

INDIAN COMMISSIONER

2 GEORGE V.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1911

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1911

[No. 27—1812]



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, 1911.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK OLIVER,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, August 3, 1911.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, August 2, 1911.

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, 1911, embodying reports from various officials and agents, together with statistical statements, which furnish information concerning the present condition of the Indians.

The winter of 1910-11 was a severe one in all sections of the country; but I am happy to state that the Indians did not suffer unduly. This is a matter for congratulation, as it shows that there is considerable reserve force to meet these unusual climatic conditions and that, while in the nature of things some degree of hardship must result from a severe winter season, the majority of the Indians are able to provide themselves with food and shelter.

The summer season was not uniformly propitious in all parts of the country, but in hardly any district was there a complete failure of crops, and in several places, particularly the southern part of Saskatchewan, the yield was larger than usual, owing to the greater area under cultivation and the favourable harvesting conditions. The total crop was smaller than that of the previous season, but this is referable to unfavourable weather and not to a falling off in the extent of the agricultural operations.

The observation of law and order has been as usual very general, and wide adherence to the moral code must be recorded. From their peculiar and separate position in society, Indians are open to ignorant censure from a class of the community that stands aloof from all efforts to improve their condition; but, considering their proneness to be sought out and influenced by the less desirable members of the white communities, who tempt them with their own vices, the Indians stand well as moral and law-abiding citizens. Their native code of morals is not, clause by clause, the same as that of the white race, but they are capable of practising Christian morals,

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and do so after education and experience. The great bar to moral progress from our point of view is the craving for intoxicants, which brings many other evils in its train and a certain license in the relation of the sexes which varies in objectionable features in different sections of the country.

The illegal liquor traffic is vigorously fought by the agents, police and detectives of the department, and many offenders are brought to justice annually and sentenced to fine or imprisonment. The marriage customs and sexual morality of Indians can be raised only by education and christianization and the gradual creation by these means, upon the reserves and their borders, of a strong public opinion that will operate as a check upon irregularity of all kinds.

As the settlement and development of the country proceeds, this department extends its area of influence. There remain but few of the aborigines—and these in remote regions—who are not under direct supervision.

A notable extension of this influence during the past year has occurred by the appointment of two Indian agents in the district north of Alberta. One of these is located at Fort Smith and the other at Fort Simpson. Fort Smith is just north of the 60th parallel of latitude, situated on Slave river, at the end of the long portage of 14 miles that begins at Smith's Landing. Fort Simpson is near the 62nd parallel of latitude, on the Mackenzie river.

The former place is within the confines of Treaty No. 8, and the Indians in that district and farther north have been visited annually by Inspector H. A. Conroy. The Indians of Fort Simpson and the Mackenzie river are beyond the limits of the territory ceded by Treaty No. 8 and have not yet been taken into treaty. They are entirely dependent upon the fur trade and the natural food-supply for their subsistence, and any needed relief to prevent suffering has been issued in past years by the Hudson's Bay Company. Other traders have now penetrated to this remote district, and it was deemed advisable to appoint local representatives of the department who could deal at first hand with the question of relief, which at any time might become a pressing one owing to the failure of the natural food-supply.

It was deemed advisable, also, to endeavour to carry on some experiments in farming and to ascertain what crops could be grown in that latitude. The experience of the department's officers would then become available for the Indians, who might be able to cultivate small areas. The establishment at Fort Simpson consists of an agent, an interpreter and a farmer. Supplies of dressed lumber, sashes, doors, &c., have been sent in, wherewith to erect the necessary dwellings and farm buildings. Each agent has been clothed with the full authority of a magistrate, coroner and mining recorder.

Two portable saw and shingle mills have been sent to both points, with a competent mill-wright to install them.

The purpose of the establishment at Fort Smith is the same as that at Fort Simpson with a like staff. A meteorological station has now been established there, as had already been done at Fort Simpson, from which point for some time past meteorological returns have been received. The department looks forward with much interest to the result of the establishment in this faraway portion of the Dominion of these two new Indian agencies.

The gradual extension of responsibility has also to be noted in the case of the Eskimos, who have in past years not received any attention from officers of this department. Parliament has provided a small appropriation for the assistance of destitute

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Eskimos, and a portion of this has been administered through the Anglican missionaries for the needs of the Eskimos at Blacklead Island and Ashe Inlet. The extension of Treaty No. 5 to Fort Churchill has also brought the Eskimos of that place into closer relations with the department. These interesting and self-reliant people make but few demands upon the government, and, owing to their situation and manner of life, it is difficult to assist them when they most require it; but it is hoped that not infrequently suffering and loss of life may be prevented by the timely issue of relief supplies.

I am happy to record that the difficult negotiations for the removal of the Songhees Indians from the city of Victoria to a more suitable location have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The province of British Columbia purchased the old reserve and provided the band with a new one at Esquimalt, the fee simple of which was conveyed to the Superintendent General in trust for the Indians. The removal of the dead, together with all monuments and tombstones from the old reserve to the new one, was also undertaken by the province. The money consideration for the old reserve was a payment of \$10,000 to each family and the public and private improvements. This made a total payment to the Indians of \$434,344. As the terms of the agreement exceeded anything for which statutory authority had been previously provided, a special Act of Parliament was passed to legalize the arrangement. The difficulties that were brought into prominence by this vexed question led to careful consideration as to how they might be avoided in the future. Contiguous to several large towns and cities there are Indian reserves which, owing to the growth of these communities, may become completely surrounded by them; indeed several reserves are now in that position. In view of the fact that such a situation, apart altogether from its accompanying irritation, is fraught with great danger to the Indians, and taking all the circumstances into consideration, at the last session of Parliament it was enacted that under certain restrictions, in which the interests of the Indians have been most carefully guarded, such lands may be sold and the Indians removed from them. A reference to the statute will show the extent and purpose of the legislation and the manner in which the rights of the Indians have been protected.

POPULATION.

The number of Indians in the Dominion is always a subject of interest. The prevalent notion that the Indian is gradually disappearing is not sustained by statistics, and in any locality where the Indians have passed through the period of exhaustion that must be met by any aboriginal race in contact with civilization, it is found that the population is either stable or upon the increase. The following comparison of the population of the Six Nation Indians for five year periods since 1880, is a notable record and proves that the recuperative force of the race is remarkable. The word 'recuperative' is used advisedly, as the gloomiest prophecies were made in the middle of the last century as to the speedy and total extinction of the people of the League.

Six Nations, 1880	3,204
“ 1885	3,216
“ 1890	3,425
“ 1895	3,629
“ 1900	3,988
“ 1905	4,267
“ 1910	4,402

The number of Indians in this country is being gradually ascertained with accuracy, and it is hoped that after the figures of the decennial census of 1911 are available the statements of Indian population can be revised.

The total Indian population is shown in this report to be 103,661, and the Eskimo population to be 4,600. The net increase of births over deaths in those portions of the country where returns have been made is 346. The following statement gives the population by provinces and districts:—

Alberta..	8,088
British Columbia..	24,581
Manitoba..	6,104
Nova Scotia..	2,026
New Brunswick..	1,802
Prince Edward Island..	292
Ontario..	22,496
Quebec..	11,462
Saskatchewan..	9,439
Northwest Territories..	12,625
Ungava..	1,246
Yukon..	3,500
	<hr/>
	103,661
Eskimos..	4,600
	<hr/>
Total..	108,261

HEALTH.

While in the main the health of the aborigines throughout the year has been well maintained, the prevalence of epidemics of small-pox should be mentioned. These outbreaks were not of a virulent nature, but rendered quarantine necessary, and no serious results in the loss of life occurred. Tuberculosis continues to be the greatest foe of the Indian race, and the difficulty of combating it successfully is also still existent. Indians dislike the restraint necessary for hospital treatment, and the experiments that have been carried out with tent hospitals have, owing to this reason, not been very successful; but it can be asserted that the nature of this disease and the means of preventing its spread are gradually becoming disseminated amongst the Indians. The use of a text-book on hygiene, in which special chapters on tuberculosis are incorporated, which has lately been adopted for use in the schools, will familiarize the Indian children with the nature of the disease and the steps that should be taken to prevent contagion, and most beneficial results can confidently be expected from the knowledge thus imparted.

One active source of disease is the unsanitary condition of dwellings and premises, and the improvement of health will go hand in hand with the improvement of houses and their surroundings. If it were possible to use the tribal funds of Indians who have moneys on deposit with the government for the purpose of building better houses or putting those already erected in a more sanitary condition, the result would be most beneficial; but, as a rule, Indians guard their interest moneys with a jealous eye. They are influenced to improve their dwellings with such funds, and as an example of the good work that may be done when the conditions

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are favourable, the case of the Moravians of the Thames may be cited, where, with the consent of the band, the sum of \$20,000 was lately expended in the improvement of their houses.

DWELLINGS.

The note of advance that has been distinct in all reports from Indian agents and other officers during the past few years, continues. The dwellings now erected by the Indians conform more and more to civilized usage. The Indian houses in the western provinces begin to compare very favourably with those erected by the first settlers. The reference to buildings under the 'Health' subdivision of this report will show that the department is keen to improve the dwellings of the Indians and to ensure measures of sanitation. It is only when Indians have grasped the fact that comfortable and sanitary surroundings mean greater enjoyment of life that we can hope to find permanent improvement. In this they differ in no way from white people, and, owing to the influence of education and example, there is year by year a gradual increase in the number who are comfortably housed.

AGRICULTURE.

As it is the aim of the department to promote agriculture amongst the Indians, a special interest is attached to this subject. In the older provinces of the Dominion there is no doubt that the methods of cultivation employed by Indians have improved. They have access to valuable periodical literature on the subject, and no doubt the knowledge disseminated by the Experimental Farm stations of the government has had a beneficial influence.

Ontario, with its output of over one-half a million bushels of grain and root crops and a general agricultural yield valued at \$435,000, is as usual the leading province. British Columbia follows with a crop valued at \$350,000; but the most interesting items of progress are to be found in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The returns for the harvest of 1905 showed that Alberta produced 38,264 bushels of grain and roots, and Saskatchewan 193,071 bushels. Last year in Alberta 72,459 bushels were harvested, and in Saskatchewan 299,851 bushels. The number of acres under cultivation also shows a remarkable increase. In Saskatchewan five years ago the acreage was 8,355. In this year's return it is 14,562. In Alberta it was 1,843 in 1906, and now it is 5,266.

This increase is the direct result of the promotion of farming, and the assistance given to ex-pupils of boarding and industrial schools to establish themselves upon the soil immediately after their graduation. Last year the demand made upon these young men that they should break at least 25 acres with the outfit furnished by the department, part of which is to be paid for by themselves, was well met.

An effort is also being made to promote agriculture amongst the Indians of the maritime provinces. The Micmacs of these provinces are not inferior in intelligence or in development to Indians of other parts of the country, and the experiments by which several reserves have been assisted has been sufficiently gratifying to determine the department in the continuance of the policy.

The following condensed statement showing the population of the provinces engaged in agriculture with the acreage, yield and value of the crop, will be of interest in this connection:—

Province.	Population.	Land under crop.	Grain and roots.	Hay.	Value.
		Acres.	Bush.	Tons.	\$ cts.
Alberta.	8,088	5,266	72,459	16,506	162,105 00
British Columbia	24,581	9,039	373,720	14,158	350,654 00
Manitoba	6,104	7,447	100,478	13,831	94,917 55
New Brunswick.....	1,802	460	10,347	239	6,222 00
Northwest Territories (part of).....	3,000	123	9,040	2,509	17,210 00
Nova Scotia	2,026	233	10,727	911	15,020 00
Ontario.	22,496	16,618	511,886	27,704	434,698 86
Prince Edward Island.....	292	62	2,495	76	1,500 00
Quebec.	11,462	4,740	103,449	5,721	124,241 65
Saskatchewan.	9,439	14,562	299,851	41,543	253,893 40
Total, 1911.....	89,290	58,550	1,494,452	123,198	1,460,462 46
Total, 1910.....		54,366	1,583,579	122,046	1,374,815 00
Increase		4,184	89,127	1,152	85,647 46
Decrease					

LIVE STOCK.

A review of the reports on the live stock industry leads to the conclusion that it has been prosperous under some adverse conditions. In southern Alberta and some parts of Saskatchewan the hay crop was light, owing to drought, and, as an abundant supply of hay is necessary for the successful wintering of cattle, much apprehension was caused by the shortage. However, the stock in the western provinces survived the winter in good condition, and only upon the Sarcee reserve was there any greater loss than usual.

The standard of the herds is well maintained and the co-operation of the officials of this department with those of the Department of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of the Animal Contagious Disease Act on the reserves has brought beneficial results. As the Indian cattle and horses form a growing proportion of those in the market, it is necessary that they should be free from disease. The prices obtained for cattle sold have been high, in some cases above the average, and the Indians begin to realize what a valuable asset their stock and pasturage has become.

The tendency to kill cattle without the authority of the agents and, therefore, in a wasteful manner, has to be overcome before herds can show a steady natural increase.

In the older provinces the stock industry shows fair progress and the outlook is encouraging.

WAGES AND VARIOUS EARNINGS.

It will be noted from the following table that there is an increase in the revenue from both wages and various industries, and it is in fact worthy of attention from economists that the Indian is a sufficient factor in the labour market to account for a million and a half dollars annually as a reward for his labour. In the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, where the Indians were a few years ago following their aboriginal mode of life, it is found that many are now engaged as farm labourers and their services are sought after. These are for the most part boys trained

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in the industrial and boarding schools. While the labour of Indians so occupied does not go to improve the reserves to which they belong, their absorption in the industrial life of the country will tend more to the solution of the Indian problem than any other cause.

Agriculture.....	\$1,459,962 46
Beef.....	236,753 36
Wages.....	1,540,021 10
Fishing.....	691,629 60
Hunting and trapping.....	819,424 25
Various industries.....	852,944 63

Province.	Wages.	Variou Industries.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta.....	38,217 00	234,055 18
British Columbia.....	477,635 00	206,414 00
Manitoba.....	49,390 00	18,613 50
New Brunswick.....	51,850 00	22,250 00
Northwest Territories.....	27,070 00	7,650 00
Nova Scotia.....	45,230 00	37,973 00
Ontario.....	605,038 10	142,504 95
Prince Edward Island.....	50 00	14,480 00
Quebec.....	184,757 00	89,055 00
Saskatchewan.....	60,694 00	79,949 00
Total, 1911.....	1,540,021 10	852,944 63
Total, 1910.....	1,344,599 00	727,905 00
Increase.....	195,422 10	125,039 63

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

As will be seen by the following statement of receipts from fishing, and hunting and trapping, the revenue from the former industry was considerably increased over last year, while that from hunting and trapping shows a decrease. This of course is an index of the actual state of both industries. The season was a poor one for hunting and trapping; very few agents report even a fair return, and the prices received for pelts were not above the average. Large game seems to have been plentiful and from this source many of the Indians were able to provide food during the severe winter. The agent for the Stony reserve reports that the Indians of that reserve object to taking out the licenses for big game, which are issued by the government of the province of Alberta, and in consequence they have very little revenue from the sale of heads, which would otherwise be appreciable.

The larger proportion of the increase of \$89,169.60 in the fishing revenue is referable to the increase of the industry in British Columbia. The fishing on the Skeena and some parts of the coast is said to have been exceptionally good. On the Skeena the agent reports that it was the best known for nearly 20 years; but in other sections of the country the reports were not so favourable, though everywhere the Indians were able to secure sufficient of this food staple for their own consumption.

In the West Coast agency, where the sealing industry forms an important source of revenue, those who went to Behring sea in the schooners did well, as the catch was much larger than formerly. The total revenue from this source was probably 50 per cent higher than last year.

Province.	Fishing.	Hunting and Trapping.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta.....	3,240 00	25,226 50
British Columbia.....	424,515 00	169,600 00
Manitoba.....	24,355 00	39,299 00
New Brunswick.....	9,390 00	3,295 00
Northwest Territories.....	36,050 00	90,300 00
Nova Scotia.....	5,715 00	10,475 00
Ontario.....	106,628 60	154,228 75
Prince Edward Island.....	1,410 00	35 00
Quebec.....	5,250 00	141,075 00
Saskatchewan.....	75,076 00	185,890 00
Total, 1911.....	691,629 60	819,424 25
Total, 1910.....	602,460 00	828,221 00
Increase.....	89,169 60	.....
Decrease.....	.....	8,796 75

EDUCATION.

In the report of the Superintendent of Indian Education, accompanied by statistical statements and reports from day school teachers and the principals of residential schools, will be found much information on the subject of education. A fact of first importance is there mentioned, that is, the plan under which the boarding schools are to be conducted in the future. Parliament having placed larger appropriations at the disposal of the department, it has been possible to allow the schools an increased per capita payment. While giving this increased financial assistance, greater demands are made upon the management of the boarding schools and, hereafter, the buildings, dietary and administration are to conform to the standard established. The facts are set forth fully in the report and need not be referred to here in greater detail.

There was a total of 324 schools in operation during the year. Of this number, 251 are classed as day schools, 54 as boarding schools and 19 as industrial schools. This is an increase of ten schools in the day school class and a decrease of one school in the industrial class; the Regina industrial school having been closed.

There is a total enrolment for the year of 11,190 pupils; 5,607 boys and 5,583 girls. This is an increase of 565 pupils, as compared with the number enrolled during the preceding year. The percentage of attendance is 60.44 per cent of the enrolment.

There was an attendance of 7,348 pupils in the day schools; 2,269 in the boarding schools and 1,573 in the industrial schools.

The careful supervision of ex-pupils and the care now taken to select only those children who are best fitted for the training given in these residential schools, will result, it may be confidently stated, in obtaining a much higher percentage of useful graduates.

In the remarks made under the heading of health, reference will be found to the issue of a text-book on hygiene. This book has been welcomed by many of our teachers and principals, and there is no doubt that the greater attention now paid

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to physical culture and sanitation in the schools and the knowledge therein acquired of the nature of tuberculosis and the ordinary means employed to prevent contagion, will before long have its beneficial effect on the general health of the Indians.

The character of the buildings now being erected for day and residential schools will also have its due effect. The former are being properly ventilated and sufficient air space is being allowed for the number of pupils to be accommodated, and the latter have the best modern sanitary appliances and outdoor sleeping apartments where children of tubercular tendencies may have the advantage of the fresh air cure.

The endeavour to make the day schools more attractive by the granting of prizes and giving of a mid-day meal where possible, and the conveyance of children between the home and the school, has been attended with gratifying results.

SURVEYS.

Prince Edward Island.

In order to settle some disputes, the limits of certain Indian holdings were defined by survey, in the Lennox Island Indian reserve.

Nova Scotia.

The north and west limits of the Whycocomagh reserve were retraced to ascertain the extent of the trespasses reported to have been committed.

The east boundary of the Chapel Island reserve was re-defined.

A road leading from the main road to the Cariboo Marsh reserve was defined by survey.

A block of forty acres of woodland near Truro, purchased for the Indians, was surveyed.

The limits of the Gold River reserve were ascertained and surveyed.

New Brunswick.

A re-survey was made of lots 29 to 33 in the Pokemouch reserve.

Quebec.

A block containing twenty-five farm lots was surveyed for Indian occupation in the Timiskaming reserve.

A survey was made for a drainage ditch in the northwest part of the Caughnawaga reserve.

Pelo island, a part of the St. Regis reserve, was surveyed and subdivided between the different Indian claimants.

Ontario.

The Mattagami and Long Lake reserves, in Treaty 9, have been surveyed.

The boundaries of a number of reserves in the Kenora and Savanne agencies having become practically obliterated from the effects of fire and the lapse of time, the work of retracing them has been commenced.

A survey was made to ascertain the areas of the improved lands in the recently surrendered portion of the Tyendinaga reserve.

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Certain concession and side lines in the Gibson reserve were retraced, and certain blind lines were run and posted to mark lots for Indian occupation.

Manitoba and Keewatin.

The boundaries of the Brokenhead reserve and of the River lots in the reserve were re-surveyed and re-posted.

At Norway House parts of Fort island, Johnstone island and Mission island and on addition at the Northern end of the Norway House reserve were surveyed, to be received in exchange for 1,474 acres cut off the reserve and surrendered; also the boundaries of the original reserve were re-surveyed.

At Berens River the boundaries of the Indian reserve were re-surveyed and the land leased to the Department of Marine and Fisheries for a hatchery, and a church lot and a school lot were surveyed.

At Fisher River reserve, No. 44, the river lots were re-surveyed and a road was surveyed on the south side of the river from the east boundary to the hay-lands, also on the north side of the river a road was surveyed from the ferry to the said hay-lands, and a connection between the said two roads at the ferry near the Mission.

A re-survey was made of the Turtle Mountain reserve, No. 60.

Saskatchewan.

A re-survey and re-arrangement of the north limit of the town-plot of Kamsack in the Coté reserve was made.

The recently surrendered portions of the Key and the Keesekoose reserves were surveyed and subdivided for sale, and a subdivision of a part of the unsurrendered portion of the Keesekoose reserve was made for Indian occupation.

Portions of the surrendered town-sites of Lestock and Kylemore were subdivided for sale.

Ministikwan (or Island) Lake reserve was surveyed, including a necessary traverse of a portion of the lake; also reserves 112 C, 112 D and 112 E, at Midnight lake, were surveyed.

British Columbia.

Reserves were temporarily defined for the Andimaul and Kitwancool Indians, but not surveyed, owing to the opposition of the Indians.

A survey and examination of a portion of the Bella Coola reserve was made in order to ascertain what might be done to arrest the encroachment of the river.

The surveys of eleven small plots of land in the Railway Belt were made, being a portion of a number intended to be allotted to the Indians owning the improvements thereon.

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LANDS.

The sales made of surrendered, surveyed lands are shown in the tabular statement, on page 3 of Part II of this report, and during the past year 52,331.03 acres were sold, realizing the sum of \$678,567.71.

During the year 270 Crown grants were issued and recorded under the provisions of the Indian Act. Returns of patents to the number of 78 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 undisposed of surrendered lands on the Moosomin and Thunderchild and the Grizzly Bear and Lean Man reserves, near Battleford, were offered for sale by public auction at Old Battleford on June 1, 1910. On the Moosomin and Thunderchild reserves 3,804 acres were sold, realizing \$24,586. On the Grizzly Bear and Lean Man reserves 3,009 acres were sold, realizing \$11,656.75.

The undisposed of surrendered land on the Peigan reserve was offered for sale by public auction at Pincher Creek on June 1, 1910; 2,560 acres were sold, realizing the sum of \$41,200.

The undisposed of surrendered land on the Fishing Lake reserve was offered for sale by public auction at Wadena on June 8, 1910, and 10,751.18 acres were sold, realizing the sum of \$136,782.65.

A number of lots in the townplot of Wabamun situate on the White Whale Lake reserve, which was surrendered by the Indians to be disposed of for their benefit, were offered for sale by public auction at the city of Edmonton on May 11, 1910; 42 lots were sold, realizing the sum of \$4,954.

The lands comprising reserve No. 7A, situate in the province of Saskatchewan, which were surrendered by the Indians, were offered for sale by public auction at the town of Scott on May 26, 1910. The whole reserve, comprising 2,403 acres, was sold, realizing the sum of \$33,950.50.

The undisposed of surrendered lands on the Kakewistahaw and Cowessess reserves, at Crooked lake, in the province of Saskatchewan, were offered for sale by public auction at Broadview on June 15, 1910. All the land offered for sale was disposed of, amounting to 3,680 acres, which realized the sum of \$191,183.88.

The lands remaining unsold that were surrendered some time ago on the Louis Bull, Bobtail and Samson reserves were offered for sale by public auction at Ponoka on June 22, 1910; 4,342.8 acres were sold, realizing the sum of \$42,479.25.

Forty-five lots in the townplot of Lestock, being a subdivision of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6, Tp. 27, R. 14, W. 2nd, were offered for sale by public auction at Kutawa, Sask., on November 23, 1910; 13 acres were sold, realizing the sum of \$6,135.60.

The land on the Key and Keeseekoose reserves surrendered by the Indians was offered for sale by public auction at Kamsack on December 1, 1910; 12, 776.32 acres of land were sold, realizing the sum of \$103,301.23.

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235.—UCLUELET RESERVE, B.C.		DR.	CR.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
D. C. McLean, rent of house.....				24 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$24.....		1 44		
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911.....		22 56		
		24 00		24 00

237.—JOHN BULL MAKETENENAI.			
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$3,329.09; interest, 3 p.c. on \$3,329.09, \$99.87.....			3,428 96
Interest paid J. M. Maketenenai.....		99 85	
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911.....		3,329 11	
		3,428 96	3,428 96

238.—MARY ANNE MAKETENENAI.			
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$1,527.16; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,527.16, \$45.82.....			1,572 98
Interest paid M. A. Decoutier.....		45 80	
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911.....		1,527 18	
		1,572 98	1,572 98

240.—HUNGRY HALL BAND, RESERVE No. 2, ONT.			
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$276.11; interest, 3 p.c. on \$276.11, \$8.28.....			284 39
Expenses re frozen Indian: Dr. A. A. McCrimmon, attendance, \$3; livery hire, \$7; fare for Indian, \$1.65; burial expenses, \$22.50.....		34 15	
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911.....		250 24	
		284 39	284 39

241.—CAPILANO CREEK BAND, B.C.			
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$387.39; interest, 3 p.c. on \$387.39, \$26.62.....			914 01
Rents collected, \$326.40; Management Fund, 6 p.c. on \$326.40, \$19.58.....		19 58	326 40
Hospital attendance, \$25.40; supplies for sick and destitute, \$27.25.....		52 65	
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911.....		1,168 18	
		1,240 41	1,240 41

242.—MARKTOSIS BAND, B.C.			
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$95.27; interest, 3 p.c. on \$95.27, \$2.86.....			98 13
W. T. Dawley, rent of trading privilege.....			25 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$25.....		1 50	
Supplies for sick and destitute.....		48 95	
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911.....		72 68	
		123 13	123 13

The lots in the townplot of Kylemore, being a subdivision of L. S. 9, Sec. 9, Tp. 34, R. 12, W. 2nd, which had been surrendered by the Indians, were offered for sale by public auction at Wadena on December 7, 1910; eight lots were sold, realizing the sum of \$710.

On December 21, 1910, the Abenakis Indians of St. François and Becancour surrendered to the Crown the Crespieul reserve, situate west of the township of Crespieul in the county of Lake St. John, Que., containing by admeasurement 8,374.85 acres, in order that the same might be sold for their benefit. The reserve was duly examined and valued, and advertised for sale by public auction at the city of Quebec.

MINERALS.

During the year regulations were established under the provisions of the Indian Act by His Excellency in Council for the disposition of petroleum and gas on Indian reserves in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and in the Northwest Territories. Under these regulations the petroleum and gas on the Blood reserve and the petroleum and gas on the unsurrendered portion of the Blackfoot reserve were disposed of.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets, granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual Indians for land on the reserve, were issued during the past year to the number of 34, and on March 31, last, there were current 1,526 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 114, and on March 31, last, there were 1,147 leases current.

TIMBER.

The number of timber licenses current at the end of the fiscal year was 32.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1911, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to \$6,283,441.26, had increased to \$6,592,988.99. The balance sheet of this fund will be found at page 151 of Part II.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund voted by Parliament for the purposes of the department was \$1,450,074.88.

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 \$61,239.87. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated \$27,537.32, and withdrawals \$28,899.63.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK PEDLEY,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

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Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are very temperate, and their morality has always been very good.

OJIBEWAYS, ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, MISSINAIBI.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

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, and is situated near the village of Missinaibi on Dog lake.

Population.—The population of this band is 89.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had some sickness among them this winter, mostly colds and lung troubles; but have pulled through and are now all in fair health. Sanitation on the whole is much improved.

Occupations.—These Indians are much the same class as the Ojibbewas in Chapleau; they live mostly by hunting, trapping, and fishing. They are excellent canoeemen and good guides, and as a rule are better workers than the former. Some work for the Hudson's Bay Company as well as the French company, taking in supplies to the inland posts and to Moose Factory.

Buildings.—Some of these Indians live in their own houses; these are very clean and comfortable. Those that have the tents and teepees also have them very comfortable and tidy.

Stock.—One cow and a few fowls are the entire stock.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements, except a few garden tools; these are well looked after.

Progress.—They are industrious only when they are forced to work; but they do not look ahead and consequently do not make much headway. They are very law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians as a rule are temperate; some few will drink to excess if they can get liquor, and Missinaibi has always been a bad place for liquor-sellers. Their morality is improving, but is far from what it should be.

CREES, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Crees, from James bay.

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

Population.—The population of this band (including absentees) is 73.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have had no epidemics of any kind during the year past, and are very healthy and robust. They all live in the village and are obliged to keep their places clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—These Indians are of an intelligent class, nearly all speak good English, and can both read and write. The majority work around the village, and for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and make good wages; others rely on hunting and canoeing, and are very successful. The women and girls hire out as servants, and do most of the laundry work for the village.

Buildings and Stock.—Nearly all these Indians live in houses; very few now have the tents or teepees; these are kept very clean and comfortable. They own no stock, with the exception of a few chickens.

Farm Implements.—A few garden tools, such as rakes and hoes, are all the implements they possess.

Progress.—These Indians are progressing, are not indolent, are law-abiding, good citizens, and are getting into better circumstances every year.

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Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have in former years been bad, both for drinking and immorality—the two usually go together—but the past year I have scarcely heard of a case. This is quite noticeable, and the people in the village are greatly pleased with the change.

OJIBBEWAS, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

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

Population.—The population of this band (including absentees) is 60.

Health and Sanitation.—Some few during the past year, especially during the winter, have been sick, and needed medical attendance; but no epidemic or anything very serious has visited them, and at present all are in pretty good health. Sanitation is slowly improving, with plenty of room for advancement.

Occupations.—They live almost solely by hunting, fishing and trapping. Some, the younger men, earn a little in the summer months as guides. They are expert canoemen, but do not like hard work. The women seem more industrious, and make considerable, by selling fancy articles, such as mitts and moccasins. They are very quiet, and mix but little with other Indians.

Buildings.—They have some very good houses on the reserve, and keep them very clean. Many of them live in tents and teepees. These are not so well kept, but are improving in cleanliness.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock, or farm implements of any kind; but are anxious to get some. Whether they would take good care of them or not, is a serious problem.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious in hunting and trapping, and are usually very successful. They take great pride in their reserve, and on the whole are improving.

Temperance and Morality.—They are strictly temperate; I have never heard of a single case of liquor being on the reserve; and their morality has always been good.

MATTAGAMI INDIANS, TREATY 9, MATTAGAMI RESERVE.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

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.—Owing to a lot of aged Indians on this reserve, we have been obliged to give them some aid, the past winter being very severe; but no epidemics or serious diseases have visited them, and on the whole they are healthy and happy. Sanitation is not the best, owing to their all living in tents and teepees; these as a rule are overcrowded, and when one contracts any disease, others are sure to follow.

Occupations.—These Indians are above the average in intelligence, and are not lazy, are excellent canoemen, good guides and great packers. A few are employed with the Hudson's Bay Company, and earn good wages. The women earn considerable by making canoes and selling them to the prospectors going into the silver country, as well as mitts and moccasins.

Buildings.—These Indians have only one small house on their reserve. They had great intentions a year ago; but, owing to some misunderstanding over the timber on the reserve, they seem to have become discouraged.

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Stock.—They have no stock of their own, the Hudson's Bay Company has several cows, and the Indians derive considerable benefit from these.

Farm Implements.—Of these they own none.

Progress.—These Indians simply live from hand to mouth, they never bother about the future, and consequently make little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are as a rule temperate, because they cannot get liquor; but as soon as they come to Bisco, where they can obtain it, many of them get the worse of it, and give me a lot of trouble. Their morality is not very good, as I have had several complaints during the past year.

OJIBEWAYS, TREATY 9, FLYING POST.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

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 92.

Health and Sanitation.—Several aged Indians in this band, also, we have been obliged to assist, but no serious diseases have visited them, and their health is very fair. Sanitation in this place has never been very favourable; the Indians all live in tents and teepees, which as a rule are overcrowded. They are more indolent and stupid than any other Indians in my district.

Occupations.—They rely almost altogether on hunting, and trapping. They are good canoeemen, and earn considerable in the summer months bringing in freight for the post. The women also earn a little by making and selling fancy articles. They are excellent hunters and trappers, and are generally very successful.

Buildings.—They have only one little hut on the reserve, of no consequence; they have never been satisfied with their reserve, and consequently take little interest in it. They live altogether in tents and teepees, mostly on the Hudson's Bay Company's grounds.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind, or any kind of farm implements belonging to them.

Progress.—These Indians are the most illiterate and ignorant of any in my district; they have no idea of progress, and keep in the same old rut all the time; they are inclined to be indolent, but are very peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate; I have never heard of a case against them; but their morality is bad, and has always been so. It seems hard to educate them, the fact being that they do not know what the word really means. I always have trouble when there, in these respects, and by reports will have it again, when I visit them this spring.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE INDIANS, TREATY 9, OJIBEWAYS.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

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

Population.—The population of this band (including absentees) is 125.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are generally pretty healthy, but during the past year consumption has got into some families, and several have been taken away. With the exception of this dread plague, no sickness of any consequence has visited them. On the whole they are far superior Indians to any others of any of the inland posts in my district. They dress well and keep themselves and their homes very clean and comfortable, and are improving all the time.

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Occupations.—These Indians are all good workers, many of them are employed during the summer drawing freight for the post, and anything they can get to do, as they are all expert canoemen and good guides. In the winter they all go to their hunting and trapping, and are very successful, as they are not at all lazy.

Buildings.—These Indians all live on their reserve, and seem to take great pride in it; they have no houses of any consequence on it yet, but they have some great teepees, very warm and comfortable and very clean and decent.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind, or farm implements belonging to them. What they use all belong to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Progress.—These Indians are progressing in many ways, getting more like the white man every year. They can nearly all speak very good English, and quite a few have money laid away.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are all very religiously inclined, I have never heard of any drunkenness among them, and their morality has always been over the average of inland posts.

Your obedient servant,

H. A. WEST,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
DELAWARE, May 11, 1911.

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, 1911.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

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

Population.—This band has a population of 777.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed during the year. Consumption is the most prevalent disease.

There were several cases of small-pox on this reserve during the winter. These were in charge of Dr. Mitchell, the medical officer for this band. So far no deaths have resulted from this disease, and it is well under control. No other serious disease occurred on the reserve during the year.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the men of this band are day labour, wood-cutting among the whites and flax-pulling. The women make baskets and mats during the fall and winter. In the summer a number of them work in the canning factories, while others pick berries for white people. Several of the men of this band are fairly good farmers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwelling-houses on this reserve are mostly frame buildings, in fairly good repair. There are several brick and cement block houses on this reserve. Those who farm are well supplied with farm

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implements and buildings. Most of their land is fenced with wire. 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 of the members of this 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 481.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been well observed, no epidemic having broken out during the 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, and 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 and stables are usually small, but are in fairly good repair. Most of the Indians do not keep much stock, but what they have is of average quality.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are usually law-abiding, and industrious. There are a few who are making fair progress and are getting along well; but the majority are contented with a bare living.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are very temperate, though there are a few who sometimes use intoxicating liquor.

It is to be regretted that the marriage law is not observed as well as it might 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 112.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary measures have been well observed during the year. The health of the Indians has been very good, no epidemic having broken out during the past year.

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

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

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians may be considered as fairly moral and temperate, although there are a few exceptions to the rule.

Your obedient servant,

S. SUTHERLAND,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF CAPE CROKER,
WIARTON, April 11, 1911.

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, 1911.

Reserve.—There is but one reserve in this agency situated in the extreme northeast portion of the township of Albemarle, Bruce county. It contains nearly 16,000 acres, 60 per cent of which is good for cultivation and pasture.

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

Population.—There are about 377 treaty and about 30 non-treaty Indians residing on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—Changeable weather and the prevalence of grippe, which in some cases developed into pneumonia, were responsible for an increased death-rate among the Indians, particularly during the winter months.

Occupations.—More attention was paid to agricultural pursuits during the past year. Crops were good. On account of being confined to cull bush, much less timber was cut. The catch of fish was not quite as good as usual, though prices were better.

Buildings.—In addition to other buildings, there are two splendid stone churches on the reserve.

Stock.—Live stock does not show much of an increase; owing to dull times and poor crops during the past three years, the stock had to be reduced. During the past year the Indians purchased a very fine Durham bull.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is little change to report under this heading, except that there is evidence of a slight improvement in agricultural pursuits.

Temperance and Morality.—There appears to be less drunkenness, and the tone of morality, generally speaking, is fair for Indians.

Your obedient servant,

C. E. E. PARKE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND,
RANDOLPH, March 31, 1911.

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 ending March 31, 1911.

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

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Reserve.—This reserve is located on Christian island, about half way between Penetanguishene and Collingwood, or about 20 miles from either place. The Indian village is situated on the south side of the island, which is a lovely spot, a nice gradual slope to the water's edge. In going up the channel on the passenger steamers, one gets a beautiful view of the village. Looming up to view are two handsome brick churches, Protestant and Roman Catholic, an up-to-date school-house, and a council hall that does not compare very favourably with the other public buildings. There is also a fine Mission house erected by the Methodist body. There are a few very good dwelling-houses; but we hope to have a great improvement in the dwelling-houses in the near future. The reserve contains 9,672.83 acres, made up as follows: area of lots, 8,181.53; village settlement, 711.89; roads, 366.16; lakes, 413.25. The land under cultivation is clay loam, well adapted for raising all kinds of grain and roots, and well adapted for raising stock.

Stock.—The stock—what there is of it—is very good. The cattle are of the Polled Angus breed, well adapted to endure the severe winters, also the poor stabling accommodation that exists here at present. There is pasture enough on the reserve in summer for 1,000 head of cattle, and at present there are not more than 50 head all told. On account of being appointed agent very recently, I am not prepared to say just what amount or percentage of the reserve is suitable for agricultural purposes. Of the 8,181.53 acres, there are not more than 300 acres under cultivation.

Population.—The population according to last year's census having been 231, the births for the term having been 3, and deaths, 6, the present population is estimated at 228. There are about 50 non-treaty Indians residing on the reserve, all law-abiding good citizens, making a total of 273 all told.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has not been very good during the past year. There have been several deaths from that dread disease tuberculosis, and there are several others affected with the same disease at present. Sanitary precautions in the past have not been observed at all, such as disinfecting the houses, cleaning and burning rubbish of all kinds, avoidance of careless expectoration, &c., &c. A great many of the houses are small, the whole family living, sleeping, and eating in the same room. As a rule they appear to have a desire for cleanliness, being warmly and nicely clad. Those who are building houses are building them larger and more roomy, which will make greater ventilation, thereby helping largely in sanitation. I have already suggested to the department to have a sanitary inspector appointed, also to assist in destroying some of those old houses affected with tuberculosis, and erecting better ones.

Occupations.—A few members of the band do a little farming. Twenty-one had some crop in last year, 1910: wheat, 97 bushels; peas, 288; oats, 3,463; total, 3,811 bushels. Farming, the grandest industry in the world, has been greatly neglected on this reserve in the past. We hope to have the number of bushels of grain, and roots, greatly increased in the near future. The Indians have been depending almost entirely on timber for their support. Some of the young men act as guides for the tourists, for two or three months, during the summer, others work in the saw-mills, rafting logs, and loading vessels. Although the band holds a fishing license for two miles around the reserve, which prohibits any interference from outside, the Indians do very little fishing.

Stock.—I have already mentioned cattle. There are about twenty teams of good heavy working horses owned by the Indians, ranging in price from three to five hundred dollars.

There are a great number of Indian ponies on the reserve, some of them seven, and eight years' old, which have never had harness on yet. A few of them do a little light driving in winter.

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There are no sheep on the reserve. If about 75 per cent of the dogs could be got rid of, sheep-raising could be gone into with profit, as there is any amount of grass going to waste. Hogs are of a very inferior quality, fully 50 years behind the times. Of course hogs can be improved very quickly. There are not nearly enough hogs raised for the Indians' own use.

Farm Implements.—They have all the most modern implements in use at present, including a steam threshing outfit, with blower attached.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and were they to give more time and attention to the cultivation of the soil, marked results would soon follow. They seem to have come to the conclusion some years ago that clearing and cultivating their land and raising stock was too slow a method for them; and the present high wages offer a great inducement for them to work for other people. They are industrious when they find work they like to do, but as yet have not mastered the art of saving their hard-earned money, still there is a marked improvement the past winter, they have paid a lot of their old debts, and are determined not to make any fresh ones.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a great many people on this reserve who are strictly temperate and sober, but still there has been too much liquor drunk by Indians in the past, though mostly by a few well-known characters. Still, they are entitled to some praise in consideration of their ready access to town, where there is no lack of unscrupulous men ready to find means to supply them with liquor. The morality of the band is very good, comparing favourably with some communities of white people. They are law-abiding and kind to each other. Undesirables have been allowed to frequent the island altogether too much in the past.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this band do not farm as much as they did some years ago. The men who did the work years ago are either dead or too old to work, and a great many of the younger men do not take to farming at all. There are hundreds of acres of land that were under cultivation 20 and 30 years ago, now a commons, some grown up with second-growth timber 25 feet high. There are some apple-trees standing on some of the old clearings, 35 or 40 years old, nursery stock, which goes to prove that the older men were more progressive than the younger men, as there have not been more than 100 trees set out in orchard in the past 25 years. The location is one of the very best in Ontario for all kinds of fruit. Just across the water at Collingwood they grow peaches very successfully, or at least they are in the experimental stage, and mature nicely. There are no fungus diseases on the island yet, such as apple canker, brown rot on plums, black knot on cherry, &c.

Your obedient servant,

HAMILTON TODD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND,
SUTTON WEST, April 1, 1911.

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, 1911.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Chippewas.

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Reserve.—This reserve is located in the southern waters of Lake Simcoe, Georgina island being 2 miles from the main shore, 3 miles east of Jackson's Point, a summer resort, where a large number of cottages have been erected for summer use, 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 12 miles to the west of Georgina island, 1 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, and well adapted for stock-raising. There is plenty of pasture for summer use, and wild grass might be, and sometimes is, cut to help to winter the stock.

Population.—This band numbers 99. There are also about 25 non-treaty Indians and those of illegitimate birth.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band has been very good during the past year. There have been no epidemics prevalent during the year, except influenza among the children, which only lasted a few days in March. The Indians guard against contagious diseases as well as can be expected; when a death takes place from consumption or other contagious disease, the clothes and bedding are burnt and the house either fumigated or destroyed. The Indians submit to vaccination when the band doctor, H. H. Pringle, deems it necessary. Most of the premises are kept fairly clean.

Occupations.—A few of the Indians farm; most of the rest raise vegetables. The young men do not seem to like farming, they work out where they can get high wages, such as river-driving, lumbering, acting as guides for hunters and fishermen. The old men make axe-handles for sale, and assist the women in making baskets. There was a large quantity of baskets, especially for picking apples, made by the Indians last year; a good price was obtained for them. Burning lime is an industry that would be profitable for the Indians to take up, as all the material is plentiful and convenient.

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

Stock.—The stock on the reserve is pretty good and is well fed, both winter and summer; but there is not enough in quantity. Some of the Indians have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—There are plenty of farm implements on the reserve for the use of the Indians, and most of them are pretty well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of the Indians are fairly industrious and make a little progress; but the majority of them will not work much, and some of them are very lazy and indolent. The Indians have been fairly law-abiding until recently. I regret that a number of them planned and committed perjury and caused a liquor case to be dismissed, and then laid a charge of perjury against the informant, an Indian, in the liquor case. He was tried and honourably acquitted, and the leader of the plot is now under indictment for perjury.

Temperance and Morality.—All the old men except two or three do not drink liquor so far as I can find out. Some of the young men drink, but none of the women do that I know of. A few of the young men give some trouble with their drinking habits. A few of both sexes are inclined to be immoral in other ways.

General Remarks.—It seems impossible to induce the Indians of this reserve to farm as they might. A few of them are enlarging their farming operations by renting cleared land from other Indians and are doing well, and own most of the stock on the reserve. The young men want the cash for their labour at once in order that they may travel round, and they are never absent from places of amusement and are usually well dressed.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN YATES, *Indian Agent.*

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,

RATHBURN, April 2, 1911.

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, 1911.

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

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

Population.—The population of this reserve is 242, being an increase of 6.

Health and Sanitation.—In general the health of the Indians has been good. There has been no epidemic during the year. The homes and surroundings are clean. The number of births has been greater than the number of deaths.

Occupations.—A few of these Indians are engaged in farming. Quite a number of them rent their land for pasture. In the summer months the young men work at the mills and chemical works near by; some act as guides to tourists or work with the farmers in the vicinity; in winter the men work in the lumber woods, and river-drive in the spring. Some trapping and fishing are done. The Indian women do basket and bead work, for which they find a ready market. These Indians could do more farming if they had horses and implements to work with.

Buildings.—The greater per cent of the buildings are frame. The dwellings are fairly good and comfortable, and in general are kept neat and clean. The outbuildings are not so good; but it is not necessary that they should be, as the Indians keep very little live stock.

Stock.—These Indians do not own much live stock. They have a few very good milch cows and some horses of medium grade. They take fairly good care of their animals.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient implements for their requirements. Not having very good outbuildings, what farm implements they have are not very well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The older Indian usages are gradually disappearing and the members of this band are slowly becoming like the whites in manners and customs. Generally speaking, they are peaceable and law-abiding. The majority of the Indians are anxious to send their children to school.

Temperance and Morality.—The general sentiment of the band is against the use of intoxicating liquor; still we always have a few who will drink whenever they get an opportunity. They live fairly good moral lives.

Your obedient servant,

MURDOCH MACKENZIE,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,
SARNIA, April 24, 1911.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical returns for the year ended March 31, 1911.

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 descendants of Shawanoo Indians from Ohio, and Pottawattamie Indians from Wisconsin, both of which tribes belong to the Algonquin race.

Population.—There are in all 437 Indians belonging to the band; 277 live on the Sarnia reserve and 160 at Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves.

Reserves.—There is only one agency, but the band occupies, as shown above, 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 east side of the St. Clair river, immediately south of the town of Sarnia. It contains 6,259 acres, and is all inclosed by either rail or wire fence.

Some of the land is under excellent cultivation, and the Indians disposed to farm, raise good average crops. But far too much of the land, all of which is rich and would yield good returns to the farmer, especially the Sarnia reserve, is uncultivated and used only as pasture-lands either by the occupants themselves, or is rented for that purpose to the adjoining whites. As a rule the pasture-lands are only poor, being in many parts overrun with undergrowth and shrubbery; consequently comparatively small returns are realized as rents.

Occupations.—As a rule the men spend most of their time in the employ of the whites, working for the farmers, or at the oil refinery, on the docks and railroads. Some, however, give nearly all their time to farming, and are by far the best off, having comfortable houses and outbuildings and are fairly well supplied with agricultural implements. There are quite a few mowers and binders owned by these Indians. There is one good steam-thresher on the Sarnia reserve, owned by a company of eighteen or twenty of the Indians, which does all the threshing on the reserve. Many of the women still engage in making baskets, mats and other fancy-work, which they sell principally at the various summer resorts on both sides of the river. Some of the young women are employed by whites as domestic servants, and as a rule give good satisfaction.

At Kettle and Stony Points the land is not nearly as well cleared as on Sarnia reserve, and but little land is fenced, except what is under actual cultivation. There are a few very good farmers, however, who have comfortable, fairly well furnished dwellings and good barns and other outbuildings, together with a good supply of farm implements. Quite a few of the Indians, however, prefer to work for neighbouring white men on farms, and as guides and boatmen for those who are attracted to Kettle Point bay by the black bass fishing.

Characteristics.—The Indians belonging to this agency are, as a rule, quite intelligent, many of the younger men and women being fairly well educated. Some are quite clever and able to enter into discussions on the various subjects engaging public attention with comparative freedom.

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Temperance.—There is an organization on the Sarnia reserve known as the United Temperance Society, to which a majority of the Indians belong, and I am sure it has a very salutary influence upon the people; but, notwithstanding this, I am sorry to say quite a few Indians on each of the reserves indulge in the use of strong drink, and it is a regrettable fact that too many white men are quite ready to take advantage of their natural appetites for liquor, and for the sake of a few shillings or a share of the liquor secured for them, join with them in the violation of the law. Several cases have been before the courts during the year, and I am very hopeful that decided improvement will be noticeable. I am resolved on doing all in my power to that end.

Buildings.—There are two churches on the Sarnia reserve.

