a day school did not seem to be very promising.

This school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and Mrs. Apow held the position as teacher.

MORLEY DAY SCHOOL.

For a number of years a boarding school was conducted under Methodist auspices, near the Stony reserve and about 6 miles from Morley. This boarding school was closed during November, 1908, and during the early part of 1909 a day school

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

was opened on the northern portion of the reserve and about 3 miles from Morley station.

During the quarters ended March 31, June 30 and September 30 there were 60, 64 and 61 pupils in attendance and the aggregate number of days these children were present, as shown on the register, was 1,968, 1,509 and 1,089, respectively. The average attendance for the 9 months was, therefore, about 30.

I visited this school on December 10 and there were then only 8 pupils present. The school had only a few days before been reopened and a number of the Indians with their families, had not yet returned from their hunting grounds. While there was considerable room for improvement regarding the attendance of the pupils, I must credit these Indians and this school with a far greater and more regular attendance than any other day school within my inspectorate.

These 8 pupils were examined, and I considered the examination very satisfactory when I remembered that they had only been at class work for a few days after over two months' vacation.

Mr. Niddrie was the teacher, and the school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

The building in use was erected a number of years ago for day school purposes. It had undergone some repairs during the past year and yet required a stone foundation, reshingling, and the exterior walls covered with plaster or siding. I understand the necessary repairs are to be made at an early date.

The location of this school appeared to me to be about as good as could be secured on the reserve.

BLACKFOOT DAY SCHOOL.

The Old Sun's boarding school was closed and a day school was substituted therefor in the class-room used in connection with the previously operated boarding school.

I visited the reserve on several occasions since the day school was inaugurated, but my time would not allow me to visit it. The attendance has been both small and irregular, and although a warm mid-day meal was provided, it did not appear to attract the children to any reasonable extent. The reserve is a large one and the children's homes are at too great distances to ensure a regular attendance.

The school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

PEIGAN (C.E.) BOARDING SCHOOL (VICTORIA HOME).

This school is located near the Peigan reserve and about 2 miles from Brocket.

It is under the auspices of the Church of England, and the Rev. W. R. Haynes is the principal; Miss Longworth, staff matron; Miss Brown, assistant matron, and Mr. C. Tatham carried the title of assistant general.

Since the resignation of Miss Howell the principal conducted the class-room work.

There were 18 boys and 12 girls on the roll and classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	11
"	II.	7
"	III.	7
"	IV.	5

—
30

The pupils conducted themselves very creditably at reading and at other class work.

There were 8 boys in standards III and IV, and these youths are likely to be discharged from this institution within the next two or three years and then take up

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

farming on their reserve, it was thought prudent to largely discard the regular readers in use and substitute therefor 'Campbell's Soil Culture Manual.' This is a 320 page book with about 40 soil and crop-growing illustrations. It explains in very plain language how and why each part of the work should be done to ensure the best returns.

The health of the pupils at this school was reported to be exceedingly good.

The building throughout was clean and well kept and so were the premises.

The girls are taught washing, sewing, mending, bread-making, and housekeeping in general. The boys care for the stock and do gardening in season.

A system of water-supply was lately installed in the Crowfoot (Roman Catholic) boarding school, under my supervision, and plans drawn for pure air and sunlight dormitories to be annexed to the Roman Catholic and English Church schools on and near to the Peigan reserve.

THE REPORT OF MR. W. J. CHISHOLM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

LAC LA PLONGE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the Beaver river, about 30 miles south of Ile à la Crosse.

It was inspected on July 1 and 2.

The school is conducted by Rev. F. Ancel, O.M.I., who has had a staff including: an engineer, a stockman, a fisherman, and nine sisters, who conduct the work of the school-room, the care of the sick, sewing, cooking, and the various other details of domestic duties.

The conditions were most unfavourable for inspection. The sisters, owing to previous appointments, had been obliged to leave some days before this date, in order to take up duties elsewhere. The majority of the pupils had, in consequence, been allowed to return to their homes throughout the district, and the work of the school was to a great extent disorganized.

The present building has been occupied since September, 1906, when the school, originally founded at Ile à la Crosse, was closed and a new site selected here.

The building is 100 x 34 feet, and consists of 3 stories and a basement. It is heated by means of several large stoves. The ceilings are too low, and there is no uniform or reliable system of ventilation.

There is on the school premises a well equipped water-power saw-mill, at which the lumber has been sawn and dressed and the shingles made for the present buildings, which include, besides the school building already referred to, a commodious residence for the principal.

The crops of grain, including oats and barley, as well as of roots and vegetables, were most promising.

An abundant supply of hay is available in the immediate locality; and a considerable number of horses and cattle are kept. Comfortable and well arranged stabling is provided for this stock.

LAC LA RONGE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on August 2 and 3.

It is situated on the west shore of Lac la Ronge, at a point where there is sufficient good soil for garden purposes, but not for farming. Though the shores and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

islands of this beautiful lake are generally rocky, there is enough soil everywhere to produce a good growth of poplar and spruce; and there are places where a hundred acres or more of fertile farming land could have been selected as a site for this institution.

The garden, which is of an acre and a half in extent, contained a most flourishing crop of roots and vegetables and showed the results of a very careful cultivation. Three-pound samples of wheat and barley, selected seeds from the Central Experimental Farm, were sown about the middle of May, and at the date of inspection were a most promising crop, being strong and evenly developed and likely to mature fully.

The main school building has been enlarged during the year by an addition 42 ft. x 32 ft., with a 22 ft. wall, which affords a ceiling down-stairs of 11 feet, and up-stairs 10 feet clear. This increased accommodation was greatly needed, as the old building was over-crowded.

Here also the school had been dismissed for vacation; but as the pupils were camped within a few miles with their parents, who had assembled for treaty payments, it was impossible to gather them for the purpose of examination.

They were graded in their class work as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	6	17	23
“ II.	4	2	6
“ III.	5	5	10
	—	—	—
Total.	15	24	39

The teacher was not present, having resigned her duties at the end of June, but the evidence of her diligence and well considered methods were revealed in the examination.

The authorized attendance of the school is 50 pupils, to which number the enrolment has since been increased.

From its inauguration in January, 1907, the school was in charge of Rev. J. Brown, as principal, until December 31, last, when he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. M. B. Edwards.

The children in this school appear particularly healthy. The diet and mode of living are but slightly different from what they have been accustomed to at home; the discipline is not unduly rigid, and the restraint of school life, which is sometimes worrying to young children, is here not severely felt.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I made brief visits to the Battleford industrial school twice during the year.

Rev. E. K. Matheson has been principal of this school for fourteen years; and on March 31, the date of my last inspection, the staff included, in addition to the principal, C. J. Sproule, as teacher; A. Cunningham, farmer; J. McConnell, night-watchman; Miss M. E. Kellogg, matron; Miss Gladys Barnes, assistant matron; Miss E. Rowsome, seamstress; Miss J. McArthur, cook; Mrs. A. Cunningham, baker; and Mrs. E. Stewart, laundress. The position of instructor in carpentry was vacant at the time.

The register of admissions and discharges shows:—

Pupils enrolled April 1, 1909	68
Admitted since.	9
• Total.	77

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Discharged..	4
Died..	5
	9
Deduct..	9
Enrolled March 31, 1910..	68

There are also in residence 9 pupils for whom no grant is paid by the Indian Department.

Mr. Sproule is a teacher of good experience and training; and the work of the class-room has been conducted successful during the year. In addition to the usual subjects vocal music, physical exercises and drill have received due attention.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I..	7	14	21
“ II..	6	3	9
“ III..	5	7	12
“ IV..	4	7	11
“ V..	1	7	8
“ VI..	7	..	7
	30	38	68
Total..	30	38	68

The school has been unfortunate this year in regard to the health of the pupils, the record of deaths being greater than usual, while some of the pupils at the present time do not appear to be in the best of health.

The sanitary condition of the school building is generally satisfactory. One-half of the building, however, is very old, has been remodelled and repaired at various times, is inconvenient in some respects and poorly lighted in places, and is in consequence difficult to keep perfectly fresh and clean.

The industries have been successful and productive; but owing to the increased cost of almost all kinds of supplies, it has not been found possible to maintain the school within its income.

MISTAWASIS DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on February 2, when there were 17 pupils present, and again on February 9, there being 21 present on this occasion.

The teacher, Rev. C. W. Bryden, B.A., holds a first-class provincial teacher's certificate, and his efforts in the school-room are usually attended with success; though he has been handicapped in the past by the removal from time to time of his brightest and most advanced pupils to the industrial school at Regina.

The pupils are graded thus:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I..	7	6	13
“ II..	1	3	4
“ III..	2	2	4
	10	11	21
Total..	10	11	21

A wholesome noon meal is served to the children in a room attached to the mission dwelling near by. Recently a plan has been adopted here, and on other reserves in this locality, for conveying the children to school from the remoter parts of the reserve; and by means of these efforts it is hoped that an increased and regular attendance will be secured.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

AHTAHKAKOOP'S DAY SCHOOL.

This school was visited on November 29 and on January 26, there being 13 pupils present on each occasion. The daily average attendance for the twelve months to December 31 was slightly over this number.

There are 47 children of school age on this reserve; and it is thought that by adoption of the same methods that the department has decided upon and has adopted elsewhere, a flourishing school can be built up here. The majority of these children live at distances of 2 miles or more from the school. Only 18 are enrolled as pupils.

The children are bright, but not as advanced as they should be. They are graded as follows:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard	I.	6	4	10
"	II.	3	..	3
"	III.	1	..	1
"	IV.	3	1	4
		—	—	—
	Total.	13	5	18

The teacher, Louis Ahenakew, is a member of the band, and is a man of very fair natural ability, but he has had no special training for his duties, nor has he by reading and study endeavoured to maintain the proper mental attitude.