There is a brick council-house on this reserve worth about \$3,000, also a brick school-house, worth about \$1,600. There is a frame council-house at Kettle Point worth about \$600, and school-houses on Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves, worth about \$500 each.

General Remarks.—My appointment to the agency is of very recent date, but I am encouraged to believe that persevering efforts will elevate the Indians in every respect, and I am very hopeful that I shall be able to induce many more to undertake the cultivation of the land in a husbandmanlike manner. When addressed on the subject, they become interested and show a disposition to respond.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

R. C. PALMER,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,

KILLALOE STATION, April 6, 1911.

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, 1911.

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

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Algonquin tribe.

Vital Statistics.—There is an increase on this reserve. I think this is the first time I have succeeded in getting the full number. I spent two days in getting the right number; it is pretty hard, as very often there are some of the Indians away, but I am sure I have the correct number now. There were 6 births and 4 deaths, leaving a population of 139.

Health and Sanitation.—The band is free from any contagious disease, but many of the Indians had grippe this winter. One man, Joseph Partridge, died from appendicitis; the other deaths were due to summer complaint. These Indians are trying to keep their houses as clean as white people do.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are working in the camps in winter and on the river in spring. They are good rivermen and get good pay. Quite a few work in the lumber company's mill on the reserve in summer.

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There are some old men who could make a living if they were allowed to hunt when they please as they were accustomed to. Two of them were fined lately and all their stuff taken from them.

Temperance.—All the Indians of this band are not temperate, but there are quite a few hard-working men who do not drink. The white people are more to blame; if they would not give the Indians liquor, they would be all right. This is a bad place; they can get liquor at every point. However, they respect the law pretty well.

Your obedient servant,

MARTIN MULLIN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GORE BAY AGENCY,
GORE BAY, May 20, 1911.

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, 1911.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

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

Tribe.—These Indians are Chippewas.

Population.—The population of this band is 53.

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 the winter, and loading boats and peeling ties and posts in summer. They have some good timber, none of which has been marketed yet.

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

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have some horses and cattle and other stock. The implements and vehicles they buy are modern and of good quality and are being fairly well cared for.

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.

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

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

Population.—This band has a population of 337.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is poor. Sanitary measures are fairly well carried out. The houses are neat, clean, and whitewashed outside and in. The deaths are due principally to tuberculosis, no fevers or other contagious diseases made an appearance.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming, in which they make good progress. Some thirty odd families reside permanently on their farms, and are doing well. Others work in the saw-mills and peel ties and posts and load vessels in summer. In winter the resident farmers cut and market timber off the reserve. The others work in the lumber camps. Berry-picking, sugar-making, basket-work and fancy wares, are also sources of revenue.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly of hewn logs and are neat and clean. There is a marked improvement in the furnishings of the houses during the last few years: sewing-machines are in nearly every house, and organs and other musical instruments are in many homes. Timber has been got out during the winter for additions to several barns.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Their horses and cattle are improving, and the implements purchased are modern and being fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, take an interest in their reserve, and do their statute labour, and are law-abiding generally. They are copying the white settlers and workmen that they mingle with, and are doing away with their old tribal customs, and are gaining in wealth, are well dressed and drive good horses and vehicles.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been few complaints for infractions of the law, except for intemperance; the authorities are enforcing the liquor clauses of the Indian Act very strictly, and many arrests are being made through the co-operation of the New Ontario police force.

OBIDGEWONG BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Wolsley, in Mills and Burpee townships, Manitoulin island, and comprises 800 acres of land with some good timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 7.

Occupations.—They depend on the soil largely for maintenance, and work in the woods, peeling bark, making ties and posts; they also load vessels.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians are poor, have poor buildings, very little stock, but some good implements.

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 cedar, spruce, and other soft woods.

Population.—This band has a population of 174.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been poor, but is improving. The sanitary regulations are fairly well carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and gardening are the chief occupations. Sixteen families reside permanently on the farms, cultivating the soil and raising stock. Others are employed in the mills, loading vessels, getting out timber, and fishing.

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Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, hewed outside and in; they are kept clean and neat, some of them being furnished with sewing-machines and musical instruments and other luxuries.

Stock and Implements.—Their stock is well cared for. Horses cattle and pigs are numerous. The implements are modern; covered buggies, democrats and wagons are numerous, and a threshing-machine is owned by members of the band.

Characteristics and Progress.—Those who are farmers are doing well, but need more cleared land. The insufficiency of water has always been a drawback until the department drilled wells and secured a good supply. The farmers' children are the healthiest, best educated and more inclined to steady pursuits, and are improving their system of agriculture.

A large school and dwelling combined will be erected during the ensuing year, the upper flat of which is a sewing-room, but can be converted into an hospital if any serious epidemic breaks out.

As a whole the band has not increased in wealth; but individually the farmers have made more than ordinary gains.

Temperance and Morality.—Outside of the infractions of the liquor clauses of the Indian Act, there have been no convictions registered. Intemperance does not appear to be worse than usual, but the administration of the liquor clauses of the Act have been rigidly enforced, and many convictions registered through the co-operation of the Ontario police.

Your obedient servant,

R. THORBURN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MANITOWANING AGENCY,
MANITOWANING, March 31, 1911.

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, 1911.

WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

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

Reserve.—The reserve is situated near the mouth of the Whitefish river on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of about 10,600 acres. A goodly portion of this reserve is land suitable for agricultural purposes, the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The population of this band is 74.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been up to the average. No contagious disease has visited them, and all necessary precautions have been observed in respect to cleaning and whitewashing their dwellings. 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-

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making. Some of them work at the lumber mills during the summer season, which occupation the Indian as a rule appears to take to kindly.

Buildings.—They occupy neatly built houses, which are, for the greater part, of log construction and are kept neat and clean and in good repair.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, hogs and poultry, which they take very good care of.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band who engage in farming principally for their living are well supplied with farm implements and sleighs for winter driving and working.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on this reserve who devote their time to tilling the soil are sober and industrious and are progressing favourably; but on the whole the progress of this reserve is slow, which state of affairs is due to the majority of these Indians preferring a nomadic life, and being the greater part of their time off the reserve, spending their wages as they earn them from day to day.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians generally are up to the average in temperance, and their morals are good.

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is located east of Collins inlet, on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of 10,100 acres. Quite a large portion of this reserve is well adapted for farming purposes; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The population of this band, counting residents and non-residents, is 46.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians is good, and the sanitary condition of their dwellings is quite satisfactory.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are gardening, hunting, fishing and working in the saw-mills and lumber camps.

Buildings.—They have very comfortable dwelling-houses and outbuildings, which they keep neat and clean. Some of their dwellings are very well furnished with modern conveniences.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses and pigs, which receive good attention from their respective owners.

Farm Implements.—As these Indians devote very little of their time to tilling the soil, they are possessed of very few farming implements, except hand tools, of which they have an ample supply.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a steady and fairly industrious people, and, would they but give the desired attention to agricultural pursuits, their advancement would be marked.

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

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

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

Reserve.—The reserve is situated about 12 miles from the town of Sudbury on the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, where there is a station called Naughton. It contains an area of about 43,755 acres. Quite a large portion of the reserve is land suitable for farming purposes; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The population of this band according to the last census, counting residents of the reserve and non-resident members of the band, is 168.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health for the past year has been about average; quite a percentage of these Indians are afflicted with tuberculosis, but those who are

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free of this disease may be considered a healthy and robust lot of Indians. All the resident members of the band have been successfully vaccinated.

Occupations.—They engage in gardening and hunting, planting 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 and outbuildings are constructed mostly of logs, and are generally whitewashed.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle and pigs, which they take the average care of.

Farm Implements.—As these Indians do not take very kindly to farming in a general way, they have very few farm implements. They have a good supply of hand tools, such as hoes, shovels, rakes and spades.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steady, fairly industrious, law-abiding and fairly well-to-do, but as yet only in a very small degree do they appreciate the advantages to be derived from giving more attention to agriculture.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance and morality are well observed, as is evident by the absence of any complaints under these heads.

General Remarks.—To sum up, therefore, evidence shows that these Indians are fond of hunting and averse to agriculture. Were they to adapt themselves to the latter, I am sure they would advance rapidly and their general health would improve.

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

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

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

Population.—This band has a population of 211.

Health and Sanitation.—To my knowledge there have been no epidemic diseases during the year. The general health of these Indians is good and they keep themselves and their premises neat and clean, observing the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians is farming. Some of them work in the saw-mills, while others engage in loading lumber during the summer season and in the lumber camps in winter. The women of the band pick large quantities of berries and make baskets and fancy bark-work, for which they find a ready market.

Buildings.—Their buildings are for the greater part constructed of logs with shingled roofs. The dwelling-houses are kept clean and tidy and in a good state of repair.

Stock.—They have a good assortment of horses, cattle and pigs, which they care for as well as the average farmer.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding, well-behaved people and are making good progress.

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

MAGANATAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside on the Manitoulin island number 39. They live mostly on the unceded portion of the Manitoulin island and at West Bay. This reserve, together with the affairs of its Indians, is under the control of the Parry

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Sound agency. The general conditions applying to these 39 Indians are identical with those of the reserves on which they reside, with whom they are included in the statistical report.

SPANISH RIVER BAND, DIVISION NO. 3.

The members of this band number 382. They nearly all reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden and are generally contented.

They are of the Ojibbewa tribe and their condition generally 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 land very well adapted for farming purposes; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—This band has a population of 13.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed exceptionally good health for the past year. No epidemic diseases have visited the reserve during the year, in fact, I have not heard of a single case of sickness of any kind among them, and the sanitary condition of their premises is quite satisfactory.

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

Buildings.—They occupy comfortable log dwellings, and their outbuildings are above the average both as to construction and condition.

Stock.—Their live stock, consisting of horses, cattle and swine, is fairly numerous, considering the number of owners, and is well cared for at all times.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding and well behaved, and are making steady progress from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral 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. It contains an area of 1,665 acres.

Population.—These Indians number 107 souls, which includes both resident and non-resident members.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are generally healthy and strong. No epidemics have ravaged the reserve, and sanitary precautions are encouraged in every respect.

Occupations.—They engage chiefly in farming and stock-raising. Some of them find employment in working in the lumber-mills at Little Current, which town is within easy access of the reserve. They also do a little sugar-making and berry-picking.

Buildings.—Most of these Indians have good dwelling-houses and outbuildings on the farms, which are a credit to the reserve, and in this respect they bear good comparison with their white neighbours throughout the township.

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Stock.—They have a fair assortment of horses, cattle and pigs, which receive very good care from their respective owners.

Farm Implements.—They have a full supply of up-to-date farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are as a rule a hard-working and thrifty lot of Indians, and quite up to the standard of advancement.

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

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.—According to the last census these Indians number 109.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been fairly good. There have been no epidemic diseases during the year, and the sanitary condition of their premises is quite satisfactory.

Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming. Sugar-making, basket-making, and berry-picking are also engaged in by them at different seasons of the year. Some of them find remunerative employment in loading barges and working at the lumber-mills during the season of navigation.

Buildings.—Their buildings are as a rule well constructed, and in many cases are as well furnished as those of the ordinary white settler.

Stock.—They do not raise much stock, but keep quite a number of very good horses, which they take good care of.

Farm Implements.—The implements used by these Indians are up-to-date, and they have an ample supply to meet their requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious, while some are indolent and improvident; but on the whole they may be said to be progressing favourably.

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

SOUTH BAY BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians occupy a portion of the unceded part of Manitoulin island on the east shore of South bay or Manitoulin gulf. They number 73 souls. Their general condition is identical with that of the Indians of Manitoulin island unceded, 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 goodly portion of this reserve is land well suited for farming, the remainder is woodland and excellent grazing land.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health of these Indians for the past year has been about the average. There have been no epidemics, and, were it not for the prevalence of consumption among these Indians, they might be classed as a very healthy and rugged race. The regular sanitary precautions prescribed by the department are fairly well observed by the majority of these Indians.

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Occupations.—These Indians have learned to follow agricultural pursuits to a marked degree. A few of them follow fishing for a livelihood, while others work as common labourers at the different saw-mills on Manitoulin island and at points on the north shore of Lake Huron. Those who are progressing most favourably have given up the habit of huddling in the villages, and have located on their farms. This in itself is a sure sign of advancement in agricultural pursuits. During this winter these Indians made and sold a large quantity of cedar ties and posts, for which they realized the very highest market prices. The women of the band are quite skilful in the manufacture of fancy bark-work and grass goods, for which they find a ready sale at the shops in Manitowaning and at Killarney, Ont.

Buildings.—There is a marked improvement in their buildings from year to year. Many of those residing on their farms have very valuable buildings which are in many cases very comfortably furnished and kept in good repair.

Stock.—Their stock is improving both in quality and quantity from year to year, and receives very good attention.

Farm Implements.—All kinds of the most modern farm implements can be found on this reserve, and the Indians take about the same care of these as the average white farmer, some of them having implement sheds and storing their tools carefully; while others are careless and leave them in the fields, where they were used last.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, many of them are teetotalers; while there are others who will indulge in intoxicants at every opportunity. Liquor is prohibited on the reserve, and close vigilance exercised against liquor vendors; but, in spite of all that can be done, some of them manage to procure intoxicants by covert means, though not to any great extent. Their moral character is well up to the average.

Your obedient servant,

C. L. D. SIMS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,

ROSENEATH, June 5, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I submit my annual statement in connection with the Alnwick Indians for the year ended March 31, 1911. To my former reports I have little to add.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and contains 3,536.38 acres, including Sugar island in Rice lake. There are about 1,800 acres rented to white tenants exclusive of Sugar island. The remaining cleared parts are worked by the locatees, and several of them are doing very well.

Vital Statistics.—The population is now 263, being 4 more than last year; there were 6 births, 1 woman married into the band, and there were 3 deaths.

Health.—The health of the members of the band is good.

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Occupations.—Nine families of the band are farming and doing well as a rule, selling milk to cheese factories, selling eggs, butter, grain, hay and fat hogs. Many of the young men earn good wages by working for farmers; on the rivers, driving saw logs, and working in saw-mills.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all frame and many are very well kept. The Indian women are nearly all clean and keep their houses clean and tidy.

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

Progress.—The Indians are improving their lands each year by building good fences of the Wertman pattern, and I think that the Alnwick reserve is one of the best fenced reserves in Ontario.

Temperance.—Some of the young men will take liquor whenever they can get it, but few of the old men touch it.

Your obedient servant,

J. THACKERAY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,

HAGERSVILLE, April 1, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of my agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 6,000 acres—4,800 in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, and 1,200 acres 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 264.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has not been as good as it was during the previous year, owing mostly to the very changeable weather during the winter months. Influenza, grippe and pneumonia, have been prevalent. There were several cases of measles among children of the band, and two cases of scarlet fever in the family of a white tenant on the reserve. The council acts as a health committee and sees that all sanitary measures are observed. Most of the houses are neat and clean.

Occupations.—Farming is the principal occupation. Nearly one-half of the reserve is cultivated by the Indians. Indian labour is in great demand in the fruit-growing districts of southern Ontario, and a number of men and women from this district spend the summer there, and return to the reserve for the winter. Some of the younger men go to the lumber camps for the winter.

Buildings.—Some new buildings were erected and considerable repairs made during the year. The dwelling-houses are all fairly comfortable, and the outbuildings are sufficient for their stock, but not for their implements.

Stock.—There are several good horses and cattle owned by members of this band, mostly of a mixed breed. This is the first time that I have been able to report any

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sheep. The stock now consists of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, all of which are well cared for by the owners.

Farm Implements.—All those working their land are well supplied with modern implements, but do not take proper care of them in some cases.

Characteristics and Progress.—A majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Those cultivating their land are progressing steadily, improving their holdings by erecting new fences, overhauling and repairing their buildings, &c.

Where land is leased, in many cases, a portion of rent money goes towards building fences and making other necessary improvements on the land. On the whole I can say that the band is becoming better off each year.

Temperance and Morality.—The temperance society that existed for several years on this reserve, and became extinct a short time ago, has been reorganized, and with the assistance of the new missionary, Rev. Geo. T. Shields, who is taking great interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the Indians, we look for considerable improvement in the temperance cause.

The morality of the band is good.

Your obedient servant,

W. C. VAN LOON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,

KEENE, April 30, 1911.

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, 1911.

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 96.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been very good, considering the great deal of sickness there was throughout the country. There was one family that suffered from measles, but as the members of the family were not allowed to leave their home until perfectly well again, the disease did not spread to any other home.

Occupations.—A few of the Indians here work their own locations; others hire with the farmers for the summer months; others act as guides to the tourists. In the spring of the year, however, some of them spend all their time trapping.

Buildings.—There is only one brick building here, the remainder being frame.

Stock.—They have some very good horses, cattle and hogs.

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

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Characteristics and Progress.—Some progress in improving the farms and buildings is being made each year. A good supply of hay and grain was retained by the Indians to bring their stock through the winter fairly well.

With a few exceptions, the women are clean and very good housekeepers.

Temperance and Morality.—I am very glad to say that some of the men here are strictly temperate; but others are very fond of liquor of any kind.

MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the north 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 204.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great deal of sickness during the year; but very few deaths. Some have very clean, tidy homes.

Occupations.—Some are making very steady improvement in agriculture. Some spend all the spring in trapping, then the summer months with tourists.

Buildings.—The hall, church and one dwelling are of brick, while the remainder are frame and log.

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

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

Characteristics and Progress.—I think here they are getting more industrious and law-abiding and are trying to improve their locations and buildings.

Temperance and Morality.—Some here, I am sorry to say, are very fond of strong drink and indulge on every opportunity, but the majority are strictly temperate.

Your obedient servant,

WM. McFARLANE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,

PORT PERRY, April 1, 1911.

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, 1911.

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

Reserve.—The reserve is located at the foot of Scugog island, in Lake Scugog, about 8 miles from Port Perry. It comprises 800 acres, about one-half of which is rented to the whites. The soil is a clay loam, and considered of the best.

Population.—The total population is 33, there having been one death during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians is good. The one death was due to pneumonia. Sanitary precautions have been taken, premises are kept clean, vaccination is not general, and no contagious diseases prevail.

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Occupations.—The older members engage in hunting, fishing and trapping; while the younger members farm or hire out to the neighbours.

Buildings.—The buildings are modern, quite comfortable, and in good repair.

Stock.—These Indians have very little stock. What they have is of fair quality, but it is not well cared for.

Farm Implements.—The farm machinery is good, but not properly housed or cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The band as a whole is not over-industrious, but is fairly progressive. These Indians are law-abiding and are holding their own in earthly possessions.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are fairly temperate, although occasionally one may indulge in intoxicants if tempted.

Your obedient servant,

A. W. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,
DESERONTO, May 3, 1911.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Mohawk Indians of Tyendinaga, for the year ended March 31, 1911.

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 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 fairly good state of cultivation. The remaining part being pasture-land, and in some parts partially covered with second growth trees and bushes, shallow plains, flat rock and marshes, which are used for grazing purposes, lying as they do along the shores of the bay of Quinté, where stock has access to an abundance of pure water.

Population.—The population of this band is 1,343, being an increase of 17 over last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good, there having been only a few cases of measles, grippe, scarlet fever and other minor diseases. These diseases were quickly overcome by the doctors, one of whom has charge of the east part of the reserve, while the other attends to those who require his services in the western part. These Indians as a band appear to be healthy, and I have frequently cautioned the doctors to be careful in diagnosing their different diseases, more especially consumption, and I must say they have done their work remarkably well, and I beg to report that as far as I can learn there are only three cases of tuberculosis on the reserve. The Indians have been frequently warned to guard as much as possible against this dread disease, and appear to have a desire to keep their houses clean and outhouses and surroundings in a sanitary condition, and I am sure will compare favourably with any community of white people, cultivating flowers and having gardens for vegetables, which they keep 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, and vegetables, which they find a ready market for in Deseronto and other towns. Some of the young men work in the iron smelter, as also in saw-mills, car shops and other factories, and I am informed by the managers of these works that they are some of their best men, being reliable and punctual at their work, and to whom they pay the highest wages. There are 69 who are engaged in farming who are very successful in their operations, as the land when properly tilled is very productive. There are a few, however, who neglect their farms, which when neglected have a tendency to grow up with foul weeds. Some of the land, being flat and level, requires draining; some of the able farmers have commenced draining operations, which when completed will pay them well for this expenditure. In some instances fences are in bad repair and should be replaced with new fences, as some are wholly gone. The Indians, however, see the necessity of having their land well fenced, and during the year have built some 580 rods of new fence with cedar posts and frost steel wire, which is a very noticeable improvement. Those who have their farms leased in nearly every case insist on having a portion of fence built each year, taking a pride in having their land and fences in good condition, as also in providing houses for their stock and implements. There are some 70 farms under lease to white people, the rents from which are applied partly on fences, buildings and other improvements, the remainder going to the living expenses of the locatee. The crops were not as good this year as they were last year, owing to the extremely wet weather after the seeding was completed. The land having baked, some of the seed rotted and therefore did not germinate, the grain being thin on the ground and straw very short. There was, however, a good crop of hay and roots, providing fodder for the stock, which came through the winter in fine condition. The membership of the agricultural society which was established by the Indians some seven or eight years ago is steadily increasing, having held eight very successful fairs in their grounds at the council-house, the interest in this enterprise being well maintained, there having been a larger show of stock and farm produce than in former years with a very noticeable improvement in their stock, their milch cows, and other stock being in fine condition, some of which were fairly well bred Jerseys and Holsteins. There were also a large show of well bred horses and colts, which were in fine condition, all of which will compare very favourably with that of the whites in the surrounding townships and small fairs, which the Indians are very proud of.

Buildings.—There are two fine stone churches on the reserve, comfortably provided with seats, both of which are heated during cold weather by furnaces; they have also organs, one of which is a pipe organ; the organist is a female member of the band. The churches and grounds are kept in a very clean and sanitary condition.

There have been several buildings erected during the year which have been well built, being very comfortable, and up-to-date, as also considerable repairs have been made to old buildings, which were badly needed. This would show that the Indians are gradually progressing and becoming prosperous, making their houses and surroundings more homelike and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle and horses are chiefly a mixed breed, which the Indians are gradually improving, they in many instances having bought well bred Holsteins and Jerseys, which yearly brings their stock to a higher grade. They also have a desire still further to improve their horses, and I may say that they have some fine horses, which when sold bring large prices.

Dairying.—Dairying is carried on to a large extent, as the Indians have gone largely in for cows and are sending their milk to the cheese factories, one of which is located at the western part of the reserve, and the other at the eastern part, which makes it very convenient for this industry. Some, however, have bought separators

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and are making butter, which they sell in the surrounding towns, all of which brings them a good revenue. Their cows are well cared for and in good condition. As these factories commence operations early in the spring, the Indians reap a good profit from their cows.

Farm Implements.—All kinds of the latest improved farm implements are used by the Indians, who are well supplied with these articles, some of which are poorly housed. The Indians, however, seeing the necessity of properly housing and caring for these implements, are erecting buildings to protect them from the weather when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—A large percentage of the band are sober and very industrious, thereby bettering their conditions and properties, taking a pride in their stock, keeping their buildings, fences and outhouses in good repair, being good farmers, and are in a very prosperous condition. There are a number of younger members of the band who, seeing the prosperity of those older members who are farming, have commenced farming and are becoming prosperous and comfortable. Those who are indolent are gradually becoming more dissipated, destitute and miserable as they advance in years. I may say, however, that there are very few who are in this condition, and as a whole the band is in a very comfortable, prosperous and contented state.

Temperance and Morality.—Some members of this band use liquor to excess, thereby wasting their means not only for liquor, but in paying fines and costs in cases where they do not go to prison. The majority are temperate, looking with contempt and shame upon those who waste their means on liquor; others are teetotalers. I can report a noticeable improvement in the matter of intemperance, especially among the younger members of the band, who look upon those who are addicted to liquor with disdain and contempt. Intemperance is a curse, it being impossible to convict those who supply the Indians with liquor.

Morally the band is very good, comparing favourably with any community of white people, law-abiding, courteous, kind to each other, always willing to help any member in sickness or distress, the trouble being intemperance and in some cases a distaste for payment of debts, and a desire to evade the truth when testifying in regard to drunkenness.

JOS. R. STANTON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,
DUART, April 19, 1911.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—The reserve comprises 3,010 acres of fairly good farming land on the southern bank of the Thames river, in the township of Orford, in the county of Kent, and about equally distant from Bothwell, Thamesville, and Highgate, where the Indians do most of their trading.

Population.—The population of this band is 333, an increase of 6 over last year.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been remarkably good. Measles of a very light type was the only epidemic. The Indians observe the sanitary regulations very closely, which helps materially to ward off disease. The physician made 91 visits to the reserve during the year and treated 216 patients at his office.

Occupations.—They all do some farming, which is their chief means of making a living. Owing to the scarcity of labourers, a number of the young men work for white people and receive good wages, hence the farms at home are neglected. They still make mats and baskets, and trap and fish.

Buildings and Fencing.—Building and fencing have received a great impetus during the year. Many new houses have been erected, and nearly all the old ones made comfortable by the assistance of loans from the government. Miles of wire fence are taking the place of the old fences, altogether making a great improvement in the appearance of the reserve.

Stock.—More interest is manifested in stock every year, as the Indians find they can make money in that way more easily than working for it.

Implements.—All modern implements required on a farm are used by the progressive members of this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, and those who do not farm get employment off the reserve and make plenty of money. They built 13 new houses, 2 new barns and repaired nearly all the old ones, besides building miles of fence.

They have an agricultural society managed entirely by themselves, which is a source of great revenue to them. More than 6,000 people attended their fair in two days. None but Indians are allowed to compete.

Their roads and bridges are under the supervision of the chief and council and six pathmasters, and are always kept in good repair.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the older Indians are temperate. Some of the younger ones use liquor to excess, but with no serious results. Their morals otherwise are fairly good. Their attendance at church and Sabbath school cannot be improved on.

Your obedient servant,

A. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, March 31, 1911.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

LONG LAKE BAND.

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

Population.—The band numbers 278 persons.

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

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Occupations.—Their chief occupation is hunting. Some fishing is also done, but they are too far removed from a market to sell much of their catch. Many of these Indians are employed as packers and canoemen on the Grand Trunk Pacific construction work, and they also find employment with the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Bros. in transporting supplies.

Buildings.—They have very few houses, which they use during the summer months only. The majority live in tents or teepees.

Characteristics and Progress.—They do not cultivate their lands to any extent, but they are good hunters, canoemen, and packers, and support themselves very well at this class of work. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They have little or no opportunity to procure liquor, and their general conduct is good.

PIC BAND.

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

Population.—This band numbers 220 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good during the past year; they keep their houses in a clean and sanitary condition.

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

Buildings.—The houses are principally log buildings, and are clean and comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally their conduct is good. They cannot obtain liquor easily, and little complaint is made against any of the members of the band.

NIPIGON BAND.

Reserves.—The main reserve is at the mouth of Gull river, and contains 7,500 acres. The land is sandy clay loam, and is well timbered with spruce, tamarack, poplar and jack-pine.

There are two other divisions of this band: one at Grand Bay, containing 585 acres, and the other at Jackfish Island, containing 286 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 446 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good, although during the past winter a number have been affected with grippe. Their houses are kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations. Many of the younger men are employed as packers and canoemen by the Revillon Bros. and the Hudson's Bay Company and on the Grand Trunk Pacific construction work. A few engage in gardening during the summer season, raising potatoes and vegetables.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are good hunters, packers and canoemen. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are removed from places where liquor can be obtained, and, therefore, little or no complaint is made. Their morals are very good.

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PAYS PLAT BAND.

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

Population.—The population of this band is 38.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is good, and their houses are clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, and fishing are the chief occupations. Some of the Indians find employment as guides for tourists and explorers. Berry-picking affords considerable employment at a profit, as they find a ready sale for their berries. Not much gardening or farming is done by this band.

Buildings.—All the buildings are of log, and are clean and well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and many are employed at the fishing industry, which brings them good returns.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints are made as to the use of liquor, and their morals are very good.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated south of the Kaministiquia river, extending to Lake Superior, and contains 11,550 acres.

A portion of the reserve is well timbered, a very large portion is rocky, but there is considerable good land for cultivation.

Population.—The band numbers 301.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good during the past year, and the houses are kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Occupations.—A number of these Indians engage in gardening during the summer months, and in winter take out cord-wood and timber. Fishing is an important industry with these Indians, and they find a ready sale for their catch of fish. Some of the younger men hunt during the season, others find employment in the lumber camps in the adjacent district during the winter months. A few have learned trades and are good workmen.

Buildings.—The buildings are largely frame, but some are made of logs, and are clean and comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians are addicted to the use of liquor when they can get it, but the number is relatively small. The presence of a constable on the reserve is a check on this practice and lessens the use of liquor by the Indians. The Jesuit missionaries exercise a very good influence over these Indians and their example is very noticeable. Generally speaking, the morals of these Indians are good.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. F. HORRIGAN,

Acting Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
PARRY SOUND, May 15, 1911.

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, 1911.

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 who are willing to work find steady employment during the season of navigation. The reserve contains an area of 27 square miles. The soil is light, sandy loam broken with rock ridges, 60 per cent being suitable for grazing and agriculture; the residue rocks, marshes and swamps. The pine is about exhausted, and the hemlock will all be cut and removed in a season or two.

Population.—The population is 108. There was one birth this year and one decrease, by marriage outside the band. There are 115 non-members residing on the reserve, Indians, half-breeds and nondescripts, making the total population on the reserve of 223.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been very indifferent during the year. There have been no epidemics or contagion among them; but, like the rest of the Indians in the superintendency, they suffer mostly from rheumatism, indigestion, bronchitis and scrofulous troubles of a lingering chronic nature.

Occupations.—There are a few members of the band that pay closer attention to their farms than others, and the result is that they are better off in every manner than their shiftless, indolent neighbours. They have no ambitious, progressive leader, who would lead in advancing their views on farming and stock-raising. If they had, they would be much better off. Many of the young men find ready employment in loading and unloading vessels. Others during the tourist season find work at guiding and rowing around among the islands more congenial to their natural roving habits. A present of some old cast off clothing; and an occasional swig of whisky enlists many recruits in the guiding business.

Crops.—The crops were above the average; roots and vegetables excellent. The crop of hay and fodder was good. If the Indians could be induced to build barns to hold and save their crops, they would have money in pocket.

Stock.—They have several teams of horses on the reserve and a number of young horses running about. The cattle might be improved by introducing a properly bred sire.

Characteristics.—The old people are a sober, law-abiding lot, retaining a certain sense of honour in paying their debts, a trait which cannot be said of many of the younger members. If they had an exemplary chief who would guide them as an honourable and worthy man, there is no doubt that many would act differently from their present manner. Among some of the young men intemperance is practised, notwithstanding the many convictions during the year.

Morality.—The morals of the band 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 French river. The Indian village is situated at the extreme east end of the inlet and is known as 'Kahbekahnong' (landing place), beautifully situated on the sloping hillside overlooking the deep, dark waters of the inlet. The reserve contains an area of 30 square miles, 75 per cent of the reserve is rock and marsh. The Toronto-Sudbury branch of the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the northeast corner of the reserve. A branch line from the Canadian Northern Ontario runs through the reserve to Key Harbour.

Population.—The population is 168. There are about 70 members of the band non-residents; they are scattered along the north shore of Lake Huron from French River to Sault Ste. Marie, where many are engaged around the saw-mills during the summer, and in winter they find employment in the lumber camps. The resident members on the reserve do a little gardening, such as cultivating corn, potatoes, beans, and peas.

Health.—The health of these Indians has not been up to the average this year. There has been contagion among them. Bronchial troubles, rheumatism, tubercular taints, ever ready to burst forth with the slightest cold, keep the sick list up. The old and decrepit are dropping off and the younger generations are possessed with the type of health the old stock had at their age.

Buildings.—The buildings owned by the members of the band are neat and comfortable, principally hewn pine logs, whitewashed, warm and clean. The outbuildings—horse and cattle stables—are characteristic of the Indian,—cold, giving little or no protection against wind or snow. The careless treatment of their stock in winter produces a stunted starved-looking stock. In addition to other buildings, there are two churches, a school-house and a teacher's residence.

Farm Implements.—The few implements used by these people are hoes, mattocks, grub-hoes, scythes, axes and rakes, which they store away with care.

Characteristics.—The old people of this band residing on the reserve, are temperate and exemplary, and thrifty and more painstaking in cultivating their corn and potatoes in their garden plots. The young men spend their summer season around saw-mill yards, and in guiding tourists, in which occupation they too often get intoxicants and a liberal supply of old clothing, which suits their vanity and encourages them to lounge around the railway stations.

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 a barren rock ridge, most of it having been burned bare. There is a narrow strip along the river, near the village of Byng Inlet, where the Indians raise good crops of potatoes. The Toronto-Sudbury branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs across and has a station on this reserve. The Ontario government built a stage road from the station to the village of Byng Inlet over the rocks and swales for the public benefit and to the advantage of the resident Indians.

Population.—There are on the reserve 29 members actual residents. The remainder reside on the Great Manitoulin island.

Health.—The health of the resident members has not been extra good during the year.

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Occupations.—The members of this band cultivate gardens, raising potatoes, corn and vegetables, and find a ready market for their products at the many boarding-houses at the mills. The women and children do a thriving trade of berry-picking in season. The men do a great deal of guiding for tourists.

Buildings and Stock.—Their buildings are comfortable, clean and warm. The stables are warm and well sheltered; they have taken a leaf from their French Canadian neighbours in this respect, and their horses and cattle look as if well fed and cared for.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band are industrious and fairly well behaved when away from intoxicants.

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 stage route, or 12 miles by the Canadian Pacific railway, which runs through the reserve, and has a station near the Indian village. The reserve contains an area of 14 square miles. The soil is light and sandy. About 75 per cent of this reserve is rock and swamp, with marshes. The residue is well adapted for farming and grazing. The unburned portion of the forest is well timbered with hemlock and hardwood and some pine, which, if protected from fires, will be a valuable asset to the Indians.

Population.—The population of this band is 114, exclusive of 20 resident non-members who are husbands or children of women married out of the band, making a total of 134 persons.

Health.—The health of this band has been poor during the year. Rheumatism and bronchial ailments seem to be the prevailing health troubles.

Buildings.—They have a Methodist church, and during the year they built a neat Roman Catholic church. The school-house requires a stone wall for a foundation. The teacher's residence is not fit to be used as a dwelling. The dwelling-houses are clean and comfortable.

Stock and Farm.—The horses and cows are very fair, and well kept. The only implements in use besides hoes are ploughs, harrows, &c., as farming is not much in favour with this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the band are abstainers and are industrious and progressive. There are others addicted to drink, and their frequent appearance before the police magistrate for drunkenness has no apparent effect further than enlisting the sympathy of some of their temperance relatives. Their easy access to town by the railway enables them to get liquor through some unprincipled fellows who are ever ready to take their money and provide the liquor.

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 in the township of Gibson, between Muskoka lake and the Georgian bay. It contains an area of 25,582 acres, about 50 per cent of which is arable land; the residue is burnt rocks, swamps and marshes. The prevailing timber in the green woods is hemlock, black birch and maple. During the season of 1910, Ontario Land Surveyor Galbraith surveyed the boundaries and retraced the lines around the several locations on the reserve, destroying a bone of contention and dispute between many of these irritable-tempered and fault-finding people.

Population.—The population of this band is 138.

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

Occupations.—The members of this band depend chiefly on farming. They do considerable lumbering in the winter season. Many of the young men engage in river-driving in the spring, for which they command high wages; others stay on their farms and peel bark, and harvest their crops. Many of the women do a thriving trade with the tourists by peddling bead and basket work at the summer resorts around the Muskoka lakes.

Buildings.—The homes of these people are warm, clean and well ventilated. Their barns and stables are good and warm, and in many instances better than those of their white neighbours. Their church is a fine up-to-date structure. The school-house is a model for neatness and light.

Characteristics.—The band is progressive, and many of them thrifty and industrious with well tilled fields fenced with wire. Their well-fed stock of horses and cattle is evidence of their progress. There are two saw-mills and a shingle-mill on the reserve. Though there are roving and restless characters among them, the majority are well-behaved. Some of the young men when away from the reserve will get drunk if they can get the liquor.

Your obedient servant,

D. F. MACDONALD,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SAUGEEN AGENCY,
CHIPPAWA HILL, April 1, 1911.

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, 1911.

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 427 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good during the past year. There has been no epidemic, the most prevalent disease having been pneumonia. Sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed amongst the Indians.

Occupations.—The majority of this band cultivate their holdings to some extent, work for white men as hired help in the surrounding towns and country, and engage in basket-making, rustic work, berry-picking, gathering medicinal roots, pulling flax, and taking out dead and fallen timber.

Buildings.—The public buildings are of a good quality. The private buildings are fair, and in most cases comfortable.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle and hogs. The number is not large and does not vary much from year to year; more are kept than are properly fed during winter.

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Farm Implements.—They have all the implements necessary for successfully cultivating and harvesting all the crops grown. The Indians take fairly good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—While some are fairly industrious, the majority are indolent, and with few exceptions they lack thrift. The progress is slow, but each year adds to their home comforts. The Indians of this band are fairly law-abiding.

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

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,
BRANTFORD, April 29, 1911.

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, 1911.

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	1,867
Oneidas	362
Onondagas	367
Tuscaroras	421
Cayugas	1,063
Senecas	219
Delawares	167
	4,466

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 were three cases of small-pox of a mild type, but these were fortunately confined to two families and were treated and cured at small expense. Measles became epidemic in one section of the reserve in January and February, but of a mild type. During the year 30 patients were treated at the Six Nation hospital, of whom nine were tubercular.

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 taken advantage of

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every opportunity of urging improved dwellings, cleaner surroundings, particularly in regard to drinking water, and the general observance of the laws of health. The log house and open stream, always a menace to health, are gradually giving way to frame, cement or brick dwellings and dug or drilled wells.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were a good average. Many of the younger members frequently seek employment off the reserve as farm labourers or domestic help. Cement and concrete work are now largely used on the reserve for foundations and bridge and culvert work, and the work is all done by Indians. There has been a notable growth in the raspberry and strawberry industries. Several Indians have large patches, which yielded a handsome revenue. The land is most suitable for this industry.

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 with the assistance of loans from the council, which loans are in most cases repaid at maturity. Some barns erected this year are fully as large and durable as any white man's barn in the county.

Stock.—Great interest is taken in the raising of stock. Many of the Indians supply milk to factories off the reserve. A considerable number of hogs and sheep is raised.

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 all the most modern implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are generally industrious. Those who are unable to work land for want of stock or implements seek to obtain employment off the reserve. The Six Nations are most law-abiding and steadily improving. During the year there were built 9 barns, 10 frame houses, 1 brick and 1 cement house, besides fencing and repairs.

A new frame school-house, two concrete bridges, and cement sidewalks around the council-house have been built during the year.

The Farmers' Institute of the South Riding of Brant held an afternoon and evening meeting in January last, both of which were well attended. A Women's Institute was also held at the same time, in which much interest was manifested. The Six Nation Agricultural Society, wholly under the management of Indians, held its usual three days' annual fair and was as successful in attendance and exhibits as any of its predecessors. The quality of horses and stock is improving. None but Indians are permitted to compete. 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.

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.

Your obedient servant,

GORDON J. SMITH,

Indian Superintendent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
STURGEON FALLS AGENCY,
STURGEON FALLS, March 31, 1911.

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, 1911.

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 been surveyed and subdivided into three townships, viz.: Pedley, Beauceage, and Commando, the last portion of which has not been sold. This reserve is remarkably well situated for navigation, as well as railway accommodation. 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 285.

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 tourist and survey parties. A number cultivate small farms along the lake shore, but the majority follow the Indian modes of life. They do not take to farming. During the winter a number find employment in the adjacent lumber camps, and others cut railway-ties and pulp-wood, which they can readily dispose of at good prices. During the summer the women gather berries, and make moccasins and fancy bead-work, which they sell readily in the adjacent towns, and villages. At present a number of the men of this band are employed on construction work of the new Transcontinental railway.

Buildings and Stock.—The members of this band are continually improving their buildings. This is so especially in regard to their houses; while a few years ago they lived in small poorly ventilated cabins and teepees, they now have houses more adapted to sanitary conditions and health, having more space, light, and proper ventilation. During the past year a number of improvements have been noticeable. Their dwellings are kept clean and comfortably furnished, and in this respect would compare favourably with the white settlers in the vicinity.

They have few barns, as they do not farm to any extent. Their stables for live stock are kept in fair condition. They have considerable live stock, comprising horses, cattle, pigs, and poultry. This is well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band have a number of ploughs and harrows, but not any machinery. They are well supplied with garden tools, such as shovels, spades, hoes, and rakes. All the cultivation is done with these implements.

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Characteristics.—A number of the Indians of this band are industrious and are showing improvement in regard to their home life and general surroundings. They are intelligent and are not easily taken advantage of in their business dealings with the various traders they come in contact with. A number prefer the roving life of river-driving, for which they receive good remuneration, but which they spend as they go along, and they do not express any intention of becoming tillers of the soil, of which marked results would follow. The women of the band in this respect are more industrious than the men, and appear to be content in their present state of living.

The members of this band can always get good outside employment at remunerative wages, which tends to take them from agricultural pursuits.

Temperance and Morality.—There are always a few of this band who will get intoxicated whenever an opportunity occurs; but on the whole in this respect a marked improvement is readily noticeable. The situation of this reserve with the adjacent towns and villages where liquor is sold, makes it convenient for the Indians if they can secure some person to purchase it for them. During the past year some heavy penalties have been imposed upon the persons supplying them with liquor. This, while it does not altogether stop the traffic, has a good effect, not only on the persons penalized, but upon the Indians themselves. 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 the French river where it leaves Lake Nipissing. It contains an area of 39,030 acres, consisting of the large Okickindawk island and peninsula. These Indians were formerly the owners of a valuable tract of pine timber, which was sold by the department for them at a good price, thereby securing a large amount of money to the credit of the band, and during the past season they have received a large amount of interest on their capital. This money, with some exceptions, has been wisely invested in savings bank accounts, while a number have erected comfortable dwellings and outbuildings.

Population.—The population of this band is 89.

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

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are hunting and fishing for their own supply, acting as guides to tourists during the summer months, while a few work in the lumber camps upon the reserve, and as rangers during the summer. Those who live upon the reserve cultivate gardens, but do not farm to any extent.

Buildings and Stock.—This band has recently built several new houses upon the reserve that would compare favourably with many found in the adjoining towns in the district, some of which are of good size and well finished. The stock comprises chiefly horses and cattle. A number of each has been purchased by the band recently.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are not as industrious as they should be, considering their position; but appear to be contented. They do not take to farming.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions the members of this band are not addicted to liquor; and morally they are all that could be desired.

TIMAGAMI 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 Timagami, while quite a number live on Bear island, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Timagami is situated 72 miles from North

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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 89.

Health.—The health of this band has not been as good as formerly, a number of children having died during the winter while the families were away in the woods hunting. This, together with the lack of facilities to attend to their illness, no doubt was largely the cause. Several have been furnished hospital attendance with good results.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is hunting during the winter months. In summer they all return to Timagami and act as guides to tourists, who frequent this place in large numbers each season. The Indians receive good wages for this employment, and there is abundance of work for them all.

They do not farm, as they have no land or reserve selected for them yet. Some cultivate small gardens along the lake front.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings of this band are very limited, a few of the Indians 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 rapidly to the mode of living of the white people. They are noted canoe-men and find ready employment at this work from people visiting this vicinity. They are industrious and make good wages when at work, and they appear to put their savings to good use.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are improving in respect to intoxicants, which is quite noticeable in their manner of living, while there are a few who will not miss an opportunity to get liquor. They are also very reticent in giving the necessary information to convict the persons supplying. During the past year a number of fines have been imposed upon the persons who supplied them with liquor, which shows a beneficial effect. With a few exceptions they are moral.

MATATCHAWAN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north of Fort Matatchawan 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 88.

Health.—The health of this band has not been as good as formerly. Some of the children died of measles.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are confined entirely to hunting and fishing for their own supply. Their hunting grounds are not as remunerative as formerly, owing to a large increase of prospectors in that portion of the country.

Buildings.—A few members have houses on the reserve, and during the past year some new houses have been erected.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are a happy, contented body and appear to be well satisfied with their surroundings. The department last spring supplied the members of this band with a small quantity of seed-grain, and vegetables, in order to assist them to make a start upon their new reserve. During the summer I visited their various plantings and found that the assistance supplied had been made good use of. The Indians devote their time to hunting, and dispose of their furs to the Hudson's Bay Company at Matatchawan Post.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. P. COCKBURN.

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THESSALON AGENCY,

THESSALON, March 31, 1911.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the several bands of Indians in the Thessalon Indian agency for the year ending March 31, 1911.

THESSALON BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

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

Population.—The population is 110.

Health and Sanitation.—The members of this band have been very healthy during the year, I have not heard of any disease among them.

Occupations.—They work in the summer on the drives, in and about the saw-mills, and in the lumber woods in the winter.

Buildings.—Their buildings are fairly good, and they are kept clean.

Stock.—Their stock is not as large as might be, but is kept in fairly good condition.

Implements.—A few hoes, rakes, and axes are all they have. When they have any ploughing to do, they employ a farmer to do it.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are mixing with white people and are learning to speak English, and act generally the same as their neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—Some are total abstainers, others drink all they can get. They would be moral if the lower class of white people kept away from them.

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 about 3,000 acres.

Population.—The population is 94, with several families under Agent H. West.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good, excepting slight colds

Occupations.—These Indians work in the lumber woods, on the drives and around saw-mills.

Buildings.—The buildings are clean and warm.

Stock.—They have very little stock, and it is not of a very good class.

Farm Implements.—They have few implements, as they do not work the soil.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not progressing as well as expected.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a little given to drinking, but have improved since last year.

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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 110.

Health and Sanitation.—They have fairly good health. There were no epidemics during the past year.

Occupations.—They have plenty of work in mills during the summer at Cutler, Sprague and Spanish, and in winter in the lumber woods.

Buildings.—Their buildings are fairly good and kept clean.

Stock.—They have very little, but what they have is kept in good order.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are not addicted to drink to any great extent, and their morals are fairly good.

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.—There are 252 Indians under my charge, some are at Biscotasing under Indian Agent H. West.

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

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

Buildings.—They have good buildings on the Point, where they live during the summer, and they keep them clean and tidy. They have log houses, which they occupy in winter, built on low land, which I do not think is healthy, I have tried to get them to live in their summer houses all the time.

Stock.—They have good horses and cows, pigs, and poultry. They also have farm implements. They have ploughs, harrows and small implements of the general sort.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and are trying to follow along the same lines as the whites, and are accumulating a quantity of necessary articles and are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate; some of the younger ones drink whisky at times. They are fairly moral.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL HAGAN,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALPOLE ISLAND, April 27, 1911.

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 St. Clair river, 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 remains the same as last year, 564. There is a decrease of 1 in the Pottawattamie band, which now has a population of 173.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good during the past year. There has been no contagious disease amongst them. The sanitary conditions of the reserve were improved last year on account of the improvements in their homes and the amount of drainage that is being done.

Occupations.—There are quite a number that are farming and making a comfortable living; but the majority work away from the reserve amongst the farmers and in factories.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in their houses, quite a number have built additions and have more room. There has been quite a lot of new fencing done during the past year, which makes an improvement in the look of their farms.

Stock.—There is no pedigreed stock on the reserve, but the Indians have a good grade of cattle, which do well and command good prices. The horses are mostly ponies, but are heavy enough for the work and bring good prices. There are not so many pigs kept on the reserve as formerly, but they are of a better grade.

Farm Implements.—The Indians keep all the implements that they require to work their farms with.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are law-abiding and fairly industrious. Instead of working for themselves, they work away from the reserve among the farmers and in factories. They make good wages, but live up to them, and at the end of the year are not as well off as those that stay at home and work their land.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a number of young Indians that use liquor, and it is almost impossible to stop them as long as they can get it across the border. The Indians as a whole are temperate and moral. They will compare favourably with the people whom they associate with.

Your obedient servant,

J. B. McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,
BECANCOUR, April 10, 1911.

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, 1911.

Tribe or Nation.—The majority of these Indians belong to the Abenakis tribe, although a few are Iroquois and two are Hurons or Algonquins.

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

Population.—This band numbers 27, including absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is very good, and the laws of hygiene are observed to the letter.

Occupations.—Farming, log-driving and working in the shanties are the occupations of the men. A few women make baskets.