The building is beautifully situated and affords one commodious class-room. I found it in a good state of repair, but it required some cleaning up and repainting.

BIG RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

This school was visited on November 30 and on January 28, there being 6 pupils present in the former instance and 7 in the latter. There were 10 pupils enrolled, and 24 children of school age on the reserve.

The teacher, Mrs. McLeod, wife of the farming instructor on the reserve, was very much devoted to her duties and to the welfare of the Indians; and though lacking the advantage of normal training, she was accomplishing some useful work in the school-room, and with a better attendance could show much better results. Time was easily found for knitting, sewing, singing and physical exercises, and these were receiving attention.

The building was in need of considerable repairs. The site is a clean, level piece of ground, and well drained, being 150 yards from the lake and about 75 feet above it.

STURGEON LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

The date of my visit to this school was December 10.

There were 11 pupils enrolled, 5 present at inspection, and an average attendance for the twelve months preceding of nearly 7 pupils daily.

There are about 30 children of school age on this reserve, and a good school could be built up.

WAHPATON DAY SCHOOL.

The inspection of this school was made on December 7. There were six pupils enrolled and five present; while the daily average attendance for twelve months was also five.

J. Beverley has charge of the reserve and school, as farmer and teacher. He has but little experience or training; and the work of the school is frequently interrupted owing to the urgent demands of the work upon the reserve. Since, however, there

1 GEORGE V, A. 1911

are but six children of school age on the reserve, the conditions do not justify a division of the duties.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Among the schools not inspected during the year are the Church of England boarding school at Onion Lake and the day schools at the Battleford and Duck Lake agencies. Among these are included three schools which I know on good evidence to be doing very successful work, namely, the two day schools on James Smith's reserve at Fort à la Corne, and the school on Red Pheasant's reserve, in the Battleford agency. In these instances, as well as in that of Mistawasis, the scheme of the improved day school is being worked out successfully; and they exemplify in a striking manner the superior possibilities of the day school on the reserve as a means toward the education and uplifting of the Indian race.

The Indians see more or less distinctly the advantages of having their children brought up and educated amid their natural surroundings; and possibly they also realize in some degree the incalculable injury that they as parents sustain in being deprived of the privilege, and relieved from the responsibility of providing for, or having at least some part in, the maintenance and education of their children. This accounts in a measure for the fact that certain bands which have had no day school for many years past but have sent their children abroad to the boarding schools are now about to petition the department for the opening of day schools on their reserves.

THE REPORT OF REV. JOHN SEMMENS, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

FISHER RIVER DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

Inspection of this school was made on March 17, 1910. The teacher is Miss Maud De Merse. The standing of the teacher is a McGill Normal certificate. The number of pupils present at the time of inspection was nineteen. Pupils were classified as follows:—

Standard	I..	29
"	II..	6
"	III..	2
"	IV..	6
		—
Total enrolled..		43

The examination was satisfactory. The cleanliness and order of the pupils was a credit to the teacher.

Government property was well preserved and carefully kept.

The attendance of the pupils was not very satisfactory. The parents do not as they should insist upon regularity in the matter of school-going. The scholars are for the most part juveniles whose absence from school might be of advantage to their seniors. As soon as a child can help he is kept at home and put to work and only allowed to go to school when there is nothing at home for him to do.

On the whole the school was a credit to the teacher and the society she represents. The average attendance for the past three months was seventeen.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

JACKHEAD RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was inspected March 23, 1910.

The attendance on the day of inspection was 6.

Pupils were classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	16
"	II.	2
"	III.	3

Total number of pupils enrolled was 21.

The teacher was Mr. Leonard Hart, who has no certificate, but is a very good scholar and has a very pleasing and agreeable manner.

The work done is so elementary that no very creditable examination could be held. However, the school is very faithfully kept and the teacher's care and energy are deserving of commendation.

School property was very carefully kept and the order in everything was praiseworthy.

The average attendance for three months was 6.4.

BERENS RIVER DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

I made an inspection of this school March 25, 1910.

The teacher is Miss Bessie Louise Hayter, of Oxbow. She holds a third class certificate, western.

At the time of my visit I found only 5 pupils present, the weather conditions having kept a number away from the school.

The number on the roll who have recently been in attendance was 21.

Pupils were classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	14
"	II.	2
"	III.	2
"	IV.	3

The examination with only five junior scholars present did not to any satisfactory extent show the standing of the school.

The average attendance for the past three months was 14.5.

I made inquiries as to the teacher's popularity, faithfulness and ability, and find that her work is well done and her ability is of a high order.

Everything about the school shows proper oversight and care, and the most conscientious effort to instruct the pupils is being displayed every day.

I consider this a good school and well looked after.

BLOODVEIN RIVER DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

I passed Bloodvein River, March 26, and found that the school building is standing and in good repair, but no teacher is in charge.

The people are asking for an instructor, but the church has not supplied one and the children are running wild.

The school-house has, I am informed, been used by some trader during the winter by permission of the councillor.

This arrangement is not considered desirable and it is very necessary that a teacher be sent to this place.