Buildings.—Their houses are small, but comfortable. No new buildings were erected this year.

Stock.—They own some horses, several cows, a few pigs and some hens. They take very good care of their stock. Their cows are well fed during winter.

Farm Implements.—They have some machines, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers. They seldom drink, and they are very economical. A few are becoming rich.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians as a whole are very temperate. They are Roman Catholics, and are often seen at church. This is a very moral band.

Your obedient servant,

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,
ST. FRANCOIS DU LAC, April 18, 1911.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of St. François de Sales is composed of several pieces of land situated in the seigniories of St. Francis and Pierreville. The total area is 1,819 acres and 52 perches. The portion of the reserve occupied by the Abenakis is designated as No. 1217 on the official plan of the cadastre of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville, and contains 1,228 acres. The village lies on the bank of the St. Francis river, about 6 miles from its discharge into Lake St. Peter, and it has a very picturesque site.

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Population.—The population of the band at present residing in the village is 313; but in addition to this there is a fairly good number of families residing temporarily either in the United States or in other parts of the province.

Health.—There has not been any epidemic disease 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 fancy-work. They make baskets all winter, and about the month of June most of the families go to the White mountains and to the seaside resorts of the United States and Canada, where they sell their merchandise. They return in the fall. This industry is their chief source of revenue.

There are also some families that hunt as well as make baskets; but what they realize from the former source is decreasing each year in proportion as game becomes scarcer.

Agriculture is only a secondary occupation for the Abenakis of St. Francis. Some do not cultivate at all; others cultivate a few vegetables. Some families cultivate a little more, but the sale of their baskets, which compels them to be absent a large part of the summer, prevents their giving the necessary attention to the former occupation.

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

Stock.—They possess some horses, a fair number of good cows, some pigs, and some poultry.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule the Abenakis are industrious. The making and sale of their baskets brings them in sufficient revenue to enable them to live comfortably, and some of them are rich. Each family that returns in the fall is in possession of a good round sum, and, if they were more economical, they would be able to put something aside for a rainy day. However, several build good and comfortable houses, and the village presents a very pretty aspect.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been only few disturbances, caused by the abuse of intoxicants, 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 who surround them, and they live in harmony with the latter. I believe that there are no longer any who are full-blooded Indians: all have more or less white blood in their veins. A large number of them have lost the characteristics of the race, and it is very difficult for one seeing them for the first time to recognize them as Indians. They speak English and French, and use one or other of these languages in their dealings with white people; but in the family and their council meetings they speak Abenakis, which they preserve with zealous care.

Your obedient servant,

A. O. COMIRE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,

MANIWAKI, April 19, 1911.

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, 1911.

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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 at Maniwaki; the village of Maniwaki, with a white population of about 2,000 inhabitants, is situated upon what was formerly a portion of the reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 421.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness on the Maniwaki reserve during the past year. Grippe, measles and chicken-pox were prevalent, but no fatalities occurred directly from those diseases, with the exception of one young girl, who contracted tuberculosis after measles, and died after a few months' illness. Everything possible is being done to instruct the Indians in the necessity of keeping their premises clean; a liberal supply of lime is furnished them each year by the department for whitewashing. No Indians have been vaccinated on the reserve during the past seven years, as they were unwilling to submit to vaccination while there was no danger of small-pox; but, as the disease has now appeared in Ottawa and Hull, they are anxious to be vaccinated this spring.

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. Of those engaged in farming there is only a small number of them who are living by it.

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. A considerable number of the Indians do not keep any 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, and they take good care of their implements and vehicles.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are fairly industrious in the work that they like best: bush hunting, fire-ranging, and acting as guides in the lumber woods or river-driving; but the greater number of them are opposed to engaging in farm work. There is a small number of them who are making fair progress at farming and to this number there are some added each year. The Indians of this band in general are living fairly well. The few who are sick and the aged are receiving pensions from the department.

Temperance and Morality.—The past year has been marked by a great change in the matter of temperance amongst the Indians, as the village of Maniwaki, together with the two adjoining townships, is under local option law, and intoxicants are not so easily obtained. One case of immorality came to my notice during the year, but the culprit is an old-time offender.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. McCAFFREY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

AMALECITES OF VIGER,

CACOUNA, March 31, 1911.

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, 1911.

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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 remain at home suffer much from cold and hunger during the winter. The government distributes provisions to the poorest from time to time and they are very thankful. It is a great act of charity on the part of the government. The majority who reside on the reserve are widows and they are in utter destitution. The other members of the band are scattered here and there.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is 107, including absentees. During the year there was one death and two births.

Health.—There was no epidemic on the reserve this year. One old man has been paralyzed for several years.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians during the summer is the making of baskets of all kinds and other articles of fancy-work, which they sell to strangers who come to spend the summer at Cacouna. Often the men act as guides to sportsmen who go on small trips on the water or who go fishing. They also make snow-shoes and moccasins. The greater number of the men are in the shanties during the winter, and do not engage in agriculture during the summer.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions these Indians are temperate and moral.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this band are not making much progress, and the majority of them are very poor.

Your obedient servant,

EDOUARD BEAULIEU,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

HURONS OF LORETTE,

JEUNE LORETTE, June 8, 1911,

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Hurons of Lorette, also of other Indians settled in my agency. At the same time I transmit a statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

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

Population.—There has been an increase of only 2 this year; the population at the present time is 488, instead of 486 as it was last year. This number does not include the Indians who reside outside of the Lorette reserve. Thus, there is a family of Amalecite Indians who reside at Laval; and another, at Charlesbourg, in the county of Quebec. At St. Urbain, Charlevoix county, there is a group of Abenakis and Montagnais, amounting to 38 souls.

Resources and Occupations.—I observe that the chief business, which consists in the making of snow-shoes and moccasins, is again a little improved. This industry is in a more prosperous condition than it was last year. Nevertheless, appearances

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for next year are not very favourable. Fishing is nil; but hunting is fairly remunerative to the five or six Indians who follow that occupation habitually.

Health and Sanitation.—The people of the reserve have not in general enjoyed as good health as last year. Although there has not been any epidemic, what has been called gripe has affected a large part of the population. I may say that sanitary regulations have been well observed and that every means of cleanliness has been put into effect in order to prevent disease.

Temperance and Morality.—All the Indians residing on the reserve of Jeune Lorette conduct themselves very well. In respect to morality, no exception can be taken. I regret not to be able to say as much for temperance, as there have been some rare exceptions, but without any serious disorder. Two prosecutions for the sale of liquor to the Indians have been instituted.

Your obedient servant,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,

MONTREAL, June 6, 1911.

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, 1911.

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.

Population.—The native population is 2,199.

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

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, driving logs, erecting structural iron bridges, also manufacturing lacrosse-sticks and snow-shoes. The female portion make bead-work.

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

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the Indians observe the laws of morality.

Your obedient servant,

J. BLAIN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,

ST. REGIS, June 13, 1911.

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, 1911.

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Reserve.—The St. Regis reserve is situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence river, in the province of Quebec, and includes islands from Prescott, Ont., to Lancaster, Ont.

Population.—The population is 1,550.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of Indians has been good and no epidemic has occurred. The sanitary conditions are being improved.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing, trapping, farming, manufacturing lacrosse-sticks, baskets and snow-shoes. Many of them do daily and monthly labour on farms and in various other works.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are gaining yearly, many taking up farms, making general improvements to farm-lands and also to the buildings. Many own farm machinery. In fact they are making very good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians are temperate; those who do drink are in nearly every case young men. Most of the Indians observe the laws of morality.

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS E. TAILLON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,

OKA, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report in connection with the Oka Indians for the year ended March 31, 1911.

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

Population.—The population of this band is 501, consisting of 434 Iroquois and 67 Algonquins.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed fairly good health during the past year. There was no serious epidemic. The disease that carries off most of the Indians is consumption; generally they are careless about it. Sanitation is not very well observed and several do not keep their houses and surroundings in order.

Occupations.—The greater number of these Indians cultivate the soil and some engage in dairy work. Others make staves. Some work for the white farmers by the day, and in the shanties. Several this year have made axe-handles and lacrosse-sticks for sale. Two or three have hunted muskrats and fished, but there was no great progress made at farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are better workers for others than for themselves. For a year or two some of them have not worked on their land; they found employment elsewhere.

Buildings.—Some are constantly improving their buildings and erecting new ones according to their needs; but many of the houses are old and neglected.

Stock.—These Indians have good horses and others of less value. They have also some good milch cows and other stock, but the greater number are not well kept or fed.

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Farm Implements.—They are fairly well provided with farm implements. They do not take good care of them. The implements and vehicles are exposed at all times of the year, with the result that they do not last long.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians do not improve. Especially the young generation are fond of liquor. This is one of the chief causes of their poverty, and it also makes them immoral; their conduct leaves much to be desired in this respect.

Your obedient servant,

JOS. PERILLARD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MICMACS OF MARIA,

GRAND CASCAPEDEA, April 7, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my report with statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

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

Population.—The population is 110 this year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. There was no contagious disease.

Occupations.—The Micmacs of Maria have many ways of making a living. There is a little farming done and some hunting and fishing. In summer-time sportsmen employ them as guides and canoemen on the Grand Cascapeedia river. Some of them work in the shanties and at stream-driving in the spring; others are employed by farmers or work at home, making snow-shoes, shovels and baskets. They tan green skins, with which they make many shoe-packs for winter wear. These articles afford them their chief income.

Buildings.—Their buildings are generally small, but comfortable and clean. Five or six houses on the reserve are large and well finished inside.

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

Temperance and Morality.—The Micmacs, like other Indians, are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but generally they do not make fools of themselves. Their morality in sexual matters is good and they observe Christian principles.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MORIN, *Priest,*

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,

RESTIGOUCHE, May 18, 1911.

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, 1911.

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Tribe.—The Indians of Restigouche are all of the Micmac tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the beautiful Restigouche river, in the township of Mann, in the county of Bonaventure, facing the town of Campbellton, N.B.

Population.—The population is now 513, an increase of 7 since last year. There have been 28 births and 21 deaths in the course of last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been fairly good during the year, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox, which, however, was stamped out pretty quickly. The houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—These Indians have many ways of earning their living; some do fairly good farming, others work for the tourists, load vessels, and work in the lumber woods. Some of the women make snow-shoes and moccasins, baskets, &c.

Buildings.—Their houses are fairly good in general, some of them have good houses well furnished; they have some good barns and stables.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock. They have good horses, cows, and other cattle.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have all the farm implements they need. They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, in general, industrious, good workers. A few of them are still improvident, but I am happy to say that they are getting ahead every year.

Temperance and Morality.—I am sorry to say that a good many of these Indians are still addicted to the use of intoxicants. However, I am happy to observe that there is an improvement in this respect. The suppliers who have done so much harm in the past are well watched.

The morals of these Indians are fairly good.

Your obedient servant,

J. PITRE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,

POINTE BLEUE, May 23, 1911.

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, 1911.

POINTE BLEUE BAND.

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

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the northwest shore of Lake St. John, Chicoutimi county, Que., 5 miles from the town of Roberval. The reserve comprises the whole of the township of Quiatchouan, 22,423 acres, but the Indians have surrendered 19,525 acres, which has been sold for their benefit. What remains is admirably situated. From the heights and even up to a few feet of the shore the view takes in all the lake, the banks of which are surrounded by flourishing parishes. The soil is first-class and the climate suitable for the cultivation of grain and vegetables.

Population.—The population of the band is about 583.

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Health and Sanitation.—This year an epidemic of small-pox raged in the county. Thanks to compulsory vaccination ordered by the department, not a single Indian has been attacked. Typhoid fever and measles have also had a number of victims among our white neighbours; but not a single case of typhoid has appeared here, and although all or nearly all the Montagnais children have suffered from measles, there has been no mortality caused by this epidemic. It ought to be added, in order to be fair, that the intelligent and energetic care given at the time by Dr. Constantin, physician to the band, contributed much towards diminishing the evil in the latter case, and in eradicating it in the former. In conclusion, in spite of all the contagion with which the reserve has been surrounded and threatened during the course of the present year, there has been less mortality than during preceding years.

The houses are well ventilated and generally kept with as much care inside as outside. There is in them even a certain amount of display. The Indians take care of their yards and the surroundings of their dwellings, and all rubbish is burnt on the place in spring. Sanitary regulations are as a rule observed in a suitable manner.

Occupations.—Hunting and the cultivation of the soil are the two chief occupations, about half the people following one of these pursuits, and the other half the other. The hunters spend the winter in the forests of the north, for the most part, and in the spring bring back rich furs, superb trophies of an adventurous life, full of dangers and hardships without number. As compensation, the skins always sell very high; they have reached even a fabulous value this year. On return to his reserve, the Montagnais, after having exchanged his furs for articles necessary to his existence, builds bark canoes, makes snow-shoes, moccasins and mitts, either for his own use or for sale to his suppliers or other persons who order them from him.

Those who engage in agriculture devote all the time required during the season, and there are among them some sensible and hard-working farmers, trying to copy what they see of good among the white men, following modern methods to advantage. When the work of the farm permits them, if an opportunity of earning money in any other way offers, they do not fail to make use of it. They become in turn teamsters, guides or wood-cutters. Thus in winter they go to the shanties and cut timber, engaging in the floating of the logs in spring; then when the season for fishing and hunting arrives, they are all appreciated as guides by the sportsmen who come each year to the different clubs having quarters along the Lake St. John railway.

Buildings.—The houses and other buildings belonging to the Indians are well kept up and are improved every year.

Stock.—There is certainly improvement in the selection and quality of the stock on the reserve, and our herds will compare advantageously with those of the surrounding white farmers. The owners take good care of their stock, and I have never known, nor even heard, that an animal has suffered in any way on the reserve.

Farm Implements.—The farmers have all modern farm implements necessary and suitable for the working of their land. They know how to use them, and take great care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—I should say that the manners and customs of most of the inhabitants of Pointe Bleue are nearly the same as those of the people of the surrounding country, and that in many cases it would be impossible for a visiting stranger to distinguish between the latter and the former. The work, the kind of life, the housekeeping, the food and clothing resemble in all points those of their white neighbours. They dress here with as much taste and like as much to follow the fashion as in the large villages. There are no longer any but the most pure-blooded and oldest Montagnais who have kept up the Indian head-dress, who

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still wear with pride the large silver cross of the first missionaries hung from the neck with ribbons of startling colours, who still clothe themselves in the brightest plaid shawls, and smoke a pipe as much at their ease while walking about as if under the folds of the tent.

There are little gardens that beautify, and some of the Indians are beginning to make the ground in front of their houses pretty with little flower beds.

The houses are well furnished, comfortable and suitable. All the Indians have a taste for music and several of them have either a piano, a harmonium, a violin, or other instrument of less value. It is a young Montagnais woman that plays the organ in church. Their social life is improving and becoming more polished every day. The Indians take an interest in reading newspapers and from them get a good deal of information and some practical ideas (eighteen take weekly papers and three daily editions). Some have deposits in the bank, others do business by notes, just like white people. Fourteen houses are under fire insurance to the extent of from \$500 to \$2,000. Five Indians have their lives insured for amounts of from \$1,000 to \$3,000, and pay their premiums faithfully. Others belong to mutual benefit societies; some of them have even received the benefit this year of assistance in case of illness. Three Montagnais carry on a prosperous business here, and their trade amounts to several thousand dollars a year. Three Indian farmers take their milk every day to a cheese factory in a neighbouring parish, and make a good return. At present the Indians are considering the project of establishing a cheese factory on the reserve. In several places the picket fences have been replaced by wire fences, and the Indians are beginning to give a little more care to the maintenance of the roads.

In conclusion, one observes that the reserve has made considerable progress all along the line in the course of the last few years. A good number of Indians who not long ago depended only on their hunt have by their intelligent work acquired a number of important stock, horses, farm implements, and other personal property. The fact is evident that these Montagnais are advancing rapidly and surely in the way of civilization, progress and independence.

Temperance and Morality.—Formerly sobriety was a very rare thing on this reserve. Now intemperance is diminishing every day and progress in this respect is marked and considerable. The private behaviour of the Indians is good, and one has not had to reproach them this year for serious abuses.

LAKE MISTASSINI BAND.

Tribe.—This group belongs to the Mascapée tribe, a branch of the Cree nation (Swampy Crees).

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve, properly speaking, but they have taken up their general quarters near the Hudson's Bay Company's establishment on the southeast shore of Lake Mistassini, about 260 miles from Lake St. John. There they gather and spend three or four months each year.

Population.—The population is composed of about 33 families, making an approximate total of 170.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians generally enjoy good health, are endowed with much endurance, and live longer than any other tribe. As for notions of hygiene, perhaps they do not have any; but whether by instinct or by nature they are cleaner than many of the Montagnais, and if they had, like them, the same advantages and the same means, they would be much their superiors.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians and also their sole means of subsistence. The fur animals that they hunt are principally the otter, the weasel, the martin, the beaver, the muskrat and the bear.

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The fishing in all the lakes and rivers of this region is remarkably good. The Indians exchange their furs for provisions at the Hudson's Bay Company's post. They make bark canoes, moccasins and snow-shoes. The very rigorous climate will never permit of farming being carried on at this place. However, potatoes can be cultivated advantageously. The officers of the Hudson's Bay Company have tried the experiment, and have had a small crop every year. A good supply of this root would greatly improve the food of these poor Indians of the interior, and it would, perhaps, be easy to inculcate in them the idea of cultivating the same by providing them with seed, at least for the first trial.

Buildings.—The Indians of the most modern habits live in tents, while primitive huts made of bark are still inhabited by a large number of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—Not long ago I made three trips in this region and I was astonished each time at the intelligence and I might say the degree of refinement of these poor children of the forest, living hundreds of miles in the interior, far from all civilization, spending their life miserably in the bosom of the great forests of the north. What should one expect of them if they were transplanted into full civilization, if they could enjoy fully the benefits of education, and if they were to dispose of a little more of their material resources? But no, poor people, they are there, working at times very hard, suffering great fatigue and hardship, often having nothing but starvation in view, but never complaining, believing that nothing better exists. A good number of them speak English sufficiently well to conduct their business, and they have been converted to Christianity by the missionaries of the Church of England. Eight or ten families of this band come down nearly every year to Pointe Bleue, Lake St. John, where they spend about a month in tasting and admiring the marvels of civilization, while the rest of their comrades have not the least idea of it. While they keep themselves a little apart, they are on excellent terms with the Montagnais. They are distinguished by their good behaviour and politeness. I always take advantage of the visit of these Indians to my reserve to obtain the fullest information in regard to the Lake Mistassini band.

Temperance and Morality.—It is very seldom that intoxicating liquor gets as far as Lake Mistassini, and to tell the truth, these Indians do not yet know drunkenness by alcohol; this no doubt, explains their superiority, moral, intellectual, and physical. In the matter of morality it happens sometimes, perhaps, that some of them offend; but I have never had to reproach them with anything serious.

KISKISSINK GROUP.

Tribe.—The Indians of Kiskissink are Montagnais who have nearly all come from Pointe Bleue and established themselves at this place in order to be nearer their hunting grounds and at the same time that they may take advantage of the opportunity of acting as guides for the numerous sportsmen who move about this region during the hunting and fishing season.

Reserve.—There is no reserve at this place, and the Indians occupy unceded lands belonging to the Crown.

Population.—The population varies often, but the average is about 40.

Health and Sanitation.—These poor people have been tried by misfortune, and in consequence some of them have had a hard time, their chief trouble being that they were not able either to hunt or work. But these troubles are passed, and good health now reigns.

Occupations.—The Montagnais of Kiskissink are nearly all good hunters, and without their having to go away from the place, their furs easily find purchasers at high prices. Being very experienced and very skilful as guides, this occupation is still a source of good revenue.

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Buildings.—Some live in log huts, while others reside all the year in cotton tents.

Characteristics and Progress.—With about two exceptions, this group of Montagnais is composed of workers who do not neglect anything that will provide for the food and welfare of their families. They are intelligent and sufficiently educated to attend to their little business affairs.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects I have not very much to complain of. There may be here and there some shadows on the picture—they have also as much facility and opportunity to procure intoxicating liquor—but nothing serious has been noted.

STE. ANNE GROUP.

Tribe.—This group is composed of Montagnais Indians who have come from the Pointe Bleue and Bersimis reserves.

Reserve.—There is no reserve at Ste. Anne; but the Indians occupy lands leased or purchased from private owners even in the middle of the village on the bank of the Saguenay river, about 75 miles from Pointe Bleue.

Population.—These Indians follow a wandering life, and the population varies often; but the average is about 70.

Health and Sanitation.—The medical care of this group is entrusted to Dr. E. A. Claveau, of Ste. Anne, who discharges his duty with devotion. The health of these Indians has been fairly good during the course of the year. Sanitary regulations are not at all, or almost not at all, observed, in spite of the repeated exhortations of their physician on this subject. They live in an overcrowded manner in the little houses, ill ventilated and ill kept.

Buildings.—The houses are neat enough outside; but inside in the matter of cleanliness much is left to be desired.

Occupations.—These Indians live only on the results of their hunt, which have generally been good this year. None of them engage in agriculture. Sometimes they make canoes, snow-shoes, moccasins, and other small articles of fancy-work, which they dispose of easily. It would be much more to their advantage if, instead of losing their time in attending weddings, they would spend it in work.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are going backwards instead of progressing, and the active civilization that surrounds them is far from being of benefit to them.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects this group is a hard task in the midst of the Montagnais tribe under my charge. Men, women and children, with rare exceptions are all drunkards, and absolutely brutalize themselves in the abuse of alcohol, which leads them into veritable orgies. It seems too easy for the Indians of this place to procure whisky, and consequently perhaps a day does not pass during the months of July and August that is not marked either by a grave spectacle or a scandal in the village of Ste. Anne caused by one of these Indians, thirsty and insatiable for alcohol. These people make a good hunt; but, unfortunately, all the proceeds are used in the purchase of intoxicating liquor. All the summer they think only of drinking and becoming intoxicated. The practical and efficacious means of eradicating the evil and putting a stop to the sale of alcohol to the Indians would be to send to the spot a Dominion policeman to perform secret service at Ste. Anne and Chicoutimi from June 15 to September 1. It would be necessary to be without mercy and to punish with severity those who engage in this infamous business, and they are numerous in this region. It is by rigorous measures such as these that the department has succeeded in a short time in making the Indians of Pointe Bleue a peaceable and progressive band.

Your obedient servant,

ARMAND TESSIER,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE, BERSIMIS AGENCY,
BERSIMIS, March 31, 1911.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911, in regard to the Bersimis agency, which comprises the bands residing at Escoumains and Bersimis.

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 has an area of 97 acres. The land is not all suitable for cultivation.

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

Population.—The population of this band is 54.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been bad this year, there having been cases of small-pox and other diseases.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is hunting fur-bearing animals in winter, also killing some seals. Several of them work in the shanties. In summer some are employed as guides by sportsmen and explorers.

Progress.—This band is making progress.

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

Buildings.—These Indians have good houses and keep them in very 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, in the county of Saguenay. It has an area of 63,100 acres.

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

Population.—The population of this band is 550.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been bad; there has been a kind of cholera, galls, small-pox, and consumption, which always makes great ravages and it is difficult to make the Indians observe the most elementary rules of health.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are hunting fur-bearing animals during the winter, and fishing for salmon in summer, acting as guides to sportsmen, also working in the shanties of the St. Lawrence Lumber Company, cutting pulp-wood for that company, also loading steamers that come here in search of wood.

Progress.—I do not observe much progress in this band; the Indians are always indolent and improvident; consequently they are always poor.

Temperance and Morality.—In respect to liquor the Indians are improving and beginning to be a little less addicted to its use.

Your obedient servant,

A. GAGNON,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE, MINGAN AGENCY,
MONTREAL, April 13, 1911.

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, 1911.

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

Population.—The population of Seven Islands reserve is 402; Mingan, 198; Romaine, 239; Natashkwan, 73; and St. Augustin, 183; and the population of the whole agency, including Indians at Shalloop river, is 1,115.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this agency as a whole was good. An epidemic of small-pox prevailed amongst the Indians at Shalloop and Seven Islands during the course of last fall, but no deaths occurred.

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

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians is fur and game hunting. The catch of furs was very good last winter except in Romaine, where it was a total failure. Prices obtained for fur were good.

Morality and Temperance.—The morals of these Indians are good. They are all very religious. The use of intoxicants has been greatly diminished, if not totally stopped.

Your obedient servant,
J. E. TREMBLAY, M.D.,
Ex-Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
TIMISKAMING AGENCY,
NORTH TIMISKAMING, April 1, 1911.

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, 1911.

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 241 persons, being a decrease of 4 during the year.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the past year, although an outbreak of small-pox has confined a few to their homes, and six houses were quarantined for some time. Great precaution was taken and the spread of the disease was soon checked, and all patients have recovered.

Occupations.—The majority of this band are engaged in farming, but on a small scale, and none rely entirely upon farming for their subsistence. During the winter some members of this band take out fire-wood, which they sell in town; others hire out to work in the lumber camps, and in summer act as guides for tourists and prospectors. A few still do some trapping and hunting, but the majority do not.

Buildings.—One shanty has been erected during the past year.

Stock.—There has been a small increase in stock during the past year, but none care to keep a large stock, and the majority have always a large quantity of feed to winter their stock.

Progress.—Not much progress has been made during the past year. The majority have land easy to work and do nothing, and depend too much on assistance from the department.

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

Your obedient servant,

J. A. RENAUD,

Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

NORTHERN DIVISION,

ANDOVER, April 30, 1911.

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, 1911, on the condition of the Indians in my jurisdiction, viz.: the Edmundston band, near the town of Edmundston, in the county of Madawaska, and the Tobique band, one mile and a half north of the village of Andover, the shire town of the county of Victoria.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises a block of land containing 700 acres, fronting on the St. John river and adjoining the town of Edmundston, which is now a divisional point of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. About 500 acres of this reserve is forest land, consisting of a small growth of spruce and fir. An attempt was made last spring to enforce the law against the illegal cutting of timber and wood on this reserve, and if it should escape the ravages of fire, these lands would increase in value. The highway road leading to the town of Edmundston from the south passes through this reserve. The Department of Indian Affairs spent \$100 in the improvement of this road. The work was done under the supervision of the Highway Board, making use of Indian labour when possible.

Population.—The population of this reserve has been reduced from 51 to 44 by removal. There have been no deaths nor births during the year.

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Occupations.—The Indians on this reserve may be called farmers; although they do not get their living exclusively from the land, they all do more or less farming. Having received a larger appropriation for seed last spring than usual, there was an increase in their grain crop, and about the usual quantity of hay. It is to be regretted that the young men are not inclined to help the old folk on the farm, but look for employment in mills, stream-driving and working in the woods. The live stock on the reserve has wintered well and one cow and two yearlings have been added to the stock. Seven flocks of hens came through the winter in good condition. The older Indians do more or less at basket-making and other Indian work to help them live.

Health.—The conditions in respect to health are very favourable, as their dwellings are not too close to each other; but, unfortunately, a case of tuberculosis has lately developed.

Temperance.—Of those who have acquired a liking for the use of liquor, occasional sprees are to be expected. For the Indian not to touch it is the only safe way, but, unfortunately, few are able to do this. During the past year there have been less complaints in this respect. Sprees have been less frequent and of a milder character. Recently an Indian school has been started on the reserve where instruction will be given in temperance and hygiene, which will tend to mould the habits of the young, and have a restraining effect upon the old. One young man on the reserve has the reputation of being strictly temperate and others use liquor in moderation.

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 separated by these rivers from the villages of Andover and Perth. The Indian village has connection with the Plaster Rock branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, by a steel bridge over the narrows of the Tobique river, and it has connection with the Andover side by a wire ferry over the St. John river. Canoes are still much used by the Indians. During the year the approach to the ferry on the reserve side of the river was improved by widening the road and lowering the grade. The road leading to the narrows siding on the Canadian Pacific railway which was referred to in my last report as receiving the favourable consideration of the department, was improved by changing its course, making it possible to haul full loads to the railway siding, where potato houses are located. The improvement made in this road will bring additional travel to the ferry, thus helping to keep up an efficient ferry service. The work on this road and the approach to the ferry was done by the Indians, under the supervision of their chief, Joseph Ellis, at an expenditure of \$450. This reserve consists of about 5,800 acres of forest and farming land, of which 1,500 acres is on the north side of the Tobique river, and is under the control of the band as to settlement, which is confined to the Indians. Much of this land is of excellent quality for farming purposes.

Population.—The population of this band has increased during the year from 157 to 180 by the return of those living in other parts of the province or in the state of Maine. During the winter all the houses have been occupied. There have been 3 deaths (all from consumption) and 2 births. There have been no contagious diseases among the Indians; but unfortunately one young woman became insane and is now a patient in the provincial hospital at St. John. During the past winter, which has been very cold and unusually long, there has been a good deal of sickness from colds and grippe and, as many were living in small houses, it was difficult to maintain sanitary conditions, and the result has been a large drain on the relief fund.

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Occupations.—The Indians of this band are very industrious, both men and women. Many of the men command good wages at farming and working with lumber, and also as guides. A farmer in Aroostook county, Maine, U.S.A., who employs a number of men, told me that one of the Indians from the Tobique Point had been in his employ for three summers and was the best man he had and commanded the highest wages. During the fall and early winter a large number were employed in making snow-shoes for an American firm.

There was also a good trade carried on in tanning hides and making moccasins. It is remarkable in how short a time a hide can be tanned and made into moccasins. The demand for Indian tanned moccasins seems to be increasing. The work in the woods stopped long before the winter was over, and in order to fill in the time until driving should commence, they made baskets under the arrangement made by the department whereby I was able to store the baskets until they were sold. Indian craft and farming, I think, will be the combination that will improve the conditions on this reserve. Last spring the Indians made an extra effort to put in some crop. They all had gardens and took very good care of them during the summer. I am inclined to think the school garden stimulated them by some remarks I heard them make as to their intention of having as good a one the coming summer. Many raised fair crops of oats, buckwheat and potatoes. Two men raised some wheat. Several cleared some land during the summer as a start on their farm, intending to crop it the coming spring, and considerable ploughing was done last fall with the intention of putting it in crop this spring. It has been years since a similar effort has been made at getting their living from the land. Acting on the experience of the department that best results are obtained by giving timely assistance to individual Indians rather than promoting any general scheme of improvement, several Indians have received generous assistance in their efforts to cultivate the land. If three or four can make a successful start at getting their living mainly from the soil, it will stimulate others to follow their example, and, if they would work half as hard for themselves as they do for others, they would soon make an easier living than they do at present, which is largely a hand-to-mouth method.

Temperance.—The law relating to the use of intoxicants upon the reserve has been judiciously enforced and the community has enjoyed the safeguards the law provides; but where the desire to obtain liquor exists, they find ways of getting it, and there are a few who periodically indulge, regardless of the consequences. The prevailing sentiment is that it is wrong to get drunk and lay oneself open to the action of the law, but few are total abstainers. Some find assistance in giving their pledge to the priest for a stated period, and gradually a sentiment in favour of total abstinence may more generally prevail. The Indian cannot drink liquor in moderation. The tobacco habit is very common among them and makes it very difficult for the teaching of the school and the church to protect the young from acquiring the habit, and being injured by it. It is also a very expensive habit. The following from the text-book on Hygiene that is now used in the school deserves attention: 'Its bad effects upon other people in the same house are often overlooked. Tobacco smoke in houses is hurtful to young children and a great annoyance to those who do not smoke. If several men are smoking in a small room, the air soon becomes quite unfit for anyone to breathe. Much less is it fit for a delicate person or a child to live in. No person has a right to spoil the air which others have to breathe.'

General Remarks.—In my last report I referred to the musical talent possessed by many of the band, which if developed might add much to the social life of the village. No organized effort has yet been made in that direction. The social life of these people is very narrow and restricted. During the long winter evenings there is little in the way of entertainment or amusement going on among them. They read few papers, and never hear a lecture of a scientific or literary character. The

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social dance that they enjoy so much is restricted to money-making entertainments and it is little wonder that they look for pleasure in unlawful methods. The amusements of a community have much to do with their social and intellectual development. As well try conducting a school without recesses as to have a contented community without social intercourse and healthy amusements. In the development of their social relations they should be allowed a reasonable measure of self-government. They should be encouraged to organize and manage, under proper restrictions, their social dances and other entertainments of a harmless character, thus giving them not only occasions of social enjoyment, but a sense of responsibility as well.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. E. BAXTER,

Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHEASTERN DIVISION,
BUCTOUCHE, April 12, 1911.

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, 1911.

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 four 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 96, an increase of 6. There have been 3 births and 3 migrations during the year.

BATHURST BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians have two reserves: Pabineau reserve, about seven 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 28, a decrease of 5, caused by migration.

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

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acres, of which about 250 acres is occupied by the Indians; the remainder is woodland with some timber.

Population.—The population is 222, a decrease of 1. There have been 9 births and 10 deaths during the year.

EEL GROUND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the northwest branch of the Miramichi river in the county of Northumberland, about 6 miles above the town of Newcastle. It contains 2,682 acres, of which 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, the same as last year. There have been 6 births and 6 deaths 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 58, a decrease of 1. There have been 2 births, 1 death, and 2 migrations 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 328, an increase of 5. There have been 15 births and 10 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 31, a decrease of 1. There has been 1 death during the year.

BUCTOUCHE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the north side of Buctouche river in Kent county, about 3 miles above Buctouche village. 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 20, a decrease of 2. There have been 3 deaths and 1 birth during the year.

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 Tabúsintac reserve, in Northumber-

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land 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 hardwood. 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. Renous reserve, in Northumberland county, contains 100 acres of woodland and belongs to the Eel Ground band. Indian Point reserve, also in Northumberland county, belongs to the Red Bank band, and contains 100 acres of woodland. 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 61, 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 999, an increase of 1.

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. The year has been marked by several small-pox outbreaks in bands in Restigouche, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland counties, where this disease has prevailed in counties bordering on reserves. Several cases, fairly severe, occurred; but no deaths were recorded. Prompt vaccination and strict quarantine prevented the further spread of the disease. At present, all the different reserves are free from the disease, with the exception of Burnt Church reserve, in Northumberland county, where the epidemic still exists. An epidemic of diphtheria also broke out among the Indians of Eel River reserve, in the county of Restigouche, in November last, but no deaths were recorded and the disease was promptly stamped out. At Big Cove, in the county of Kent, the entire band was quarantined for a time, but now have been released. As a result of the different epidemics that existed this year in my superintendency, and owing to the fact that a large number of the Indians have been quarantined on account of those epidemics, the relief supplies during the year have been much larger than in the previous year; but I feel that had it not been for the various epidemics, the relief supplies to the Indians this year would have been much less than heretofore.

Occupations.—The Indians residing on the reserves near the sea engage in fishing; those further inland work in the lumber woods in the winter, and, in the spring-time, stream drive, raft lumber and run rafts. 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, confined chiefly to the raising of oats, buckwheat, potatoes and hay. They all engage in the manufacture and sale of baskets, tubs

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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 get good pay as guides for sportsmen during the hunting season.

Buildings.—The Indians living on reserves generally occupy small frame houses; those residing off the reserves live in camps or shanties. Those who keep stock have small frame barns. The Burnt Church band has a new school-house, which is the nicest and most comfortable school-house in this agency. The band has also a council-house and a lock-up on the reserve. A new church is being erected to replace the church that was destroyed by fire a short time ago; when erected, it will be much superior to the church that was burnt. 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 by the Indians and the neighbouring whites of the same religion, and last year a new lock-up was built, which I think is the nicest building of this kind in the agency. 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 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.—There are several Indians of the different reserves who are industrious and progressive, but I regret to report that the great majority of them are making no progress whatever. They cannot be induced to look beyond the requirements of the day, and as a consequence they are often reduced to straitened circumstances, especially during the winter months and in case of sickness. They are as a rule peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are temperate, but there are many who manage to get liquor despite all efforts to prevent it. They are quite as moral as are white people in the same station of life.

Your obedient servant,

R. A. IRVING,

Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION,

CENTREVILLE, April 10, 1911.

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, 1911.

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 54.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good. There were no deaths during the past year.

Occupations.—The occupations of the band are, working in the lumber woods, stream-driving, and labouring for farmers in the vicinity. Farming is not engaged in to any great extent by any of the band.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are small frame structures. In some cases they are overcrowded 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. It consists of 2 acres of land fronting on the St. John river.

Population.—The population of this band is 120.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been fairly good. There are several old people on this reserve.

Occupations.—A few of this band engage in hunting and guiding. Others work in the lumber woods, stream-drive, and in the saw-mills. The older people manufacture Indian wares.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these Indians are fairly good, and the use of intoxicants is gradually becoming less.

KINGSCLEAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear, 11 miles above Fredericton, and consists of 460 acres of forest and farming lands, fronting on the east side of the St. John river.

Population.—The population of this band is 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good for the past year. There was no contagious disease.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are on a hill, sloping down to the river, and are quite well kept.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in making their native wares, working in the lumber woods, stream-driving and farming.

Stock.—They own a few horses, which are well taken care of, but they have very few cattle.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this reserve avoid the use of intoxicants, and their morals are good.

OROMOCTO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Oromocto, 11 miles below Fredericton, and consists of 125 acres of forest and farming lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good for the yast year. The reserve has a good supply of spring water.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of this band are, working in the lumber woods and mills, and for the farmers near the reserve. Owing to the scarcity of ash, very little is done in manufacturing Indian wares.

Temperance and Morality.—Their habits and morals as a general rule are good. General Remarks.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WHITE,

Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

RIVER BOURGEOIS, April 25, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following general report for the year ended March 31, 1911, on the state of affairs among the Indians of the territory under my supervision.

Health.—From personal observation, I have come to the conclusion that Indians are not more subject than other people to the ordinary ills that afflict humanity, or to more serious maladies, such as small-pox, typhoid, &c., which make their appearance from time to time; but they seem to be the special victims of tuberculosis in all its forms. It would appear that the disease is contracted in early life from exposure and hardships; due to want of comfortable clothing, to poor housing and worse living. I think, in the majority of cases, it becomes chronic, those afflicted with it living for years, though seldom beyond middle age, in indifferent health, and, as a rule subject to hemorrhages which always terminate fatally.

But besides the cause mentioned above for the presence of tuberculosis, always among Indians to an alarming extent, a custom religiously observed and practised by them recently came to my notice, which surprised me, and which, no doubt, has much to do with the propagation and perpetuation of the disease. I have reference to the fact that on the death of an Indian, whether from consumption, or otherwise, his personal effects—clothing, bedding, &c.—are sold by auction to the highest bidders among members of the band to which the deceased belonged, and are afterwards worn and used by the purchasers. I think there can be no more ready means of conveying and nursing tuberculosis than this custom affords, and I think also that steps should be taken to have it abolished.

One inference to be deduced from the foregoing observations is that, if our Indians generally could be placed on a prosperous footing, their chances of escape from what may be considered their natural enemy, tuberculosis, would be very much improved. That, at least, is my view of the situation, and anything tending to bring about such result should be heartily encouraged. The special effort made by the department last year to promote farming operations among the Indians of Nova Scotia had that tendency. It proved distinctly successful, as may be learned from statistical reports on the subject already in the possession of the department. If persisted in and made more comprehensive as time advances, I venture to say that, coupled with the department's system of education, it will be the means of permanently improving circumstances generally among those people, and of making them in the end more healthy, intelligent and useful citizens.

Sanitation.—Under the well directed efforts of agents and teachers, Indians are beginning to acquire an intelligent knowledge of sanitary principles, and of their useful application according to instructions contained in the literature on the subject issued by the department. Progress in this respect has been slow on account of their backward state in the matter of education, but that condition is happily giving place to a more enlightened situation, and, as a consequence, they can be made to understand more readily why it is that pure air is essential to good health, while a vitiated atmosphere is often responsible for physical disorders and distress.

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Spring house-cleaning is coming in vogue with quite a few, and in time will no doubt become the rule. In such cases, the first step is always the most difficult to take; but once a beginning is made, an example set, the work seems to grow more or less infectious, and begins to expand until active interest in the matter becomes general.

Occupations.—No class of people occupy themselves in more varied ways than the Indians of the maritime provinces. Besides work for which they seem to be naturally adapted, such as hunting, trapping, coopering, &c., they may now be found employed, in company with their white neighbours, in the various industries of the country requiring manual labour. Thus, in winter and early spring many of them are occupied in lumbering operations; in spring and summer a goodly number are engaged as fishermen; while quite a few work on railroads and in factories the year round.

But the occupation getting to be of much interest to the large majority of Indians is farming, and I hope to see it become of most importance in the near future, as I feel sure that it will, if the special effort made by the department last season to promote farm operations on the reserves be persisted in for a few years. As intimated above, this effort was fruitful of good results; for example, at one of the reserves to which the movement was extended, the yield of potatoes was 2,000 bushels (aggregate); of oats, 50 bushels per acre; of barley, upwards of 40 bushels per acre; and of other crops comparatively as good. Results obtained at other points were equally satisfactory.

Race, Religion, Morality.—The Indians of the maritime provinces are chiefly Micmaes; and all are Roman Catholics, not only in name but in fact, taking pride in their religion and zealously practising its devotions. Their church at Lennox Island reserve, Prince Edward Island, is a model of neatness, and would be a credit to any rural community. The same may be said of their churches at Bear River, Salmon River, and Eskasoni, Nova Scotia; and of a few in New Brunswick. As a rule, they are honest, sober, and law-abiding. Their respect for law and authority approaches to reverence. Some people are disposed to question their honesty, but I am altogether differently inclined. One may be found occasionally who is slow, or unwilling to settle an account with trades-people, but a whole band should not be condemned for the shortcomings of one or two individuals.

I beg leave to refer the department to statistical returns and the reports made by the various local officials for detailed information with reference to particular localities or reserves.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. BOYD,

Indian Superintendent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,

ANNAPOLIS, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEBLEY, 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, 1911.

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

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valuable for agricultural purposes, and no Indians live on it. It is fairly covered by a growth of small timber, which, if properly protected, would in time become valuable. The Fairy Lake reserve, situated on the boundary line between Annapolis and Queens counties, containing 400 acres, has been leased for a term of years, and there have been extensive improvements made on it without detracting from its natural advantages. The land is fairly good, and the situation from a sportsman's point of view is ideal. On the expiration of the lease it ought to yield a sum sufficient to meet the necessary expenditure of this agency.

Population.—The population of this agency is 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been good. There were two deaths: one from tuberculosis and one from old age. There have been quite a number of minor diseases, but the Indians seem to have wonderful recuperative power in overcoming disease. Sanitary regulations are fairly well observed. The Indians make an effort to comply with instructions.

Buildings.—The houses are all frame buildings and are kept reasonably neat and clean.

Occupations.—Some of them make an effort to grow farm products, but the majority of them care little for farm work. Their occupations are varied: chopping for lumbermen in winter, stream-driving, acting as guides to sportsmen, basket-making, coopering, hunting, fishing, and trapping.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are industrious at the kind of work they like, but naturally want to get along with as little as possible. There is no reason why strong healthy men and women cannot make a comfortable living in this agency; and they should be encouraged to be self-reliant. It is not their nature to save, and when sickness or accident comes, there is no reserve to fall back upon; then they need assistance. Progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good and will compare favourably with those of their white neighbours. They are improving in temperance.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LACY,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANTIGNISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,
HEATHERTON, April 15, 1911.

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, 1911.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in Antigonish county, one at Summerside, one at Afton and one at Heatherton. There being no reserve in Guysborough county, 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 219, an increase of 2 over last year. There were 13 births and 11 deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—A great deal of sickness prevailed during the year, and

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tuberculosis seems to be on the increase. Two cases of small-pox occurred on the reserve during the year; but, as the Indians were obedient to the county health officer, Dr. W. F. McKimm, due precautions were taken by them and the doctor to prevent the disease from spreading. Sanitary measures have been observed as far as possible.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming, making tubs, baskets, axe and pick handles, and trapping, and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are of frame excepting a few shanties, and are kept in good repair, and the Indians seem to be very thankful to the department for the same.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are industrious, but a good many of them are always poor and need aid, especially in the winter months.

Temperance and Morality.—They are of temperate habits, and are a good moral class of people.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY, ESKASONI RESERVE,

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report with statistical statement for the year ending March 31, 1911.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Bras d'Or lake, and comprises about 2,800 acres, 400 of which is under actual cultivation, 400 cleared, but not under actual cultivation. The remaining 2,000 acres is under forest.

Population.—The population of the Eskasoni band is 127.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health throughout the reserve was fairly good up to January 1, when an epidemic of small-pox broke out among the Indians. There were no deaths from the disease, and all necessary precautions were taken to prevent its spread, such as general vaccination and isolation of those infected. It is now entirely suppressed. There were two deaths from tuberculosis, and several others are infected. Tuberculosis is on the increase on this reserve, and although everything is done that can be done, such as keeping the premises clean, and other precautions, still it is almost impossible to teach the Indians the recognized methods of to-day in combating tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The Indians on this reserve follow a mixed occupation, such as farming, fishing, lumbering, making axe-handles and baskets. Some of the young men are employed part of the time at the industrial centres, but none of the tribe devote their whole time to one particular occupation.

Buildings.—Nearly all the buildings are of frame, and some of them are quite comfortable.

Stock.—The majority of the Indians keep stock of some kind, and it is well taken care of.

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Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule, the Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and I feel that there is an improvement in their condition.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are supplied with such implements as ploughs, harrows, mowing-machines, and small implements, and they take good care of them.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are very temperate and moral.

Your obedient servant,

A. R. McDONALD, P. P.,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY,

SYDNEY AGENCY,

SYDNEY, May 4, 1911.

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, 1911.

Reserve.—The Indians of this band own about 642½ acres of land, consisting of two reserves. The larger one, which contains about 640 acres, is situated on Caribou Marsh road, about 6 miles from the city of Sydney; the smaller, containing 2½ acres, is in the city of Sydney, between the harbour and King's road. All the Indians of the band live on the Sydney reserve and have permanent residences. A few of them camp on the Caribou Marsh reserve during the summer and engage in woodcraft.

Tribe.—They are all Micmacs.

Population.—The population at the taking of this year's census was 99.

Health and Sanitation.—The general state of health has been good, but measles and dysentery carried away a few of the young children during the hot spell last summer. The sanitary conditions are quite satisfactory. The interior of their houses and the surroundings are kept quite clean and free from germ-producing garbage.

Occupations.—They are industrious and have had a very successful year, labour being easily procured by both men and women.

Buildings.—Only one new house was built during the year, but several were finished interiorly, either by being plastered or finished in wood. Nearly all underwent some repairs, and conditions have been greatly improved.

Temperance and Morality.—They are all temperate, the majority being total abstainers, and their morals are good.

NORTH SYDNEY BAND.

Reserve.—There is no Indian reserve at North Sydney. The Indians there live on property belonging to the Nova Scotia Coal and Steel Company, and only very few make their permanent homes there. They come from the different reserves, stay a few months at North Sydney, and return again.

Buildings.—Owing to the various moves they make, their buildings are not very permanent nor comfortable. Those who spend only the summer months there live in camps or small shanties.

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Tribe.—They are all Micmacs.

Population.—The population this year is 44, an increase of 17 over the population of last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians as a rule is not as good as that of the Indians on the Sydney reserve. Their moving about so often makes them careless as to sanitary precautions.

Occupations.—Labouring around the mines and in the town of North Sydney, coopering and basket-making, are the occupations of these Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects I have heard no complaints.

Your obedient servant,

D. K. MCINTYRE,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,

TRURO, April 8, 1911.

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, 1911.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this county are Micmacs.

Reserve.—The only reserve in this agency, known as Millbrook reserve, is located on the Halifax road, 3 miles south of Truro, and contains an area of 35 acres, with a wood lot of 120 acres, one-half mile from the reserve.

Population.—The population is 102. There have been 3 deaths and 2 births. An immigration of 10 accounts for the increase in the population, as compared with last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good during the past year. The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been observed as far as possible.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band hire out in summer on the farms, on the railway, and in the town. In winter they work in the lumber woods and saw-mills; in season they fish, trap, hunt, and pick berries. The Indian industries, coopering, basket-making, also engage their attention.

Progress.—The Indians are industrious, but improvident, and with one or two exceptions, make little material progress from year to year. Large families of children, and at times considerable sickness, will, of course, account for some of the poverty.