HOLLOWWATER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspection was made of this school, March 29, 1910.

The teacher is Miss Margaret Ross, a native of Berens River, who had been 11 years at the Brandon industrial school. She has no certificate.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

School was closed when I called owing to some social function which was being held at the teacher's home.

I could not find much to praise at this point. The building was not clean. The attendance of late has been unsatisfactory. The progress is reported to be very slow and the order maintained is very poor.

The average attendance for the last quarter was 6, but the present quarter will hardly average that.

The fact that Miss Ross is a little girl and a native like themselves does not help the teacher to exercise due influence over them.

BLACK RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspection was made March 30, 1910.

The teacher is Mr. George Slater, who was a pupil of the St. John's College, Winnipeg. He has no certificate.

School was closed when I called, and the teacher was away hunting ducks.

The reason there was no school was the bad condition of ice on the river and that day was a day of snow and storm.

Under the circumstances no satisfactory examination of pupils could be made.

The school is a comfortable one and it was clean and well kept. The teacher has a good reputation.

FORT ALEXANDER DAY SCHOOL NO. 1 (CHURCH OF ENGLAND), WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER.

This school was visited March 31, 1910.

The teacher is W. H. S. Hatton, who has a Cambridge University preparatory standing.

The teacher had resigned his position, and, his resignation having been accepted, no school was being held.

Mr. Hatton was very cordial and kind and gave me all possible information about his work. He was very much discouraged owing to small attendance and lack of progress on the part of his pupils.

Pupils were classified as follows:—

Standard	I..	8
"	II..	12
"	III..	5
"	IV..	1
		—
Total pupils attending..		26

The average attendance for the past three months was 11.

Judging from the records shown, this was one of the best schools on the lake.

I thought it a pity that a young man of Mr. Hatton's attainments and abilities should see fit to resign. He, however, felt that the salary was insufficient; \$300 a year was not a sufficient compensation as salaries go in Manitoba and the work was not encouraging.

FORT ALEXANDER DAY SCHOOL NO. 2 (CHURCH OF ENGLAND), EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER.

This school was inspected March 31, 1910.

The teacher is Miss Ellen Isabelle Folster, who holds an accommodation certificate.

School was closed at the time of my visit owing to the dangerous condition of the ice on the river.

On the roll are 11 boys and 6 girls, in all 17. The average attendance for three months was 9.8.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The old chapel in which the school had been formerly held was found to be inconveniently situated and very cold, and an Indian house had been borrowed for school purposes. Not much of the furniture had been moved to the new location. Under the circumstances no examination of pupils was possible.

The teacher's rating of pupils was as follows:—

Standard	I.	14
"	II.	2
"	III.	1

The teacher seemed to be very much in love with her work and was anxious to open school as soon as conditions would warrant her in notifying the scholars. She is successful and capable and looks for success.

BROKENHEAD RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

An effort to reach this school for the purpose of inspecting the same was made on April 1, 1910, but no ice was found on the river, and for lack of a boat I was compelled to strike across the lake to Gimli, and with difficulty managed to escape to shore with safety.

THE REPORT OF REV. A. E. GREEN, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, ON THE SCHOOLS OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Hartley Bay Day School (Methodist).

Inspected April, 1909, and again February, 1910. There are fourteen children of school age on the reserve, all enrolled, with an average attendance of seven. At this school the teachers have changed so often that progress has been retarded. The present teacher is Rev. J. J. Jones. Under him a good start has been made, and the pupils have improved.

Kitamaat Day School.

Inspected in April, and in February, 1910. Children on the reserve of school age, fifty-one; enrolled, thirty-six, graded as follows:—

Standard	I.	Pupils.	7
"	II.		13
"	III.		4
"	IV.		6
Ungraded.			6

That an average attendance of twenty-four is obtained, is due to the fact that the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church has built a 'home,' in which the pupils reside. The staff of three, with Miss Jackson as matron, care for thirty-two children. The home buildings and day school are very bright and comfortable. Miss Lawson is an excellent teacher, and the pupils had all made most satisfactory progress since former inspection.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

China Hat Day School (Methodist).

Inspected March 1, 1910. The teacher is George Reed. There are fourteen children of school age on the reserve, all enrolled, with an average attendance of nine. Pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	7
“ II.	3
“ III.	4

The pupils have a fair knowledge of English, and the parents appreciate the school.

Bella Coola Day School (Methodist).

Inspected March 14, 1910. Miss Eveline Gibson is teacher. There are 42 children of school age on the reserve, of whom 41 are enrolled, with an average attendance of 18. Twenty-eight were present at inspection. Pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	30
“ II.	11

The children are getting a knowledge of English, and considerable progress had been made. The class-room used at present is too small.

Bella Bella Day School (Methodist).

Inspected March 21, 1910. Most of the Indians were away from the village at time of my visit. There are 60 children of school age on the reserve, of whom 51 are enrolled, with an average attendance of 17. Pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	33
“ II.	13
“ III.	5

Miss Carrie S. Rush is a good teacher, but the Indians are away so much, it makes her work more difficult. Those that had been regular in attendance had made rapid progress.