Temperance.—Liquor is difficult to obtain, and there is little drunkenness among them. They are a religious and moral people.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. SMITH,

Indian Agent

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
PARRSBORO', May 12, 1911.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement in connection with the Indians of this county, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

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

Reserve.—Franklin Manor, the only reserve in this agency, is situated near Halfway river. It is far removed from any city or town, being about 14 miles from Parrsboro' and 35 or 40 from the town of Amherst. It consists of 1,000 acres, mostly good land. Less than half the Indians belonging to the county reside on or near this reserve. The rest are scattered more or less over the county. There is quite a settlement at Springhill Junction, a few at River Hebert, and a few near Parrsboro' town.

Population.—The total number of Indians residing in this county on March 31, was 90. Of these, 14 are men above the age of 21 years, 18 women, and 58 children and young people. During the year there were 6 births and 2 deaths. Through migration the population decreased by 17, so that at the end of this year there are 13 less Indians in the county than at the end of last year.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of two very severe cases of small-pox, there has been very little sickness during the past year. Except a very few who would not submit to vaccination, all were vaccinated or revaccinated when it was discovered that small-pox was in their midst. By carefully isolating the family in which the sick ones were, and afterwards fumigating the premises, no other Indians took the disease. The sanitary precautions recommended by the department were as far as possible carried out.

Occupations.—Nearly all those who live on or near the reserve farm more or less. Of the others some make pick and axe handles, baskets, mast-hoops and tubs. Some work in the lumber woods during the winter and stream-drive logs in the spring, and work in the saw-mills during the summer. All hunt and fish more or less. In the autumn some catch more or less game in traps, or act as guides for hunting parties. The women and children pick and sell berries and mayflowers, and beg more or less food and clothing from the white people.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of these Indians are industrious and try to make a living; some are poor and shiftless and have to be helped more or less.

Temperance and Morality.—All are temperate. Morally they are much improved as compared with a few years ago.

Your obedient servant,

F. A. RAND,

Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF DIGBY COUNTY,
BEAR RIVER, March 31, 1911.

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, 1911.

Reserve.—The reserve is $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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, second growth.

Population.—The population is 95, of which 12 reside in Weymouth. During the year there have been 5 births and 10 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the year has been fairly good, with the exception of a few cases of consumption and grippe. Sanitary measures have been observed and quite an improvement has been made in and outside of their dwellings.

Occupations.—The Indians have made some advancement in farming this year. They act as guides, some work in the lumber woods in winter, they river-drive and make axe-handles, peevie-stalks, canoes, baskets, and fancy-work of different kinds.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly frame and are in good repair, with few exceptions.

Characteristics.—Some are industrious and make a good living, others are poor and indolent, and need aid, especially in the winter months.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, they are temperate, moral and law-abiding.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES H. PURDY,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,
SHEET HARBOUR, April 1, 1911.

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, 1911.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Population.—The present population is 212.

Reserves.—There are six reserves in this agency, comprising 2,269 acres. No Indians reside on them, due to the isolated situations, which make it prohibitive for the Indians to live on them. The Indians are mostly squatters or residing at dif-

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ferent points, viz.: Bedford, Dartmouth, Elmsdale, Enfield, Fall River, Harrigan Cove, Sheet Harbour and Wellington.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good. A mild form of small-pox has been prevalent; but, as strict measures were taken, the disease is about stamped out. Most of the Indians are clean and particular about their premises.

Occupations.—Farming, lumbering, hunting and sundry Indian industries are the principal sources of revenue. Some are very poor and cannot get along without government aid.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame. The rovers adhere to the camp or shanty.

Stock.—Those who keep horses and cattle take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—Their implements are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—With very few exceptions they are law-abiding, and those given an opportunity to work pride themselves on their progress and independence.

Temperance and Morality.—While many of the Indians will drink liquor, yet the law restricting the selling or giving of liquor to them is sufficient in itself. Many are teetotalers. Their moral character is generally good.

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CHISHOLM,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,

SHUBENACADIE, May 22, 1911.

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, 1911.

Reserve.—The reserve occupied by the Indians of this county is situated in the eastern part and is distant from the Intercolonial railway about 5 miles.

Population.—The population of this agency is now 96.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band in general has been fairly good. Observance of sanitary regulations is strictly enforced.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming, basket and cooper work, and making goods for the sporting market, such as hockey-sticks, &c. Quite a number of the younger men work in lumber woods, and saw-mills.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are law-abiding and are industrious to the extent of providing for their immediate needs, but appear to have little thought for the needs of the future.

Temperance and Morality.—They would be addicted to drink if it were possible to procure it. They are, however, morally and religiously inclined. All are Roman Catholics and are attentive on their church services held on the reserve.

Your obedient servant,

ALONZO WALLACE,

Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,

GLENDALE, April 6, 1911.

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, 1911.

Reserves.—This agency comprises two reserves, Whycocomagh, area 1,555 acres, and Malagawatch, 1,200.

Vital Statistics.—With 10 births and 2 deaths on the Whycocomagh reserve during the year, the population stands at 134, an increase of 12, 4 having migrated thither. With 3 births and 3 deaths on the Malagawatch reserve, the population remains the same as last year, 38.

Health and Sanitation.—As heretofore, tuberculosis has been almost the sole cause of death. The poor people take what precautions they can against the spread of the disease.

Occupations.—Some men and girls hire out. Coopering, basket-making, cutting pit timber, and making axe-handles and such like are the ordinary occupations.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of both these reserves are good-living people. Most of them are total abstainers from alcoholic beverages.

Your obedient servant,

DONALD MacPHERSON, P. P.,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF KINGS COUNTY,

STEAM MILLS, May 1, 1911.

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, 1911.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this county, one at Cambridge, consisting of 9½ acres of sandy plain, the other, called the Horton reserve, at the extreme eastern end of the county, consisting of 420 acres, about 50 of which is cleared, the remainder being covered with second growth.

Population.—The population is 84.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the past year; also sanitary conditions are good. Much pains are taken to keep their premises clean. Vaccination was attended to. There were no contagious diseases.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting, trapping, coopering, and basket-making; they also act as labourers and guides.

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Buildings.—Their buildings are frame and well kept.

Stock.—Their stock is well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians on the whole are temperate and their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

C. E. BECKWITH,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,

NEW GLASGOW, May 16, 1911.

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, 1911.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Reserve.—The Indians of this agency have two reserves. The larger reserve is situated at Fisher Grant near the mouth of the harbour of Pictou. It has an area of 200 acres. A tract of wooded land in the neighbourhood was acquired during the year to supply fuel for the Indians. The other reserve, known as Chapel Island, at Merigomish harbour, is frequented by a few families during the summer months, to which place the Indians make their annual pilgrimage on July 26, St. Ann's festival.

Population.—This agency has at present a population of 161; 13 Indians left during the past year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general has been good. Consumption has been the cause of death in persons of adult age. It will not likely be so common in future with the improved knowledge and care.

Occupations.—These Indians cultivate their land more extensively than formerly. They fish, make baskets, moccasins, tubs, pick-handles, and occasionally hire out as labourers.

Buildings.—There is a large well-built church on the Island reserve, and a school-house at the Fisher Grant reserve. The private dwellings are now nearly all frame buildings, rather small, however, for health or comfort.

Stock.—The Indians at Fisher Grant reserve own a few horses.

Farm Implements.—A few ploughs, harrows and wagons are owned by the Indians at Fisher Grant reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are as a rule quiet and inoffensive. They live for the day, seldom providing for a rainy day. Many of them, however, are industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are with few exceptions temperate. They are to be considered on the whole a religious and moral community.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MACLEOD,

Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF QUEENS AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,
CALEDONIA, May 24, 1911.

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, 1911.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in this agency of 1,000 acres each, two in Lunenburg county and one in Queens county. The Indians residing on the reserves make their living mostly by farming. Those not residing on the reserves make their living by fishing, hunting, basket-making, and working in the lumber woods.

Population.—The population of this agency is about 164.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good, except a few cases of grippe. They observe sanitary regulations about their dwellings fairly well.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are industrious and law-abiding.
Your obedient servant,

CHARLES HARLOW,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,
SHELBURNE, April 5, 1911.

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, 1911.

Reserve.—There being no reserve in this agency, the Indians are at present located at Sable river, Shelburne river, Clyde river and Barrington.

Population.—The population of this agency is 37.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the year. No infectious diseases prevailed. They observe sanitary regulations about their premises 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.—The Indians are law-abiding, but make very little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HIPSON,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,

May 10, 1911.

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, 1911.

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

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this county, situated at Middle river, about one mile west of the village of Nyanza, on St. Patrick's channel. It comprises 650 acres, 60 acres of which is in a good state of cultivation, 210 acres cleared, but not under much cultivation, and the remainder covered with a second growth of spruce and other timber. The soil generally is fertile, being especially adapted for raising hay, potatoes, vegetables and oats.

Population.—The population of this agency is 88.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on the reserve for the past year has been fairly good. They observe sanitary regulations about their premises fairly well.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are farming, fishing, hunting and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings are of frame and are kept tidy and in a good state of repair.

Stock.—Their stock is well looked after.

Farm Implements.—There are very few farm 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 materially improving from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of the members of one family, they are temperate and moral in their habits.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. MACDONALD,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,

YARMOUTH, May 19, 1911.

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, 1911.

Reserve.—There is but one reserve in this county. It is situated on the north of Starr road, 2 miles from town. It contains 21½ acres, about 5 of which is cleared, 1½ cultivated, while the rest is forest growth soft wood.

Population.—The population of this agency is 65.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is poor; there is a great deal of rheumatism and grippe, from which they do not seem to recover properly. There are two cases of consumption.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are making baskets, mast-hoops, axe-handles, fishing, logging, and a few go as guides.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not making much progress; but they seem more inclined to settle down and remain in one place.

Temperance.—With few exceptions, they are temperate.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. WHALEN,

Indian Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

MICMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

HIGGINS ROAD, April 28, 1911.

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, 1911.

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 good land.

Population.—The population of this superintendency, comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, is the same as last year, 292; for there have been 13 deaths and 13 births.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all frame, and in general very well kept.

During the past year a very fine structure was erected on the reserve of Lennox Island to serve as a public hall, and known as the 'Lady Wood Library.' The building was erected by His Lordship Chief Justice Sullivan, the acting executor for the estate of Lady Wood, who was a daughter of Governor Fanning, who was Governor of Prince Edward Island when it was a Crown colony.

The building is 50 x 25 feet with trussed roof, giving a beautiful arched ceiling finished in natural wood. The walls are finished with plaster, and the building has a good stage and a flag-pole. It is furnished with hardwood chairs, and has been supplied with stove, lamps, oil and fuel. About \$1,000 was expended on the building apart from the furniture.

One of the aged Indian women has opened a class for the purpose of instructing the young girls in the art of making moccasins and bead-work.

During the past winter the young Indians have given a couple of concerts, and it is hoped that when it is stocked with books, it will be a centre of culture and refinement, as well as a place where they can meet for social intercourse.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been fairly good, with the exception of a few cases of consumption.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of them are industrious, and their condition seems to be improving from year to year, but a good few are poor and need aid in the winter months.

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Temperance and Morality.—The Indians residing on Lennox Island reserve, with very few exceptions, are temperate, and their moral character is good.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

BIRTLE AGENCY,

BIRTLE, April 11, 1911.

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, 1911.

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 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 cattle-raising, 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 culti-

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vation; 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 Rossburn, 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 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 northeast from the reserve. There are about 50 acres in wood, mostly small poplar, willow, and scrub oak. The soil is a 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, Manitoba, 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 a black loam, and suitable for grain-growing and root crops. Owing to the hilly and rough nature of the land, it being heavily wooded with poplar and willow, it is hard for the Indians 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 from the reserve.

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CLEARWATER LAKE FISHING STATION, NO. 61.

Reserve.—This reserve is part of the Keeseekoowenin's, No. 61, and is located about 25 miles northeast of Elphinstone, Manitoba, 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. Five families of the band reside there permanently. The principal catch of fish is tullibee and some jackfish. There are about 900 acres in wood, principally small spruce, tamarack, poplar, and willow.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—The population of each band is as follows:—

Birdtail Sioux Band, No. 57..	77
Keeseekoowenin's Band, No. 61..	94
Clearwater Lake Band, No. 61..	24
Waywayseecappo's Band, No. 62..	192
Gambler's Band, No. 63..	14
Rolling River Band, No. 67..	76

Total population.. 477

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency, during the past year, has on the whole been excellent. There have been 27 births; and 17 deaths, 7 adults, and 10 minors. Grippe was prevalent on all the reserves part of the winter, and was the principal cause of death, pneumonia developing rapidly in most of the cases. The tent hospital in connection with the Birtle boarding school, under the management of Principal McLaren, was closed down three months during the summer, and was reopened in October with nurse Highet in charge. The tents have been replaced by lumber cottages, two for the patients, and one for the nurse. Chas. G. Wotherspoon, M.A., M.B., C.M., is the medical officer, and visits the hospital and schools daily. The greater number of patients are pupils from the school. Very few from the reserves take advantage of it, preferring to stay on their reserves and effect their own cure as best they know how. During the summer months and as soon as the snow disappears, the Indians, with few exceptions, move from their houses into tents, and do not occupy them again until the cold weather sets in. This, of course, is a good arrangement, as it is the best way to keep them in good health, especially those suffering from tuberculosis in its many forms. The refuse that accumulates during the winter months around their houses is raked up and burned, and the manure removed from stables. A number limewash their houses inside and out. This is especially noted on the Rolling River reserve, where the houses on the whole are kept in excellent condition from a sanitary point of view. Dr. Gilbert, the missionary on the reserve, is doing special work amongst the Indians in the way of quiet talks to them on matters pertaining to health, illustrating with magic lantern views the way diseases are carried, and how to prevent the same. The doctor also attends to the medical wants of the band.

It is now a rare thing to see the Indians expectorating on the floors in their houses; all have spittoons, and their houses are better kept in every way than in former years, as they now realize that cleanliness is one of the great factors in preventing disease.

Occupations and Resources.—The members of the Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57, are farmers, who raise considerable wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and other garden stuff. They also raise cattle, and a few horses, pigs and poultry. The wheat on this

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reserve is the principal crop, and is generally of a first-class quality, and grades No. 1 and 2 Northern; 10,026 bushels was raised last season. They also grow Indian corn and garden stuff, which is cultivated by the women, who are experts at raising corn. The women also make bead-work, moccasins, baskets, straw and rag mats. A few of the band earn a little extra money by the sale of fur, fire-wood, senega-root, wild fruits, and working out during the threshing season.

The members of the Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61, are now settling down to the farm, and raised last year 15,518 bushels of oats, 266 bushels of wheat and 380 bushels of barley, besides their root and hay crops, which were good ones. All have gardens, and a great improvement was noted last season; the owners giving better attention and cultivation to them, and the results were increased yields all round. The members of the band raise cattle, horses, pigs, and poultry, and a few make butter for sale. Some earn their living by hunting, trapping, and fishing, selling fire-wood, senega-root, and also wild fruits. A number work out during the threshing season with their teams and earn good wages. A number of the young women work out as domestics, and give good satisfaction to their employers; and others work at their homes on the reserve, at dressmaking, and plain sewing, a number having good sewing-machines, and in this way make a good living for themselves.

The members of the Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62, farm on a small scale and have made a fair advance during the past season, more new land having been broken up; consequently, the acreage under cultivation for the coming season will be larger. Oats is the principal crop sown, 11,583 bushels having been harvested the past season. Their gardens were better looked after than formerly, with the result that the returns for their labour, especially potatoes, were much above previous averages. The members of the band also raise cattle, but do not take the interest that they should in this industry. They put up 998 tons of hay, leaving a large surplus for sale after having had sufficient for their own stock. Most of the band trap, hunt, gather senega-root, and wild fruits, and make considerable earnings from these sources. A number of the young men work out during seeding and harvest, and command good wages, being good workers, and getting employment readily. The women make bead-work, baskets, straw and rag mats, and tan green hides, and find ready sale for them at reasonable prices. A number of the young women, ex-pupils of the Birtle boarding school, are earning their living as domestics, and from reports received from their employers, are giving excellent satisfaction. One ex-pupil from this school, Annie Claire, is now the teacher for the day school on the Valley River reserve, and I understand is giving good satisfaction.

The members of the Rolling River band, No. 67, farm a little, raise cattle, hunt, trap, fish, and sell the fallen timber on the reserve, making considerable revenue. They also work out as farm labourers, a number using their own teams and wagons, during the threshing season, making from \$4 to \$4.50 a day. Their grain crop was light, and was not threshed. The root crop was almost a failure. The rain-fall was very light on this reserve in June and July, and accounts for the poor crops. The women make bead-work, baskets, mats, tan hides, gather senega-root, also wild fruits, deriving quite a revenue as a result.

On the Gambler's reserve, No. 63, John Tanner is an up-to-date farmer; he raises wheat, oats, barley, also horses, cattle, pigs and poultry. He has all the up-to-date farming machinery necessary to work his farm properly. He is well-to-do, and is in better circumstances, financially, than the average white farmer. He raised last year 2,543 bushels of wheat, 1,051 bushels of oats, and 100 bushels of barley. He had also a good garden, and raised a quantity of potatoes besides other garden truck. He owns 20 horses, 1 Percheron stallion, 1 thoroughbred Shorthorn bull, and 18 head of cattle. His son Joseph assists him, but prefers to work out, doing odd jobs that he can pick up in the vicinity.

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Buildings.—The houses and stables are mostly log ones; the better class houses having shingled roofs, some with dormer windows, with stairways, and bed-rooms upstairs. All these buildings are made with dove-tailed corners, and are well built, with lean-to kitchens attached. There are also a number of frame houses, neatly built, two stories; these have kitchens attached, and are painted on the outside. There are a number of shanties, mostly of good size, and comfortable. Stables are of log, fairly good, and suitable for pony class only. Those who have good large work horses have big roomy stables. There are a few frame barns and granaries, but the majority are log ones.

Stock.—The past winter was not favourable for stock running out, on account of the deep snowfall and cold weather; consequently all stock had to be stabled the latter part of the winter. As all the bands had large quantities of hay and straw for feed, there was no loss to account for on this head. Stock has come through the winter in good condition, and will be turned out to graze in April this year. The reserve bulls have been well cared for during the winter, and the calf crop last year was a fair one. All the bulls are pedigreed, and calves were good-sized, healthy and strong. Two of the Keeseekoowenin's band have cream separators, and make butter for their own use, and sell a little during the summer months. The Indians on the whole are not interested in raising cattle, their plea being that they are too much trouble in the winter months, and in the summer break into their grain fields and destroy their grain. This is of course a lame excuse, as each reserve has good pastures, well fenced, with the exception of the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, where their animals graze during the growing season. The majority of the Indians take good care of their stock, but some are quite indifferent. The class of work horses now in general use is improving all the time.

Farm Implements.—All the reserves in this agency are fairly well equipped with the necessary farm machinery required for the present time, and as progress is being made, and larger farms become more numerous, the up-to-date implements necessary will be added; as each year now is increasing their appreciation of what they buy with their hard work.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians are industrious, and are better off than formerly, and are now settling down in earnest, and are vying with each other as to who shall have the best farm and the largest acreage under cultivation. They have also the necessary up-to-date machinery and good horses to perform the work on the farm. Hunting and trapping is still followed by a number, but not so regularly as formerly. The catch is getting less each year, and to insure any return at all, long distances have to be travelled by the Indians to the unpopulated districts. Owing to the scarcity of farm help, and the large wages offered for it, a number of the young men depend altogether on making their living in this way, rather than work farms of their own. There are a number of course who are indolent and lazy and make very little effort to improve their condition, and depend on the industrious ones to help them when hard up; these are getting less each year, as this assistance is not given now with such good-will as formerly. The progress being made by the ex-pupils of industrial and boarding schools is very encouraging, and the assistance given by the department in the way of farm implements, oxen, lumber and harness, is being made good use of by the majority. They now appreciate this help where formerly they took it as a matter of course.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year the conduct of the Indians, generally speaking, has been good. They are law-abiding, and it is very rare for serious crimes to be charged against them. The moral standard of the Indians under the conditions in which they live is very good. The large majority of the Indians are temperate, but those who are addicted to the use of liquor seem to have no trouble in procuring it, especially those living on reserves located near towns which

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have licensed hotels for the sale of liquors. A number of persons were prosecuted during the year for giving intoxicants to the Indians, and convictions were obtained in nearly all the cases.

Crops.—Seeding commenced in the beginning of April on the Birdtail Sioux reserve, and was general on the other reserves on the 20th. The land was in excellent condition for the work, and wheat was all in in April; oats, barley, and root crop, in May. The growing conditions during May were not favourable, the weather being cool, with high winds, and a snow-storm on the 28th, and light frosts at night. June and July were favourable, and grain and root crops made great advancement. Towards the end of July, however, crops were needing moisture, as the weather had been extremely hot, and were beginning to suffer a little, but fortunately rain fell in time, and with the exception of Rolling River reserve, a bountiful harvest was reaped. The hay crop was an excellent one, some 2,074 tons having been cut and stacked in first-class condition.

The wheat averaged 14.53 bushels an acre, a gain of 4½ bushels over the previous season; oats 30.34, a gain of 2.79 over the previous season.

General Remarks.—The general health of the Indians during the year just closed has been very good. There were no epidemics, although grippe was prevalent, and a few cases of whooping cough in a mild form on the Waywayseeccappo's reserve. The progress being made is slow, but a greater number are now showing more interest in the cultivation of the land, especially their gardens, than formerly.

On the Rolling River reserve a chief and councillor have been appointed, and as the councillor is an ex-pupil of the Regina industrial school, and a capable young man, who is taking a great interest in the work on the reserve, good results should follow. Under the very able direction of Dr. Gilbert, the missionary, they are teaching them how necessary it is to keep their premises, houses and themselves clean, so as to prevent contagious and infectious diseases, and if necessary how to combat them.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. WHEATLEY,

Indian Agent.

LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT, FORT FRANCES AGENCY.
FORT FRANCES, Ont., April 18, 1911.

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, 1911, together with statistical statement.

Agency.—This agency comprises the following bands, viz.: Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2; Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2; Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2; Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake, being 14 in all, with a total population of 862, being an increase of 1 since my previous report.

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

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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 combined population of these two bands is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness amongst the different bands during the year, from colds, dysentery and measles, and the death-rate has been higher than that of previous years, especially in the Manitou Rapids band No. 1, and the Couchiching band.

Occupations.—The Indians work at taking out dry cord-wood in the winter, and for settlers and saw-mills in the summer, besides fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—All the Indians residing along the Rainy river have fairly good log houses.

Temperance.—All the Indians along the Rainy river are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants; but, as it has been more difficult for them to get liquor on the American side during the past two years, there has been less drinking than in 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. There is very little merchantable timber on them.

Population.—The population of these bands is 69.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out dead timber, in saw-mills, river-driving, steamboats, and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting.

MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserve No. 11, which is situated on the north bank of Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. The area is 5,736 acres. The land is a rich clay loam. The forest fires last season did considerable damage to the timber on this reserve; in fact all the reserves on Rainy river suffered more or less from the same, but the damage was greater on this.

Population.—The population is 94, being 5 less than last year.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber, river-driving, saw-mills, and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting. There is one Indian, named Red Hawk, in this band that does a little farming, in fact he is the only one in this agency that does.

Stock.—The members of this and the Little Forks band are the only ones in this agency that show a desire to care for cattle, and they are not taking the care of them that they should. They use the milk and a few 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, opposite the mouth of the Little Forks river, and is designated as reserve No. 10. It contains an area of 1,920 acres. The land is a rich clay loam.

Population.—The population of this band is 46.

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.

This reserve consists of 24,358 acres, and is owned in common by all the above mentioned Rainy river bands. There are large quantities of merchantable timber on this reserve, consisting of pine, tamarack, spruce and cedar. The greater portion of the reserve is a rich clay loam.

It adjoins the Hungry Hall reserves, near the mouth of Rainy river.

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 forest fires in the past.

Population.—The population of this band is 188, being 8 less than last report.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band consist of making ties, working in lumber camps, river-driving, saw-mills, for settlers, cutting and hauling cord-wood, 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, and are kept neat and clean. Several have good frame houses; the rest are log buildings with shingled roof.

Temperance.—The majority of this band are fairly temperate and moral.

STANGECÓMING 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.—This band has a population of 42.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by working in lumber camps, river-driving, and in 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 some improvement in this respect is becoming apparent. In other respects they are moral and law-abiding.

NIACATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves attached to this band are 17A and 17B, and are situated about 26 miles northwest of Fort Frances, on the Northwest bay, in Rainy lake. The area of these reserves is 6,201 acres. The greater portion is rocky and broken. There is considerable good timber on 17B, principally pine.

Population.—The population of this band is 62.

Occupations.—The young men get employment in lumber camps and saw-mills, but they principally live by hunting and fishing.

NICKICKOUSEMENECANING BAND.

Reserves.—This band owns 26A, on Red Gut bay, 26B, on Porter's inlet, and 26C, on Sand Island lake. The combined area is 10,227 acres. A large portion of the land is rocky and broken. The soil is light.

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Population.—This band has a population of 46, being 13 more than last report, this is owing to 11 being admitted to treaty during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by fishing and hunting. They were paid \$20 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.—The population of this band is 129.

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.—This band has a population of 115.

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.

Your obedient servant,

JNO. P. WRIGHT,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

GRISWOLD AGENCY,

GRISWOLD, April 1, 1911.

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, 1911.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of the bands on the three reserves in this agency are Sioux who either migrated from across the boundary line 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, the western boundary of this reserve is met; thence from said corner post going easterly 3 miles to the

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northeast corner post of section No. 36, of the same township, is the northern boundary; thence going south 3 miles to the intersection of the public road by the Assiniboine river where a bridge crosses over, is 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in width, covering about 900 acres. As one recedes from the river and crosses 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 and in the valleys are valuable sand and gravel beds. Of this rough country of sand, gravel, and boulders, there are about 2,000 acres. The remainder of the reserve of nearly 6,000 acres is a rolling prairie of rich sandy loam, and 2,200 of this is under cultivation.

Population.—The total number of Sioux on this reserve is 320.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year, considerable attention was given to the prevention of disease by inculcating some of the common laws governing health. There have been the usual losses by death from tuberculosis in its various forms. Three young men and three young women died.

The usual annual cleaning up of the grounds takes place every spring, and is the first work of the early spring. Here we have the Indian ideas agreeing with the agent's instructions. The women rake up and burn all the rubbish that has been accumulating during the winter.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the band is farming. There are but a few Sioux that ignore this form of making a living. Much attention was given early this fiscal year to increase the acreage under cultivation, with the result, owing to the drought, of getting farther behind. This band had 2,000 acres under crop. Full particulars are given in the agricultural and industrial statistics that accompany this report. The women raise corn, which enters largely into the diet of the band; make baskets, bead and quill-work, moccasins, and fancy dresses. A few milch cows are kept by some of the leading Indians; but, owing to the shortage of pasturage, the band has gradually given up the cattle industry. In lieu of this, considerable more attention has been given to the raising of a better class of colts, and we have some very good teams and a promising string of colts as the result. During the winter months, the band provided for itself by chopping fire-wood, and posts for fencing, and selling to the surrounding farmers.

Characteristics.—The leading traits of this band, and indeed of all the Sioux in this agency, are alertness, endurance, industriousness, with a great gift of scheming and planning, combined with imagination and pride.

Progress.—The progress of the band is seen only in its endeavours in building, and increased acreage broken; the general endeavours were more than nullified by the extraordinarily dry season. Of course it seemed that the greater the exertion, the farther the setback financially; the dollar being the unit of measure when we state the progress. There was progress made in education, which appears elsewhere in a special report which cannot be noted by the dollar exponent.

Likewise more evidence came to the front, showing progress in church matters; for several pagans publicly during the year expressed their determination to follow the teachings of the missionary and forsake the rites and ceremonies hitherto followed by them in their pagan belief.

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Even the pagan belief is largely modified and is coming more and more into line with common sense and Christian ideas. In this Sioux band, the members having such strong characteristics, the public announcement of a determination to adopt the Christian religion requires considerable courage and self-will.

This progress cannot be noted, either, by the dollar exponent.

Temperance and Morality.—The band continues to go slowly ahead in temperance and total abstinence. There are always some who need the strong arm of the law to protect them from themselves, and from those who would supply the Indians, for a dollar, with the bottle of intoxicants they seem at times so much to crave. Two such white men were convicted and fined for this offence.

The progress of the Indian in morality is a very difficult matter to judge. It would be natural to suppose that, if the band is going ahead in other lines, then the moral advance would be marching likewise. This can only be judged by the march of time, and future events.

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 parts 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 fire-wood 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.—There were 2 deaths, and 2 births on this reserve during the year. The total population remains at 91.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past fiscal year, as was shown by the medical officer's report at the end of each quarter, the general health of this band was below the average. I cannot but suppose that the members of the band by their careless habits invite colds and consequent diseases that are deleterious to their own constitutions as well as being very costly to the department.

Occupations.—Seventy-five per cent of this band are engaged in farming. Owing to the drought the past year was one of great disappointment and losses to these Indians. They fortunately kept themselves during the winter by selling fire-wood to surrounding settlers, and the Presbyterian Church also lent its aid in clothing the band.

Temperance and Morality.—This band has a resident missionary, who takes great interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of the band. There has been very little drunkenness on this reserve the past year. In morals I would judge there is ample room for improvement.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND, NO. 60.

Reserve.—This reserve, of one square mile, comprises section No. 31, township 1, range 22 west of the 1st principal meridian, and is 12 miles southeast of Deloraine, and 5 miles north of the international boundary line. The surface is rolling; the northwest quarter contains good meadow-land, and the northeast quarter can easily be brought under cultivation. The south half can be used as a pasture. There are now 8 Indians remaining on the reserve, 2 of these will go to Oak Lake reserve, and the remaining 6 will probably go south, from whence they came.

This reserve, having been surrendered, is now advertised for sale.

Your obedient servant,

J. HOLLIES,
Indian Agent.

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LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE, KENORA DISTRICT,
KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES,
KENORA, ONT., March 31, 1911.

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, 1911.

KENORA AGENCY.

There are twelve bands in this agency, viz.: The Dallas, Rat Portage, Shoal Lake Nos. 39 and 40, Northwest Angle Nos. 33, 34, and 37, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay and Islington.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of this agency are Ojibbewas.

THE DALLES BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Winnipeg river, about 10 miles north of the town of Kenora; area, 8,009 acres; on which there is a quantity of jack and Norway pine, spruce and poplar, and a few hay meadows.

Population.—This band has a population of 74.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. Sanitary measures have been fairly well observed, and all the Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting and fishing, work in the camps and act as guides and canoemen; a few have small gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are rather of an industrious nature, and are making fair progress, and are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly moral, and the majority of them are temperate. A strict watch is kept on them and very few are able to get liquor when they come to town.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserve.—This band has two reserves, viz.: 38A and 38B, on Clearwater and Matheson's bays, Lake of the Woods, having a combined area of 13,280 acres. On these reserves are found tamarack, spruce, poplar and pine, and a few hay swamps.

Population.—The population of this band is 82.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been a few cases of sickness in this band, resulting in the death of two members; but on the whole the health of the band has been fairly good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, working on the steamers, in lumber camps, and taking out cord-wood are the chief occupations of these Indians. Some of them have nice gardens and patches of potatoes.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of this band are rather indolent; consequently the progress is very slow, but there is a slight improvement each year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly moral, but are addicted to the use of intoxicants whenever they can get them.

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SHOAL LAKE BANDS, NOS. 39 AND 40.

Reserves.—These reserves are situated on the west and northwest shores of Shoal lake, partly in the province of Manitoba and partly in Ontario and have a combined area of 16,205 acres. On these reserves are to be found a small quantity of cedar, spruce, poplar and pine, with some fine hay swamps, and agricultural land.

Population.—The combined population of the two bands is 140.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the bands has on the whole been good, no epidemic having visited them. There are a few old cases of scrofula and consumption amongst them, for which nothing can be done. They are kept isolated from the rest of the band, and all precautions are taken. Sanitary measures are well carried out, and all the Indians are vaccinated.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, working for the lumber camps and on steamers during the summer, and picking wild rice and berries are the chief occupations. Some of them have nice gardens and potato patches.

Buildings.—The dwellings are built of logs. They are of fair size, clean and neat in every respect, and fairly well supplied with furniture.

Stock.—What stock the Indians have is well cared for, and I am told it has wintered well and is in good order.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all the implements they require, as only a little farming is done.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are rather progressive, and are becoming better off each year; they are law-abiding and civil in all respects.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly moral, and the majority of them are temperate, while there are a few who will make use of liquor if it comes in there way.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BANDS, NOS. 33, 34 AND 37.

Reserves.—These bands hold the following reserves, viz.: 33A and 34B, Whitefish bay, 33B, 37B, 34C and 37C, at the Northwest Angle, part in the province of Manitoba and part in Ontario, 34 and 34C on Lake of the Woods; 37A and 34B on Shoal lake; 37 on Big island. The combined area is 20,183 acres. On all these reserves there is a quantity of good merchantable timber and some good hay-lands.

Population.—The combined population of these bands is 125.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has on the whole been good, no epidemic having been amongst them during the year. Chief Powawassin died a short time before the last treaty payments. He was only sick for a short time. All Indians requiring it have been vaccinated, and sanitary measures are well attended to in every respect.

Occupations.—These Indians work in the lumber camps and for the fishery men, hunt, fish, and gather wild rice, and some have nice gardens and patches of potatoes.

Stock.—Their stock is well cared for, as they have only a few animals in one of these bands.

Characteristics and Progress.—But very little progress is made by these bands, they prefer to roam about in the old way, and live by fishing and hunting, while some of them have work with the camps and fishery men, and on boats.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of these Indians are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants. I am, however, pleased to say that there is an improvement, and quite a number of them are now quite temperate, and their morals are good.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Buffalo bay, Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba. The area is 5,763 acres. There is a quantity of good mer-

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chantable timber on this reserve, and there is also some good agricultural land and hay swamps.

Population.—The population of this band is 37.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, wild rice and berry picking, working on steamers and in lumber camps are the occupations. Some of the Indians had nice gardens and potato patches.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, of fair size, with shingled roofs, well ventilated, and are clean and well furnished.

Stock.—The stock is well cared for, and came through the winter in good condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of this band are progressive, and are doing well. They are becoming better off each year. There are a number of them who do nothing but roam about from place to place. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band may be considered temperate, while the other part of the band are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are good.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds eight reserves, viz.: Nos. 31A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, on Big island and Nangashing bay, Lake of the Woods; the combined area is 8,737 acres. On these reserves is a large amount of merchantable timber, agricultural and hay lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 151.

Health and Sanitation.—During the summer and fall the health of the band was good, but during the winter there was an epidemic of measles, which resulted in the death of four. I am pleased to say that at the present time this disease has been stamped out, and all are now doing well. All the Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitary measures are well carried out.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of this band are working in the lumber camps and for the fishermen, on steamboats, hunting, and wild rice and berry picking. Some of them have nice patches of potatoes and gardens.

Buildings.—Several new buildings have been put up during the year, of good size, well built, with shingled roofs, good windows and doors, and they are generally kept neat and clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band being so much scattered over so many reserves, their progress is slow. These Indians are as a rule industrious, and are much better off than they were some years ago. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate, while some of them will make use of liquor if they can procure it in any way. Their morals are good.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds nine reserves, viz.: Nos. 35A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and J, on Nangashing and Obabikong bays, Big and Little Grassy rivers, and Lake of the Woods; combined area, 21,241 acres. On these reserves there is a large quantity of fine timber, and good hay-lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 143.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been several deaths in this band during the year, caused by scrofula and consumption, and during the winter they have had an epidemic of measles, but are nearly all well now, and at the present time the general

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health of the band is fairly good. Sanitary measures have been well cared for and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working on steamboats and in lumber camps, hunting, and fishing, are their chief occupations. Some of these Indians have nice gardens and potato patches.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are of an industrious nature, and are becoming better off each year; yet their progress is slow, as they roam about so much during the summer months. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate, and their morals are good. This band will compare very favourably with any of the other bands.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, viz.: Nos. 32A, B, and C, on Yellow Girl, Assabaskong and Whitefish bays; area, 10,599 acres. On these reserves there is a quantity of fine timber and hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 62.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good, beyond a few cases of severe colds and influenza and kindred ailments, and a few cases of measles, from which all have recovered. Nothing of a serious nature has been amongst them. Sanitary precautions have been well carried out and all the Indians vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working in the lumber camps, fishing, hunting, and berry and wild rice picking are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, well built, with shingled roofs, of good size, and kept neat and clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making fair progress, and becoming better off each year. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are fairly temperate, and their morals are considered good.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds three reserves, viz.: Islington, Swan Lake and One Man's Lake—combined area, 24,899 acres. On these reserves there is to be found considerable agricultural and hay lands, and some fine timber.

Population.—This band has a population of 235.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has on the whole been good. There are two cases of tuberculosis in this band, which have been well attended to and isolated from the others. Sanitary precautions have been taken and all rubbish has been gathered up and burnt. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians act as guides to excursionists and any one requiring their services as canoe men and for the Hudson's Bay Company, freighting; while some of them work in the lumber camps and on the railroads, hunt, fish, pick wild rice and berries, build bark canoes and make rush mats and attend to their gardens and potato fields, of which they have some very good ones.

Buildings.—They have some very nice houses, well built of logs, with shingled roofs nicely painted, and kept neat, clean, and well furnished.

Stock.—With one exception, they take good care of their stock, and all have wintered well.

Farm Implements.—They have all requisite implements for the small amount of farming they do.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious, and are becoming richer from year to year. The majority of the band are making good progress in many respects. They are respectful and law-abiding.

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Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate, while there are a few of them who will make use of intoxicants whenever they can procure them. Their morals are fair to good, and will compare very well with any of the other bands.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

Agency.—This agency is made up of the following bands, viz.: Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Ignace, Frenchman's Head, Lac Seul, Wabuskang and Grassy Narrows.

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

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Eagle lake, area, 8,882 acres. There is very little timber on this reserve, but there is a quantity of good agricultural and hay lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 70.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good during the year. Sanitary measures have been fairly well carried out, and all the Indians vaccinated.

Occupations.—Cutting cord-wood and working in the tie camps, hunting, fishing, and berry and wild rice picking are their chief occupations. There are a few small gardens and potato patches, which proved a failure this year, owing to the extremely dry season.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, of fair size, comfortable, and generally kept neat and clean.

Stock.—They have only a few cattle, all of which have been well cared for, although they ran short of hay, and I had to purchase some two tons to keep them going. This was caused by the very long and severe winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are fairly industrious, and are making fair progress. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Part of the band is very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, while the other portion of it is temperate. Their morality is good.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Little Wabigoon lake,—area, 12,872 acres. On this reserve is to be found a quantity of timber and hay lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 101.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. Sanitary measures have been fairly well observed and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting, fishing, wild rice and berry picking, and some of the men work in the tie camps and on the railroad, while some have nice gardens.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, small, but comfortable, and kept fairly clean, and well ventilated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress made by this band is rather slow, as the Indians roam about so much and are rather indolent, but civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the members of the band are addicted to the use of intoxicants, while a portion of them are temperate, and their morals are fairly good.

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LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves, viz.: No. 22A1, on Lac des Mille Lacs, and 22A2, on Seine river; the combined area is 12,227 acres. On these reserves there is a large amount of good timber and some fine hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 81.

Health and Sanitation.—This band has had very good health. Sanitary precautions have been well observed and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working on the railroads and in tie camps, hunting, fishing, and wild rice and berry picking are their chief occupations, while some of them have nice potato and vegetable gardens.

Buildings.—Their houses are of logs, well ventilated, and clean, fairly well furnished, and comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are rather industrious, but from the manner in which they live, they are not making very much progress, yet an amount of advancement is noticeable each year. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The principal part of the band is temperate, while a portion of it will make use of intoxicants if it comes in their way. Their morals are not of the best; however, they are not much worse than many of the other bands.

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 and hay lands, but very little farm-land.

Population.—The combined population is 688.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has on the whole been good, several cases of accidental drowning have been reported, which could not be accounted for; otherwise they have had very good health. Sanitary precautions have been well observed and all the Indians who required it, have been vaccinated by Dr. Hanson.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are acting as guides and canoemen, working for the Hudson's Bay Company, hunting, fishing, wild rice and berry picking, making canoes and bead-work, and attending to their gardens.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, well built, and of fair size, well furnished, kept clean, and comfortable, properly ventilated and in general good order.

Stock.—Owing to the long and severe winter, the stock has been short of hay, which has been supplied by the department and all the animals wintered in good condition.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all the implements they require for the small work they do.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are on the whole industrious, and are making a good living. They are becoming somewhat better off each year, still there is room for improvement. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority if these Indians are temperate, yet there is a portion of them who will make use of intoxicants to excess if they can in any way procure them. Considering their mode of life, they may be regarded as moral.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Wabuskang lake—area, 8,042 acres—on where there is a quantity of good timber and a small amount of farm-lands and hay swamps.

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Population.—This band has a population of 54.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians and their general health has been good. Sanitary measures have been well observed, all refuse has been gathered up and burnt, and all Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are as follows: acting as guides for tourists and as canoeemen for anyone wanting their services, hunting, fishing, making rush mats, canoes, and picking wild rice and berries, in which way they make a good living.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making but slow progress, owing to the fact that they are moving about so much from one place to another, and now that the majority of the band have located at Grassy Narrows, it is hard to keep track of them; they are, however, making a good living, and are industrious, civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Part of the band is very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, while the remainder is rather temperate. Otherwise these Indians are fairly moral, and compare favourably with the Indians of the other bands, considering the nomadic life they lead.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the English river—area, 10,244 acres—on which there is a quantity of fine timber, and some good farm-lands and hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 138.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good during the year. I regret to say that the Indians do not pay sufficient attention to sanitary measures, although they have had frequent warnings to do so, but they are a rather indolent lot and do not appear to pay attention to anything that is told them. All the Indians have been attended to by Dr. Hanson and vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working in the tie and lumber camps, hunting, fishing, and wild rice and berry picking, are their chief occupations, while some of them have nice gardens.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, small and of an inferior class, but clean and tidy, and well ventilated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The principal part of this band are rather industrious, and are making a good living, and becoming richer every year. Yet there is much room for improvement. They are law-abiding and are civil in every respect.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, and their morals are as fair as could be expected under the conditions they live in.

Your obedient servant,

R. S. MCKENZIE,

Indian Agent.

LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY,

NORWAY HOUSE, KEEWATIN, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fifth annual report for the Norway House agency, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911.

There are thirteen reserves in this agency; one, Loon Straits, is not occupied.

Most of the reserves are situated at the mouths of different rivers on the shores of Lake Winnipeg.

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The bands at Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum, and Cross Lake have been paid by other paying officers.

The physical features of all the reserves are very similar, consisting of timber, rock, muskeg, and small fertile areas. The timber is jack-pine, poplar, spruce and tamarack, some fairly large, and much of it small. The fertile areas are utilized for gardens.

Fisher River is the exception to the rule. This reserve is well suited for agricultural purposes and contains some very fine timber. An extension of the railway to Fisher bay is proposed. This will greatly increase the value of this reserve.

Hunting, trapping, fishing, lumbering, freighting, tripping, and berry-picking are the general occupations of these Indians.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band is a mixture of the Swampy Cree and Saulteaux tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the south end of Lake Winnipeg, on the east side of the lake, at the mouth of the Black river, and contains 2,000 acres.

There is a good deal of timber on the reserve, and the band derives considerable benefit from this source.

There is also plenty of good land for gardens, and at last treaty payments there were some fine garden crops at this place.

Population.—This band has a population of 70.

Health and Sanitation.—At last treaty-time the members of this band appeared very well, and since then no serious sickness has been reported. On every possible opportunity I have given warning and advice regarding the necessity of care and cleanliness of person and surroundings in order to avoid sickness.

Occupations.—All the Indians of this agency are hunters, trappers and fishermen. In addition they are lumbermen, boatmen and berry-pickers.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs with shingle roofs, neat, fairly roomy, and should be comfortable.

Stock.—A few cattle only are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used by these Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are healthy, well dressed, well nourished, quiet, industrious, and seem to be in fair circumstances.

Temperance and Morality.—No reports of intemperance or immorality have been received from this band.

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 contains 3,316 acres. In the immediate district there is a considerable amount of timber, and from reports the surrounding country is rich in minerals.

Population.—This band numbers 93 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good for the past year. The usual warning and advice has been given at every opportunity.

Occupations.—The usual occupations are: hunting, trapping, winter and spring fishing, lumbering, as boat-hands, and berry-picking.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structures.

Stock.—Only a few cattle are kept here.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band appears to be in very fair circumstances, well dressed and well fed, and no destitution was in evidence at the time of my visit. No very marked progress was shown.

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Temperance and Morality.—No reports of intemperance or immorality have reached me from this reserve.

BLOODVEIN BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Bloodvein river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg. The reserve contains 3,369 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 53.

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.—On this reserve there are the usual log structures; but not so good as the average, is the rule on this reserve.

Stock.—No stock is owned by this band.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—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 used by this band. The district west of this reserve has lately been thrown open for homesteads and the Peguis reserve has been located to the west of this reserve. It is proposed also to extend the railroad to Fisher bay. There is a large amount of wood and timber on this reserve. The result of these circumstances is, that this reserve will be a very valuable asset in the near future.

Population.—The population of this band is 455.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is fairly good. The dispenser is appointed by the department, and is given a necessary supply of medicines to care for the sick. Better houses and more sanitary precautions also tend to better health.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, fishing, lumbering, and stock-raising are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings.—The buildings are a better class than the average, and are neat, clean and roomy.

Stock.—A large number of cattle are owned by this band, and a considerable number of horses. The stock is well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools and hay-making implements only are used here. I expect that in the near future general farming will be followed.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is the only one in the agency that relies to any considerable extent on the land for a living. These Indians are more ambitious, more energetic and more careful, and as a result are more progressive and in better circumstances than the average.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral. They have very high ideas, which, if attained, would create a standard for comparison.

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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. It contains 2,860 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 84.

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 these Indians live in tents along the lake shore.

Stock.—A few cattle 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 to wear is sufficient. No provision is made for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—The band is temperate, but the moral standard is not high

BERENS RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Berens river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 7,400 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 283.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good for the past year. No epidemics have been reported. There is a dispenser on this reserve who has a supply of drugs for use among the Indians.

Occupations.—Fishing and freighting in the summer and hunting, trapping, and tripping in the winter are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structures, with shingle roofs, and are up to average quality.

Stock.—Very few cattle are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are too far north for winter fishing, and too far south for summer fishing for commercial purposes. There is but little labour in this district outside the fur-trade work.

Temperance and Morality.—The band is fairly moral, but unfortunately all travellers to the north pass through this reserve and occasionally liquor is given away to members of this band.

POPLAR RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of Poplar river, and contains 3,800 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 154.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good for the past year. No epidemics or other serious sickness has 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 the usual log structures, though not so good as the average, and not as sanitary.

Stock.—There is no stock on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used on this reserve.

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Characteristics and Progress.—Naturally these Indians are not industrious, but, when compelled by necessity, they are good workers. There is plenty of opportunity for this band to make a good living; in fact it is the most favourably situated of all the bands in this agency in this respect, but no progress is made.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to their remote situation these Indians are 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 has a population of 124.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good for the past year. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—The members of this band are hunters, trappers, and fishermen. During the winter considerable fishing has been done on Cedar lake, the fish being freighted to Mafeking. In summer there is a fishing station on Lake Winnipeg, at Horse island, where these Indians obtain employment.

Characteristics and Progress.—Before the advent of the railway, all the freight for the west passed through Grand Rapids; but now conditions are changed, and with the passing of the business, the ambition and energy of the band seem to have passed also.

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 here.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are temperate, and no reports of immorality among them have reached me.

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. During the year part of this reserve was surrendered for an equal area facing on the river. There was also an addition made on account of adhesions to Norway House band. The reserve now extends below Pine creek.

Population.—This band has a population of 735.

Health and Sanitation.—Considering the size of the band, the amount of illness has been comparatively small, for Indians. A hospital was in operation until, unfortunately, it was burned last January. The records were lost, but a considerable number of cases were treated with good success. Some of the recoveries were remarkable. There is a resident doctor on the reserve, with two nurses, and their services are much appreciated by the Indians, and are most certainly needed.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of this band are hunting, fishing, trapping, tripping, freighting, and working with survey parties and travellers.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs with shingle roofs, and are fairly large and comfortable. There is a steady improvement in the buildings erected on this reserve.