Port Essington Day School (Methodist).

Inspected July 28, 1909. Miss Kate Tranter is the teacher. The 31 children on the reserve are all enrolled, with an average attendance of 13. Present at inspection, 10. Satisfactory progress had been made. The children did very well, and speak English quite distinctly. They are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	12
“ II.	9
“ III.	7
“ IV.	2
“ V.	1

Miss Tranter has taught this school faithfully for 20 years. She visits the homes of her pupils and ex-pupils, and as friend and adviser, she is looked up to and respected by all.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Kitkaktla Day School (Church of England).

It is taught by Miss M. T. Gurd, but was closed at time of my visit, and the Indians were away. But I saw the teacher and some of the pupils at the Skeena fisheries. I believe satisfactory work is being done.

BABINE AGENCY.

Meanskinisht Day School (Church of England).

Inspected May 31, 1909. Miss Louise C. Day is the teacher. The 15 children of school age are all enrolled, with an average attendance of 12. The pupils make a good appearance, are neatly dressed, and speak English quite readily. They are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	6
“ II.	5
“ III.	3

They read, write, spell, count and sing quite nicely, and are making satisfactory progress.

Andimaul Day School (Salvation Army).

Inspected June 1, 1909. Of the 22 children of school age, 20 are enrolled, with an average attendance of 17. Fourteen were present at inspection. They were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	12
“ II.	4
“ III.	4

Captain G. Rankin is the teacher. The pupils did very well in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and geography. Their singing was good.

Hazelton Day School (Church of England).

Miss E. J. Soal is the teacher. The 40 children of school age are all enrolled. There is an average attendance of 18. The pupils did well in all subjects. The children were clean, cheerful, and well behaved.

Miss Soal is a very satisfactory teacher.

There is a nice frame school-house, in good repair, and always kept very clean.

Kishpiax Day School (Methodist).

Inspected June 3, 1909. Present at inspection, 17. Of the 60 children of school age, 44 are enrolled, with an average attendance of 30, for six months. Pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	40
“ II.	4

The pupils did only fairly well in the examinations.

The Rev. W. H. Pierce, assisted by an Indian, was keeping the school open till a teacher could be secured. I recommended Miss Kemp to the church authorities, and I hear she is doing good work.

These Indians are very anxious for their children to learn.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Glen Vowell Day School (Salvation Army).

Inspected June 4, 1909. Of the 32 children of school age, 25 are enrolled, with an average attendance of 13. Fourteen were present at inspection. The pupils did very well in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. Their composition and history were very good. The teacher is Adjutant J. C. Thorkildson, a very practical and industrious man, and doing satisfactory work.

Gitwingah Day School (Church of England).

This school was closed two days before I reached the village on account of the illness of the teacher. I saw the register, and a number of the pupils, and am satisfied good work had been done, and that the children are improving.

Kitsegukla Day School (Methodist).

Closed for summer holidays just before my visit, as the Indians wished to go fishing, hence I could not inspect them.

KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Lytton Boys' Industrial School (Church of England).

This school was inspected April and December, 1909. The staff consisted of the following: Rev. Geo. Ditcham, principal; Thos. E. Smith, carpenter; Jessie May Dyer, matron; Lung, laundry; Leung Long, farm.

There were 30 pupils enrolled, of whom 28 were present at inspection.

The pupils were graded as follows:—

		Boys.
Standard	I.	7
"	III.	6
"	V.	13
"	VI.	4

The principal teaches and is very thorough in his work. The seventeen boys in standards V and VI did splendidly in all subjects. Their English was distinct and good. They answered questions correctly, and readily solved problems in arithmetic. Standards I and III also did very well. All classes had made good progress since former inspection. The boys were very orderly and well behaved.

The class-rooms were well supplied with books, pencils, maps, and other necessary articles. Everything was in good order and well taken care of.

Two hundred acres are under cultivation. A splendid water-supply makes their irrigation system perfect, and the farm is a very valuable one. They raised 28 tons of grain, 70 tons of hay, and 20 tons of roots.

Four acres are laid out in garden. They raised 5 tons of tomatoes, 2 tons of cucumbers, and 5 tons of melons.

The live stock consists of 4 horses, 41 cattle, 30 pigs, and 20 sheep. There is first-class accommodation for the stock. They have also 36 chickens and 8 geese.

Some of the boys work at carpentry, building barns, &c.; some do a little blacksmithing, others do logging, and the general work of a large farm. A small steam saw-mill has been set up by the trade instructor and pupils, the lumber being cut from logs near by. The lumber is used for school buildings, &c.

The pupils' health is very good, their food and clothing being sufficient and of excellent quality.

The water-supply, drainage, and ventilation are good. The ceilings are high, and there is plenty of light.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

There are two fixed fire-escapes, north and south of the building. There is a plentiful supply of buckets, axes, hose, &c. No fire-drill is held.