Stock.—Only a few cattle are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is a gradual but steady improvement in this band. The houses are larger and better, the people more cleanly; more sanitary

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precautions are taken, and the band as a whole is more ambitious and energetic. They also appear to take more precautions for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—This band as a whole is temperate and fairly moral. The general improvement may be credited to the different missionary societies, the boarding school and the day schools, all of which are doing good work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

C. C. CALVERLEY,

Indian Agent.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PAS AGENCY,
LE PAS, April 4, 1911.

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, 1911, 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.—The reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river, at the west end of Cedar lake, N.W.T., 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 size; a quantity of hay can also be cut. The soil is good, but stony.

Population.—The band numbers 145 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been but fair, a good deal of their ill health being the result of living in overcrowded and ill-ventilated houses.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band live by hunting and fishing; some have small potato patches and a few cattle. The fur hunt has been good and they have managed to catch sufficient fish for their own use.

Buildings.—The houses are small log buildings. A few new houses have been built during the year, but these are not much improvement on the old ones.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is little or no progress to report. These Indians live in the same manner as formerly, only, owing to the better prices paid for furs than in past years, they are better equipped for hunting, live better, and wear better clothes, but the improvement is not permanent, and lasts only so long as the fur catch is good.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and I have heard no complaint on the score of morality.

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, N.W.T. 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.—This band numbers 117 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. They burned a kiln of lime and whitewashed their houses inside and out. In the spring the refuse is gathered up and burned.

Occupations.—Hunting furs and fishing are the methods by which these people live; many of them grow potatoes and a few have cattle. The hunt has been profitable, although the prices paid were lower than last year. Fishing has also been good.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve, with the exception of one frame dwelling, are composed of logs. They are comfortable and appear well kept.

Stock.—The few cattle on this reserve are in good condition, and sufficient hay was put up. The department gave the band a yoke of oxen this year, which is greatly appreciated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress made during the year, while slow, is satisfactory in a general way, and it is observable that the Indians endeavour to better their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are fair.

PAS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on both sides of the Saskatchewan river and at the mouth of the Carrot river as well, in the Northwest Territories. In addition these Indians 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-size timber; there is also a good deal of swamp land where, in favourable years, a quantity of hay is cut.

Population.—The band numbers 427 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. The garbage and refuse is usually gathered up every spring and burned; quite a number have whitewashed their houses inside and out.

Occupations.—The Indians live by hunting and fishing. The fur-hunt has been good, the bulk of furs caught in the vicinity has been muskrats, a great quantity of which were caught this year and for which good prices were paid. Many also found employment on survey parties and as boatmen going up north with goods for the trading companies. Wages paid for labour have been high. A good many had potatoes for sale over and above their own needs, for which good prices were paid. The Indians did not saw any logs for themselves this season, but they cut a quantity of lumber for the Finger Lumber Company; practically they used the saw-mill but very little.

Stock.—Cattle on this reserve came through the winter in good condition. There was a surplus of hay, which the Indians sold at a good figure.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on this reserve are a quiet and law-abiding people and are progressing along general lines in a fair way. Although prices paid for furs are less than last year (owing to competition goods of all kinds are cheaper, making living easier and more comfortable than formerly), at the same time they are very extravagant, and when the hunting season is over they have very little to show for their work.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and outside of the usual black sheep found in every flock, their morals are good.

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SHOAL LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Carrot river and contains 2,237 acres. The soil is good and there is a quantity of good spruce timber on it. A quantity of hay can also be cut.

Population.—The band numbers 83 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been very good during the past year. All refuse was burned up as usual, and most of the houses were whitewashed.

Occupations.—These Indians live by the hunt, which turned out very well. They had a good crop of potatoes; the surplus they sold to the lumber camps in the vicinity, for which they were paid good prices.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are built of logs, well made, and comfortable. They are neat and well kept.

Stock.—The cattle are well housed and in good condition. Some beef was sold to the lumber camps, which in future will be a market for any surplus cattle the Indians may have.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people on this reserve are well behaved. As they live entirely by the hunt, there is but little progress to be seen further than an amelioration in their mode of living, due to the better prices paid for furs than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

RED EARTH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is a mixture of the Saulteaux and Swampy Cree tribe.

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 acreage of 4,751.64; a large portion of this land is wet and swampy, covered with small timber and a little hay. The soil in the vicinity of the village is good.

Population.—The band numbers 124 souls.

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

Occupations.—These Indians are hunters and make a good living. They also have gardens and grow potatoes, which form a valuable addition to their food-supply.

Buildings.—The houses are all log buildings and for the most part are white-washed. They appear well kept and comfortable.

Stock.—They have quite a few cattle and horses on this reserve. The animals are well cared for and the stables are good and warm. Sufficient fodder was provided and some hay will be left over in the spring.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress made is slow, but still is indicated by their appearance and general surroundings. This with the evident desire to improve their condition is significant of improvement along permanent lines. These people are thrifty compared with the Indians of other reserves in this agency.

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

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Cumberland lake, with 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.

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Population.—This band has a population of 152.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good and free from epidemics.

Occupations.—The band live by hunting, fishing and working during the summer months on the York boats employed by the trading companies. Fur-hunting has been good, but little fishing has been done, except in some cases for their own use. A good part of this band winter at Pine Bluff, which is about 35 miles distant from the reserve, where hunting and fishing are good.

Buildings.—With the exception of a few, the houses on this reserve are small and ill kept, as the greater part of the band who live at Pine Bluff reside in tents during the summer when living on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is no progress to report. They seem to make a living from one year to another in about the same manner; with little change further than that the quality of their living depends on the quantity and prices paid for furs caught. The people are law-abiding and give no trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Dr. Larose, the medical officer attached to this agency, is attentive to his duties. He makes a regular visit to all the reserves in the agency three time a year and in addition at any time when specially required.

The three Indian constables on the Pas reserve continue to perform their duties in a satisfactory manner, and I must again testify to the excellent services of Sergeant Munday, of the R.N.W.M. Police.

Your obedient servant,

FRED. FISCHER,

Indian Agent.

LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN., March 15, 1911.

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, 1911.

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 land is well adapted for grain-growing purposes. The soil is rich and the Indians can generally rely on a good supply of hay. This year was exceptionally dry and the grain crop was very light; also the supply of hay, which is usually plentiful on the prairie meadows, was very light. The grain crop on the Roseau river and rapids was as follows: 3,650 bushels of wheat, 3,140 bushels of oats and 200 bushels of flax.

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 rivers, and even here it is gradually disappearing.

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Roseau Rapids.—This reserve is situated on the Roseau river, 18 miles from its mouth. It has an area of about 2,800 acres, and is situated in the midst of a good farming district where the Indians have the advantage of seeing well-managed farms, but this does not seem to be much of an incentive to them. The farming of their white neighbours is done on a scale completely out of their reach, and they seem to think that there is no connection between this method of farming and the small beginning with which they would have to start.

Long Plain.—This reserve is situated about 16 miles southwest of Portage la Prairie, on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township 10, range 8, west of the 1st meridian. At least one-half of this land is of the best quality for grain-growing. Last year the crop was very good, the wheat yield being 2,635 bushels, and oats 832 bushels, with 253 bushels of barley. This reserve was well wooded at one time, but the timber is nearly all cut down now. Although the reserve is only 16 miles from this city, nothing has ever been done for these Indians by any religious organization.

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 of land. It is a good grain-growing district, and has a good supply of hay and water. These people could all be well-to-do, if they would only apply themselves; but the high wages paid by white farmers is a strong allurements to the Indians, and when they should be doing their own seeding, they are usually to be found working by the day with their white neighbours. The drought of last summer was very injurious to the grain crops. The wheat yield was 2,851 bushels, oats 2,544 bushels, potatoes 158, and 234 tons of wild hay.

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. There is no better grain-growing land in the province than this section, and yet very little use is being made of it by the Indians.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are 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, 186; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, 112; and Long Plains, 118; Sioux Village, 108, making a total of 524.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been very good. There have been some cases of grippe, with the usual amount of tuberculosis. The death-rate from tuberculosis on the reserve is always very large, and until they are taught, and are willing to practise precaution on their own part, it will continue to be so.

Occupations.—Grain-growing and stock-raising are the chief industries on the Roseau River reserve. The people could be well-to-do if they would take hold of the work as their white neighbours do; but they would much rather work by the day for the latter than farm for themselves. They are fond of the ready money and do not like to sow to-day unless they can reap to-morrow. The Indian, however, is not as dependent a man as many take him to be, but he does like to go and come and, generally speaking, to do as he pleases. Those who grow the most grain and have the best stock fare much better than the ones who work for their white neighbours.

At Swan Lake the chief occupations are grain-growing and stock-raising. This is not a good hay-land district, and some years they get only enough to feed their own stock.

At Long Plains the Indians have a good grain-growing district, but, with the exception of two men, very little is being done. This reserve has reached the point when a day school with a teacher who could advise the people in farming matters would prove a valuable help to them, and would be very acceptable to the band.

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Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Every year one sees an improvement in the buildings on the different reserves. The shingle roof is taking the place of the mud roof; board floors are now common; more attention is given to ventilation and light, and the one-apartment house is being displaced by the house with three and four rooms. The Indians usually live in tents in the summer, which is an excellent idea, since they are more in the fresh air, and it also gives them an opportunity to clean their houses thoroughly. The younger generation keep things in better condition than the old people, and no doubt much improvement will take place along this line in the future. We find that the Indian looks after his implements better than formerly, and he also shows a growing tendency to buy the necessary machinery to work his own land and to arrange for the payment of them himself.

Character and Progress.—The progress of the Indian is slow, but this is to be expected, as he has to overcome hereditary training of centuries which was the direct opposite of that which he faces to-day. The Indian, however, is capable of taking responsibility in some degree; but he requires guidance in this new phase of life where he is to enter into the competition of the white man. Each year sees him enter more fully into this new life and the amount of his earnings constantly increasing.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance is one of the great difficulties to be met with on nearly every reserve. Intemperance and immorality go hand in hand. The enforcement of the law will never make a people strictly temperate and moral. The force to overcome these evils must come from within the Indian himself, and is a matter of education of public sentiment. At the present time the general sentiment on the reserve will not isolate the evil doer, as in a white community. The old Indian code of ethics is broken down and the white man's code has not become a part of his life, so he finds himself in a suspended position between the two.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

These Indians live on a tract of land, about 26 acres, which is situated some 2 miles south of this city. The purchase of this land served an excellent purpose at the time it was made, as the Indians were in a nomadic state and nothing could be done to educate their children. Conditions, however, are entirely changed to-day. Their proximity to the city renders it impossible to prevent them from getting liquor, and they are fast becoming a general nuisance. They are also beginning to intermingle with the base element of the city population, which will mean increased immorality.

These Indians can earn high wages in the wheat-fields, so do not make any effort to look after their village property, which is now merely a camping ground for them. They earn a good deal of money in the wheat-fields, but it is squandered as soon as it is earned. They are fine large men and understand farming thoroughly, and are regarded as excellent men by the farmers who employ them during seeding and harvest. If they were settled with some of the other Sioux bands at Griswold, Pipestone or Beulah, they would make a fine showing at grain-growing and stock-raising.

The children of this Sioux band attend the Portage la Prairie boarding school; but when they graduate, there is no future for them except to repeat the life of their parents. Those graduates who have done anything for themselves migrated to some other reserve where it was possible to get a little land and make a home.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are ten reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1 and Shoal River in No. 4; the rest are in No. 2.

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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 considered a good quality of grain-growing land, but there is an excellent supply of hay. The Canadian Northern railway passes through the southwest corner of the reserve and it is no longer an isolated place.

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 9,427 acres. It is much broken by the lake, and is covered with heavy brush and timber. Part of the reserve is good grain-growing land, but it is difficult to clear. The Indians can always rely on a good supply of hay from the meadows.

Ebb and Flow 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. Only part of this land is suitable for farming, but it has a good supply of hay and 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. The railway now runs through the southwest corner of the reserve, so the people are no longer isolated, but will have a thriving town at Fairford.

Little Saskatchewan reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake St. Martin, in township 31, range 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 3,200 acres. It is not suitable for farming, but is well supplied with wood, and has a fair supply of hay.

Lake St. Martin reserve is situated at the north end of Lake St. Martin, and has an area of 4,032 acres. This land is not first-class farm-land, but there is a fair supply of hay for grazing purposes, and it 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 on the reserve, and a good supply of hay with sufficient good land for garden purposes.

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 not suitable for farming, but has a good supply of timber and hay.

Shoal River reserve is composed of one small reserve on Swan lake and four small reserves near the mouth of the Shoal river. They make a combined area of 5,500 acres. This land is not suitable for farming, but it is good hay-land and is well wooded with poplar and spruce.

Pine Creek reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake 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.

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 to be found a number of French and Scotch half-breeds.

Population.—The population of the whole agency is 1,502. During the year there were 60 births and 57 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally has been very good. There was the usual amount of scrofula and consumption which one finds on nearly every reserve. The usual precautions, such as cleaning-up and burning rubbish, have been fairly well carried out; but the great factor in protecting the general health of the Indians is the movement from their houses to tents for the summer months. The class of house occupied by the Indian is gradually improving, and as soon as they take to living in homes, well ventilated, and well lighted, a great improvement in the general health will follow.

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Resources and Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians have gardens, but as grain-growing is out of the question, owing to the nature of their land, the only other occupation for them is stock-raising. Many of the reserves are well adapted for stock-raising, as there is plenty of pasture in summer, and the hay meadows furnish abundance of feed for winter. Last winter the people on Fairford, Little Saskatchewan and Lake St. Martin reserves made some \$25,000 out of their fish, many families being paid as much as \$1,000. Fairford, in the future, will be the chief fish-shipping centre in this district, as nearly all the Lake Winnipeg fish will come through to this point. During the harvest season the Indians come down to the Portage la Prairie wheat-fields and get steady employment at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a day.

Buildings and Stock.—Most of the buildings are of logs. The greater number have shingle roofs, and nearly all have board floors. The log buildings are very suitable, as they are cheaply constructed and easily repaired. The Indian, by nature, does not love to work with stock, and it will take time to educate him along this line. His only thought is to own a horse and two or three dogs, and the latter fare much better than the horse. He is apt to allow his cattle to suffer rather than forego his inborn desire to rove from place to place. As the white settlers surround the different reserves, the Indian will have to make his living by agricultural pursuits, which will tend to put an end to his wandering habits.

Progress.—The Indians of this agency live largely by hunting and fishing. They have not done much farming, because of their distance from railway privileges, and also because their land is not suitable for grain-growing purposes. Now that the railway has come, more will be done in the way of farming.

Temperance and Morality.—With the advent of the railway and the white man, one expects to find more drinking. These Indians, formerly, did very little drinking, but last winter we had considerable trouble from this source. There is a good deal of immorality, which can only be removed by a general elevation of the moral standard of the home.

General Remarks.—The condition of their homes, stables, and stock is always improving. While the progress is slow, yet it is a gradual improvement. The Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, and Lake St. Martin bands have had a very successful winter, as they realized a fine return from fishing.

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the assistance rendered me by the day school teachers on the reserves, and also by all other officials in the service.

Your obedient servant,

R. LOGAN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

VALLEY RIVER RESERVE,

GRANDVIEW, April 5, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for this reserve for the year ended March 31, 1911, together with the statistics of everything asked for by the department, in connection with the Indians and reserve under my charge.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is composed principally of Saulteaux.

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Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the Riding and Duck mountains, and contains 11,680 acres, of which some 2,400 is wooded and timbered, the remainder is land covered with bluffs of small poplar, scrub, large acreages of good farm-land ready for the plough, considerable muskeg and swamp land, covered with a quantity of good building timber of spruce and tamarack, and a large quantity of hay-land, with the Valley river running through the reserve.

Population.—This band now numbers 78.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good, although the winter just passed has been an exceptionally severe one in this mountainous section of the country; it has been hardest on the children attending the day school all winter on this reserve; but no epidemics of any kind have visited the reserve, though tuberculosis is not yet banished. As the Indians move out of their houses the first thing in spring to camp out, all rubbish round their houses is gathered up and burnt, thus avoiding as far as possible all danger of an epidemic. At treaty-time all the children who had not been previously vaccinated, were operated on by Dr. Shortreed, of Grandview, the medical officer in charge of this reserve, who promptly responded when his services were called for.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, stock-raising, cutting and selling wood, and farming are the occupations generally followed, with occasionally working on the log drive on the river, and out among the farmers. Farming appears to be much too slow a way to make money so far, as the Indians on this reserve are accustomed to be paid when their job is done, and think that farming operations should result in the same way, and that they should not have to wait for their pay till their crop is marketed; but it is hoped as their cultivated acreage increases, their diligence will increase accordingly, particularly as so much land is cleared and waiting for the plough.

Buildings.—Although not able to report so many new houses as last year, still I am glad to state that a good log school-house has been built on the reserve, and has been equipped, and in operation, with a good attendance ever since it was finished. Very few days passed last winter that the pupils did not all attend.

Stock.—In regard to the raising of stock, this industry is about on a par with farming with some of the Indians, as being too slow in the returns for the care and labour and feed expended on it, and a pretty sharp supervision had to be maintained during the past winter.

Farm Implements.—Some of the band take fair care of their implements, others not so good; but all seem very anxious to obtain more and more of them, and are purchasing all kinds for themselves.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although not progressing as rapidly as desired with their farming operations, in other directions they are fairly industrious when there is money to be got on the completion of the work, as selling car-loads of cord-wood, &c., and they are certainly becoming richer, as their better horses, wagons, cutters and household effects plainly show. As to their law-abiding qualities, with the exception of liquor-drinking, they are fairly good, no cases of stealing or crime of that nature having come under my notice yet.

Temperance and Morality.—As intoxicants are so easily obtained, owing to so many lumbering operations going on around the reserve, with its constant stream of men going back and forth to work in the woods, it is a hard matter to suppress the use of intoxicants, and as some of the Indians work there too, it is hard to obtain evidence enough to convict, but all open drunkenness is quickly looked after.

As to their morals, there is a great improvement over what used to obtain a few years ago, as trespassers on the reserve are sharply looked after.

Your obedient servant,

J. G. CHARD,

Overseer.

LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
STONEWALL, MAN., April 15, 1911.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to present my second report upon Indian affairs in the Lake Manitoba inspectorate, for the year ended March 31, 1911.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected by me as follows during the year: between June 6 and 11, I visited the Rolling River, Keeseekoowenin's, and Birdtail Sioux reserves, on November 3 and 4, I visited Waywayseecappo's and the Birdtail Sioux. I did not visit the small reserve, the Gambler's reserve, near Binscarth, occupied by the two Tanner families.

The population of the bands in the agency is as follows: Rolling River, 76; Keeseekoowenin's, 94; Waywayseecappo's, 192; Gambler's, 14; Clearwater Lake, 24; Birdtail Sioux, 77; making a total of 477. There were 18 births and 11 deaths during the year, and 9 Indians left the limits of this agency, and 2 entered, leaving the population stationary. The crop returns show that all the bands, with the exception of Rolling River, were favoured with first-class crops, taking the very dry season into consideration. It was exceptionally dry at the Rolling River reserve, and nearly all of their crops were too short to cut.

The totals of grain raised in the agency for the past year were: wheat, 12,835 bushels; oats, 33,370 bushels; barley, 590 bushels; corn, 391 bushels; a total of 47,186 bushels of grain off 1,861 acres of land, an average all round of over 25 bushels to the acre. They also raised 2,629 bushels of potatoes, 235 bushels of roots, and put in stack 2,074 tons of hay, and 1,014 loads of oats and barley were cut green to feed their stock, and incidentally clean their land. They broke up 284 acres of new land, 388 acres were summer fallowed, and 315 acres were fall ploughed.

The land is of an excellent quality in this agency, and the prospects for the Indians settled thereon are good. The younger members of the various bands are seeing that they have to depend upon the soil for a living, and are taking more interest in the cultivation of the soil. The cattle are remaining nearly stationary, 542 this year, as against 534 last year, an increase of 8. These Indians also own 4 stallions, 292 horses, 11 pigs, and 484 poultry. During the year they killed 40 head of cattle for their own use, and sold 75. The stock was all in fair condition at the time of my visit.

The haying and harvest season was very favourable, and though the grass was short, the Indians put up plenty for all their stock. The winter season was not extreme, though the early opening in March, when it was very mild for several weeks and then cold again in April and May, was hard on the stock and caused some loss at this time.

The health of the Indians has been good on the whole during the year. Three cottage hospitals have been erected near the Birtle Indian boarding school, with a trained nurse in charge, which will be of great advantage to this agency, as in serious cases of illness, or accident, they can be sent there for treatment.

There is nothing new to report as to the morality of these Indians. They like whisky and will buy it if possible. Several examples have been made this year of the white men and half-breeds who have been in the business of selling liquor to these Indians, and heavy fines were imposed.

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The birth-rate exceeded the death-rate during the year. The record shows 18 births and 11 deaths at the time of my last visit, January 14.

There is some little improvement in building since my last inspection. A few new houses are being built by the young men, and the indications are good for further improvements, as the boarding school pupils are getting back on the reserves. There is not much hunting done by the Indians of this agency, but there was a record price for the furs they did obtain. All the fishing done is for their own use, and confined to one or two reserves near Clearwater lake.

All the Indians of this agency belong to one or other of the two tribes, Sioux and Saulteaux.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

The health of the Indians generally in this agency has been good, no serious epidemic of any kind having occurred during the year.

The season was very unfavourable for crops. An unusually dry season made the work of those engaged in farming in the southern part of Manitoba very unprofitable. The season for haying was very fine as far as the weather was concerned, but there was very little hay to cut this year compared with last; what there was, the Indians put up in good condition.

The Indians of this agency do not depend very much for a livelihood on fishing, hunting and trapping, but most of them take trips away east and north to the hunting and fishing grounds, and what fur they got last year brought a good price. The Indians of this agency, though right in the heart of settled Manitoba, are making less progress than any other Indians in the inspectorate.

The morals of a number are not up to the mark, and if there is any whisky in sight, work is lost sight of. The Roseau and Long Plain bands are not making any progress, in fact they are going back. Swan Lake band is about holding its own, and I think the time has arrived when the band of Sioux at the town of Portage la Prairie should be removed to some more suitable location. All these bands are too close to whisky, and get it notwithstanding the law. There is a large majority of pagans in this agency, close as they are to all the Christian churches.

There were 18 births and 14 deaths among the treaty Indians during the year, an increase of 4.

The buildings in this agency are very poor. There are one or two fair houses on the Sioux reserve, but I saw no improvement since my last report.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

I started the inspection of this agency on June 28, accompanying the agent's party in the launch *Henrietta*. After the Pine Creek payment on July 25, I left the party, having to get to the Pas agency by August 2. So this year I did not inspect the Shoal River reserve, not being able to do so and make connections.

The health of all the bands in this agency is good, no serious epidemic of any character having occurred during the year. Men, women, and children on all the reserves are looking well. The policy of the department in having three doctors in this agency, one each at Westbourne, Fairford, and Winnipegosis, is working well, and is having a good effect on the Indians. The season was a prosperous one for the Indians. No grain is raised in this agency, but there was plenty of rain for the hay crop, though hardly enough for the potatoes, which were a poor crop this year in Manitoba, except in the northern districts.

The fish were in great plenty this season (with the exception of a very few places) on Lakes Manitoba, Winnipegosis and St. Martin. The three bands,

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Fairford, Lake St. Martin and Little Saskatchewan had an extra good catch, and the railway being in, were able to sell at a good price. Samuel Marsden, chief of Lake St. Martin band, sold over \$1,000 worth, and several other Indians did as well. On February 10, while visiting Fairford, one of the leading fish-buyers informed me that the average amount paid to the Indians fishing would be about \$500 a family. This buyer, one of four at this point, informed me that he had shipped his tenth car-load, nearly all whitefish, 24,000 pounds to a car-load, that is, 240,000 pounds at say 4 cents a pound, \$9,600 for one of the largest buyers. I was not able to get statistics from the other buyers. Samuel Marsden bought a team of horses for \$450, and a yoke of oxen for \$150, and paid for them out of his catch. Father Chaumont and the Indians at Pine Creek informed me that their usual fishing ground at Duck bay had no fish this year, and they had to go a long way to get fish; so very few went. This was the only place in this agency that I heard of where the fishing was poor.

Fur animals were scarce this year and the prices of rats very much lower than last year. Game, moose, ducks, &c., are plentiful in all this northern country, except where the white settlement is getting thick. The way white settlement is now going into this part of Manitoba, it is only a matter of a very short time till all the land surrounding the reserves in this agency will be taken up by homesteaders; but the Indians will always be able to get fish, so the food problem is not a serious one in this agency, as only the lazy man will starve.

The morality of the Indians is not of the best, and at every visit I make to any of the reserves, complaints are made by the head men that they have great difficulty in keeping their Indians straight. More or less whisky gets into all the reserves, with the usual results of all kinds of immorality.

There were 60 births and 57 deaths during the year, an increase of 3. There was a great mortality among the young in this agency, as shown by the pay-sheets, as only 18 out of the 60 deaths were adults. From information gathered, a great portion of this loss is from neglect on the part of the mothers.

There are a lot of good comfortable log houses in this agency, and the bands are all making some improvement, not much each year, but still noticeable.

THE PAS AGENCY.

There are six reserves in this agency, Fred Fischer, located at the Pas, is the agent; and Dr. Larose, situated at the same place, looks after the medical wants of the Indians. The Pas and Chemawawin reserves are located on the main Saskatchewan river. Moose Lake reserve is located north of the river on Moose lake. The Cumberland reserve is situated on Cumberland lake, near where the Big Stone river runs from that lake to the Saskatchewan river. Red Earth reserve is on the Carrot river about 100 miles from the Pas, and Shoal Lake reserve is situated on Shoal lake, close to the Carrot river. Moose Lake, Chemawawin and the Pas reserves are in the Northwest Territories, north of the present Manitoba. The other three reserves are in the province of Saskatchewan. The Indians in this agency are Wood Crees, and have a considerable admixture of white blood. The Indians of this agency are of a good type, nearly all of them belong to the Church of England, and make a living mostly by fishing and hunting, though a great many of the Pas band last year were on the Hudson Bay survey, and made a good deal of money working for the government. Furs also sold at an extra good price, and a very large amount of money came into the agency from that source.

The health of all the Indians in this agency is good, no serious epidemic of any character having occurred during the year.

The season generally was pretty dry; still they had the best potatoes last year of any of the agencies I visited. No grain is being grown on these reserves, as they

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are mostly bush and hay lands. This will never be a grain-growing agency, though cattle, pigs, and poultry can be raised to advantage. The weather was fine during the haying season, and the Indians had no difficulty in getting all they wanted for their stock. There was no summer fishing by the companies, and the Indians were able to get all they wanted for their own use. The Indians caught a large amount of fur during the year, and prices were good.

The morals in this agency are fairly good, comparing very well with our white population; but the future for the Pas band does not look very bright, as the number of people coming in for construction work will make a big difference, as the Pas reserve is just across the river from the town. At treaty-time last year the question was raised whether they would be able to keep the white men off the reserve.

The total population of the agency is 1,047, and the births exceeded the deaths by 31.

The Pas band has a number of good frame houses, in fact this band has better houses than any other in the agency, owing to its saw-mill, which is located at the Pas, and owned jointly with the Indian Department.

OAK RIVER AGENCY.

This agency comprises two reserves, Oak River and Oak Lake. Oak River is situated about 8 miles north of Griswold, which is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the Oak Lake reserve is located near the town of Pipestone, a station on the same line of railway.

The health of these Indians has been good during the year, and no unusual disease has been on the reserves.

The season in the locality of the reserves was very dry, and hundreds of acres of wheat and oats were too short to cut, and were a complete loss. On the Oak River reserve, 21 acres of corn yielded 130 bushels; 1,464 acres of wheat, 6,033 bushels, a little over 4 bushels to the acre; 408 acres of oats, 701 bushels, not $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels to the acre; and 60 acres of barley yielded 250 bushels, not quite 5 bushels to the acre. The potatoes also were a light crop, about 16 bushels to the acre.

On the Oak Lake reserve the crops were a little better: 400 acres of wheat yielded 3,272 bushels, over 8 to the acre; but the oats were a poor crop, only 375 bushels from 80 acres. The potatoes were also a failure, only 72 bushels from an acre and a half.

The season for putting up hay was good, but the crop was light, 408 tons this year, as compared with 1,400 tons the previous season.

The Indians of these two reserves do not do any more fishing and hunting than the average old country settler, and so do not rely upon these resources for much of their living.

The morals of these two bands are fairly good, but there is a little whisky always coming in, which is bound to cause trouble.

The Indians on these two reserves are in good condition for the season of 1911, having broken 196 acres of new land, and summer fallowed 640 acres. This with the usual fall ploughing will give them a good start for a good crop this season. There are some good comfortable homes on these two reserves and the Indians are improving in this direction.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In concluding my annual report, I may say that I have visited all the reserves in the inspectorate, with the exception of Shoal Lake and Long Plains, at least once during the year, and have also inspected all the day schools, as well as the boarding

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and industrial schools. I find the state of the Indians good. They have all made a comfortable living during the year, and a number are making progress. The different agents are all doing good work, and are all experienced and capable men, who are most anxious to see that the Indians get along, and save their money, or invest it in useful ways.

Your obedient servant,

S. J. JACKSON,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,

WINNIPEG, March 31, 1911.

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 seventh report that I have been privileged to present of the work done in this extensive area of Canada's northland.

There are at present seven agencies within the bounds of my district, viz.: Clandeboye, Fisher River, Norway House, Kenora, Savanne, Fort Frances and Hudson's Bay.

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, one at the mouth of Black river, and one at the mouth of Hollowwater river. All these streams flow into Lake Winnipeg from the east shore.

Fisher River agency takes in both the east and west shores of Lake Winnipeg, north of the narrows called Dog's Head, and extends from the mouth of the Berens river, eastward, a distance of about 300 miles to Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum and Deers Lake East, in New Ontario.

Norway House agency takes in the inland posts north and east of Norway House in the following order: Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House, Split Lake, Oxford House, God's Lake, and Island Lake.

Kenora agency circles the Lake of the Woods and Shoal lake and descends the Winnipeg river to Islington.

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.

Fort Frances agency is located along the banks of Rainy river, Rainy lake and the Seine river, and southeasterly to Sturgeon river and Kawawagamak.

Hudson Bay agency is composed of Fort York at the mouth of the Hay river, and Fort Churchill at the mouth of the Churchill river, both on the western shore of the Hudson bay.

The agents in charge of these agencies are as follows:—

Agencies.	Agents in charge.	Reserves.
Clandeboye—John Watson, Selkirk..		5
Fisher River (no appointment made)..		10
Norway House—C. C. Calverley, Norway House..		7
Kenora—R. S. McKenzie, Kenora..		12
Savanne—R. S. McKenzie, Kenora..		8
Fort Frances—John P. Wright, Fort Frances..		14
Hudson Bay (no appointment made)..		2

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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.

Nearly the whole of the summer of 1910 was taken up in paying treaty money to the following bands: Pekangekum, Little Grand Rapids, Island Lake, God's Lake, Oxford House, Cross Lake, Nelson House and Split Lake, and in taking adhesions to treaty No. 5 at Deers Lake East, York Factory and Fort Churchill.

This work was commenced on May 25 and completed on September 7.

A good many applications for half-breed scrip were taken at the three last mentioned places, and they were duly transmitted to the Department of the Interior.

The number of people thus added to the list of annuitants is as follows:—

	People.
Deers Lake East.	95
York Factory.	278
Fort Churchill.	180
	<hr/>
Total.	553

This work was done under authority of the Governor General in Council, and by direction of the Department of Indian Affairs.

The Commission carrying out this work of adhesion-taking was composed of the following officers: Rev. John Semmens, commissioner; A. V. Thomas, secretary; H. J. Hassard, M.D., physician; William M. McEwen, cook.

They were accompanied by from 9 to 15 Indians according to the amount of freight to be moved, and the difficult nature of the country to be traversed.

The number of miles covered by this journey was about 3,000, and it was the most difficult journey ever undertaken by the writer in a long and varied experience, but the work was successfully done and speedily completed considering the difficulties and hardships involved.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

There has been a change of agents in this agency during the year. Mr. J. O. Lewis, who had been in charge for a long time, saw fit to resign, and the department released him from his duties on January 31, 1911. Mr. John Watson, of Portage la Prairie, was appointed to fill his place on March 1, 1911, and within a week went on duty at the Selkirk office. He has already shown that he is a thorough and pains-taking agent. His excellent business ability and his conscientiousness will, I am sure, make him a desirable and successful officer.

Following the breaking up of the old St. Peter's reserve, it was considered wise to extend this small agency northward, so as to include Little Black River and Hollowwater River, which have been placed for the first time in the Clandeboye supervision.

The Indians of this agency 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 bands may be said to be Ojibway.

The general health in this agency has this year been exceptionally good, and the amount of poverty noticed has been below the average. Favourable conditions have prevailed, and the winter, with the exception of January, has been mild and short.

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The number of widows and orphans claiming assistance has been somewhat on the increase, not so much from illness, as from the lack of means of support.

A few cases of severe illness have called for hospital treatment, but very few fatal cases have come under notice.

Dr. J. R. Steep is the physician in charge of this agency, and he pays occasional visits to the homes of the people in St. Peter's, and superintends the hospital work at Dynovor hospital, an institution which is kept up by the English Church Missionary Society exclusively for the benefit of Indian people. He also visits the Brokenhead River and Fort Alexander bands. Dr. Steep's work is too well known to need any special comment from me.

A large number of the people of this agency, some 40 families, have removed from the St. Peter's agency to the new Peguis reserve on Fisher river, where every assistance has been given to enable them to construct houses and settle down on excellent land, where they have extensive hay-grounds and carry on farming and stock-raising to an unlimited extent.

Many more families are about to join this party at Peguis with the opening spring.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of seven reserves, which are all situated inland and on the north and east of Lake Winnipeg.

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 and his family.

Misfortune came to the tent hospital started last year. A very heavy storm blew down and destroyed one of the large tents, making it necessary for us to look out for more comfortable quarters.

A building was rented from the Methodist Missionary Society and was put in order for the staff and patients so that in the early winter good work was being done under more fortunate conditions than those that existed while the hospital was under canvas.

In the month of January, an unfortunate fire occurred which reduced the building to ashes and consumed the supplies on hand. The officers barely escaped with their lives. This occurrence is very much to be regretted, and interferes seriously with the treatment of difficult cases needing the care and skill of hospital attention.

For the present, the staff is being withdrawn, and at the date of writing, no arrangements are being made for the continuance of hospital work.

Miss Bolster, who has been a most faithful matron, and Miss Pilcher, her assistant, are being recalled, and Dr. Pilcher, the faithful physician who has supervised this work and earned the gratitude of the community, will continue to do all he can to minister to the wants of the people of this locality. Fresh supplies of medicines were immediately hurried forward to assist him in carrying out the good work of ministering to the sick and injured.

Mr. C. C. Calverley is the agent in charge, and his work is energetically and faithfully done, and he has the confidence of the people, whose interests he serves with care and caution.

The natives live by fishing and hunting, and by serving the Hudson's Bay Company in boats and canoes, moving freight and passengers into the wilderness where the company's business is carried on. The survey work on the projected Hudson Bay railway has made this business a very extensive one, taxing the company's efforts to the utmost and giving employment to all Indians who are able to work.

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These people are not without religious privileges, as the Methodists, Anglicans, and Roman Catholics have mission stations at Norway House, and from these centres visits are made to all adjoining sections, so that the most helpful influences are brought to bear upon the every day life of the Indians.

FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

This agency is composed of ten reserves, lying for the most part along the shores of Lake Winnipeg.

Up to the date of writing, no regular agent has been placed in charge, so that the general supervision of the work comes under the inspector for the district.

The department placed John Sinclair in charge of the new Peguis reserve of this agency as foreman, whose duty it was to exercise supervision over the new settlers coming to this locality from the surrendered St. Peter's reserve.

Owing to the excellence of the land, and the ambitious character of some of the new settlers, it was thought advisable to appoint a regular farm instructor, and a suitable person was found in Mr. Peter Harper. He moved to Fisher River in the last week of the year for the purpose of assisting the new settlers in general farm work.

No stone has been left unturned by the department to assist these people, and they are contented and happy, with good prospects of the best success.

The Fisher River band continues to be the most prosperous band of the agency. Hunting has been good and the fishing industry has gone on apace, and in most respects there has been a general advance.

Other bands in the agency have had a happy and prosperous year, and there has been no special demand for assistance or attention owing to illness or lack of the good things of life.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

The number of bands in this agency is eight.

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 railroad ties, gathering rice, and, last but not least, freighting for the Hudson's Bay Company.

The general health has been good this year.

The natives of this locality are distinctly pagan and have little sympathy with the white man's ways. If opportunity offers, they are disposed to indulge freely in liquor, and their agricultural movements are not worthy of comment.

The agent, Mr. R. S. McKenzie, of Kenora, who is a most efficient officer, is at a distinct disadvantage in the management of this agency, because he is so far away from the band that all sorts of misdemeanours may occur between his occasional visits, and the Indian is cunning enough to withhold information that would lead to the arrest or punishment of offenders.

KENORA AGENCY.

There are twelve bands in this agency.

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 and Shoal lake.

Cultivation of the soil is not much in evidence. 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.

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There are valuable belts of timber on some of the reserves, and traces of mineral deposits are not wanting.

The soil, where soil is found, is very good; but rock and swamps predominate, and hay-land is not plentiful, and, as a consequence, stock-raising as an industry does not thrive.

General good health has prevailed during the year.

The agent, Mr. R. S. McKenzie, of Kenora, is a most faithful and painstaking agent, and pays good attention to his work.

Dr. Hanson, the medical officer in charge, is also deserving of the highest compliment for his faithful and persistent efforts to serve the natives in cases of illness or accident.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

The number of bands in this agency is fourteen.

The area under supervision in this locality borders upon the international line between the United States and Canada, and the activity in illicit liquor traffic is wonderful. However, the department has an agent whose oversight is careful and effective, and this continues to save the situation to a large extent. No more faithful or successful officer could be found than Mr. J. P. Wright, the Indian agent in charge of this agency.

Plenty of remunerative work offers to these people, and no one who will work should suffer hunger. The old, and the widows and orphans are well provided for by the 'destitute supplies' furnished by the Department of Indians Affairs.

The interpreter, Mr. John Lyons, continues to assist the agent, and his services are of great value to the agent and to the department.

Dr. Moore has rendered very valuable assistance to the boarding school at Fort Frances, which is the headquarters of the agency, and also the several reserves, and has won the confidence and gratitude of all concerned.

The contemplation of making the navigation of the Rainy river to Fort Frances a possibility (which, if carried out, will involve the construction of canal locks), may necessitate the surrender of some portions of the Indian reserves situated on the banks of this stream; but negotiations are not definite enough at this date to enable us to see clearly what may be necessary in this direction.

HUDSON BAY AGENCY.

There are two reserves in this agency.

No regular agent has been appointed up to the date of writing, but the work is at present under the direct supervision of the major in charge of the Royal North-west Mounted Police.

The Indians live exclusively by fishing and hunting.

Owing to the fact that treaty was only given to this band early in August, 1910, and owing partly to the distance lying between this office and the reserves in question, it is impossible for us to give much information as to the condition of these bands during the past winter. So far as the latest information goes, there has been no suffering worthy of mention and no sickness above the average.

Travel to and from these points is most difficult, dangerous and expensive, and the methods of navigation on the bay represent rather 100 years ago than the modern facilities with which we are familiar in more favoured centres.

The York Factory band is for the most part composed of Swampy Crees; while Churchill people are almost invariably Chipewyans.

A large number of Eskimos spend their summer in the vicinity of Fort Churchill, but these have not been treated with as yet, and have made no requests to this end.

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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.

Personally I feel very much drawn to the aborigines of our northland; it is a source of satisfaction to me that I have been able to contribute something towards their social, material and moral progress in the last 40 years of my experience. Society has in some respects discouraged and demoralized them and they deserve the sympathy and help of all kindly disposed persons. They may not always be grateful for favours received; they may not always profit by instruction given; they may not always rise in the social scale as rapidly as we desire, but it is something to have done our best, leaving ultimate results with the Superintendent of all things, the Maker of all men, and the Judge of all the earth.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SEMMENS,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

SURVEY REPORT.

OTTAWA, December 18, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of surveys completed by me during the past season.

I left Ottawa on April 21, and after outfitting at Selkirk, Manitoba, left there for Brokenhead Indian reserve, arriving at the reserve on May 3.

This reserve is situated in Manitoba, on the Brokenhead river, about 3 miles from the mouth of the river. The mouth of the river is about 12 miles east of the mouth of the Red river.

River lots had been laid out along the Brokenhead river when the reserve was first surveyed by Duncan Sinclair, D.L.S., in 1877. These lots were all resurveyed and the outlines of the reserve re-established, as complaints had been made by the Indians that the white settlers were encroaching and cutting timber. However, it was found that nothing of any value had been taken. Although back from the river this reserve is chiefly low and wet, the river lots are nearly all high and dry, especially near the river. The land is of good quality, with a great deal of good poplar suitable for cord-wood towards the middle and the south end of the lots.

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Difficulty is now experienced in getting the wood to market as well as railway ties, a considerable number of which were taken out last winter. The haul to market is too long for teams, and only boats of a very light draft are able to come over the bar at the mouth of the river. About 1,000 cords of wood and 4,000 ties were piled along the river, with no means of shipment. If anything could be done by the Department of Public Works to open the mouth of the river, it would be of great benefit not only to the Indians on the reserve, but to white settlers in the vicinity.

Although these Indians do not farm or garden to any extent, they are fairly comfortable. They live chiefly by fishing and hunting; a store on the reserve affording a ready means of sale for fish and furs.

There is an Anglican church and mission, and a Roman Catholic church, as well as a day school, which is well attended. The land about the school is suitable for gardening, and about two acres should be kept for this purpose and playgrounds.

I may say the river lots on this reserve are equal, if not superior, to those on the St. Peter's Indian reserve.

A wagon road has been cut across the reserve, considerable ditching and cross-waying done, and a good bridge built across the river. This road was built for the benefit of the Indians and the white settlers to the north and east, and it was located by survey.

Norway House Indian reserve, Keewatin.—I arrived at Norway House on June 16, and completed the survey of the village of Rossville or the Mission. The only properties here not belonging to the Indian reserve are those owned by the Methodist Mission and the Hudson's Bay Company.

An exchange of a portion of the reserve for portions of the islands west of the East Channel of the Nelson river running into Little Play Green lake had been arranged, and a survey of the portions of the islands to be taken as well as of the part of the original reserve, to be given up, was made.

Any half-breed settlers or other squatters on the islands were cut out of the portion to be given to the Indians, and a surrender of that part of the old reserve to be given in exchange was also taken.

Owing to the additional number of non-treaty Indians taken recently into treaty at this place, an area of 7,264 acres was added to the north end of the reserve. This extension is about 9 miles long. The terms of the treaty provided that this extension should go to Pine Creek in order to take in certain hay-lands in that neighbourhood.

An unfortunate accident occurred here on July 18, by which two members of the party, Paul Findlay, of Ottawa, and Charles Oman, of Norway House, were drowned. A special report concerning this regrettable accident was sent in at the time.

A survey of the proposed addition to the land for the boarding school was also made.

Berens River.—I arrived at Berens River by tug *Chieftain* on August 14, where the outlines of the reserve were re-run. The land surrendered for the fish hatchery at this point was laid out. A survey was also made of hay-lands promised this band at Pigeon river, about 8 miles south of the mouth of Berens river or about 5 miles by land.

Fisher River.—A re-survey of the river lots on the Fisher River reserve was commenced on September 16, and completed about October 14.

These lots had been surveyed in 1877 by Duncan Sinclair, D.L.S., and the survey had become obliterated. A road was laid out across the reserve; for some distance it was found to be necessary to have a road on each side of the river. These roads will be a great convenience, not only to this band, but to the people on the new Peguis reserve.

Your obedient servant,

J. K. McLEAN.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
SINTALUTA, April 17, 1911.

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, 1911.

CARRY-THE-KETTLE BAND, NO. 76

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Assiniboines, who are without doubt descendants of the great Sioux tribe, as there is a similarity in their language and customs. They are also known by the name of Stonies.

Reserve.—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 the 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, senaga-root and small fruits. These Indians had an exceptionally good market for both hay and wood during the year. These products have provided groceries and clothing in exchange.

Population.—The population of this band is 212.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year; they have not suffered from any diseases of a contagious nature. There have been, however, considerable colds and grippe amongst the old people and young children. 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. Dr. Bouju is the medical attendant, and is sent for when necessary.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the main industries by which these Indians make their livelihood. Three-fourths of them are engaged in farming. 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. Others again derive a livelihood by means of selling wood, hay and pickets; also by tanning hides and working for settlers. A few spend a portion of their time in hunting and trapping, finding the same enjoyable, which was also of good profit this season. On the whole they take an interest in their different occupations.

Buildings.—Quite an improvement is noticed in the new houses erected. The Indians are beginning to appreciate the added value and comfort of shingled roofs and more windows in their dwellings. The interiors of the majority of their houses are clean and comfortable. The interior furnishings are much more comfortable and hygienic than formerly. Some of the stables are built as substantially as their house; others again are poorly constructed, but still they are gradually being made better.

Stock.—The cattle have wintered well, although we had a long severe winter. The losses have not been heavy; the natural increase has been good. These Indians are more interested in the cattle industry than formerly; therefore, they are taking better care of their stock. Owing to the rigorous winter, they lost a number of their ponies.

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Farm Implements.—These people are fairly well supplied with farm implements, and they take better care of them than formerly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are ambitious, energetic and industrious. They are making progress and rapidly assimilating the ways of the white people. This is shown by better houses, better clothing, cleaner surroundings and better household effects. The majority of those farming are making good progress, and are improving in their methods of tilling the soil. They are becoming richer and spend their money more judiciously. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—There are very few of these Indians addicted to the use of intoxicants. There have been no cases of drunkenness during the year. Their morals are improving. They have been free from any crime throughout the year.

General Remarks.—A new school-house was erected by the department last summer. It is now doing good work under the care of Miss Lawrence, teacher. The attendance is good, and the progress made by the pupils is satisfactory.

There are a number of old and infirm Indians on this reserve who are greatly indebted to the department for assistance given them in the way of food and clothing. They appreciate what they receive.

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 124.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their wandering habits secure for them the benefit of the natural sanitation and prevent accumulation of refuse. Drs. Turnbull and McCullagh are the medical attendants for them.

Abode.—They live in tents throughout the year, as they have no permanent houses.

Occupations.—These Indians work for the people of Moosejaw and for the settlers. Many of them gain a livelihood by hunting.

Stock.—They have a large number of ponies for their own use and for sale.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Sioux are good workers and independent, having learned to shift for themselves. Their mode of dress is like that of white people.

Temperance and Morality.—Though these people live near the town, they get very little liquor, due to the vigilance of the town constable. I have heard no complaint against their morality.

Your obedient servant,

W. S. GRANT,

Indian Agent

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
BATTLEFORD AGENCY,

April 28, 1911.

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, 1911.

This agency comprises eight reserves, situated at distances of from 18 to 144 miles from the town of Battleford.

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The buildings of the agency headquarters are conveniently and centrally located on the south side of the Battle river, about 2 miles south of the town.

RED PHEASANT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of 24,320 acres, and is located 22 miles southeast from Battleford, in the Eagle hills.

Portions of this reserve are rolling and broken; and partially covered with poplar, birch, cherry and willow, interspersed with ponds and hay marshes; the remainder of the reserve is a rough, open, rolling plain, containing numerous hay swamps. The land is, in very many places, good; hay and water are abundant; the wood, which was formerly very scarce, on account of depletion by prairie fires, is now beginning to grow again, and with proper care will, I trust, be soon a very valuable asset.

This reserve is well adapted for stock-raising and general farming.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band all belong to the Cree nation, and are mostly Plain Crees.

Population.—There are 154 members in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has not been so good as usual; there were three or four cases of typhoid, the first of which was contracted by a young man who had been working in one of the railway camps; all of these people made a complete recovery; it was rather a mystery to me how they did it, as they did not do much in the way of dieting themselves according to the doctor's instructions. There were eight deaths on this reserve from tuberculosis. Every effort is made to have these Indians keep their houses in a clean, healthy condition; all refuse is raked up and burnt in the spring-time; their houses are also then well cleaned out; and in the autumn are well whitewashed. Most of these Indians live in their tents all through the summer; although there are one or two now who prefer their houses all the year round.