In this dry climate the children can play outside nearly every day of the year. In the winter evenings there are books, magazines, and games organized by themselves.

All the buildings were newly painted, and in good repair. Several buildings had been erected since former inspection, a log house, one barn not quite completed, and another barn with finished interior.

Five boys were about through with their studies, and the principal expected to ask for their discharges. They were good workers, and understood farming with the irrigation system, thoroughly, and should be useful men among their people.

All the buildings inspected were found scrupulously clean. The principal is very energetic, and by the liberality of the New England Society, the school is kept free of debt.

Lytton School (Church of England.)

Inspected April and December, 1909. Of the 35 children that should attend, 23 are enrolled, with an average of 14 for twelve months. Nineteen were present at inspection. This school shows great improvement, the children can now understand English and speak it fairly well. Miss Lilly Blachford, the teacher, does good work. Her pupils are now clean and neat, showing great improvement since she opened the school.

Sholus Day School (Church of England.)

This is a new school situated in the beautiful Nicola valley. I inspected it April 19, 1909. Of the 30 children of school age, 27 were enrolled, with an average attendance of 16. The teacher, S. A. F. Hone, M.D., has made a good start. Thirteen were in standard I, and 14 in standard II. The Indians were very favourable to the school, and had loaned an old building for school purposes.

The Pentiction day school, I did not visit.

Kamloops Industrial School (Roman Catholic.)

Inspected December, 1909. The staff consists of: Rev. A. M. Carion, principal; L. Viel, carpenter; T. Maddock, boys' teacher; Sister M. Stanislaus, matron; Sister M. Adolphus, girls' teacher; Sister M. Ovide, cook.

Sixty-seven pupils were enrolled, thirty-one boys, and thirty-seven girls. All were present at inspection.

They were classified as follows:—

		Boys.	Girls.
Standard	I.	14	10
"	II.	5	6
"	III.	9	0
"	IV.	0	11
"	V.	3	5
"	VI.	0	4

The pupils take up the following studies, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, Bible and Canadian histories and drawing. The new boys have made a good start. The fourth, fifth and sixth standards did well in all subjects, and have made reasonable progress.

The class-rooms are fairly well equipped with necessary books, &c. All materials were well cared for.

The land is very poor and dry. About two hundred acres are under fence. Extensive irrigation is necessary for good crops. They raised twenty-two tons of pota-

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

toes, about five tons of carrots, six tons of mangolds, also beans, peas, onions and corn. The first crop of alfalfa was light owing to a dry spring, the two other crops were better, as they could irrigate from the windmill. Currants, raspberries, and gooseberries were plentiful, but most of the fruit trees were killed by the severe winter a year ago.

The live stock consists of three horses, six milch cows, one bull and two calves. There are also about sixty hens.

The boys built a new water tank with a capacity of three thousand gallons, enlarged the girls' dormitory, and did general repairs.

The girls are taught cooking, baking, knitting, dressmaking, gardening, and housekeeping.

The health of the pupils is generally good. I saw them at their meals, the food was good and sufficient.

The water-supply is good and sufficient for all ordinary purposes, but the pressure would be inadequate in case of fire in the winter. The drainage is fairly good.

Appliances for fire-protection are all in readiness, and fire drill is held occasionally.

This school is greatly hampered by the poor land on which it is located; they pump water for the garden at great expense from the Thompson river. Owing to the lack of water for irrigating the other part of the farm, it is of little use. So the principal does very well in keeping down expenses, when he has this great obstacle in the way.

The buildings were all in good order, but needed painting.

Both teachers were doing good work in the class-rooms.

I visited some of the ex-pupils, and they were doing well. Some of the young men were working on the C.P.R.; some of the young women were married, and living in the villages. Their homes are neater than those who have not been to school.

FRASER AGENCY.

Squamish Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected May, 1909, and February, 1910. The staff consisted of Sister Mary Amy, principal; Sister Mary Eugene, matron; Sister M. Jerome, boys' teacher; Sister M. Felician, girls' teacher; Sister M. Anatolie, cook; Joe Vanier, gardener.

Of the seventy children enrolled, sixty-seven were present at inspection, three being absent owing to a light attack of grippe.

Pupils were graded as follows:—

		Boys.	Girls.
Standard	I.	11	10
"	II.	8	8
"	III.	7	5
"	IV.	4	5
"	V.	2	1

The pupils answered questions in all subjects correctly, distinctly, and without hesitation. The writing, drawing and singing were also very good.

The boys work at gardening, shoe-repairing, and painting, &c. The girls are taught domestic work, hand and machine sewing, plain and fancy work, dress and lace-making.

Two acres are laid out in orchard, garden, and flower beds, giving a good supply of vegetables, fruits, and flowers.

Two cows, one horse, and sixty-five chickens are kept.

The food is of good quality and plentiful. The clothing is warm and neat.

Being connected with the city water works system, they have plenty of good water.