Occupations.—Stock-raising and a limited amount of farming have been successfully followed by these Indians for a number of years past; they have, however, hitherto made the most of their living by freighting, working for settlers, and on the railroads, selling fire-wood and hay, hunting, tanning, digging roots, and carpentering. They say that they intend to begin a new era in farming this spring, and will break up a large quantity of land. I intend to continue urging upon them the necessity for more and improved methods of farming; but the difficulty is that an Indian does not look at what will enable him to make the best living, so much as at what he thinks will be the easiest living.

Buildings.—The buildings are all constructed of logs; they are substantially made, and are clean and comfortable. A number of them have shingle roofs, and the houses divided into rooms. A good number of these people are also acquiring furniture, which gives their dwellings quite a homelike appearance. Several of them also have stables, which are warm, and fairly well constructed.

Stock.—The cattle are increasing satisfactorily, and are well cared for. There was an abundance of hay, and the cattle all came through the winter in first-class condition.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with the necessary farm implements, which were purchased out of their own earnings. They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—A great deal of improvement has been made by the members of this band in farming, and their general way of living. I consider that these people are making steady progress. They have a very wholesome respect for the law, and are industrious, contented and frugal.

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Temperance and Morality.—This band may be classed as strictly moral, both in profession and practice, but this cannot be correctly said of their temperance proclivities, which to a very large extent are guided by the amount of supervision and restraint exercised over them by the department's officials, as I do not think that any of these Indians would willingly allow any chance to procure whisky to slip by them, and the fact that only two cases of intemperance were recorded among the members of this band during the past year, speaks volumes as to the care bestowed upon them.

SWEET GRASS BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all Plain Crees.

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 is also very suitable for the live stock industry. Water, hay, and timber are plentiful on this reserve.

This band has petitioned to be allowed to surrender a township of its reserve to the department, for the purpose of being sold for its benefit. I am strongly of the opinion that this course would be an excellent arrangement both for the Indians and the department, as it would render the Indians a steady and permanent income, which would make them perfectly independent of government aid, and at the same time leave them over 250 acres for each man, woman and child in the band. This would be even more than ample for their requirements.

Population.—This band had a membership of 75 at the last payments.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good throughout the year. Every precaution is taken to keep their dwellings and surroundings in a clean, healthy condition. All refuse is scrupulously raked up by the Indians, and destroyed by fire. Their houses are also regularly whitewashed.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries of these Indians, although their income is considerably supplemented by the sale of fire-wood, working for settlers, and freighting.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are all constructed of logs. A good many of the dwellings are shingled, and well lighted. The Indians are also now making all new houses with upstairs accommodation for sleeping purposes. This arrangement is much healthier for them, and it gives them more room and comfort in their living quarters. The stables are substantial and warm.

Stock.—The value of the stock industry is fully appreciated by this band. They have a nice herd of cattle, look after them well, and they have exceptional advantages in the way of an abundance of pure running water, good pasturage, and a plentiful supply of hay.

Farm Implements.—They possess a very good equipment of farm implements, and also own a third share in a very good threshing separator. All these implements have been bought with their own earnings. They take good care of their property.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are making a good living, and are quick to take advantage of every chance by which they can better their position. An improvement is also noticeable in their methods of living and dress.

Temperance and Morality.—Only one case of intemperance came to my notice, which is a remarkably good record, when one takes into consideration the ease and facility with which these Indians can procure intoxicants without fear of detection.

I have not heard, nor am I aware, of any immorality among the members of this band.

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POUNDMAKER AND LITTLE PINE BANDS.

Tribe.—The members of both these bands belong to the Plain Crees.

Reserve.—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, and increasing amount of stock owned by these Indians. In former years there was a plentiful supply of hay on the adjoining unsettled lands, but, as every quarter section is now occupied, it will be necessary for the Indians to cultivate more land in order to grow enough fodder to supply the requirements of their stock. The Indians realize the importance of this need, and have already made a beginning in the right direction.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands was, at the last payments, 254.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these two bands has been exceptionally good. The majority of the houses were whitewashed in the fall, and all refuse gathered up in the spring and burned. No epidemic occurred during the year. The Indians live a much cleaner, healthier, and more active life nowadays, they also have more wholesome food.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are followed with very good success by a great many of these men. They are certainly advancing very steadily in their way of handling the farm work. They have the advantage of good, practical neighbours, who set them a fine example for farming, and, as their own farmer is turning out to be quite energetic, I have every hope that the members of these bands, especially of the Poundmaker, will prove to be among the best of the Indian farmers of the two provinces. These people also do a lot of work for settlers, freight, and sell fire-wood, logs, rails and pickets.

Buildings.—All the buildings on these two reserves are constructed of logs. Some of them have shingled roofs; the others are either pole and sod roofs, or thatched. The stables are warm and comfortable. There is yet room for a lot of improvement in their dwellings; but still they are making real progress, especially in the case of the younger people, who furnish their houses nicely, keep them clean and neat, and conduct their housekeeping more like white people.

Stock.—The stock is all in excellent condition. It came through the winter without any loss; and had an abundance of hay and fodder. These Indians take great pride in their cattle, consequently the industry is, and will be in the future, a very profitable branch of their work. They have also, thanks to the department's generosity in providing good sires, a very superior grade of horses, compared with what they owned a few years ago. I am glad to say that the holders of sheep have also increased; and they still continue the keeping and fattening of pigs, which they, mostly kill for their own use.

Farm Implements.—These bands are fully equipped with up-to-date farm machinery, such as ploughs, harrows, discs, seed-drills, mowers, binders, and a threshing separator. They own these implements, having paid for them out of their earnings. They take very good care of their property.

Characteristics and Progress.—I consider that these bands are making very satisfactory progress. They are a quiet, decent lot of people, are strict observers of the law, and mind their own business.

Temperance and Morality.—The people here are temperate, and their morals are good.

STONY BANDS.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies, or Assiniboines, who are without doubt originally descended from the same tribe as the Sioux, their legends, customs, and language having 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, balm of Gilead and willow. There are stretches of open prairie containing a rich black loam, well adapted for cultivation, but also liable to summer frost. On other portions where the surface is undulating, and in the hollows and flats around the larger lakes, there are excellent hay grounds, and large tracts are well adapted for grazing and stock-raising. Water is plentifully distributed in the form of lakes all over the reserve. The wood, which for some years past was scarce on account of prairie fires, is now growing very nicely, and will soon again become a source of revenue.

Population.—The present population of these bands is 88 and there are 5 absent, visiting south, which brings the total strength up to 93.

Health and Sanitation.—The Stonies are a very healthy lot of people, and it is seldom we hear of sickness among them. No epidemic occurred during the past year. Their houses and premises are kept in a clean condition. All refuse is regularly cleaned up every spring and destroyed by fire.

Occupations.—The greater part of this band earn a very good living by the sale of fire-wood and hay. Their farming operations are on a small scale, although they are branching out a little more every year, with encouraging results, so that I have hopes that ultimately they may be induced to become successful farmers. They put up a large quantity of hay every year, and as the price in recent years has been so high, they get quicker and better returns by selling it than feeding to stock, and so the cattle industry does not flourish so well as it would do under more normal conditions.

Buildings.—The buildings are all composed of logs, and, with one or two exceptions, are roofed with poles and sods. They are warm, well lighted, and comfortable. Very few of them are occupied in the summer-time. I am afraid that it will be some years yet before we can get the Stonies to put up such a good class of dwelling as those of the Crees; but, anyhow, they are slowly improving from year to year. They are also furnishing them better, and keep them cleaner than they did formerly.

Stock.—The stock wintered well, and is in first-class condition. These Indians look after their cattle well; but for the reason mentioned above, they do not seem anxious to increase their numbers very much; however, when the railroad construction is finished in this district, the price of hay will again reach its true value, and I think that, with a little inducement, these people would begin to increase their herds.

Farm Implements.—These people are well supplied with all the farm implements they require at the present time; they are nearly all owned by individuals, who take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Stonies are law-abiding and industrious. They live well, and spend their money judiciously. Their income, consisting of interest derived from the sale of their surrendered land, is a very great help to them. It has practically put them off the ration list altogether; and so has lightened the department's expenditure on their behalf.

One could almost imagine that there was something Scotch about the make-up of the Stonies, they are so very thorough and persistent, resourceful, extremely independent, and clannish; but they will not drink intoxicants; so I think that when

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we succeed in getting the Stonies really convinced that the road towards Christianity and advanced civilization is the right path for them, they will become the best Indians in the west.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the Stonies are good, and they have either a very strong aversion to, or fear of, intoxicants.

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.—This reserve is situated about 30 miles north from Battleford. It lies east from Jackfish lake, and north of Murray lake. The 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 farming land over the greater portion of the reserve. Water, wood, and hay are plentifully distributed throughout the reserve. They also have an excellent hay swamp situated at Round hill, about 5 miles distant, where an ample supply of hay for a much larger number of stock than they possess can be secured with a minimum amount of labour. They also have fishing privileges over a portion of Murray lake.

Population.—There are 132 members of this band at the present time.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good, and there has not been any sickness of epidemic form. The garbage is gathered up and burned, and houses are whitewashed.

The very salubrious situation of this reserve has made a wonderful difference in the health of the Indians, and this fact is much appreciated by them.

Occupations.—Since they moved to this reserve, the Indians have had to build new dwellings and stables, build fences, break up land, and look after their stock. They put up quite a quantity of hay both for feed and sale. They disposed of a lot of fire-wood, and did a considerable amount of fishing.

By next year they will have a sufficient quantity of land under cultivation to raise enough grain for all their needs. During the coming winter they will go into the bush on their new timber berth and cut a large number of logs, which will be made into lumber in the new saw-mill, and this will be used in the erection of new houses and barns.

Buildings.—The houses and stables are all constructed of logs, but a number of the dwellings are covered with shingles, and all have good lumber floors, and are well lighted, warm and comfortably furnished, besides being kept in a neat and clean condition. These Indians are very ambitious and progressive; so that when they have plenty of good lumber, I expect to see some large and really good dwellings erected.

Stock.—The stock is doing very well at this point; it came through the winter without loss, and is in prime condition. The Indians are taking an increased interest in their cattle, and have even purchased some themselves, and as this reserve is eminently suited to the raising of stock, the future development of this industry is very bright.

Farm Implements.—The supply of agricultural implements, haying and harvesting machinery, wagons, sleighs, and threshing separator, is ample for all their requirements. Each owner jealously guards his property; and although very few of them put their implements under cover during the winter-time, they take good care of them, and keep them in working order.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these men are good workers, thrifty, and peaceable. They are very anxious to become independent of government aid,

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and I trust that they will soon attain their desire, as they will also be drawing a considerable amount every year on interest account for land surrendered, and sold for their benefit.

This band has, by both precept and practice, a great respect for the law, which is regarded as very beneficial for Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—I have not had any trouble with them either as to intemperance or offences against morality.

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 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 general 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 northeast. 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. In addition to this they have a good timber berth, with a goodly supply of useful-sized spruce upon it. This is an ideal location for an Indian reserve, as they have everything that helps to make their life a happy one. They have good farm and stock land, water, wood and hay, fishing, wildfowl and big game hunting; and last, but not least, they, in conjunction with the Moosomin band, have a good saw-mill, lath, planing and shingle mill, with a good engine to operate them, and plenty of timber to make good building material both for their home use and sale.

Population.—There are 124 members in this band at the present time.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a decided improvement in the health of this band since they changed reserves; with the exception of a few cases of sickness last fall, none of which ended fatally, there has been nothing of a serious nature, but a few very young infants died from either colds or improper care. Living in the open air so much as they do all through the spring, summer and fall has a very beneficial influence upon their health. As soon as their dwellings are vacated in the spring, they clean up all rubbish and burn it.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, fishing, freighting, and working for settlers are the main employments of these Indians.

On account of the changing of reserves, they and the Moosomin band have been receiving rations from the department for the last two years. This was done in order to enable them to get a good start upon their new land. I consider that it was a wise policy, as by the end of the present fiscal year, 1911-12, they will be in a position to support themselves entirely by their own efforts. In this they will be materially helped by their income derived from interest on account of lands surrendered and sold for their benefit.

Buildings.—The dwellings which are occupied by these people at present are only constructed for temporary needs; but, as the saw-milling machinery has now arrived, they will as soon as possible get to work erecting new and more commodious houses; the stables are all of the same composition as the dwellings, *i.e.*, of logs.

Stock.—The stock is all in excellent condition; it was well cared for in the winter, had plenty of hay and water, and came through without any loss. The cattle on this reserve should in the future increase rapidly, as the conditions for the carrying on of this business are very favourable.

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Farm Implements.—These Indians possess all the implements that they require at the present time; in fact if they will farm up to the capacity of their implements, they will soon become well off. They take care of all their belongings, and keep them in good order.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few individual cases among the young men of this band who are making real progress. They have good practical ideas, and appear determined to make a success of their work. I am giving them every encouragement, and they certainly need every help they can get, as they have a lot of obstacles to overcome, not the least of which are the ideas of some of their old heathenish medicine men.

Temperance and Morality.—I have no complaints to make against the members of this band either as to temperance or morality, and they are strict observers of the law.

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 that at the present time is unsettled, and provides a fairly good hunting ground for these Indians; and when this does become populated, there is a very large tract of wild lands north of the Beaver river.

Population.—There were 92 members of this band present at the last annuity payments.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very satisfactory during the past year; and, as every care is taken to ensure proper sanitary measures on the reserve and in their homes, I trust that they will continue to enjoy a clean bill of health.

Occupations.—The members of this band make their livelihood by hunting, trapping and fishing; they have also some very nice cattle, which they take good care of, and which will soon become quite a source of revenue and employment. They will put in some crop this year; and, as the overseer in charge now is a hustler, I expect that they will break up more land, and get down to farming in earnest.

Buildings.—All the buildings are made of logs. They are well put together, warm, clean and comfortable. The stables are constructed of the same material, and are warm.

Farm Implements.—The implements belonging to this band were provided by the department. They are well taken care of by the overseer, and are sufficient for the needs of this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—The fur-hunting of the last few seasons has very materially interfered with the good intentions of these Indians to go in more for farming as a means of gaining their livelihood. They have been brought up to the hunt, and when the prices took a high jump, they thought that there was more money in furs, and the employment was more congenial to their nature. They are great respecters of the law, and are very industrious. Taking everything into consideration, I am safe in asserting that they are certainly making advancement in the right direction, and there is every reason to believe that they will become entirely self-supporting.

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Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band with regard to both temperance and morality has been very good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

With the exception of Red Pheasant and Thunderchild bands, where they had a considerable amount of sickness, the Indians of this agency have enjoyed exceptionally good health. As mentioned in the Red Pheasant report, there were a few cases of typhoid, but they were well guarded and did not spread. The same may be said of the sickness that prevailed at Thunderchilds. It very closely resembled the Red Pheasant cases, but the Indians preferred to treat this disease themselves, and all made a happy recovery.

I am glad to say that the stock is now increasing. We had an abundance of hay, and the animals came through the winter in first-class condition. The department's plan of keeping all the bulls at a central point during the winter has every appearance of being very successful, as these animals receive much better care, and will be in thorough condition for the opening of the breeding season.

The calf crop last season was a fairly good one, and they were big, strong and healthy. The same may be said of the Indians' increase of horses. The department's policy of aiding the Indians by providing them with thoroughbred bulls and equally good stallions has most decidedly resulted in very beneficial results for the Indians.

The Indians are maintaining a steady progress in every point of importance to their future welfare. They are well off, comfortable and contented.

The past winter was extremely severe at times, and the snow very deep.

There were a few cases of intoxication throughout the year; but they were very severely dealt with, six persons contributing \$475 towards the support of their country, and sentences amounting to 7½ months were also meted out to others; all of which, I think, will be a strong deterrent against future trouble of this nature.

The new dwellings, stables, implement sheds, and storehouses for the farmers on Moosomin and Thunderchild reserves were completed during the year, and are a great credit to the department, being such an improvement over the buildings previously erected upon other reserves in this agency.

Owing to drought and frost, the crops on nearly all the reserves were almost a total failure last year.

Your obedient servant,

J. P. G. DAY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CARLTON AGENCY,
MISTAWASIS, April 1, 1911.

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, 1911.

STURGEON LAKE BAND, NO. 101.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Wood Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve lies north and slightly west of the city of Prince Albert, and about 25 miles from it. It is about 8½ miles from north to south, and contains

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about 34 square miles. It is traversed for its entire length by the Sturgeon lake, which provides a good supply of excellent fish. The northern part of the reserve is well wooded; but the southern portion contains open areas of superior agricultural land.

Population.—The population of the band is about 161, consisting of 81 males and 80 females.

Health and Sanitation.—Largely through their love of hunting, and the outdoor life, these Indians are a healthy band. The average number of patients treated each month by the medical attendant was 8, and their complaints were chiefly of a mild character.

Occupations.—These Indians do some farming, are largely hired at nearby lumbering camps, and hunt and fish when they are not so employed.

Buildings.—The houses found here are generally comfortable, and substantial, with shingled roofs.

Stock.—The live stock on this reserve wintered well, and is a profitable industry of the band, through the high prices now paid by the lumbering companies during the summer.

Implements.—This band owns nearly all its implements, the cost of which, including a threshing outfit, has been paid from the interest account of the band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally of an active, energetic type, and are, through practice, the best axemen of the agency. Farming operations are usually left to the younger members, and ex-pupils of the band.

Temperance and Morality.—The active measures taken at the beginning of the year, and the fines inflicted, had a salutary effect in checking intemperance. Too intimate association with the lumber jacks in the neighbourhood has lowered the moral character of the band.

PETAQUAKEY'S BAND, NO. 102.

Tribe or Nation.—One-fourth of these Indians are Crees; the remainder are really French and Indian half-breeds.

Reserve.—Their reserve contains an area of 42 square miles, and is located in townships 46 and 47, ranges 6 and 7, the southeast corner being about 3 miles northwest from Marcelin, a station on the new Prince Albert-Battleford branch of the Canadian Northern railway. It contains sufficient poplar, pine and tamarack for fuel, fencing and building purposes, also plenty of farming, pasturage, and hay lands for all the needs of the band.

Population.—The population of the band is 117, 53 being males, and 64 females.

Health and Sanitation.—A slight epidemic of measles attacked the band; but it was checked at once, a good recovery attending the first cases. The general health of the band was good, an average of 6 cases a month being treated. The majority of these Indians keep their premises clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—Many of these Indians have in the past obtained wild meat when required for their support through hunting expeditions into the wild Thickwood Hills country extending northward from their reserve. The stricter enforcement of the laws in restraint of this pursuit by the game guardians has caused them to direct their attention to the increase of the acreage under crop, and the better care of their live stock. When opportunity affords, they deliver fuel to the nearby village of Marcelin, and do freighting for the merchants there, as also for the agency.

Buildings.—The buildings found on this reserve are well constructed and comfortable.

Stock.—The live stock wintered well and is thriving.

Implements.—There is a good supply of implements on this reserve, largely of private ownership.

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Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians work well, and are making good progress. Three of the foremost average 90 acres each of land under crop.

Temperance and Morality.—I do not know of any instance of immorality or intemperance having occurred on this reserve during the year.

MISTAWASIS BAND, NO. 103.

Tribe.—This band is composed of Crees and half-breeds.

Reserve.—This reserve is traversed by the old trail from Fort Carlton to Green lake. Its southern boundary commences about 2 miles north of the Leask siding on the Canadian Northern railway, and contains an area of 77 square miles. The northwestern portion of this reserve is covered by a good growth of jack-pine, poplar, spruce, and tamarack. The southeastern portion is a bushy prairie, interspersed with bluffs of poplar and willow. The reserve is well watered, the pasture magnificent, and there is more arable land of good quality than will ever be needed by the band.

Population.—The population is 140; 69 being males, and 71 females.

Health and Sanitation.—This band has been the least healthy of the agency. The medical attendant has treated an average, per month, of 19 different cases of sickness, most of them, however, of a mild nature. Sanitary regulations are generally well followed.

Occupations.—Stock-raising and farming are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band are of a good class, log walls, and shingle roofs, comfortable, and rain-proof.

Stock.—With a few exceptions, the stock wintered well, and was turned out to graze in good condition.

Implements.—The band is well equipped with implements of all kinds, and is in position to make good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are energetic and good managers. Their crops the past season totalled the largest yield of any reserve of the agency; 2,700 bushels in excess of the previous year.

Temperance and Morality.—A case of intemperance occurred early in the year, but the punishment inflicted discouraged the liquor-drinking element, and no further violations of the law came to my notice. The moral standing of the band is low.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, NO. 104.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Wood and Plain Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve lies north and west of the Mistawasis reserve, from which it is separated by 8 miles of intervening country; it has an area of 67 square miles, is traversed by the Shell river, and contains the Sandy lake, 4 miles long. It has an abundance of good water, pasturage, arable land, and timber for both fuel and building purposes.

Population.—The population of this band is 232, comprising 112 males and 120 females.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic visited this reserve during the year, and the health of the band was generally good. An average of 12 cases a month were treated by the medical attendant, generally with success. Sanitary instructions are carried out faithfully.

Occupations.—Farming, live stock, freighting, and hunting constitute their means of support.

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Buildings.—The houses and stables are well built of logs, the former generally with shingled roofs, and all buildings comfortably finished.

Stock.—Nearly all the live stock on this reserve was well cared for during the winter, and reached spring in good condition.

Implements.—These were considerably increased during the year, and in many cases by private purchase.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of our best Indians in principle and energy belong to this band. Chief Kahmecoostatin is worthy of special mention as a man of conspicuous integrity.

Temperance and Morality.—The band has been fairly moral. One instance of intemperance was reported and punished. No others seem to have occurred.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, NO. 118.

Tribe.—These Indians are pure Wood Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 46 square miles, and is situated northwest of the Sandy Lake reserve, from which it is only 4 miles away. One and a half sections at the southwest corner of the reserve were recently surrendered by the band, and a corresponding area of more arable land given them in exchange from the country to the south, and within 2 miles of their reserve. The reserve as a whole is of inferior quality as to soil; but the valley of the Big river, which flows through it, contains hay meadows of large extent, which in dry seasons, could furnish a magnificent supply for all the live stock owned by the band.

Population.—The population of the Big River and Pelican Lake portions of the band is 175—89 being males, and 86 females.

Health and Sanitation.—The portion of the band within reach of the farmer and doctor is reported to have enjoyed good health, only 40 cases having sought medical assistance during the whole year.

Occupations.—The major part of these bands reside to the north of the reserve at Stony and Pelican lakes, and find their entire support in hunting and fishing, with the assistance of one issue of ammunition, twine, &c., when they assemble to receive their annuity money in July. The remainder of these Indians do some farming, and keep cattle on their reserve.

Buildings.—The class of buildings on this reserve is the poorest of the agency, the only good feature being the mud chimney with the open fireplace, which supplies excellent ventilation. These inferior buildings accord with their pagan beliefs; which require the destruction of any building in which a death occurs.

Stock.—The stock of this band wintered well, the really severe weather of the winter season being confined to about 6 weeks. The animals commenced the spring season in thrifty condition.

Implements.—The implements in the hands of the band are increased each year, in some cases through private purchases.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band contains some energetic members; but neighbouring traders tempt them with supplies into hunting, instead of farming, which militates against the success of their agricultural operations. Their advance is very slow.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of the band seem to have been temperate during the year; but immoral exchanging of wives, Indian divorces, and alliances have been too frequent.

WILLIAM CHARLES BAND, NO. 106.

Tribe.—These Indians are almost pure Wood Crees.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located at the south end of the Montreal lake. It is covered by a growth of merchantable spruce, and constitutes in fact of

itself a valuable timber berth, there being only 10 acres cleared of the whole reserve, the area of which is over 15 square miles.

Population.—The population of the band is 205—97 being males, and 108 females.

General Remarks.—These Indians through their simple outdoor life are the healthiest of the agency. They are almost independent of government assistance, receiving besides the treaty ammunition and twine, one lot of food and other supplies for the whole year for the very destitute. Their almost entire support comes from hunting and fishing with such employment as they can secure from the trading companies.

The hazardous nature of the occupations by which they subsist is demonstrated by the number of widows who appear on the annuity pay-sheets—a very much larger proportion than are found in any other band. They are moral, and law-abiding; but many of them are very fond of liquor when they can get it.

RESERVE NO. 106A.

This reserve is jointly owned by the Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge bands, and was given them to provide farms for the younger men of both bands, ex-pupils, who might desire to support themselves by farming and stock-raising, when through the encroachment of the white race, and the operations of large fishing companies on the lakes then sacred to them, hunting and fishing would no longer provide their descendants with the means of support. It contains an area of 56½ square miles, and the sale of a timber berth on the western side of the reserve created a fund, from the interest of which a large part of their supplies is paid, and extras provided for their comfort. The residents upon this reserve came chiefly from James Roberts band at Lac la Ronge; but since the arrangement by which the latter band is paid, with treaty No. 10, those members have been transferred to the Montreal Lake band for convenience in the payment of their annuity money.

WAHPATON SIOUX BAND, NO. 94A.

Tribe.—This band is composed chiefly of Dakotah Sioux with a few families of Tetons.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Round Plain, about 9 miles northwest of Prince Albert. It has an area of nearly 6 square miles; but of this a large part is too light and sandy for profitable cultivation.

Population.—Some 31 members of the band, 14 males and 17 females, reside on the reserve, the rest remain in an encampment on the north side of the river at Prince Albert.

Health and Sanitation.—Some deaths through chronic disorders occurred during the past year; but the health of the rest of the band has been good, quite equal to other years.

Occupations.—These Indians do some farming and stock-raising, besides supplying fuel to the city market. They also sell hay when they can spare it, and the women and children make a good deal of money by the sale of senega-root and berries.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are chiefly log shanties, but are well built, comfortable and clean.

Stock.—Their stock is well kept and slowly increasing.

Implements.—Their implements are well cared for, and are almost sufficient for their needs.

Characteristics and Progress.—Compared with the rest of the agency, these Indians are the best workers as a whole, and the most independent of government assistance. They are progressing most favourably.

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Temperance and Morality.—No instance of immorality or intemperance came to my notice during the year.

General Remarks.—The spring of 1910 was exceptionally early, and much of the seeding was done in April; but that month was dry with frosty nights and the growing crops were repeatedly frozen down to the ground. No rain fell until May 15, and the drought led to depredations by gophers, which destroyed most of the fields on the Muskeg Lake reserve, and did some damage in the southern part of the Mistawasis reserve. There was an increase of over 800 acres in the area under grain; but through the unfavourable nature of the season, the actual crop threshed was smaller than that of the preceding year. The season was favourable for the harvesting of hay, and sufficient was secured for all the needs of the live stock of the agency. Fish were more plentiful, and reported to be of better quality than usual, which accrued to the benefit of the northern bands, which largely depend on them for their meat-supply. The stricter enforcement of the game laws by officers of the provincial government, and the intrusion of homesteaders on their old hunting grounds, while a great grievance to the older Indians, is not without benefit in compelling the attention of the different bands to the need of a greater acreage under crop, and larger herds of cattle to replace the products of the chase as the herds of moose and deer diminish and ultimately disappear.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. BORTHWICK,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
Broadview, May 18, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property.

Location of Agency.—The headquarters of the agency is located on the northwest quarter of section 4, township 18, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, about 9 miles northwest of the town of Broadview, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Reserves.—This agency comprises four reserves, with an Indian population of about 570. The population for the last few years has shown a steady, although small increase from year to year. All the 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.—The reserve contains 52,864 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 116.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of these Indians has been normal; some families live in very comfortable houses, while many live in habitations that are neither comfortable nor sanitary.

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Occupations.—Some of these Indians engage in farming in a small way, and keep small herds of cattle, for which they usually make ample provision of feed; many depend on the sale of wood, hay, senega-root and a little trapping.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians belong to a type difficult to break away from old customs; progress among them is consequently not very marked, although a few are making some advancement.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band in a general way are temperate and moral; at the same time some are addicted to the use of intoxicants, and are kept in a state of poverty through this habit.

KAHKEWISTAHAW BAND, NO. 72 AND 72A.

Reserve.—The reserve comprises 13,535 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 103.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the year has been good; there was no unusual sickness of any kind. The standard of health, however, is not high, scrofula being among many of the families. About half of the houses on this reserve are fairly good and sanitary.

Occupations.—Some of the Indians engage in farming and cattle-raising. In cultivating the soil they make some progress, but in cattle-raising they have gone back. The younger generation will not tie themselves down to the close attention necessary for successful stock-raising; in fact, they do not want to keep stock at all.

Characteristics and Progress.—As noted above, some progress is made in the cultivation of the soil. Cattle-raising is not a great success. Conditions under which these Indians live are improving. The interest accruing from surrendered land provides for the old people many luxuries that they could not otherwise obtain.

Temperance and Morality.—Habits of intemperance with some of this band are very noticeable.

COWESSESS BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve.—The agency headquarters is located on this reserve, which comprises 29,381 acres. The land is of excellent quality for grain-growing; there is 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 210.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of one family, consisting of a woman and three children, who were afflicted with what was diagnosed as small-pox and kept in a tent quarantine until all had completely recovered and a thorough disinfection made, the members of this band have enjoyed remarkably good health throughout the year. Taken as a whole, they are well nourished and well dressed, and as a rule keep their houses clean.

Occupations.—The members of this band follow more varied occupations than those of the other bands; many of them farm and have some cattle; others work for white settlers at busy seasons, while one or two follow the trade of carpenter.

Characteristics and Progress.—Fully half of the able-bodied Indians in this band have graduated from an Indian school. From these more in the way of industrial enterprise should be expected than from those who have not had the advantages of education. It is to be regretted that in this respect many are very disappointing, especially in their care and appreciation of the value and usefulness of their live stock, and general habits of frugality, and industry.

Temperance and Morality.—A few regrettable cases of both intemperance and immorality among members of this band came to my notice during the year.

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SAKIMAY AND LITTLE BONE BAND, NOS. 74 AND 74A.

Reserve.—This band has a reserve containing 25,280 acres, situated on both sides of Crooked lake, a fine body of water in which there are plenty of fish. A great deal of the land is not suitable for grain-growing, the soil being thin and sandy. Wood and wild hay are plentiful.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year there has been no unusual sickness among the members of this band; however, they cannot be regarded as a healthy band, many of the families being scrofulous. A few of the houses are fairly comfortable, but most of them are small huts with sod covering and could not be sanitary.

Occupations.—Farming is carried on by some in a small way. These are showing a little improvement in their methods of working. Cattle are kept by those who farm, and also a few others who do not farm; others depend largely on the sale of wood, hay, some fishing and a little trapping; while a few work out for the white settlers during the busy seasons.

Characteristics and Progress.—In a very few individual cases slow progress is being made; but, taken as a whole, the conditions are lacking from which much can be looked for.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is the most intemperate of any in this agency and by the ease with which intoxicants are obtainable, much injury is done resulting from the decoctions that they drink.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Seasons.—The weather for seeding was favourable and early, growth was good; there were long dry spells, but showers seemed to come at the right time. Grain matured early and evenly. Wild hay was short and thin on the upland. Winter set in early with heavy snow; January and part of February were very cold with snow and drift; altogether we had an unusually severe winter, which made traffic difficult.

Agriculture.—In making a general review of the work of this agency for the past year, I am pleased to report that the results of the Indians' operations on each of the four reserves were in advance of the previous year, although much is yet to be desired both as regards the quantity and quality of the work that many of these are doing.

Cattle.—The Indians' cattle came through the severe winter without unusual loss, although in some cases special attention had to be given to see that proper care was provided. It is regrettable that on all the reserves many of the Indians have an utter lack of appreciation for their cattle, and are wholly incapable of giving the proper care to horses; consequently, they have no liking for cattle, and bad care keeps them short of horses.

Dwellings.—Two good log dwellings were erected during the year—one on Ochapowace reserve, and one on Cowessess reserve. Besides these, some shanties of a better type were erected on each of the reserves.

Interest Payments.—Three out of the four bands in this agency have a land fund from which interest payments were made in March. These payments came very useful after so severe a winter, enabling the Indians to provide much of the necessary supplies for spring work. While some of this money is foolishly expended, still on the whole it does much good, especially for the old and helpless people, and the system of holding the capital intact and distributing the interest is a good one.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians continue to enjoy normal health. There was no unusual epidemic sickness, except in the case of one family which were said to have small-pox (noted under Cowessess band). The sanitary conditions under

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which many of the Indians live are improving; but there is still much to be desired before they can be considered satisfactory.

Assistance.—As in former reports, the old, infirm, and destitute people in all the bands have required some assistance, as well as some who were temporarily laid aside by sickness. This assistance is scant and for the whole agency amounts to a mere bagatelle for the year.

Temperance and Morals.—During the year under review much of my time was taken up investigating cases of intemperance among the Indians and following up the sources of supply. With a large increase of settlers bordering the reserves on every side and increased opportunities for easily procuring intoxicants, and in this part of the province fewer police constables charged with the duty of suppressing the traffic, in spite of all efforts it would seem that the use of intoxicants is increasing and it might be found necessary and advisable for the department to adopt some system of policing the reserves as a special organization if the Indian is to be protected from at least one of his greatest sources of demoralization.

Progress.—In my opinion progress among Indians is hard to define. That these Indians are self-supporting now, whereas a few years ago they all received rations and assistance of every kind, and were practically paid to do their own work, seems to me to show marked progress. The fact that the younger generation live better, and dress better, and sanitary conditions of their houses are cleaner and better, shows great progress; yet when we come to take stock of their belongings and their work from one year to another, it is difficult to look the situation in the face and say that much material progress has been made in comparison with the year before.

Indian Meetings.—Considerable unrest was created among the Indians in this and some other agencies during most of the year by a few misguided malcontents who finally succeeded in having themselves appointed a delegation to visit the department. The starting of these meetings originated here, and they have been the source of considerable dissatisfaction and disappointment.

Threshing Machine.—A new steam threshing outfit was purchased for the four bands jointly at their own expense.

Inspection.—Inspector Graham visited the agency on inspection both during the summer and in winter. Mr. Swinford, Inspector of Agency Accounts, made an audit in February.

Your obedient servant,

M. MILLAR,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

DUCK LAKE AGENCY,

DUCK LAKE, May 25, 1911.

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, 1911.

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

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miles. It is considerably broken up with small lakes and sloughs, but the soil is good.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Plain Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 96.

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.—In the past the principal occupation of these Indians was hunting and trapping; but, settlement having now closed in around them, they are turning their attention to farming, and, so far, with encouraging success.

Buildings.—The log shanties are being replaced by shingle-roofed log houses.

Temperance and Morality.—Notwithstanding the opportunity they now have of obtaining liquor, these Indians are, on the whole, temperate.

Stock.—They have a fine herd of cattle, for which they provide ample hay, and from which they derive a good return.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements on this reserve are up to date and sufficient for requirements.

OKEMASSIS' AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserve.—The reserve of these bands is situated 3 miles west of Duck lake on the Canadian Northern railway. On the east side it borders on Duck lake and its hay marshes. The total area is 44 square miles. The soil is, on the whole, very good, although there is some light land towards the north end.

Tribes.—These two bands are Plain Crees.

Population.—The combined population of these bands is 128.

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.

Occupations.—The younger men on these reserves all farm, and that, too, with encouraging success. During the winter 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.—The houses on this reserve are now, nearly all, well built, shingle-roofed log houses.

Stock.—Stock on this reserve is well looked after; but, as the village of Duck Lake furnishes a ready market for hay, at a much better return than can be obtained by feeding it to cattle, the Indians have little inclination to increase their herd.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of these reserves are industrious, and have no trouble in making a fair living. The improvement in the homes and housekeeping is very noticeable. I consider that they are making rapid progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band, taken as a whole, are temperate. It is true that a few of the older men are intemperate, but it is a pleasure to report that the young men are not following their example. They are moral.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, NO. 99.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies on both sides of the South Saskatchewan river, 14 miles from the city of Prince Albert, and comprises 37 square miles. The soil is all that could be desired, with plenty of slough and upland hay. 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 155

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was good. They all own shingle-roofed houses, in which they live all the year round. They quite understand the value of, and attend to, the necessary sanitary measures.

Occupations.—The occupations of 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 a little money by freighting.

Stock.—The Indians of this reserve own a considerable number of cattle, but for various reasons they are not increasing. The cows are milked, and they make and sell butter.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are sufficient for requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have in the past made considerable progress, their habits and modes 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 Indians 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 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; the soil on the rest of the reserve is of a very good quality, interspersed with small lakes, sloughs and hay meadows, but in a splendid country.

Tribe.—These Indians are Plain and Swampy Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 237.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year was not satisfactory, as, while little sickness occurred among the older people, there was a good deal of sickness, and some deaths among the children, caused by the after-effects of an epidemic of measles. 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 the members of this band is hunting and trapping. A number of the young 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, for which they provide ample hay. They are year by year taking more interest in their stock, with the result that the herd is increasing. A start has been made in sheep-raising; also hogs and fowl.

Buildings.—Nearly all the Indians on this reserve own comfortable log houses, 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 their interest in hunting clashes with their 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.

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NUT LAKE BAND, NO. 90.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 38, 39 and 40, range 12, west of the second meridian, and it comprises an area of 22.25 square miles. It is bounded on the west side by 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 227.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members 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.—These Indians depend to a very large extent upon hunting, trapping and fishing. However, a few of them have now turned their attention to farming, some 105 acres having been sown to crop, and 50 acres of new land broken. The yield of grain was good, and the quality of the best. During the past year many of the young men worked with the neighbouring farmers at haying and harvest.

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 are 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 75.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year was good, and they are gradually beginning to realize the value of sanitary measures.

Occupations.—While to a large extent still depending upon hunting and fishing, these Indians 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 extremely 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 condition.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The season of 1910 was not any too good for farming. The dry weather of May and part of June made the crops on the different reserves very irregular, with the result that the yield and quality of the grain were below the average. Fur, while still

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high in price, was not caught in any great numbers. On the whole, while none of the Indians in any way suffered, they were not as well off as in 1909. The advance of settlement and railway communication, while they bring disadvantages, also, in a year like the past, help the Indians. Hay sold at a good price, and the Indians on all the reserves had more or less to sell. The same remarks apply to fire-wood, of which all the reserves have an abundant supply.

Your obedient servant,

J. MACARTHUR,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,
CARLYLE, April 1, 1911.

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, 1911, together with an inventory of government property in my charge, also a return of agricultural statistics.

WHITE BEAR'S AMALGAMATED BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band consists of a mixture of Crees, Saulteaux and Assiniboines.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 30,288 acres and it is situated on the southeast corner of the Moose mountains, 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 impossible to carry on farming to any extent in proportion to the area of the reserve. There is a strip from three-quarters of a mile to a mile and a quarter wide along the south side of the reserve that is fairly free from scrub; but it is nearly all hills, covered with stones and broken up with small lakes and pond holes. There is very little level land on the reserve, and what there is is very stony and nearly all under cultivation, except small patches here and there, not many acres in all. The hills afford excellent pasturage, but the supply of natural hay is very limited. The northern part of the reserve is covered with a heavy growth of timber, some of it large, but the greater portion of it is a young thrifty growth, which will be very valuable in a few years' time. There is about 25,000 acres covered with timber and lakes. The southern part of Fish lake runs into the reserve about half a mile, and it is well stocked with excellent fish. Then there is a lake, which is known as White Bear lake, that is all on this reserve. It is about 4 miles long by 2 miles wide and has an abundance of fish in it. These two lakes are connected by a creek running from Fish lake into White Bear lake. The town of Carlyle has a summer resort on the White Bear lake, leased from the Indians.

Population.—The population of the amalgamated band is 222.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been nothing in the nature of an epidemic. We had an outbreak of diphtheria, but it was very quickly stamped out. There were only four or five cases of it, and no deaths resulted. Prompt measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease; those who were affected were isolated, and the school was closed and fumigated, as well as the houses where the cases were. The

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Indians were forbidden to visit the houses where the disease was, and the occupants of the houses were made to stay at home until the trouble was over.

Occupations.—Some are farming on a small scale, others are raising cattle, others are hunting and trapping in the proper season, selling wood and willow pickets, working out at anything they can get to do. There are very few occupations that are available that they do not take advantage of to a limited extent, but nothing is pushed to its utmost limit.

Buildings.—The buildings are of a very poor class, but very warm and comfortable. There are several shingled houses, but the majority are mud-roofed. Any new buildings that are erected from year to year are an improvement on the old ones in point of size and ventilation.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve would be excellent if they got half a chance, but the Indians are the very worst feeders possible. Their sole ambition is to save some hay to sell in the spring, no matter if it is done at the expense of one or two of their herd. One cannot make them see that one animal is worth a good many loads of hay.

Implements.—The Indians are fairly well supplied with farm implements, but do not know how to take care of them and have to be looked after to see that any care is taken at all. In this they copy their white neighbours who set them a very poor example along these lines. All the large machinery, threshing outfit, binders, and drills, are kept at the agency headquarters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are naturally indolent, and would much sooner get up on top of a hill beside a stone cairn and go to sleep in the sun than go to work, and there is not ambition enough in the whole band to supply one good healthy man. If they had everything else they need, they could beg what work would do them easily; but, if one keeps at them hard enough, they will do a little in the way of work. There is a very marked improvement in their farming, as to the way they work their land, and in the choice of seed. They are very particular to sow clean seed, but they are very improvident and strongly imbued with the doctrine of letting to-morrow look after itself; still they are law-abiding, and judging by their homes and earnings, are becoming better off.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions, they are teetotalers, and, as Indians go, are as moral as one can expect. Their religious teaching is well looked after by the resident missionary of the Presbyterian Church, who is a very faithful worker among them and is very highly esteemed by them. The Roman Catholic members of the band are frequently visited by teachers of their own faith, and no effort is spared to lead them right, and I think that the fact that there has not been any reason to punish any member of the band for any breach of the law for over two years goes to prove that the teachings of the missionaries have had a good effect.

In conclusion I may say that the staff has more reason to be satisfied with the work done and the progress made during the past year than during the previous year; still there is room for a good deal of improvement, and I am looking forward to seeing it in the coming year.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. CORY,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE AGENCY,
ONION LAKE, April 26, 1911.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, together with the usual statistical statement.

There are now seven reserves within the limits of this agency; six Cree and one Chipewyan. Two Cree reserves, Seekaskootch, No. 119, and Weemisticooseahwasis, No. 120, are at Onion lake; two, Oonepowhayo, No. 121, and Puskeeahkeewein, No. 122, are at Frog lake; one, Keeheewin, No. 123, at Long lake, and one newly surveyed and not yet numbered, at Island lake; this last named reserve is subject to some alterations in boundary. The Chipewyan reserve, No. 149, is in the neighbourhood of Cold lake.

The two reserves at Onion lake, where the agency headquarters is situated, adjoin one another, and the Indians owning them are practically one band, as no distinction is made in the management of their affairs; they are jointly known as the Onion Lake band.

ONION LAKE BAND, NOS. 119 AND 120.

Nation.—The Indians of this band are all Crees.

Reserves.—These reserves are situated north of the North Saskatchewan river, and north of old Fort Pitt, an old post of the Hudson's Bay Company. The fourth meridian runs through Weemisticooseahwasis, the one lying to the west. The eastern reserve, Seekaskootch, No. 119, embraces an area of 38,400 acres, varying in quality, of farm-lands. Along the northern part of the reserve the land rises; the slopes exposed to the south are of a rich sandy loam, but are of no great extent; a stretch extending from east to west through the middle of the reserve, is light, but has some hay sloughs, which, in the drier seasons, yield a fairly good supply of hay; it also contains a number of poplar groves. The southern portion is wooded with spruce and poplar, and includes a narrow winding lake, known as Long lake, which, however, is of no value as a fishing lake.

Weemisticooseahwasis reserve, No. 120, abuts No. 119, the southern boundary of each being one unbroken line. The area of this reserve is 14,080 acres. The general character of the land is light, but, in favourable seasons, there are places where fairly good crops of oats can be grown. The sloughs contained in this reserve yield a good supply of hay, but only in wet seasons is the upland hay worth cutting. The whole reserve is interspersed with poplar groves.

Population.—The population of Seekaskootch band is 203, and that of Weemisticooseahwasis 80.

Health and Sanitation.—Although the number of deaths on these reserves considerably exceeds the births, this is caused not so much by a decreased birth-rate, as by an increased death-rate, a large proportion of the deaths being due to old age. The general health of the Indians on these reserves is good; no epidemics have occurred; sanitary conditions have improved, and the cleaning up and burning of garbage round the houses on the opening of spring, is attended to.

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Occupations.—Farming is not carried on to much extent on these reserves. Hitherto the hunt has been profitable, but as settlement is increasing in the neighbourhood, and fur-bearing animals have decreased in numbers—especially muskrats, which last year were so numerous and in good demand at high prices—there is a greater disposition to resort to farming, and an increase in the acreage broken is expected during the coming season. The demand for employment on survey work has been taken advantage of by a number of the younger men, who are readily engaged at good wages; others find employment with settlers in helping to build their houses, putting up fences, and other work.

Cattle-raising is the chief industry followed by these Indians, and is carried on to a fairly profitable extent by sales to local traders and consumers, besides providing beef for their own use.

Buildings.—There is not much improvement to be noticed in the dwelling-houses, excepting that, in some instances, they are better kept, and the addition of one well built two-story log house. There is an improvement to be seen in the cattle stables, especially in the case of one man, who has pulled down his old building and erected new ones on a different site; in another case there has been a falling off, owing to a disagreement among the partners. It has proved unwise to allow joint ownership in stables unless within the same family.

Stock.—The breed owned by these Indians is of a good grade, owing to regular change of bulls, which are to a large extent provided from a fund contributed to by the Indians. The supply of hay proved ample during the past winter; although some had none to spare, others had hay to sell.

Farm implements.—With the help of ploughs and harrows, the property of the department, and loaned as they are required, there are enough for the farming hitherto accomplished; of mowers, horse rakes and wagons, chiefly the private property of the Indians, there are sufficient, and nearly every family owns a set of bob-sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few progressive families in these bands. It is difficult to get an Indian to see the wisdom of saving a few dollars when an opportunity occurs; his idea is that money is made only to be spent; they are however, progressing, though slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been more trouble during the year, caused by drunkenness, than in the past, but, with the help of the police, I have in some cases been able to discover by whom it has been supplied, and have inflicted fines. The growing evil of liquor has not improved their morals.

FROG LAKE BAND, NOS. 121 AND 122.

Ooneepowhayo reserve, No. 121, and Puskeeahkeewein reserve, No. 122, in the Frog lake neighbourhood, are sparsely populated and are treated as one band.

Nation.—All the inhabitants belong to the Cree nation.

Reserves.—The reserves are situated about 21 miles northwest of the agency headquarters; Ooneepowhayo, No. 121, covering 21,120 acres, being the first entered, when travelling in that direction. Frog lake lies to the north of the reserve, and is bounded by the reserve on the southern part of it. The general character is a rolling surface of rich sandy loam, more or less hilly in parts, interspersed with clumps of poplar, and along part of the valley of Frog creek, spruce and tamarack are to be found. The pasture is good, but hay is not plentiful.

Puskeeahkeewein reserve, No. 122, measures 25,600 acres of hilly, broken country; where flat, it is moist and overgrown with willows. In dry seasons a good supply of slough hay can be secured, but there are no large hay marshes. Toward the northwest there is a good growth of spruce, but the general timber growth is poplar.

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Population.—The population of Oonepowhayo reserve is 49, and that of Puskeahkeewein 23.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the inhabitants of these reserves has been remarkably good, no epidemic of any kind having visited them. These Indians submit more readily to vaccination than any of the other bands, and attend to sanitary matters satisfactorily.

Occupations.—It was unusually dry in the Frog lake district last year, so that the little crop put in came to nothing. As with other bands of this agency, cattle-raising is the chief industry followed. A good deal of time is spent in putting up hay, as it is only to be found in small quantities scattered over a large area. During the past winter the whole community has been working together cutting and hauling logs, with a view to having them cut into lumber next winter. Settlement is closing in around these reserves, and several men and women who have hitherto made a sometimes precarious living by hunting have found other employment in working for settlers, and have been making a very comfortable living.

Buildings.—There are no houses as good as the best on the Onion Lake reserves, but, being of a more regular class, the average is as good. This winter, the improvement noticeable in the manner in which the houses were kept last winter continues; in two cases there is a decided improvement in the way the stables are kept.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are of unusually good breed, and, this last year the calves, in size, surpass any year since I have been in charge.

Farm Implements.—For the amount of farming done, the implements are sufficient; the Indians are well provided with mowers, rakes, wagons and sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have been comfortably off during the past year, and have lived very independently of department help; they are quiet-living people, do not seem addicted to drink, and compare favourably with other bands as to their general conduct.