The fire-appliances are in good repair. Occasional fire-drills are held.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

At the end of December two girls, who were sixteen and a half years of age and through with the prescribed course of studies, were regularly discharged.

I have visited a number of the ex-pupils; some are working in the city of Vancouver, others at logging and fishing camps; they all seem willing to work, and generally conduct themselves well. Some of the girls are married and show the benefit of their schooling in their neat appearances and clean houses.

The pupils are anxious to learn and seem contented and attached to the school.

The surroundings of the school buildings have been greatly improved lately. The premises look much better. I consider the school is in a most satisfactory condition; the sisters in charge doing excellent work.

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected May and October, 1909. The staff consists of Rev. J. P. O'Neil, O.M.I., principal; Sister Mary Benedict, matron; J. P. Collins, O.M.I., farm instructor; Sister Mary Rogation, boys' teacher; Sister Mary Zephirin, assistant boys' teacher; Sister Mary Joseph, girls' teacher; Sister Mary Veronica, assistant teacher for girls; Sister Mary Pauline, cook, boys' school; Sister Mary Agnes, cook, girls' school.

Of the seventy-nine children enrolled, seventy-eight were present at inspection. The pupils were classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard II.	11	6
“ III.	19	8
“ IV.	7	15
“ V.	8	5

The children did well when examined. In general the work was good, especially reading, spelling, geography, and arithmetic.

The class-rooms were much improved by the new desks lately furnished by the department.

There are three hundred and ten acres in the school farm. Only about one hundred and ten acres are cultivated. They raise successfully all kinds of roots and grains. About three acres are laid out in garden, small fruits being grown.

The live stock consists of twelve cows, fourteen head of young stock, four horses, four colts, and ten pigs, also one hundred and twenty chickens. They have splendid barns.

Some of the boys milk, separate, and make butter. Others are taught carpentry, painting, house-building, and general work.

All the girls are well instructed in dressmaking and sewing, several first and second prizes were awarded both at the provincial and local exhibitions for work made by the pupils.

The health of the pupils has improved. The food is wholesome, abundant and well cooked. The children are well clothed, and look neat and warm.

There is an abundant supply of water, and a good drainage system.

In general the ex-pupils are doing very well. Many have their own homes and families. I visited a number of them in their homes.

The school buildings are in fairly good repair, but are in need of a coat of paint on the outside. They are lighted by electricity, and with a coat of paint, would be as good as new.

The principal and his excellent staff are doing faithful and efficient work.

All Hallows Boarding School (Anglican).

Inspected in June and again in December, 1909. The staff was as follows:—Sister Superior, principal; Sister Althea, vice-principal; Miss Harris, teacher; Miss Homer, teacher; Sister Louisa, matron; Rev. H. Underhill, chaplain.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Twenty-five children were enrolled, and eighteen were present at inspection. They were graded as follows:—

Standard		Pupils.
I.	.....	3
“	II.	2
“	III.	5
“	IV.	4
“	V.	2
“	VI.	2

The girls are instructed in every department of housework, washing, cooking, &c. Some are taught to make point lace, others basket-weaving.

The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good. Their food is simple, yet good and abundant, and all the girls are suitably clothed.

The department put in a new water system last year; but, owing to a cloud-burst in the autumn, the earth was washed away from the pipes; so being exposed, they were frozen, thus limiting the water-supply. Otherwise there is an abundant supply. The drainage is good.

Large windows in class-room and living-room are kept open constantly during the day; and large ventilators and windows are kept open day and night in the dormitories. So the ventilation is good.

A large fire hose with attachments is kept ready for use outside the dormitory door upstairs. Under normal conditions the force of the water is such that a girl can easily throw a stream of water over the highest roof. Fire-drill is practised periodically.

There is a garden of about four acres around the school. Half an acre is laid out as a fruit and vegetable garden. Five hundred pounds of cherries were bottled by the older girls last summer. A large supply of vegetables is grown.

One girl had been admitted and six discharged, at the last inspection. A number of the ex-pupils are married and doing well. One girl is training for a nurse, others are helping to make their parents' homes brighter.

All the buildings were in good repair, new tables, forms, and a clothes rack had been purchased for the living-room since former inspection. A new fence had also been put up in the garden and the outhouses put in good order.

Coqualeetza Industrial Institute (Methodist).

This school was inspected in December, 1909. The staff was as follows: R. H. Cairns, principal; Mary Hortop, matron; Chas. Reid, farmer; Louis V. Masters, carpenter; Hannah E. Young, asst. matron; Isabella Clarke, teacher; Kate I. Pottinger, teacher; Martha E. Jeffries, sewing teacher; Merida Pittman, cook; Alberta Chamberlain, laundress.

Ninety-eight children were enrolled, of whom eighty-eight were present at inspection. They were classified as follows:—

Standard		Boys.	Girls.
I.	.....	14	10
“	II.	0	0
“	III.	17	4
“	IV.	7	17
“	V.	5	2
“	VI.	6	6

The reading, spelling, composition, geography, arithmetic, grammar and writing in the fifth and sixth standards were good. The third and fourth standards also did well in all subjects.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

The pupils have made reasonable progress, since my last visit. Ruby Winterhalter and Frank Moody passed the entrance examination to the high school last June. The senior pupils grasped the meaning of what they read, and could give a clear and concise account of it. Both teachers are doing very good work.

This school has a farm of eighty-eight acres. Last year they raised thirty tons of oats, sixty-five tons of hay, ninety tons of turnips, twelve tons of carrots and twenty-five tons of potatoes.

About ten acres are in garden and orchard. Large quantities of cabbage, beets, onions, celery, squash, &c., were grown. One acre produced five hundred dollar's worth of tomatoes. Berries and apples were not a large crop, but sufficient for school use. From the farm \$1,716.92 of produce, &c., was sold over and above what was used in the school. The garden is one of the best in this famous valley.

The live stock consists of twenty-one head of Jersey grades, one very fine registered bull, six horses, one colt, twenty-five pigs and one hundred chickens. The cows have done well. The milk is used for the pupils. Over one hundred people had all that they could use, and then \$55 worth of cream was sold in the month of October. The buildings are good and well kept.

Five boys are being taught carpentry, two are learning blacksmithing, twelve are learning to farm, and a number work in the garden.

The girls learn to sew, cook, and become efficient in the laundry, and in general housework.

The pupils are looking remarkably well. The health generally has been satisfactory. They get excellent, well cooked food. Butter has been used more freely than formerly with good results. Pupils get new milk twice a day.

Their supply of water is abundant and good, being drawn from the Elk Creek W. W. Co.'s main, which passes through the school grounds.

The drains are in good condition, and are thoroughly flushed each week. The ventilation is also good.

Fire-drill is held. There is water in all parts of the building. The fire-escapes are kept in good repair.

Many of the ex-pupils are doing well. I meet a number of them in different parts of the province. They are good efficient workers and show that they are carrying into practice the teaching of the school.

The buildings were all in good repair. A new bake-house and a new pig pen had just been completed. The pig pen is 50 feet x 20 feet, built on a most modern plan.

The staff is very much interested in the welfare of the pupils. There is a very homelike atmosphere, and the children seem contented and happy. I consider that the school is accomplishing the work for which it has been established.

Sechelt Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected November, 1909. The staff consisted of the following: Sister Therese, principal; Sister St. Ouen, matron; Sister Victorian, teacher; Sister Stephanus, teacher; Sister St. Denis, teacher; Sister Amelia, cook.

Forty-five children were enrolled, and all were present at inspection. They were graded as follows:—

		Girls.	Boys.
Standard	I.	9	7
"	II.	3	0
"	III.	7	8
"	IV.	3	0
"	V.	3	5

The pupils did exceedingly well in reading, spelling, arithmetic, and geography. Standard IV and V made exceptional progress since former inspection, and the

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

other classes have all made satisfactory advancement. The girls are especially clever in their studies.

The children have four and a half hours of class work every day. As a rule they seem to like study.

About an acre and a half has been cleared and cultivated during the past five years. Fruit-trees, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables are grown with success. The boys and girls do the work in the garden.

Their live stock consists of two milch cows, one heifer, and seventy-five chickens.

Four boys do carpentry work, repairing, &c., two boys mend shoes.

The girls are trained in all departments of housework, including cooking, laundry work, mending, dressmaking, pillow lace, &c. The collection of needlework and fancy-work from this school won the first prize at the provincial exhibition. A special first prize for manual training was also won by the pupils.

The food and clothing were good and sufficient.

There is good ventilation in the school. The water-supply is improved; the drains work well.

The protection against fire is good. Fire-appliances are kept in good order, and fire-drills are held regularly.

The school has not received any financial help besides the government grant, and some little fancy-work that is sold. The sisters do not receive any salary. They are doing a splendid work.

Homalco Day School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected October 8, 1909. There are twenty-five children of school age on the reserve, and all are enrolled, with an average of eighteen. This good showing at this new school is accounted for, by the Indians, at a cost of \$4,000, building a boarding house 40 x 30 x 20 feet high. So they leave their children at the school instead of taking them with them when they go to work. The Indians furnish food and clothing.

The teacher, Wm. Thompson, and Mrs. Thompson, take care of the pupils. They have an average of twelve boarders. Mrs. Thompson teaches them practical work, and the Indians are well pleased with the school.

When examined the children did well for beginners. They are graded as follows:—

Standard	I..	13
"	II..	12

The average was twenty-two the last quarter.

Sliammon Day School.

The teacher is J. W. Browne. There are twenty-two pupils of school age all enrolled, with the average attendance of sixteen. Fourteen were present at inspection. Pupils were classified as follows:—

Standard	I..	19
"	II..	3

This is a new school and when opened the pupils did not know a word of English. They now read, write, spell, and count quite nicely, and have made fair progress.

The new building, which is 20 x 40 feet, with a good class-room and rooms for the teacher to live in, is very suitable.

These Indians are very anxious to have their children taught.