KEEHEEWIN'S BAND, NO. 123.

Nation.—The members of this band all belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated northwest of Frog lake, on the north side of the Moose hills, in township 59, range 6. The soil is of a rich sandy loam, but, lying low, is subject to early frosts; hay swamps are plentiful and the pasture is good, affording excellent advantages for cattle-raising.

Population.—The figures taken at last year's treaty payments showed the population to be 189.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good; no epidemic made its appearance, and the birth-rate more than doubles the death-rate. Particular attention is paid to the cleaning up and burning of rubbish and garbage that collects during the winter.

Occupations.—The acreage under cultivation has more than doubled, and should increase more this year, as the Indians are showing more disposition to farm; stock-raising is successfully carried on, and, during the past winter the Indians' time has been principally taken up in working at the saw-mill which has been temporarily established on the reserve. The weather was so severely cold that hunting was not much resorted to as an occupation.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are comfortable and many are clean and tidy; there is a noticeable improvement in some, where new flooring has been laid, new cupboards put up, and new doors hung. Now that the Indians have a good supply of lumber at their disposal, the intention is to get them to take up new locations and build new houses and stables.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well equipped for their present requirements; three new ploughs were supplied them this past year by the department, and

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were made good use of. Their mowers and rakes, of which they have a sufficient number, are serving them well at hay-time, and the supply of wagons and sleighs is ample for their needs.

Characteristics and Progress.—In cattle-raising they are progressive, and in farming they have advanced slightly; the prospects are that they will soon improve their condition by having better houses and stables; so that on the whole, they may be said to be improving steadily.

Temperance and Morality.—Liquor finds its way into this reserve, but not to such an extent as at Onion Lake; otherwise the members are law-abiding and are disposed to live properly.

ISLAND LAKE BAND.

Nation.—These Indians all belong to the Cree nation; they are of the Wood Cree type.

Reserve.—The actual boundary of the reserve has not yet been finally settled, but it lies to the north and northwest of Island lake, which covers the greater part of township 58, range, 25, west of the third meridian.

Population.—The population of this band, which includes several families in the Loon lake and Big Island lake districts, at last treaty payments numbered 187.

General Conditions.—These Indians are purely hunters and, so far, have raised little from the ground beyond a few potatoes. Their houses are of a very poor class, and their sanitary condition will stand vast improvement. The majority of the band are pagans, but are quiet, peaceable-living people, following their own ideas of right and wrong, without its having any disturbing influence upon others. One or two of the most enterprising amongst them own a few head of cattle. The locality where they are choosing to have their reserve is not well adapted for farming, but will embrace some valuable hay-land, and from the lake they draw a large number of whitefish, the principal item of their food-supply.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 149.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Chipewyans.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated southwest of Cold lake, about 6 miles; it contains an area of 47,720 acres of country well adapted for cattle-raising. Owing to a desire of the band, represented to the department, to have a reserve on the shore of Cold lake, the department has accepted the surrender of 2,560 acres of this original reserve, and has given the band, in exchange, an equal portion of land on the west shore of the lake, which now practically makes two reserves.

Population.—The last census taken showed 279 members.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has not been up to the average; but, as with the other bands in the agency, it has not been disturbed by any epidemic. Sanitation is improving among these Indians.

Occupations.—Hitherto these Indians have done little else than hunt, but now they have 140 acres of ploughed land to show against only 21 acres last year; the whole of that land we hope to sow this spring, chiefly with oats.

Buildings.—The houses and stables are of a better class than those of the Crees, and the houses, especially, are better kept than formerly; in many cases, also, the stables have been added to and much improved.

Stock.—The younger animals of this reserve are showing the effect of having thoroughbred bulls running with the herds; two new ones were supplied last summer, without any outlay on the part of the Indians.

Farm Implements.—Three new ploughs have been supplied this band, and good use has been made of them. Their crop was cut with a department binder last year,

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the first time many of them had seen a binder, and was threshed by a department horse-power, so that every inducement is being given them to take to farming as well as cattle-raising.

Characteristics and Progress.—I can safely say that these Indians are progressing; when they like they can work, and I think will succeed when encouraged; but they are highly self-opinionated and headstrong. Like other Indians, they are feeling loss of income through the falling off of the hunt, and are beginning to see that they must work or go under.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians manage to get liquor, but all the outlying reserves are so far removed from police vigilance that it is almost impossible to get evidence sufficient for a conviction.

Your obedient servant,

W. SIBBALD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
PELLEY AGENCY,

KAMSACK, April 7, 1911.

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, 1911.

The Pelly agency consists of four reserves, Coté, No. 64; the Key, No. 65; Kee-seekoose, No. 66; and Valley River, No. 63A.

COTÉ BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are classed at Saulteaux, but are more of a mixture of Saulteaux and half-breeds.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 30 square miles and is only 2 miles north of Kamsack, on the Canadian Northern railway. The land is rolling and is covered with poplar bluffs interspersed with openings of good farm and hay lands.

Population.—At last census the population was 260.

Occupations.—These Indians are slowly but gradually, of their own accord, increasing their farming operations, and will soon be on their feet sufficiently to be self-supporting. Several continue to hunt for a living entirely or as a means of assisting them to get supplies to live on while farming.

Health and Sanitation.—There was an epidemic of measles during the year; but by constant attention Dr. J. I. Wallace, the medical officer in charge, saved most of these patients, only a few of the cases being fatal. Tuberculosis is the chief enemy of the Indian.

Buildings.—Several new houses of a good style have been built, but there is still room for much improvement in the houses of the indolent and drinking Indians.

Stock.—Although the winter has been one of unusual length and severity, very few losses have been reported.

Farm Implements.—The Indians here, by private purchase, keep themselves well supplied with all necessary implements.

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Temperance and Morality.—There is still some drinking on this reserve, as it is so near the town.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians had more grain this year than in previous years, and very fair prices were obtained for it. Most of this money was well spent for food, clothing, horses, implements or lumber, a few were foolish enough to buy liquor.

THE KEY BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 20 square miles and is situated about 20 miles northwest of Kamsack. The land is good, it is rolling and covered with poplar bluffs, but has many good open pieces suitable for farming.

Population.—The last return shows 90 souls in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good and few deaths are noted this year. This band is more cleanly and looks after sanitation better than the others.

Occupations.—Most of the Indians of this band are hunters, but several are farming to a greater extent than heretofore.

Buildings.—This band is getting a very good class of houses, and soon the shack will disappear; timber is abundant, and much better buildings are in evidence.

Stock.—Their stock wintered well, but at this reserve there were some animals killed without authority.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are each year increasing their stock of useful implements and machinery, without any help from the government.

Characteristics and Progress.—There seems to be a gradually increasing desire on the part of several of this band to farm and do less hunting.

Temperance and Morality.—From all evidence available, this band is the least addicted to drinking of any in the agency. No doubt their being remote from town has a great deal to do with this being the case.

KEESEKOOSE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Assiniboine river about 9 miles north of Kamsack. It contains about 17 square miles of good farm and hay lands interspersed with fine bluffs of good poplar.

Population.—The population of this band is 140.

Health and Sanitation.—Measles visited every home of this band, but with very little serious result. Coughs and grippe were also prevalent, but Dr. Wallace, by good care and advice kept the band in good health, generally speaking. The Indians of this band, with the exception of a few, are very careless about the sanitation of their houses.

Occupations.—Considerable farming is done by these Indians and they have now settled on their individual claims, so will no doubt increase their holdings and work to better advantage. A large number of them also continue to hunt.

Buildings.—Several new houses of a better style were built this year, and others are under construction. Much improvement is needed by some yet.

Stock.—Their stock wintered well. Hay was plentiful.

Farm Implements.—This band is becoming well equipped with all necessary implements, making all purchases from their own earnings.

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Characteristics and Progress.—Steady progress is being made in farming each year. Good crops are causing these Indians to put more dependence in the land and less in hunting.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of this band still continue to try to get intoxicants, but their use is decreasing yearly.

VALLEY RIVER BAND.

Overseer Chard will report separately on this reserve.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The year was a good one for the whole agency; crops were good, prices very fair, cattle sold exceptionally high, so that the Indians were able to meet all accounts as well as put aside, on Coté reserve, about \$500 to pay on a new steam engine for the coming season's work, the one now in their possession being too small for their increased work. The Indians, as a whole, who are farming, have done considerable in improving their farms by better fences, clearing out bluffs and increasing their acreage. The roads through the reserves have been put in good repair, and several heavy plank bridges built. The proximity of the reserves to the towns and sources of liquor and immorality is the most serious hindrance to better progress being made. However, the prospects of these Indians for bettering their conditions are good, and steady advancement can be observed.

Your obedient servant,

W. G. BLEWETT,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

QU'APPELLE AGENCY,

AVONHURST, April 8, 1911.

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, 1911.

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 miles square. 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 161.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year these Indians have enjoyed good health. There were a few cases of grippe, but not of a serious nature. On the whole these Indians keep their places neat and clean. In the spring they clean up the refuse that has accumulated during the winter and burn it.

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Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming and raising cattle. Their farming operations are not all that could be desired, but improvement is made from year to year. Their natural failure to provide for the future is to a great extent the cause of the poor class of farming. They trade in Regina, which is some 25 miles distant, and in nearly every case the same horses have to do the work on the land as well as haul out wood and hay to town for the necessary provisions to keep the Indians going. Nearly all the horses on this reserve are of the pony type.

Cattle-raising is the principal industry of these Indians. They take very good care of their cattle. They put up a sufficient quantity of hay for the needs of their stock, as well as a good supply for sale.

Buildings.—The class of buildings on this reserve is slowly improving from year to year. Where new homes are being built, lumber and shingle roofs are taking the place of sod. More care is being taken in the construction of their stables, which are a double pole frame, packed with straw, with sod roof. These are very comfortable and in most cases kept clean.

Stock.—These Indians depend largely on their cattle for a living, both by what they sell and what they use for food. They are well located for the raising of cattle, living in the Qu'Appelle valley during the winter, right along their hay meadows, and they take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, of which they take only fair care. They owned a quarter interest in a threshing outfit up to last fall, when the separator was burned.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. Their progress is not very rapid. This is in part due to the fact that they still cling, to a great extent, to their old pagan customs.

Temperance and Morality.—Although these Indians have not a very high standard of morals, yet from the fact that no cases of intemperance or immorality were reported, I think it may be said that their morals are improving.

MUSCOWPETUNG BAND, NO. 80.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Cree and Saulteaux tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve is bounded on the west by Piapot reserve, on the north by the Qu'Appelle river, and on the east by Pasqua reserve. The soil 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 79.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year these Indians were very free from any kind of sickness. With few exceptions they are not as clean and tidy as the Indians of the other bands in this agency, and do not pay very much attention to sanitation, unless practically forced to. A large number of the members of this band are old, and do not take kindly to any new ideas. In the spring there is a general cleaning up of refuse, which is burned.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising and farming are the principal industries of this band. Owing to the comparatively few able-bodied men in this band, it may be said that their farming operations are fairly satisfactory. There is, however, considerable room for improvement in their methods.

With but few exceptions these Indians take indifferent care of their stock, although they have the most essential necessities at hand in the way of hay and water, living as they do alongside the Qu'Appelle river and their hay meadows, where both hay and water can be secured in abundance.

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Buildings.—Improvement in the class of buildings erected on this reserve is slow. In a few instances improvement is very noticeable, but on the whole these Indians take very little interest in their homes, being content as long as they can keep warm during the winter. They live altogether in tents and teepees during the summer.

Stock.—These Indians have quite a large herd of cattle for the number of cattle-owners. The cattle are of a good beef type, the standard of which is kept up by the introduction of pure-bred bulls. No losses have been reported during the winter.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with implements, but do not take much care of them. They owned a quarter interest in a threshing outfit until last fall, when the separator was burned.

Characteristics and Progress.—A large number of the members of this band are old people, who cling to their old pagan customs, and, where this is the case, progress as a rule is not very rapid. A few of the young people are branching out for themselves and are doing fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—Apart from the fact that no intemperance or immorality was reported during the year, it may be said that these Indians are very moral.

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. It 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 plentiful supply of hay for their requirements is obtainable.

Population.—This band has a population of 132.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians during the year was very good. There was no unusual sickness amongst them. These people keep their homes in a sanitary condition, and seem to take a pride in keeping their places neat and clean. In a number of instances the general appearance of their places compares favourably with those of the white settlers.

Occupations.—As with the other bands of this agency, farming and cattle-raising are the principal industries. In quite a number of cases the class of farming done on this reserve is of a very high order, the work being done at the proper time, and according to recognized methods. The cattle-holders of this band appreciate the advantages to be derived from cattle when properly cared for, and with very few exceptions look after them well.

Buildings.—A marked improvement is noted in the class of buildings on this reserve during the past year. With but one exception, all the dwellings erected during the past year have lumber and shingle roofs, are more roomy, higher, and better ventilated. Not much improvement has been made in the stables; but, from present indications, next year will see considerable change for the better.

Stock.—These Indians have a large herd of cattle, from which they derive a good revenue, as well as a good part of their living from the animals beefed.

Farm Implements.—This band is well supplied with farm implements, of which they take good care. They had a quarter interest in a threshing outfit until last fall, when the separator was burned.

Temperance and Morality.—While a number of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, improvement has been noted during the past year. There was only one case of intemperance reported and prosecuted. This is not entirely due to the fact that offenders were not caught, but rather that the Indians have kept away from the use of intoxicants to a greater extent, and have attended to their work more.

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No trouble is experienced with the morals of this band, there being no cases of immorality reported during the year.

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 second 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 188.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are of a very healthy and robust nature, and there has been practically no sickness among them this year. At all times they keep their places in a neat and tidy condition.

Occupations.—Farming is the principal industry, and on which they depend entirely for a living. Owing to the shortage of pasture on this reserve, and the difficulty in securing hay, they keep only a limited number of cattle. They have a few to sell in the fall, as well as a few to beef in the winter.

Buildings.—The class of buildings on this reserve is in advance of those on any of the other reserves in this agency. There are a few frame, as well as a number of log dwellings, one and a half storeys high. These are large, well supplied with windows, and are kept neat and clean. Their stables are not quite in keeping with their houses, but are well constructed of logs with sod roofs. They are kept clean, and are warm and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle-holders take good care of their stock, and, as a rule, bring their cattle through the winter without loss.

Farm Implements.—The members of this band are well supplied with farm implements, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality were reported during the year. While this is not always proof that no intemperance or immorality is practised, yet I think it is safe to say that these Indians are both temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the past year the progress made by the different bands of this agency was very satisfactory, judging it from the standpoint of what may be expected from Indians.

The death of a number of old people, who died from natural causes, made the death-rate high in proportion to the birth-rate. Apart from this, these Indians enjoyed exceptionally good health in comparison with other years, and were particularly free from any epidemics or unusual sickness.

The farming operations were carried on along more progressive lines, their work being of a higher standard, which naturally resulted in proportionately better returns. It was unfortunate that a great deal of damage was done to the crop by gophers, which seems to have been the experience not only here, but at other points. In spite of this, their yield of grain threshed shows a very substantial increase over last year.

They were unfortunate in losing their separator and a large quantity of wheat and oats in stack by fire. All the grain is threshed from stacks, and while it is not known positively just how the fire started, yet it is thought that it was started by a spark from the engine, which fell on one of the stacks of the setting they were threshing. Effort was first made to try and save the separator, but in the general confu-

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sion and the time lost in getting horses to pull the separator out, the fire had got such a start that further effort to save it was useless.

Very marked improvement is noted in the class of horses now in the hands of the Indians. The pony type is disappearing and being replaced by a good stamp of farm horse. They are also taking better care of them.

In spite of the exceptional length and severity of the past winter, the cattle are looking well, and very few losses have been reported. This is very satisfactory when it is considered that not every Indian takes sufficient interest in his cattle to bring them through in as good a condition as possible. A very fine herd of cattle were sold last fall for which the Indians received \$52 a head.

It is pleasing to note the improvement in the class of buildings being erected. The Indians seem to be taking more interest in their personal comfort and to have a desire to improve their conditions.

Only one case of intemperance was reported during the year in this agency. While this may be in part due to the fear of the penalty attached to violation of the law in this respect, yet I think the Indians appreciate the value of the restrictions placed upon them, as they are well aware of the demoralizing effect that intoxicants have upon them, and it is rather from a weakness to withstand the temptation than a desire for it that they indulge.

The morals of these Indians seem to be improving, not only from the fact that no cases were reported in the agency during the year, but rather from a better moral sense. It must not be understood that any very marked change for the better has taken place, but that they have done a little better than hold their own.

Your obedient servant,

H. NICHOL.

Indian Agent

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY,
KUTAWA, April 11, 1911

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, 1911, together with a statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

The following reserves are included in this agency, namely: Muscowequan's, No. 85; George Gordon's, No. 86; Daystar's, No. 87; Poorman's, No. 88; and Fishing Lake, No. 89.

The agency buildings are situated in section 16, township 23, range 16, west of the 2nd meridian, about 6 miles northeast of the village of Punnichy on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. The government telegraph office, Kutawa, and the post office are located near by.

There are two boarding 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 buildings and comprises an area of 24,271 acres. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway runs through the reserve, and has a siding on it. The natural features of this reserve are

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rolling prairie, rather badly broken with sloughs, bluffs and small lakes, the western end being heavily wooded with poplar. The soil is productive and suited for the growing of oats and coarse grain. This reserve is adapted for mixed farming.

Population.—The population of this band is 149.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on this reserve is good, and the Indians are gradually increasing in numbers. All rubbish is gathered up from around their winter quarters in the spring and burned.

Occupations.—Farming is gradually becoming the main occupation of these Indians. There are a number who still make their living exclusively by hunting, digging senega-root and from the sale of wood. The last source is becoming an important occupation during the winter months. Their grain crop consisted of 366 acres of oats, from which they threshed 9,896 bushels. During the summer of 1910 these Indians broke up 293½ acres of new land, and disked a large part of it.

Buildings.—With three exceptions, they live in log houses of the mud-roof variety. The exceptions have shingled roofs. There seems to be a tendency to replace the old buildings with better ones.

Stock.—The cattle were all well fed during the past winter, and a sufficient amount of feed was secured for their requirements. The cattle wintered in good condition and with very little loss.

Farm Implements.—This band is fairly well equipped with farm implements, which are added to as required.

Characteristics and Progress.—A marked improvement was noted in the manner in which these Indians prepared their land last season. They also brought a substantial acreage of new land under cultivation. Their earnings from various sources amount to a considerable sum during the course of a year; but I find they are inclined to be extravagant when in funds and appear to have very little idea of providing for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—This band has a good name with respect to temperance and morality.

GEORGE GORDON'S BAND, NO. 86.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Little Touchwood hills, about 8 miles from the village of Punnichy, and 14 miles by trail from the agency headquarters. It comprises an area of 35,456 acres of rough, stony land, badly broken with sloughs and small lakes. The soil is productive, but is hard to bring under cultivation, and the natural features of the reserve make it impossible to have large fields.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Crees, Saulteaux and Scotch half-breeds.

Population.—The population of this band is 214.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health was good during the year. The houses on this reserve are kept very clean, and the sanitary conditions are as good as possible.

Occupations.—The members of this band make their living by farming, stock-raising, hunting and various other occupations. They manage to make their own living and only a few of the old people receive any assistance from the agency. They had 374 acres of land in crop last season, from which they threshed 3,551 bushels of wheat, and 3,315 bushels of oats. The yield was affected by a hot spell of weather in July. During the summer they broke 264 acres of new land.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are roomy and comfortable. They are nearly all occupied during the whole of the year, and are kept very clean and tidy.

Stock.—This band has a fine herd of cattle. They came through the winter in good condition and with very little loss. A sufficient quantity of hay was secured; but it is becoming more difficult to get feed, as the surrounding country is now pretty well settled, and a lot of their best hay-lands have been cut off from them. A large

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proportion of this band keep milch cows all the year, and make butter for their own use, and for sale.

Farm Implements.—Their stock of farm implements is added to as required. They have a fairly good equipment.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians worked better than usual last summer. They are taking an increased interest in farming, and a number of them made good progress in that direction. They live very much in the same manner as white people. They have their own church, and send their children to the boarding school on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Three of the members of this band were convicted of intemperance during the year, and I am afraid there is considerable drinking done in a quiet way; but it is very hard to get any definite proof.

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. The reserve is nearly all covered with poplar and willow bush. There are a few patches of prairie near the southeast corner, which are suitable for cultivation. The soil is very rich and adapted for growing oats and barley.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is 77.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band is not at all good, and there is a strong tendency towards consumption amongst them. The Indians keep their houses clean, have cans for spitting in, clean up their premises in the spring, and appear to realize the value of taking sanitary precautions.

Occupations.—Their main occupations are hunting, trapping, caring for their stock and farming. They add to their income by the sale of fire-wood and hay. Their crop last season consisted of 181 acres of oats, from which they threshed over 7,000 bushels. They broke up 131 acres of land during the summer, and did the work in a very creditable manner. They will never be very extensive farmers, as they now have the greater portion of their open land broken up.

Buildings.—Their houses are roomy log buildings of the sod-roof variety. They keep them clean and they are very comfortable.

Stock.—They have a good quality of stock and brought it through the past winter, which was a severe one, without losing a single animal. An ample supply of hay was secured, and they have a quantity for sale.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are considered to be very moral and law-abiding.

POORMAN'S BAND, NO. 88.

Reserve.—This reserve contains an area of 27,200 acres. The land is rolling prairie, broken with sloughs, and in some places is very rough and stony. It is well adapted for mixed farming. The reserve is situated about 10 miles northwest from the agency headquarters. The southeast corner is about 5 miles from the town of Raymore.

Tribe.—The Indians belonging to this band are Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 113.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been fairly good during the year. These Indians are improving in the manner of their living and are keeping their houses much cleaner than they used to. I have noticed that they are taking an intelligent interest in observing sanitary precautions so far as they understand them.

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Occupations.—They derive a good deal of their income from the sale of hay and wood, for which they have a ready market close at hand. During the past summer they broke 236 acres of land and got a large proportion of it prepared for seed.

Buildings.—Their houses are of the usual log type, and many of them are very comfortable. All these Indians live in teepees during the summer.

Stock.—An ample supply of feed was provided for their cattle, and they brought them through the winter with very little loss. Their stock is improving in quality.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are making steady progress at farming. Their crop last year did not yield very well owing to dry weather in July. Their wheat only averaged about $7\frac{1}{2}$ bushels an acre and their oats about 19 bushels.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians morally compare with others; but a close watch has to be kept on the liquor traffic. Three convictions were made during the year for intemperance.

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 surrendered portion of the reserve. There is some fine farm-land on this reserve, and sufficient wood and hay-lands as well for the requirements of the band. The reserve borders on Fishing lake, which is well stocked with jack-fish.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this band is 114.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is fairly good. There were two deaths during the year, both from consumption. The houses are fairly roomy and an improvement has taken place in cleanliness. These Indians live a great deal under canvas during the winter months.

Occupations.—Thirteen members of this band have taken up farming as an occupation, and more are becoming interested, and the present indications are that in a short time all the able-bodied men on this reserve will follow this industry. In the past this band lived entirely on hunting; but as the country is becoming rapidly settled, their hunting grounds are becoming so limited that other means of livelihood have to be resorted to.

Buildings.—Two nice frame houses were built during the summer. The rest of the houses are one-storey, log, sod-roofed structures. They are fairly roomy and are for the most part kept clean and comfortable.

Stock.—They have a small herd of cattle, which were fairly well cared for during the winter. An ample supply of feed was provided.

Farm Implements.—This band is well equipped with the ordinary farm implements; but will require a threshing-machine in a short time.

Characteristics and Progress.—Their grain crop consisted of 167 acres of wheat, which yielded 3,381 bushels, and 29 acres of oats, from which they threshed 884 bushels. During the summer they broke $257\frac{1}{2}$ acres of new land, which has been well prepared for crop. The progress was very creditable when one considers the fact that the work was performed by seven yoke of oxen and one team of small horses. Arrangements have been made to secure several more yoke of oxen for beginners.

Temperance and Morality.—Two members of this band were convicted of intemperance; but as a rule the members of this band give very little trouble in this respect. They are considered to be moral and law-abiding.

General Remarks.—The past season has been a fairly successful one in this agency from a farming standpoint; 1,182 acres of new land was broken and the larger portion of it disked and harrowed ready for the drill. Their grain crop yielded 31,931 bushels. The grain made a good growth during the month of June,

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and there was plenty of straw; but a continued hot spell of weather in July prevented it from filling properly, and greatly reduced the yield.

The past winter was very severe, and the snow-fall unusually heavy, which prevented the Indians from doing as much trapping as usual; but the advent of the railway has opened up a market for the sale of wood and hay, which has compensated them for the loss of fur.

Your obedient servant,

W. MURISON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, April 6, 1911.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves for the year ended March 31, 1911.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

On May 6 and four following days I made a tour of the following reserves of the Battleford agency, namely: Moosomin's, Thunderchild's, Poundmaker's and Little Pine's. I had hoped to be able to visit also the Red Pheasant and Stony reserves, and thus to make a complete, though brief, inspection of the entire agency, but my time did not permit.

Seeding was not finished at the date of my visit, and consequently the area of crop for the season was not as yet definitely determined.

On Poundmaker's reserve, where the greatest interest has been taken in farming for the past few years, there was a very considerable acreage of wheat, the land being as a rule well worked and the fields regular in shape and properly fenced. On the other reserves the acreage of grain of all kinds was small, while on Thunderchild's reserve, which had been occupied for less than a year at that date, no grain was grown in 1910.

The conditions affecting stock-raising have altered to such an extent within the past few years that the industry has shown a steady decline. Native hay has come to command a price so high that cattle cannot profitably be fed on it, and the Indians have not as yet been induced to raise cultivated feed of any kind in sufficient quantities to maintain herds of any considerable number.

The decrease in cattle is heaviest on the Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass and Stony reserves, where the herds are now less than half the strength of eight or ten years ago.

The falling off in the extent of the cattle-raising industry is to some extent compensated for, so far as the income of the Indians is concerned, by a very marked advance in the prices of beef cattle that has taken place within the past two years.

The Indians' horses, though not increasing in numbers, are beginning to show an improvement in size and quality, as a result of the use of a better class of sires, a tolerably good class of grade Clyde; and the Indians are in consequence realizing a substantial addition to their income from the breeding of horses. Unfortunately,

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they have not a sufficient number of brood mares, except in a few instances, to raise horses for the market; and they are frequently tempted by the prevailing high prices to dispose of animals that they actually require for their own working outfit.

The health of the Indians of this agency has been unusually good during the past year; and in the return of vital statistics the birth-rate will be shown to be considerably higher than the death-rate. The medical attendant, Dr. Macadam, attributes this in large measure to the better food and clothing with which the Indians are now able to provide themselves, and the more comfortable and more sanitary condition of their homes at the present time as compared with former years. Undoubtedly, there is a great change and improvement in these respects.

In the attitude of the Indian mind toward questions of morality, there are to be seen the results of instruction at home and at school, good example, and the more intimate contact of recent years with a better type of civilization.

MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.

On June 2 I visited the Moose Woods reserve for the purpose of disposing of the surplus beef cattle. I sold 33 head of fat 3-year-old steers at \$46 a head.

The cattle of this reserve came through the winter without loss, and the natural increase for the season was good. The profits from the industry are large, and the herd is increasing to such proportions that this year it may be necessary to dispose of a few breeding cows.

Last season this band had about 30 acres of oats, which was a fair crop, but was fed in the straw. This season these Indians will have something over 50 acres in grain.

The work of the reserve is directed by Charles R. Eagle, a member of the band.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

The Onion Lake agency was inspected during February. All the reserves were visited with the exception of the Island Lake reserve, on which but a small section of the band is at yet settled.

The temperature was severe, but the weather was calm, the trails excellent, and conditions generally most favourable for the work.

The agency staff is more complete than at any time in the past and includes: W. Sibbald, as agent; Lang Turner, agency clerk; Dr. E. B. Matheson, resident medical attendant; Joseph Taylor, engineer; John Bangs, interpreter; Kupert Pratt, assistant interpreter; T. J. Slater, farmer on Long Lake reserve, and Z. A. Lefebvre, farmer on the Cold Lake reserve.

Dr. Amos, of Lloydminster, renders medical attendance to the bands abroad from the agency headquarters, making periodical visits.

The fact that there is but 250 acres under cultivation in an agency where there are upwards of 200 working men indicates the very limited attention that is given to farming here. With farm instructors at Long Lake and Cold Lake, however, it seems probable that on those reserves at least better results may henceforth be obtained.

The breeding of the Indians' cattle continues to be well looked after, and they are now a very superior class of stock, being valued among the settlers for breeding purposes almost equally with pure-bred cattle.

But the profits from the cattle industry could be materially increased by the adoption of better methods in connection with the feeding and wintering of the stock. Native hay for feed, and that sometimes in limited allowance, and the shelter of a poplar bluff in winter, are not adequate provision for well-bred stock, with a view to their attaining their best growth and value. This, of course, is not the uniform method, but it is far too prevalent. There are a few really good stockmen among the

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Indians of this agency, who take care of their cattle well in every way, except as to providing a quantity of suitable cultivated feed.

The cattle show a slight increase in number; but the owners have not realized the fullest benefits from the industry, losses continuing somewhat heavy from year to year.

The fur hunt continues to afford profitable employment for a large number of these Indians; while during the winter the Indians of Frog Lake and Long Lake earn large sums in the aggregate in connection with the fish business.

The use of liquor among the Indians here is a growing and formidable evil, and vigorous measures have been initiated with a view to checking the traffic.

Suitable farm buildings have been erected at a moderate cost on the Long Lake and Cold Lake reserves.

The work of the agency office has been conducted with the same punctuality and efficiency as in former years.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

In May, 1910, I made a brief inspection of the Saddle Lake agency.

It is some years since I last visited this agency, and I find the attitude of the Indians toward their industries not materially changed, nor is there any marked difference in the results.

The agricultural season of 1909 was a decidedly favourable one; and yet the aggregate yield of wheat throughout the agency was only about 900 bushels, and of oats about 5,000. However, the acreage seeded in 1910 was somewhat larger than in 1909; some of the crop was on new land and tolerably well worked, and there was reason to expect a return much larger than that of the preceding season, as above shown.

The agent experiences continued difficulty in checking the disposal by the Indians of cattle of an immature class. Last season, however, for the first time in many years he was able to offer to the regular market 19 head of fat steers, for which he secured an average price of \$52, which is a much better return than the Indians have been accustomed to obtain.

Though the loss of cattle during the twelve months preceding the inspection was slightly over four per cent, yet the net strength of the herds was not seriously diminished.

The Indians of the Saddle Lake reserve, the large reserve at the agency headquarters, had decided to fence their entire reserve, and at the time of my visit the work was being prosecuted with energy and system, the more remarkable as it was organized and carried out by the Indians without direction. The enterprise involved the providing of 17,000 tamarack posts and more than 100 miles of wire.

NORTHERN BANDS OF TREATY 6.

During August and September I made the annuity payments to the northern bands of Treaty 6. New bands were organized at Stanley and Pukittawagan, on the Churchill river, the members of these being for the most part heretofore members of the bands at Lac la Ronge and Pelican Narrows. Thirty Indians from Burntwood lake were admitted to treaty at Pukittawagan.

These four bands now include nearly 1,100 Indians, and the number is steadily increasing.

The health of these Indians has been good. The birth-rate for the year was 56 in 1,000, and the death-rate was only 17. Among the few deaths that occurred were 2 from drowning, the exact circumstances attending these being only a matter of surmise. The victims, two young men, were alone in a canoe on Deschambault lake;

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later their hats and the canoe and paddles drifted ashore, the only evidences of the accident that had occurred.

These bands consist entirely of Crees. Their livelihood is derived mainly from the fur hunt, in the prosecution of which they cover a vast territory. They have their log dwellings on the shores of the numerous lakes, where fish of excellent quality are abundant. At Pukittawagan, on the Churchill, sturgeon are particularly plentiful.

BANDS INCLUDED IN TREATY 10.

The bands included in Treaty 10 are the Canoe Lake, English River, and Clear Lake bands, who inhabit the region around Ile à la Crosse, and the Lac la Hache and Barren Lands bands, occupying the country northwest and north of Reindeer lake.

The bands are composed entirely of Chipewyans, with the exception of the Canoe Lake band, which includes only Crees.

On June 29 and following days I made the annuity payments to the three bands first mentioned, who were assembled at the Roman Catholic mission at Ile à la Crosse. Later, when the Indians had dispersed and returned to their various localities, I visited the dwellings of all the Crees at Canoe lake, and of a large number of the Chipewyans at Clear lake, Buffalo river, Patuanack, The Dipper, Pine river, and other places.

The Canoe Lake band occupies, along with a few half-breed families, a beautiful tract of fertile land, well supplied with valuable timber, hay and water. They are anxious to have lands definitely set apart for them there. They are quite a civilized class of Indians and are anxious to engage in agricultural pursuits. They all have garden plots, which are carefully cultivated; and they have at times had a surplus of potatoes, which they disposed of to the school at Lac la Plonge, 20 miles distant.

The chief of this band, John Iron, is a superior specimen of the Indian, and fulfils the duties of his chiefship with a proper sense of responsibility.

I also visited a band of Crees at Waterhen lake, some 80 miles south of Canoe lake. These are neighbouring bands, and to some extent allied in blood; but they are almost opposites as regards advancement. The difference is plainly due to many years of missionary work among the Canoe Lake band, who are in consequence thoroughly christianized, while the Waterhen Lake band are utterly pagan and in every respect in their primitive condition.

The Chipewyans are an industrious class in whatever they undertake, which is for the most part hunting. A few have fairly good gardens and a few head of stock. Those at Buffalo river occupy rather comfortable dwellings. There is, however, in all the bands of this locality a considerable proportion of destitute persons, accounted for mainly by age and sickness, and the estimate for relief is this year somewhat high.

The Lac la Hache and Barren Lands bands were paid on August 20 and following days at Lac du Brochet, which name designates the location of the mission and trading posts at the north end of Reindeer lake.

The Lac la Hache band consists mainly of Chipewyans, but with a slight admixture of Crees. They occupy the region around Wollaston lake, are industrious fur hunters, and a fairly robust class of Indians.

The Barren Lands band has its home some eight days' journey to the north and northeast from Lac du Brochet. They are a purely Chipewyan band, and compared with the fur-hunting Indians, they lead a somewhat irregular and precarious existence, living mainly by the periodical slaughter of the reindeer from farther north.

This year again the health of this band has been by no means good, the death-rate reaching the extraordinary figure of 140 in a 1,000, while the birth-rate was 55.

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FORT MCMURRAY BAND.

A section of the Fort McMurray band, belonging to Treaty 8, was paid at Portage la Loche on July 12.

They are Chipewyans, mainly of mixed blood, and number 40 persons.

Their homes and hunting grounds are around Whitefish lake, about 40 miles west of La Loche. They are quite a civilized and intelligent class of Indians, and appear to make a good livelihood; though there are among them a few aged persons without near relatives, who are quite destitute.

The birth-rate for the year was 70, and the death-rate 23, in 1,000.

The trip in connection with the annuity payments occupied in all about three and a half months.

The supplies furnished under contract by the Hudson's Bay Company were examined at every point and were found to comply with specifications in every particular.

I was accompanied throughout the payments by Dr. R. L. King, of Prince Albert, as medical attendant, and D. A. Hall, as clerk, whose services were in both instances very satisfactory.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. CHLISHOLM,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,

BALCARRES, April 24, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report dealing with matters in general pertaining to the Indians of the South Saskatchewan inspectorate for the year ended March 31, 1911.

In this inspectorate there are seven agencies, consisting of twenty-three reserves, seven boarding schools, five day schools and one industrial school. A special report dealing with the schools that come under my jurisdiction has already been forwarded to you, so that it will not be necessary to say anything further about them in this report.

Speaking generally, the health of the Indians throughout the inspectorate has been good. I notice a marked improvement in the manner in which they live and take care of their children. The style of houses is improving and they are better furnished and ventilated, which is of great benefit from a health standpoint. The young mothers who have passed through schools take an interest in keeping their children much cleaner than the old Indians who have never been at school. They seem to understand better the feeding of their children, and realize that they must receive attention when they are sick. Now that the resident population of our reserves is largely made up of Indians who have been educated, I am looking for even a greater change from a health standpoint as years go by, for it will not be many years before the entire population of the reserves shall have passed through some school. At File Hills agency many of the young Indians pay for their own medical attendance, and as a result, the department is called upon to vote very little for this purpose.

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The question of assisting graduates of schools has been one that has engaged a good deal of attention of late on the reserves, and in many instances the assistance granted by the department in the way of oxen, ploughs, harness, &c., has been made good use of. Of course there have been failures and perhaps more than there would have been among as many whites under similar conditions, but this is natural when one takes into consideration the fact that they are Indians, and the conditions under which they live. Some of the graduates have not shown that they have profited greatly by the training received at school, but the majority who return live so as to justify the expenditure of money that has been necessary to give them an education.

There is a time in the life of the school graduate during which he shows to disadvantage, and it is often while he is going through this period that he is judged by those who have not seriously studied this phase of the Indian life, and he is too often condemned and considered worse than an Indian who has never been educated. The boys are taken into school when they are six or seven years of age and kept there till they are eighteen, during which time they are fed, clothed and cared for, in fact they have no responsibility whatever. They are then discharged, and the yoke of discipline is lifted from their shoulders. In many cases they return to the homes of parents who are utterly indifferent as to whether they work or not, and as a result they follow the course that is most congenial to themselves and their parents, which is to do as little work as possible. It is during this period that the graduate shows to disadvantage, and it is not until he realizes that he has to shift for himself and that his way of making a living is not the best way, that he adapts himself to farm work.

A further reason why these young men are so indifferent about farming is that it means a long two years before they benefit from their labours to any extent, as the returns from the first two years' efforts are never very great and are largely required to pay the initial expenses in connection with the farm. It will be readily understood that it takes some determination to go ahead and make a success, and as perseverance is not a strong trait in the character of the Indian, it is at this time that he stands in most need of efficient and constant supervision and encouragement. If he can be brought to the stage where he can see substantial remunerative results from his own work, he will continue to go ahead and the supervision can gradually be lessened, although not altogether withdrawn.

The large influx of white settlers to this country has made a great change in the life of the Indians, and, as the population increases, the change will be even greater. Not very long ago they could roam at will over all the unoccupied lands outside the reserves, hunting, and trapping small game, digging senega-root and making a living out of the natural resources of the country; but now they must confine their hunting to limited areas and fall in with the white man's ways of living, and earn a livelihood by cultivating the soil and raising cattle.

The season of 1910 opened earlier than usual, and as a result most of the grain was in the ground in good time. The rainfall in some parts of the district was quite heavy, in fact they could have done with less; in other parts there was a lack of rain, but generally speaking the season was a favourable one from the farming standpoint.

There were 375 Indians grain-farming in this inspectorate last year, and they produced 235,038 bushels of grain off 10,071 acres of land. One man grew 7,200 and several others grew from 3,000 to 5,000 bushels each. The production of grain in such large quantities by individual Indians goes to show that many of them are an asset to the country.

An extra effort was made last season to break up a large amount of new land, and I am pleased to say the effort was very successful, as some 3,093 acres were broken. At Touchwood Hills good work was done, as this agency contributed 1,181 acres to the total. In addition to the breaking, 1,821 acres were summer fallowed

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and 760 acres fall ploughed in this inspectorate. A great deal of the work was first-class, although I did see land that was not as well done as it should have been.

The weed problem is becoming a very serious one on some of the reserves, and, as the Indians do not realize the very great importance of keeping them in check, it is necessary to keep them constantly at work on the land. Now that they are cultivating much larger areas and summer-fallowing their land to a greater extent at some of the agencies, I am hoping that they will be able to check them.

The cattle industry has also proved to be a very lucrative one for the Indians during the past year. Prices were exceedingly high and the indications are that they will keep that way for some time to come. Last fall the Indians in this inspectorate killed for beef and sold cattle to the value of about \$25,000. The steers that were sold were some of the best that went out of the province.

There is an improvement in the manner in which Indians are looking after their stock at most of the agencies, but at one or two points there is still much to be desired in this respect. Many people were of the opinion that the Indians would take naturally to stock-raising, but I must say that my experience with them has led me to think differently. Many of them do not feed their cattle enough and require constant watching. As the years go by, I notice an improvement in the class of stables that are being built on the reserves. Some of these barns would do credit to a white farmer.

At the Assiniboine agency a decided advancement has been made in farming, and a reference to the statistical statement will show what these Indians have done and are doing. Most of the farmers in this small agency are graduates of Indian schools. I am looking for even greater results at this point from now on, as the Indians are farming on practical lines and good results are bound to follow.

All the farming operations throughout this district are done by horse and ox power, and the work accomplished is the result of individual effort.

In all the agencies in this inspectorate there are a certain number who do not farm; this class usually consists of the older members of the bands, and they earn a livelihood by selling wood, hay, pickets, &c., for which there is always a good demand.

Considerable difficulty has been occasioned of late years by Indians leaving their reserves and neglecting their work, especially their ploughing, in order to follow up the annual sports that are held at the different towns within a radius of 50 or 60 miles. To a large extent this accounts for the weeds gaining such headway at some points. Instead of staying at home and ploughing them under, the Indians go away to the sports and allow the weeds to go to seed.

The farming equipment on most of the reserves is first-class, and nearly all the machinery has been purchased by the Indians themselves. In all the agencies there are steam-threshing outfits, and the Indians do their own threshing.

The class of horses on all the reserves is improving very much, in fact on some of the reserves one can now find some of the finest horses in the country. The Indian pony is being replaced by a better stamp of horse.

While there is still much to be desired in the manner in which many of the Indians do their farm work, there has been a decided improvement in this line. Many of the Indians are beginning to realize that in order to get results they will have to work the land properly.

There is also much to be desired in the manner in which they care for their implements. Not only do they leave them out in the fields exposed to the weather, but too often they condemn articles and machinery that could for a few dollars be put in good order and condition. It is on this point that I find they require constant watching and advice.

I am pleased to report that I found at all agencies on my different inspections the buildings well kept and the surrounding premises neat. As a rule the equipment for carrying on the work is well cared for and in good order.

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It is also a pleasure to note that the government thoroughbred bulls, which are kept at headquarters of the agency are, as a rule, well looked after, in fact there is nothing further to be desired in this line.

There have been no changes in the management of the agencies in this inspectorate during the past twelve months. There have been several changes among the farmers, however; the usual difficulty is experienced in getting competent men.

I have been extremely busy during the year and in addition to visiting all the agencies and schools once, and many of them more than once, have had a great deal of special work, land sales, &c. My office work has increased greatly during the last two years, and during the last twelve months some 2,185 letters were received and sent. The time I have to devote to this work is very limited, as much of it is spent away from home. As the Indians advance in agriculture, the clerical work increases; the book-keeping is getting to be an important feature of the office work.

Your obedient servant,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLACKFOOT AGENCY,
GLEICHEN, April 4, 1911.

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, 1911, together with the statement of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Blackfoot nation, which consists of the Blackfeet, Bloods and Peigans in Alberta, and the South Peigans in Montana, U.S.A.

Reserve.—The Blackfoot reserve, with an area of 470 square miles, is situated just south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, about 50 miles east of Calgary. The Bow river enters the reserve on the western boundary, runs in a south-easterly direction, and leaves the reserve near the southeast corner. Crowfoot creek enters on the northern boundary, and empties into the Bow river within 8 miles of the eastern boundary. In the southwestern portion of the reserve the two Arrowhead creeks rise, and flowing northerly, also empty into the Bow river. On both the north and south sides of the Bow are ridges of sandy dunes. Some scrub and small timber grow on these sandy dunes and along the rivers and creeks. The river banks average about 150 feet in height, in some places gradually sloping for a mile or so back from the river, but in other places they are quite perpendicular. The reserve consists of fertile valleys and plains, partly covered with scrub and some heavy timber. The uplands on both sides of the Bow river 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 of the reserve.

In June last this band surrendered to the Crown all that portion of the reserve lying south of the Southern Alberta Land Company's irrigation canal along with a strip 3 miles wide from the canal to the eastern boundary of the reserve and that portion of the reserve lying between the Bow river and the eastern boundary of the

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reserve and the township line No. 20 near Horseshoe Bend, amounting to 125,200 acres.

Population.—The band numbers 238 men, 243 women, 153 boys, 133 girls—total 767, a decrease of only one since last year.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the health of the Indians has been fairly good. We have had no epidemics of any kind. The medical officer, Dr. Lafferty, and during his absence, his deputy, Dr. Fisher, frequently visited the reserve and gave all the medical attention required. They also attended the hospital attached to the Crowfoot boarding school, which is attended to by the Sisters of the Roman Catholic mission.

There is also a hospital attached to the Church of England school at Old Sun's, of which Miss Murray is the resident nurse. Dr. W. Rose is the medical officer in charge; he gives very faithful service to this institution.

The Indians are continually instructed as to the imperative necessity of keeping their premises clean, and burning up all refuse, that filth breeds disease, and that to be healthy they must keep themselves and their surroundings clean.

Occupations.—Up to the present time their principal work has been stock-raising, putting up hay for sale, coal-mining, freighting, and working for farmers in the district.

As will be seen by the statement of statistics, they have earned quite a large sum of money during the year. Between forty and fifty Indians are engaged in coal-mining, and make very good wages at it. One Indian, Buckskin, and his party of 8 or 10 have an excellent mine near Horseshoe Bend, where they have drifted into the bank or side hill for a considerable distance and are working a seam of coal of very good quality, which is 8 to 10 feet thick. Bear Robe and Sitting Eagle also have very good mines; the others are not so good, being near the surface, and the coal consequently of poorer quality.

Up to the present not much farming has been done, but it is the intention, when the surrendered portion of the reserve is sold, to subdivide two large blocks on the reserve and place each Indian on his own subdivision or farm. They will have a certain amount of land broken, be supplied with seed and necessary implements, and be given a fair start under competent supervision.

Buildings.—These Indians have as yet only the ordinary log houses and stables, with the exception of three or four who have frame houses. When the farms are subdivided as mentioned in the previous paragraph, it is the intention to erect a good frame house and stable on each farm to be paid for out of the proceeds of their land sales. They will then be in a splendid position for self-improvement, placed as it were on 'ready-made farms.'

Stock.—They have a good class of stock, which is being improved by means of the thoroughbred bulls supplied by the department. Last year they supplied all the animals required for their own self-support, and what was purchased by the department for issue to the old and destitute.

Their horses are also being steadily, if slowly, improved by the use of the grade Clyde stallions supplied them, and in time they will have a very useful class of work horses.

Farm Buildings.—The remarks in the section devoted to buildings apply also to this subheading.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressing in so far as they are becoming more self-supporting.

They earn a large amount of money during the year by coal-mining, hay contracts, hauling gravel and building sand, and freighting and working for the surrounding settlers and townspeople. It is of course not to be expected that the older Indians will entirely cast off their pagan ideas and adopt altogether the—to them—newer

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ideas of civilization, but they now mostly dress as do white men, and in ordinary intercourse with them, show very little of the savage type to which they formerly belonged.

The younger generation, ex-pupils of the schools, show more of the effect of civilization and use very little of the paint and feathers, for which some still show a liking.

Temperance and Morality.—Taken on the whole, they may be called fairly temperate, as much so as a like number of the lower class of white people. But there are some amongst them who, like some white people, will drink whenever they get the opportunity, and so get into trouble. After all, they are but human, and have their faults and failings like the rest of mankind.

Particular attention is paid to the prosecution of all persons selling liquor to the Indians whenever they can be found out, and evidence secured for their conviction, as I consider they are the worst offenders of the two. If we can stop the selling, there can be no buying.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I am pleased to report that the members of the staff have all given good and faithful service during the year.

Your obedient servant,

J. H. GOODERHAM,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

BLOOD AGENCY,

MACLEOD, June 11, 1911.

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, 1911, 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 who surrounded them on all sides, and developed in the people a proud and imperious spirit, which after twenty-nine 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

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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 1,122, being a decrease for the year of 27. The birth-rate was 46 per thousand, and the death-rate 71.

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 1,470 calves. 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 148. A few are Galloways, but most of the older bulls are Shorthorns, while most of the young animals purchased in recent years are Herefords. All these bulls are pedigreed stock. Some were 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.

The cattle-owning members of the tribe have for seven years raised all the beef required for the consumption of the whole tribe, and have also made several important shipments of export cattle to Liverpool. During the past season we sold for the Liverpool market one shipment of 200 head of Indian steers at \$78 per head f.o.b. here, which is a record price for range animals that had grazed out every winter since they were calved.

The 1,470 calves branded in 1910 is the largest number that the Bloods have ever raised in a single year, But I regret to say that, owing to the exceptional severity of last winter, there is no prospect of such a successful branding being repeated this year. The unusually fierce storms of January, coupled with deep snow in that, and the succeeding months, caused such heavy losses amongst the cattle on these ranges

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that a count this year can hardly fail to show a decrease in the herds, particularly with regard to female stock.

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 46 stallions, which are loaned out to the Indians under appropriate conditions.

Temperance and Morality.—The ease with which these Indians can procure intoxicating liquor is, I regret to say, increasing in the towns of Macleod, Lethbridge and Cardston, and this unfortunate feature is not only a source of disturbance and continual worry to the officials in charge of the Indians, but it is exceedingly detrimental to the interests of the department's wards. There are several reasons why the traffic in intoxicants to Indians flourishes at present more unchecked than in former years, the most potent of which is to be found in the changes which have occurred in connection with the police service of western towns. Formerly when this work was done exclusively by detachments and patrols of the Northwest Mounted Police they as employees of the Dominion government paid particular attention to the protection of the Indians from the liquor traffic. In recent years, however, the larger organization has relinquished police work in the towns and cities in favour of the municipal constables, who, in the writer's experience, very rarely take any interest in the enforcement of the Indian Act. As a consequence it is easier for Blood Indians to procure a dozen bottles of whisky under present conditions than a single bottle a few years ago when the purchasers and vendors had to dodge the patrols and detectives of the Mounted Police.

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 horse-power traction engine and a ten furrow engine gang plough, the intention being to use the steam rig for breaking only, all subsequent work to be done by the Indians with horses.

The plan was followed with success, and in 1908 the initial crop was harvested from 600 acres producing 23,000 bushels of No. 1 Red Winter wheat. Next year they raised 24,000 bushels, and farming having now become so popular, the Indians themselves requested that a second steam ploughing outfit be purchased from their tribal funds, which was acceded to by the department, and a 36 H.P. steam tractor of the latest and strongest pattern was bought last year. There are now 3,000 acres under cultivation on the reserve, farmed by 39 individual Indians. Additional land is being broken this year to accommodate fifteen more applicants, and, unless the breaking is retarded by scarcity of fuel in consequence of the present strike of coal miners, there should be 54 Blood Indian farmers with crops to harvest next year.

The Bloods have their own threshing outfit, a 40-660 separator with latest attachments having been purchased with tribal funds for operation with one of the large traction engines. 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 ploughs, which work to better advantage on long furrows 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

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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 a fair proportion of the Bloods are entirely self-supporting; but this feature of their management has in late years been somewhat overdone, as it has recently been necessary to return to the free ration list a few individuals who were for a time able to support themselves from their cattle herds, but were unable to continue doing so owing to the reduction of the cattle through unnatural losses.

Your obedient servant,

R. N. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

EDMONTON, March 31, 1911.

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, 1911.

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 wires. 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.

Population.—The population at the last treaty payments was 117.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band was fairly good. In the spring of the year there was a small outbreak of small-pox, but no deaths resulted. There was also an epidemic of measles, from which a few deaths occurred. In the way of sanitary precautions, there is always a cleaning up around the houses and a burning of rubbish. All houses are well whitewashed with lime.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries of this band. Logs are also taken out in the winter and sawn into lumber for the improvement of dwellings and other buildings.

Stock.—These Indians as a whole do not look after their stock with the interest that should be displayed. A few of them, however, take more care. The stock wintered well, considering the very cold winter.

Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with all kinds of implements, and use them to good advantage. Good care is taken of them.

Buildings.—All the members of the band are well housed. Some new dwellings were built during the year as well as some new farm buildings such as stables, granaries, &c.

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Progress.—About 75 per cent more grain was threshed last fall than during the previous year. About 107 acres of new land was broken and six new dwellings, two granaries and six new horse stables were built during the year. These Indians are improving their condition.

Temperance.—There is not much improvement in the way of temperance amongst these Indians.

MICHEL'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies 7 miles from St. Albert, and has an area of about 15,732 acres; it is partly fenced. It is good farm-land and there is sufficient timber for the requirements of the band. The Canadian Pacific railway has cut a right of way from east to west across the reserve.

Population.—At last treaty payments the population was 100.

Occupations.—These Indians are nearly all successful farmers, and conduct most of their business affairs themselves.

Health.—With the exception of an epidemic of measles, the health of this band has been good.

Buildings.—Most of these Indians are comfortably housed. A few new buildings have been put up during the year.

Implements.—These Indians have all kinds of good implements.

Characteristics.—Successful farming has made these Indians to all intents and purposes self-supporting. A few members of the band do not live on the reserve, but only come in for treaty payments.

Morality.—The morality of these Indians is of a high standard.

ALEXANDER'S BAND.

Reserve.—This lies about 4 miles north of the 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 141.

Health.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—These Indians are naturally hunters and trappers, but during the last year or two Farmer Hope has succeeded in making them take a livelier interest in farming, and there is no doubt that his efforts will be productive of benefit.

Stock.—More interest is being taken in the stock belonging to these Indians. Their calf crop was better this year and the cattle wintered well.

Buildings.—The dwellings on this reserve are a great improvement in comparison with what they were three or four years ago. Some very good houses are now to be seen, and their stables are better than they were.

Implements.—The supply of implements for farming operations is inadequate for the advance in agricultural work.

Progress.—The start made at farming a year or so ago is being kept up. Ninety-five per cent more grain was threshed than during the previous year. One hundred and two acres of new land was broken, two new log houses with shingle roofs were built during the year, and other buildings considerably improved. There is every evidence that these Indians are progressing as quickly as it is possible to make them.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians drink liquor, but there is not so much drinking as there was.

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.—At the last treaty payments the band numbered 143.

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Health.—These are a very healthy lot of Indians.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are the chief occupations of these Indians, and last year they were successful. They do not farm, but had good gardens and their vegetables were very good.

Stock.—There are very few cattle on this reserve, and not much interest is taken in them; but sufficient feed is provided for their winter keep.

Progress.—There is no progress amongst these Indians, but soon it will be necessary to put a white man in charge of the reserve to look after them and instruct them in the way to make a living outside of hunting. The old and destitute are left behind when the others are away hunting, and these have to be cared for.

Temperance and Morality.—The drawback here is the fondness of these Indians for liquor; it is having a disastrous effect on them, which is shown by the neglect of their children.

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.—The population is 142.

Health.—Tuberculosis is prevalent on the reserve in its various forms.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are the chief occupations of these Indians, but they did a little more farming during the past year than they have done heretofore. Their interest in their cattle is not great, but they put up enough hay for their winter supply.

Buildings.—There has been an improvement in their buildings during the year. The lumber sawn—70,000 feet—has been used to make repairs and additions.

Stock.—There is no perceptible increase in the cattle belonging to this band. They wintered well.

Progress.—A better showing was made in the farming operations of this band during the year, but what promised to be a good crop of grain was hailed out, and green feed was harvested in the place of oats. During the year 3 new dwellings, 1 new storehouse, 4 new stables, 3 new driving sheds, wells, and 4 miles of fencing were built.

Morality.—The morality of the Indians of this band is about on a par with that of other Indians in like conditions.

Your obedient servant,

URBAIN VERREAU,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

HOBEBMA AGENCY,

HOBEBMA, April 1, 1911.

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, 1911.

Reserves.—Hobbema agency headquarters has a very central location within half a mile of the Hobbema siding on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, which runs through the reserve. This agency comprises the following reserves, which adjoin and practically form one large reserve, with an area of 76,420 acres.

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SAMSON'S RESERVE, NO. 137.

This reserve contains 30,980 acres and lies to the southeast of Hobbema siding on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, about half way between the towns of Wetaskiwin and Ponoka.

ERMINESKIN'S RESERVE, NO. 138A.

The area of this reserve is 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.

This reserve contains 13,440 acres, and lies to the north of Ermineskin's reserve.

MONTANA RESERVE, NO. 139.

The Montana reserve comprises 6,400 acres, and lies to the south of Samson's and the Battle river.

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. There are extensive hay meadows at the southeast corner of the reserve bordering on Battle lake. During past years the fire-wood has been much depleted by the prairie fires, and is now becoming scarce. There is a small reserve of 4,800 acres located at Pigeon lake, about 30 miles from the agency headquarters, which is used solely by the Indian fishermen of these reserves. The lake contains excellent whitefish, and although the supply drawn from there has been largely curtailed of late years, it is still a source of food-supply for a number of the Indians during the winter

Tribe.—With the exception of 40 Stonies, these Indians all belong to the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population of this agency at the annuity payments last July was 789, an increase of 4 for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been exceedingly poor throughout the year, measles, typhoid fever and pneumonia being prevalent; several who were afflicted with tuberculosis also succumbed to the disease. The sanitary precautions were carefully carried out, and all garbage was removed and burned in the spring. The houses are re-mudded and limewashed in the fall. These Indians continue the old custom of living under canvas during the summer, and as they are frequently changing their localities, it is probably more conducive to health.

Dr. Robertson, of Wetaskiwin, is the medical attendant when required, and promptly responds when any call is made for his services.

Occupations.—The resources and occupations of these Indians have been varied and numerous, but they derive the most sustenance from mixed farming and stock-raising. The fishing at Pigeon lake was a source of income to a number of families for a portion of the year. Others found occupation and fair remuneration near the reserves by clearing brush-land for settlers, also in the ready sale of hay, which contributes largely towards their support. During the summer, 64,333 feet of lumber was sawn at the agency mill for the use of the Indians on the reserves, and again this winter those who required lumber have secured a supply of saw-logs. During the greater part of the summer months these Indians are occupied in securing hay for winter use and some for sale. A few who do not engage in any industry on the reserve maintain themselves by doing a little hunting; but fur animals are steadily

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receding in this district. The result of the grain crops on these reserves was fair. During the year the members of Louis Bull's band placed a wire fence around their reserve.

Buildings.—A number of new buildings have been erected this year; they are well built and have shingled roofs. Most of the dwellings are kept clean and comfortable.

Stock.—The winter, generally speaking, was a favourable one for the maintenance of stock. Notwithstanding the heavy rain-falls in August and September, an ample supply of fodder was secured and a surplus quantity of hay for sale. The reserve affords splendid pasture for cattle. All the stock wintered well.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are fairly well equipped with farm implements, and this year added the following to their supply: 4 ploughs, 6 discs, 3 mowers, 3 horse-rakes, and 7 bob-sleighs. They take fair care of their machinery.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, but could do much better if they were disposed to, and require constant supervision in their work. They have improved their manner of cultivating the land, and this year increased the acreage under crop 196 acres; they also broke 195 acres of new land, and summer fallowed 43 acres. These people, generally speaking, are of a very independent nature, but peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The morality of these Indians is fair. There has been considerable intemperance amongst them during the year, but to obtain convictions is very difficult.

General Remarks.—A number of improvements have been made at the agency headquarters during the year; two new stables, implement shed, blacksmith's shop, pump, and fuel and ice-house, were built; considerable wire fencing was done, and a cement walk was made around the agent's dwelling. The general appearance of the grounds has also been improved.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY,
GROUARD, April 1, 1911.

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, 1911.

Agency.—This agency comprises the following bands, viz.: Beaver, St. John's; Beaver, Dunvegan; Duncan's, Peace River Crossing; Slave, Beaver and Cree, Vermilion; Cree, Little Red River; Cree, Wabiskaw; Cree, Whitefish Lake; Cree, Sturgeon Lake, Sucker Creek, Driftpile River, Swan River and Sawridge, Lesser Slave Lake. The total population of these bands is slightly over 2,000.

BEAVER BAND, ST. JOHN'S.

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

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—At the last annuity payments this band numbered 118.

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Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are affected with tuberculosis and scrofula. An epidemic of measles attacked this band in November and December, last, and a large number of deaths resulted, but a large percentage of deaths were among the non-treaty Indians.

Buildings.—These Indians live in teepees all the year round.

Stock.—With the exception of a few horses these Indians have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians do not advance at all. They live their old hunting life. They are peaceable and well disposed.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

BEAVER BAND, DUNVEGAN.

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

Reserve.—This reserve, containing about 24 square miles, is situated to the north of Dunvegan, and consists of open and small bluffs of timber. It is well suited for farming.

Population.—This band numbers between 130 and 140, less than half of whom live on the reserve.

Occupations.—The members of this band live almost entirely by hunting. Last year a small quantity of vegetables were raised.

Stock.—These Indians have no cattle, but have a number of horses.

Buildings.—Only a few of these Indians have houses, and these are made of logs with mud roofs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been fair. They suffered from an epidemic of measles in the early part of the winter.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a few garden tools, this band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and peaceable, but show no progress.

Temperance.—They are a temperate and good-living people.

DUNCAN'S BAND, PEACE RIVER CROSSING.

Tribe or Nation.—The majority of this band are Crees, the rest belong to the Beaver tribe.

Reserve.—The main portion of this reserve is situated on a flat along the Peace river, about fifteen miles above Peace River crossing. It is good farm-land and is almost entirely cleared. These Indians have also a reserve of eight square miles at Old Wives' lake, where there are excellent hay meadows.

Population.—This band has a population of 67.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians suffered, as did others in this district, from the epidemic of measles. Otherwise their health was good.

Occupations.—The greater part of this band make their living entirely by hunting. Only a few do any farming.

Buildings.—The Indians who live on the reserve have good log houses and stables.

Stock.—These Indians have never received any cattle from the government, but they have a few inferior cattle of their own. They also have a few horses.

Farm Implements.—This band has a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, but are not very industrious and are not making any progress.

Temperance.—They are temperate and fairly moral.

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SLAVE BAND, FORT VERMILION.

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

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve.

Population.—The population of this band at the last treaty payments was 334.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have hitherto been very healthy. As their hunting grounds are very remote, they only come in at the time of the annuity payments, so I cannot say whether the wide-spread epidemic of measles, generally so fatal to this class of Indians, reached this band.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the sole occupations of this band.

Buildings.—These Indians have no buildings of any kind.

Stock.—They have a number of horses, but have no cattle.

Farm Implements.—This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and are a peaceable people. They are splendid hunters, and generally manage to make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and are a good-living people.

BEAVER BAND, FORT VERMILION.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Beaver tribe.

Reserve.—This band has chosen a tract of land for a reserve on the north side of the Peace river, near Fort Vermilion; but it has not yet been surveyed.

Population.—At the annuity payments in June, last, this band numbered 144.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few cases of tuberculosis, these Indians are healthy.

Occupations.—These Indians have hitherto lived altogether by hunting. Last summer a few of them began farming on a small scale.

Buildings.—This band has had few houses up to the present, but some were built during the past summer.

Stock.—This band has only a small number of inferior horses.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have made no progress, and will not make any unless they can be induced to start farming. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

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

Farm Implements.—This band has no farm implements.

CREE BAND, FORT VERMILION.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—These Indians have selected as their reserve a tract of land on the Loon river, about 50 miles east of Fort Vermilion. No survey has been made of this land.

Population.—At the treaty payments in June, last, this band was paid for 84.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been excellent.

Occupations.—These Indians live entirely by hunting, trapping and fishing.

Buildings.—These Indians have log shacks scattered at different points, but seldom live in them for any length of time, as they are continually on the move.

Stock.—These Indians have a considerable number of horses, but have no cattle.

Farm Implements.—This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are good hunters and trappers; but, as they do nothing else, they make no material progress. They are quiet and orderly.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and their morals are good.

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CREE BAND, LITTLE RED RIVER.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Population.—This band numbered at the time of the annuity payments in June, last, 118.

Health and Sanitation.—There are a few cases of tuberculosis and scrofula among these Indians, but apart from these, the health of the band is excellent.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band make their living altogether by hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—These Indians have no buildings, but live throughout the year in teepees.

Stock.—This band has no stock except horses.

Farm Implements.—They have no implements of any kind.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good hunters and generally manage to make a fair living, but their condition shows no improvement. They are a peaceable people and give no trouble.

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

Reserve.—This band as yet has no reserve, but have requested that one should be surveyed for them at Fox lake, about 40 miles east and north of Little Red River post. The location selected is a good one and suitable for farming and stock-raising.

CREE BAND, WABISKAW.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—The population of this band at the last treaty payments was 280.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are naturally of a healthy and robust constitution. Measles, which was prevalent among the children at the boarding schools, did not spread among the band.

Occupations.—Some of the younger men find employment on the boats on the Athabaska river, but the chief occupations of the band are fishing, hunting and trapping. Some gardening is done, but only in a small way.

Buildings.—Nearly all the members of this band have comfortable log houses, which are generally situated on the shores of the small lakes, in which the country abounds.

Farm Implements.—This band has never received any farm implements.

Stock.—These Indians own a considerable number of fairly good horses. They have no other stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is no progress noticeable with these Indians, except that they are building a better class of houses. They are good hunters.

Temperance and Morality.—I have never heard of any intemperance among these Indians. Their moral standard is good.

CREE BAND, WHITEFISH LAKE.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve, containing about 12 square miles, is situated on the north and west side of Whitefish lake. The major part of the reserve is covered with timber, consisting mostly of poplar, but with considerable good spruce. Around the shores of the lake are large hay meadows, and along the small river running into the lake is some open land suitable for farming.

Population.—This band numbers 88.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, though they suffered slightly from measles in the early part of the winter.

Occupations.—This band lives by fishing, hunting and trapping. A few of the Indians have small gardens.

Buildings.—They have fairly good log houses and stables.

Stock.—These Indians are owners of a few horses and take good care of them, but have no cattle.

Farm Implements.—This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—Owing to their mode of life, these Indians make no progress. They are peaceable and give no trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are temperate. Their morals are above the Indian standard.

CREE BAND, STURGEON LAKE.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated to the east and south of Sturgeon lake, and contains about 34 square miles. The soil is good and well adapted for all kinds of crops.

Population.—This band at the last annuity payments had a population of 200.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of measles attacked this band in January, but no deaths occurred. Otherwise the health of the band was excellent.

Occupations.—These Indians depend almost entirely upon hunting and fishing for their subsistence. Last summer a considerable quantity of hay was put up, which they sold at a good figure to settlers going into the upper country. Some few of them have small gardens.

Buildings.—The houses and stables are built of logs; they are small, but warm and comfortable.

Stock.—With the exception of horses, these Indians have no stock.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements belonging to this band consist of one mower and rake and a few garden tools.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have made no advancement, in fact are not as well off as they were some years ago, as the fur-bearing animals in this district are growing scarcer.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SUCKER CREEK BAND, LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve, containing 18.68 square miles, is situated on the south and west shores of Lesser Slave lake. There is some fine farm-land on this reserve and very extensive hay meadows, but the greater part is covered with poplar, tamarack, spruce and birch.

Population.—This band numbers 109.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of measles spread through the band last winter, but with this exception the health of the Indians was extremely good.

Occupations.—These Indians have not yet taken much to farming, but all do considerable gardening. They attend fairly well to their cattle, and at haying-time have to work to get sufficient for requirements. Their chief sources of living, however, come from fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—These Indians have all got comfortable log houses and stables, many of the houses being floored and shingled.

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Stock.—These Indians have some good cattle and horses. Their cattle are increasing slowly.

Farm Implements.—They have some farm implements, which they take fairly good care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—They show some progress. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Their standard of morality is not very high. Some intemperance was reported in January.

DRIFTPILE RIVER BAND, LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve, containing 21 square miles, is situated on the south shore of Lesser Slave lake. On both sides of the Driftpile river, which runs through the reserve, there is some of the finest agricultural land in this district. Along the lake shore are extensive hay meadows, where an ample supply of hay can be obtained even in the driest seasons. This band is fortunate in possessing an exceptionally fine belt of spruce timber, which covers an area of about 3 square miles. In addition to this, there is a large quantity of poplar and birch.

Population.—This band numbers 168.

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

Occupations.—Though fishing, hunting and trapping are still the mainstays of this band, these Indians have begun to realize what can be done by farming. During the past year they nearly all raised good crops of potatoes and turnips, and seem anxious to raise other crops in addition next year.

Buildings.—Their houses are built of logs and are comfortable and well ventilated. There is much room for improvement in their stables.

Stock.—These Indians have some good cattle, but the herd is not increasing to any extent. They have also a considerable number of fairly good horses.

Farm Implements.—This band has a small number of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are more industrious and have made more progress than any others in this agency.

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

SWAN RIVER BAND, LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated along the Swan river, about 8 miles south of Lesser Slave lake, and contains about 6,000 acres of land, consisting mainly of open country with bluffs of timber.

Population.—This band numbers 55.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—These Indians all had small gardens last summer, which did well. Several members of this band keep 'stopping places,' in the winter, at different points along the lake, to put up hay for which takes up a good deal of their time during the summer.

Buildings.—They have good log buildings.

Stock.—They have a few horses, but no cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and give no trouble. As they only moved on to their reserve last spring, very little progress has as yet been made.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate, and are a good-living people.

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CREE BAND, SAWRIDGE.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Crees.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—This band numbers 60.

Health and Sanitation.—Except for a few cases of measles, the health of this band has been good.

Occupations.—These Indians make their living by hunting, trapping and fishing.

Buildings.—These Indians have all got comfortable log houses.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not progressive. Their morals do not rank very high.

Temperance.—They are fairly temperate.

Stock.—This band has no stock except a few horses.

Your obedient servant,

W. B. L. DONALD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

PEIGAN AGENCY,

BROCKET, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, together with the usual statements of agricultural statistics and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Peigan reserve is situated on the Oldman river, west of Macleod, and its area is 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.

The Crowsnest Pass railway passes through the reserve from the northeast to the southerly and west boundaries; there being fifteen 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 five miles east of Brocket station; this latter is situated in the south and west portion of the reserve. During the past season the railway company built a new station and warehouse, and 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, and, as this is the most convenient point for most of the settlers to the south—in what is called the Kootenai and Halifax lake country—to dispose of their produce, an increasingly large volume of business is being done. It is near this point that the agency buildings are situated.

A portion of the reserve situated to the south of the agency and extending east and south of Chokio has been fenced for farming purposes, each individual having a location of 160 acres, breaking being done on each farm to the extent of ten to forty acres, as the Indian was capable of working.

The reserve is composed of undulating prairie and untimbered hills, and besides

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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 at the last treaty payment was 448, details of which are found in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the earlier part of the year was very satisfactory. An epidemic of grippe during the severe weather of January and February caused unusual sickness, and where combined with other weaknesses caused several deaths. There is a tendency to overcrowd houses in extremely cold weather as during the past winter. In the spring a general cleaning up and burning of rubbish takes place, and tents are in general use as soon as weather permits.

Occupations.—The cattle and horse industries have been the principal occupations. During the past season many of the younger men who had not previously undertaken farming took locations and commenced work, cultivating their land and erecting fences. The sale of wood and timber also adds to the earnings.

Buildings.—Buildings are being improved by the addition of lumber floors, and roofs of the same material are replacing those of sod. The new buildings are more commodious and substantially built.

Stock.—The Indians of this reserve are with a few exceptions rather indifferent with regard to the care of cattle. The past season was only a fair grazing one; on account of drought the grass was short. The winter has been an exceptionally severe one. There has, therefore, been some loss in young stock and cows.

Farm Implements.—Some take good care of implements, others are indifferent.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a whole the Peigans are fairly industrious, and are law-abiding and improving financially.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance has almost disappeared from this reserve, and few cases of immorality have come to my notice.

Your obedient servant,

E. H. YEOMANS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,

SADDLE LAKE, April 15, 1911.

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, 1911, together with the usual statements of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, NO. 125.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 82,560 acres of land well suited for agriculture or stock-raising. It is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian.

Population.—The population, including Blue Quill's band, No. 127, is 362

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Health and Sanitation.—A number of these Indians suffered from grippe during the past winter; otherwise their general health has been fairly good. The usual sanitary precautions were carefully carried out.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, freighting and working for settlers in the vicinity of the reserve.

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 winter.

Implements.—The members of this band are fairly well supplied with farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious. During the year they built a fence of tamarack posts and two barbed wires around the whole reserve, with the exception of about nine miles. They intend to complete it this year. Good iron gates have been put in at the principal roadways.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly moral. No case of intemperance was brought to my notice 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 is suitable for stock-raising only, but farming to a limited extent is carried on.

Population.—The population of this band is 259.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been fairly good during the year. The usual sanitary precautions were carried out.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are stock-raising, fishing, hunting, and farming on a limited scale.

Buildings.—These Indians have good dwelling-houses, and warm stables for their stock.

Farm Implements.—The members of this band are fairly well supplied with farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious. They are not making much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance occurred during the year. They are fairly moral.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 130.

These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe. They live at Hart lake, a distance of about 20 miles east from Lac la Biche. They number 89 persons. They make their living entirely by hunting, trapping and fishing.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, NO. 131.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs 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 agriculture and stock-raising.

Population.—The population of this band is 103.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, trapping, fishing and working on the Athabaska river. A few have started farming and stock-raising and are making some slight progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly moral and temperate

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GENERAL REMARKS.

Owing to the early frosts last fall, the grain crops of this agency were almost a total failure. The past winter was an unusually cold and severe one. A large number of out-patients were treated from the hospital during the year. A small log building has been purchased, moved to the hospital, and fitted up as a ward for Indian women. The Indians still seem to have a decided prejudice against going into the hospital for treatment. Mr. A. W. Perry resigned his position as farming instructor at Whitefish Lake, on account of injuring one of his arms, which unfitted him for work. The position has not yet been filled. The Indians of Saddle Lake reserve have taken out a very considerable quantity of logs on the reserve with the intention of manufacturing them into lumber to improve the buildings, and build new bridges on the reserve where required.

Your obedient servant,

J. BATTY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

SARCEE AGENCY,

CALGARY, May 19, 1911

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, 1911. The agricultural and industrial statistics, together with inventory of government property under my charge, have already been forwarded to the department.

Tribe or Nation.—The Sarcees belong to the Athabaskan race, and different portions are spread out between Alaska and Mexico. They speak a distinct language, which has a peculiar guttural sound, and few outside the tribe can learn it. They were engaged largely in war with other bands before taking up reserve life, which may account for their depletion in numbers. Many of their peculiarities still remain with them, and they are at all times hard to handle.

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 dotted here and there with bluffs of timber, and divided by the Elbow river, Fish creek, and other smaller streams. It is unexcelled as a stock range, and portions of it are suitable for the raising of grain and other cereals.

Population.—At last treaty payment, November 26, 1910, the population was 205, being a decrease of 6 from 1909.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band this year has not been good. The disease most prevalent is tuberculosis. The usual sanitary measures have been carried out.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries.

Buildings.—Very little change has taken place this year in buildings. Some have shingled roofs, all the work of the Indians.

Stock.—Live stock is the most important industry we have, but, owing to bad weather, our losses have been heavy. No grass was properly cured, it began to grow so late in the season. The introduction of well-bred bulls is making itself felt.

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Implements.—The Indians now are as well supplied with implements as their white neighbours. They are now better able to handle them than formerly. These are procured out of their earnings.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are industrious, while others again are lazy, and would like, if allowed, to put in the time in absolute idleness.

Their great love for spending their money as soon as earned and getting little for it, is still a prominent feature. On the whole, however, progress is noticeable, and many are improving their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—The Sarcees have a great weakness for strong drink, which they procure at Calgary. At times it is difficult to obtain a conviction.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Chief Bull's Head passed away on the evening of March 14, 1911, at the age of seventy-eight years. In many respects he was a remarkable man and a born leader. He was descended from a long line of ancestors of noble blood. In his young days he was a great fighter. Pride of his race and solicitude for the welfare of his people were his chief characteristics.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. McNEILL,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

STONY AGENCY,

MORLEY, April 12, 1911.

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, 1911, together with 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. Murley 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.

Population.—The population is made up as follows:—Bearspaw's band, 256; Peter Wesley's, 294; Chiniquay's or Jonas Two Young Men's, 115; a total of 665 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good with the exception of scrofula and consumption, some few succumbing annually to both diseases. The hospital is closed, but the sick are attended to by the medical officer when necessary, and medicines are given out from the agency office.

Sanitary precautions are taken at all houses, and all garbage removed and burnt every spring.

Occupations.—These 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

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of Morley. They also cut and haul wood to Kananaskis lime kilns, and to Exshaw, besides labour at outside posts. The Indians were as usual away hunting last fall, but the wood industries alone amounted to \$14,682.18, all of which was paid them in cash. Their total earnings from all sources amounted to \$31,273.16, besides amounts earned in southern Alberta and outside points, of which no record is obtainable.

Buildings.—Several buildings have been re-erected and repaired; most of them are fairly clean and comfortable. Two large buildings, one for Bears paw and one for Jonas Two Young Men's band, have been erected at the expense of the Indians to be used as band meeting-houses.

Stock.—Stock-raising is one of the principal industries on the reserve. Cattle and horses do well, particularly the latter, as they do not need either care or hay. Indians as a rule will not give cattle the attention they should have; of course there are some exceptions, but it would be more satisfactory if all would take a better interest in cattle.

The mares and stallions purchased out of proceeds of the Horse Shoe Falls surrender are doing well and increasing fast, and in the near future should bring in a fair revenue.

Farm Implements.—The Indians purchased out of their earnings during the year, 2 wagons, 1 set of double harness and 10 democrat wagons, besides useful household articles; they take fairly good care of their property.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are advancing in many ways, and are more self-reliant as shown by the amount of their earnings. They are law-abiding, better off and spend their money judiciously.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate, very few cases of intoxication being brought to my notice. Their morals, I am sorry to say, do not improve.

Your obedient servant,

T. J. FLEETHAM,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,

RED DEER, May 18, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the affairs of the Indians within my inspectorate.

There are eight agencies and seventeen reserves within this district. The agencies are as follows:—Saddle Lake, Edmonton, Hobbema, Sarcee, Stony, Blackfoot, Peigan and Blood.

There are about 5500 Indian souls included in the various agencies named herein.

The Saddle Lake agency was the only one inspected by me during the fiscal year. Various other duties took up the remainder of my time. Inspector Swinford, however, visited every agency and made a complete inspection of the books and the records of each office, and I presume made a detailed report to the department of the work he accomplished.

The outstanding feature of last season was the drought which was severe throughout the southern half of the province. There were a reasonable number of showers

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throughout most of the northern districts to ensure a fair crop of cereals, roots and hay; but throughout the southern half of the province the rainfall was so meagre that all spring crops and hay were a total failure, and only on the well tilled soils was winter wheat a moderately good crop. January was an extremely cold month, and the stock on the southern reserves suffered a good deal from the cold and from the fact that the short grass was entirely covered by snow for a much longer period than is usual during most winter seasons. I anticipate that, when the round-up of stock is made at the Stony, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Peigan and Blood reserves, the losses will be found to be greater than they were during several of the previous winters.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during the month of February, last.

Frost severely damaged the grain at this point about August 17th, last. The yield of potatoes and garden stuff last season was fair, but the quality of the potatoes was poor. Apparently they had not fully matured.

The cattle were in excellent condition at the time of my visit, and, from reports since received from Agent Batty, I feel justified in stating that they are now in splendid order.

Between the inspections of September, 1909, and February, last, stone foundation walls had been placed under the office, storehouse, vehicle-house and the horse stable, and the changes and repairs to the agent's residence were completed. This residence may now be classed among the best in the inspectorate.

The Indians of the Saddle Lake reserve purchased sufficient fence wire out of their own funds to erect 35 miles of two-strand of wire fencing on the boundary of their reserve. In addition they provided the necessary posts and did all of the building of this fence without any assistance whatever.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

There are five reserves within this agency, and Mr. Urbain Verreau is the agent.

There was a greater area under crop than ever before in this agency, and the yield, too, was larger.

The Paul's band recently surrendered the eastern eight sections of their reserve at the White Whale or Wabamun lake. The main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway is now constructed and in operation through this reserve. The station of Duffield is located within the area quitclaimed by the Indians.

HOBBEA AGENCY.

There are four bands within this agency, holding a like number of reserves adjacent one to another.

From my view-point the Indians of this agency have not progressed to the extent that was within their reach. The four bands had about 820 acres under crop last season, and the yield of grain was approximately 16,000 bushels, chiefly oats, and 2,000 bushels of roots. Their cattle have decreased in numbers, instead of increasing; or even if the numbers had remained about equal to the number previously held, the showing would not now be so discreditable, for the reason that they receive very little gratuitous assistance from any source.

The grounds around and about the agency buildings were cultivated last season with a view of getting the land in condition for the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs. A number of trees have this season been planted by Agent Mann, in the hope and expectation that they will thrive and in time add considerably to the beauty of the agency headquarters.

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SARCEE AGENCY.

There is only one band, of about 210 souls, on this reserve, which comprises three townships of land.

The reserve is a valuable one, being within a short distance from the growing city of Calgary.

Last season's crop was an entire failure owing to the drought.

A new and modernly equipped house was erected for the use of the agent at this agency, and the clerk's house was repaired and is now in a good state of repair.

The stock suffered considerably at this reserve last winter owing to the severe cold and the inferior quality of the hay, which was largely the growth of the previous season. About fifty of the private ponies of the Indians died during the winter months, and the loss of cattle was considerable, too.

STONY AGENCY.

There is only one reserve within this agency, and it is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, about 60 miles westerly from the city of Calgary.

I did not visit this agency during the fiscal year.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

Although no thorough inspection was made of this agency by me during the year, a number of special visits were made to it, and I am, therefore, fairly conversant with the work at this point.

About a year ago permission was given to a company to bore for gas, and operations are now going on and with a reasonable assurance of success that gas will be found and in quantities sufficient to make it of commercial value.

During the month of June, last, the Indians surrendered about 125,000 acres of their reserve. This area has since been subdivided and action taken to place it on the market for sale at public auction on the 14th of next month. The Indians agreed to the surrender referred to on the condition that \$400,000 of the proceeds of the sale is to be expended for their use and benefit and the remainder of the proceeds of sale is to be funded and the interest accruing thereon also to be expended for their benefit and for the advantage of their successors. The outcome of this deal will be, I think, that these Indians and their successors will soon have a sufficient income of their own to meet all their wants and that they will then be no longer any expense on the government outside of what was guaranteed to them by the treaty, *i.e.*, a cash annual annuity of \$5 per head.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

During August of 1909 the Peigan Indians surrendered about 23,000 acres of their land holdings, and since that date the greater portion was sold at public auction and about \$35,000 of the proceeds of the sale has been invested in farm-working outfits for the use of individual members of the band. Last season about 800 acres of new land was broken with a modern steam motor, which was purchased out of the proceeds of the land sales, and about this area is now under winter wheat and with a prospect of reaping a good crop therefrom. The newly broken land was seeded to oats last season, but, owing to the extreme drought, the crop was a complete failure and the land was then sown with winter wheat. The motor is now daily at work breaking up additional land, part of which will be seeded with oats and the remainder will be prepared for the reception of winter wheat to be sown next August. About 300 acres of the land seeded to winter wheat was also seeded with timothy, and an

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additional 200 acres will be seeded to timothy grass this season. A little experiment was also made with alfalfa and red clover, the success or failure of which cannot now be determined. A large building was erected for the storage of the steam motor and the various farm implements, and, as well, a commodious and substantial granary, containing 48 double bins, was put up for the storage of seed-grain. The band's blacksmith shop was equipped with a gasolene motor and a trip hammer, and now the plough-shares can be sharpened quite rapidly in comparison to the time this work occupied during the ploughing season of last year, and when this work was all done on an anvil and by hand power. A number of miles of fencing was done last season, and it is the intention to inclose several more sections of the land, which will in the future be cultivated for grain and fodder growing, before this season closes. The plans and specifications for a 30,000 bushel grain elevator were prepared by an architect, and tenders for the erection and equipment of this elevator are now solicited in a number of the provincial newspapers. This elevator is to be erected within a radius of 5 miles of the majority of the Indian farmers, and within 200 yards of the agency office and Brocket station. As far as I know, this will be the first grain elevator within the Dominion totally owned by Indians. This building will be known and marked as elevator 'A,' and for the reason that the conditions of the surrender call for two such buildings, and as another one is likely to be erected next season at Chokio siding, which is 6 miles easterly of Brocket, for the convenience of the Indian farmers in that vicinity.

The cattle of this band suffered considerably last winter owing to the cold, and the fact that the prairie was covered with several inches of snow for a number of weeks.

BLOOD AGENCY.

The drought of last season was more severe on the northern than on the southern portion of this reserve, and the oat crop was almost an entire failure.

An additional steam ploughing motor was purchased about a year ago out of this band's funds and at the urgent request of the Indians, who desired to increase their farming operations more rapidly than it was possible to do it with the use of one motor.

There was a considerable loss of cattle at this reserve during the past winter owing to its severity and the number of snow-storms. Aged animals succumb to such conditions, while the young thrifty ones stand up against hard weather for a longer period than anyone not conversant with the hardiness of range cattle would think possible. The losses at this reserve were chiefly old animals.

In conclusion I desire to say that the use of intoxicating liquor seems to be on the increase among the Indians of nearly every band within this inspectorate. It is deplorable that such facts must be acknowledged, for my observations convince me that the traffic is growing instead of decreasing. It is discouraging to those who have the true interests of the Indians at heart, for progress of a substantial nature cannot thrive under such conditions.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MARKLE,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

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REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR TREATY No. 8.

OTTAWA, November 14, 1910.

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 1910.

We left Ottawa on April 28, on the annual trip north, and arrived in Edmonton on May 3. Here we purchased the supplies for the summer, and arranged for transportation to Athabaska Landing. We were forced to wait in Edmonton till May 11, so that I could be sworn in under King George V., and in turn swear in the Justices of the Peace in the north.

We left Edmonton on May 11, arriving in Athabaska Landing on the night of the 13th. The ice had all gone out of the river, and the Hudson's Bay Company were preparing the transport for McMurray. Owing to poor management they were not ready to leave before the 21st, and, as they were the only people who could take us to McMurray, we had to wait eight days in the Landing.

By order of the R. N. W. M. Police, Dr. McDonald, medical officer of the party, investigated and isolated a case of small-pox at Mr. Cote's survey camp, Ball Hill, on the 14th.

We reached Grand Rapids on the 28th, and camped at the foot of the island and waited until June 3, for the goods to be portaged. The doctor isolated another case of small-pox. We arrived at McMurray late at night on June 8. The next day Mr. T. H. Tremayne, Inspector of the Hudson's Bay Company, with the Hon. Frank Oliver, arrived from the Landing.

On June 10, which was ten days later than advertised, treaty was paid to the Cree-Chipewyan band, and 22 stragglers who have no fixed place of abode. There were 5 births and 8 deaths reported.

Mr. Oliver left in canoe for Chipewyan. On the 13th the Hudson's Bay Company steamer *Grahame* arrived. We went aboard, and two days later left for Chipewyan, arriving there on the 17th.

The Indians here suffered considerably during the winter; and would have known severe starvation, had it not been for the exceptional catch of muskrats. Over 80,000 skins were sent out from Chipewyan this year.

The Cariboo did not roam near Chipewyan last winter, though at Fond du Lac they were very plentiful. If the fur-bearing animals keep increasing as in the last few years, with the high prices for them the Indians should have very little hardship during the winters.

Treaty was paid to the Cree and Chipewyan bands on the 21st and 22nd. The Crees report 6 births and 6 deaths; the Chipewyans 20 births and 12 deaths. There were no deaths resulting from starvation as reported in the newspapers early in the spring.

We could not leave for Fond du Lac before the 24th. The only transportation was Colin Fraser's tug *Keewatin*, which could not leave before that time. An earlier start would have served us little, however, on account of four days of as heavy wind and rain as I have ever seen in the country.

We reached Fond du Lac on the 26th, after a very pleasant run across Lake Athabaska, and paid treaty to Maurice's band the next day. There was a great abund-

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ance of moose all winter, in fact this is one of the best meat posts in the north. The Indians are healthy, and only in an exceptional year encounter hardship. They are fairly free from disease, and as well off as any tribe in the north.

Four hundred and thirteen Indians were paid—the largest number in any individual band. They reported 19 births and 21 deaths.

We left for Chipewyan on the night of the 28th, and there secured the Hudson's Bay Company tug *Primrose* for the trip to Smith Landing, where we arrived early on the morning of July 1.

We paid part of the Chipewyan band and teamed across the 16 mile Portage to Fort Smith, where we paid the remainder. These people are infested with tuberculosis. I would again suggest that their shacks be burnt, and that they be supplied with enough duck to make teepees. The shacks are filthy; the window is small, and remains closed. They have sheet iron stoves, which are far more injurious than the old-time fireplace. There were 11 births and 13 deaths reported.

They spent a very fair winter. The cariboo, though not plentiful, came in sufficient numbers to supply their needs. The fur-bearing animals are steadily increasing.

We left Smith on July 4 by Hudson's Bay Company steamer *Mackenzie River* and arrived at Resolution only on the night of the 8th, having been held up by wind two days near Great Slave Lake.

On the 10th and 11th, we paid treaty to three bands—the Chipewyan, Yellowknife, and Dog Rib. The Chipewyans report 5 births and 10 deaths; the Yellowknives 3 births and 13 deaths; the Dog Ribs 5 births and 17 deaths.

The death-rate, as may be seen, is extremely high—almost 7 per cent, as against only 2½ per cent birth-rate. Tuberculosis and scrofula are largely the cause of the deaths. Dr. Rymer's splendid work, together with the good clothing, food and home furnished the children by the R. C. mission convent should in time greatly ameliorate conditions. Dr. Rymer's energy has somewhat improved the condition of the Indian shacks. The nuns are gradually instilling into the children some idea of cleanliness and morality, which are so essential to the health of the bands.

On the night of the 12th we left for Hay River in a small and very rickety York boat, towing our two canoes. We encountered such heavy wind and rain that we had to take refuge for a time among the Burnt islands. We travelled all night on the 13th, arriving at Hay River at 4 a.m. next day. We paid treaty to the Slave band the same afternoon, noting 7 births and 9 deaths.

Several attempts were made in the next three days to pull out, but each time we were forced to return on account of the roughness of the lake. On the night of the 17th the waves subsided enough to admit of travel; but the wind turned against us at sunrise next morning, and we were forced to camp in the source of the Mackenzie river. We crossed Beaver lake in the night, after much difficulty, and arrived at Providence early on the 20th. Here we discarded the York boat, and, loading our canoes, left for Simpson. There was a slight head wind all the way, but we arrived at Simpson at 11 p.m. on the 22nd, coming well over 100 miles the last day.

Here we were held up four days by very heavy storm. The river is very wide here, and when we pulled out on the evening of the 26th, two men had to stand in the water and steady the canoes while they were being loaded. We camped about 5 miles up the Liard river. The next three days were occupied in going up about 35 miles of rapids.

The Liard continues well over a mile wide for 100 miles from its mouth. It carries as much water as the Peace, and the current is probably a little swifter. A small steamer could be tracked up the rapids without much difficulty, and above there the river is navigable till 50 or a 100 miles beyond the mouth of the Fort Nelson

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river. The water is deep enough to float a steamer of almost any size. The banks are bad for tracking, being mostly cut and rocky.

About 90 miles from Simpson the Nahanni river joins the Liard. From this point the Rockies rise almost sheer from the water, for 40 miles, when the river turns rather south, and the mountains northwest. We met several prospectors who were going up the Nahanni. They report the indications of gold extremely good. Mountain sheep and moose are very numerous, but we met only one outfit of about forty Indians, bound for that country.

Beyond the Nahanni the character of the river changes. For 20 miles the current slackens, and all the way the banks are alternately cut, then a long sandbar. Islands are numerous.

We reached Fort-Liard, 180 miles from Simpson, early on August 5. We rested half a day, pulling out in the afternoon after securing another man as tracker.

On the 8th we reached the Nelson river, and after considerable trouble, on account of the steep banks and swift current, camped for the night just inside it.

The Nelson is very different from the Liard. It is not large, 100 to 200 yards wide. The current is slack, the water shallow, and for 20 miles above its mouth the banks are alternately a high hill of sandstone and a long sandbar. The latter makes the water too shallow even for a canoe as far as twenty or thirty yards from the shore. After 40 miles the sandstone hills recede inland, the banks are not very high, but are perpendicular, and strewn with fallen trees and driftwood. The sandbars become steadily shorter. There are several shallow rapids, and the piles of driftwood increase the difficulty.

Leaving Nelson, the banks become higher, and steadily increase until 40 miles above the Fort they average 400 feet, and are almost perpendicular. Continual land-slides caused by the heavy and persistent rain, make travel dangerous in the extreme.

We arrived at Nelson at 3 p.m., on the 13th, two days ahead of time, and found about 140 Indians assembled. I spent the next two days talking with them, explaining the articles of treaty. They seemed anxious to enter treaty, but made several objections, more for form's sake than because of any sincere belief in them.

On the 15th they elected a chief and headman, who signed the adhesion for themselves and band of 124 Indians. They were mostly Slaves with a few Sicanees.

I have never seen so poor a band of purely nomadic Indians. They are sickly, infected with scrofula and own no shacks or even teepees, using only bark and brush. They have no horses, and travel from place to place with women and children, and dogs laden with packs. They make a few pine bark canoes, but they are at best a poor affair, never lasting more than one season.

The Hudson's Bay Company is the only trading company at Nelson, consequently goods are priced very high and fur correspondingly low. As a result the Indians can afford few supplies, and must spend most of their time following the meat animals. This makes them poor fur-hunters, and exposes them to much hardship. Treaty will be of great benefit to them. The annuity will purchase clothing, and the fur will be traded for supplies, which will considerably ameliorate their condition.

We left Nelson on the 20th, after two days' rain. In the 12 days we spent on the way to the Horse Track, there were six days' solid rain, and two days' cloudy weather. The banks are very steep, and high, are often of blue clay and coal shale, most slippery to walk on. The repeated landslides made travel extremely dangerous, and it was specially fortunate to come through without very serious accident.

The timber along the flats is magnificent black-barked and smooth bark poplar. Spruce and some pine are often 6 feet through at the stump, and 125 feet tall. The country back of the river is a plateau, lightly timbered, with considerable muskeg. The soil appears good.

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Judging from the shores of the river, there must be immense deposits of coal.

Duncan McDonald, who had come with horses from St. Johns to the Horse Track on the Nelson river (180 miles above the Fort), came down the river on a raft, and met us the 3rd day out of Fort Nelson.

We reached the Horse Track on August 31, after a hard trip, and left next day with a pack train of 12 horses for St. Johns, on the Peace river. The first two days we passed some muskeg; then the country became more rolling, and we followed along high ridges of foot-hills almost all the way to the Pine river.

The hills are gravelly, with some muskeg in the valleys; the valleys are magnificent with light timber, and a southern exposure.

We arrived at the Pine on the night of September 7. Owing to the height of the water, we had to raft our goods and swim the horses. From here to the Peace—92 miles—is the finest country I have ever seen. It is slightly rolling, with magnificent soil lightly timbered with clumps of poplar and spruce.

We reached St. Johns late on the 11th, to find that the Hudson's Bay Company steamer *Peace River* had left the day before. I bought a small boat, and we left for the Crossing, where we arrived on the 16th. We crossed at once to Lesser Slave Lake and lay there 13 days because the N. T. Co. boat *North Land Call* was out of commission for that time, and no other transportation was possible.

Leaving Grouard on October 2, we reached Athabaska Landing on the 4th and Edmonton on the 7th.

After settling outstanding accounts in Edmonton, we left by Canadian Pacific railway on the 12th, and arrived in Ottawa on the morning of the 16th.

Your obedient servant,

H. A. CONROY,

Inspector, Treaty No. 8.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY,
HAZELTON, March 31, 1911.

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, 1911.

* Location of Agency.—This agency is of all in British Columbia the most northerly situated, and is bounded towards the north and west by the former Northwest Coast agency, now divided into several, towards the south by the Williams Lake agency, and on the east by the lately established Stuart Lake agency, previously forming a part of this.

The supervision of this part of the district, including New Town, 4 miles below the Kitsalas canyon of the Skeena river, and about 80 miles below Hazelton, reaches 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. Then, from here, the district extends easterly from Rocher De-Boulé, on the Bulkley river, to Moricetown, and terminates in that direction at the Old Fort Babine, and the localities comprising its entire scope, will be dealt with in the order stated.

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KITSALAS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Tsimpsonian nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on both banks of the Skeena, and consist of an area of 2,821 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 79.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the general health of these Indians has been very good. The necessary precautionary measures are being observed by having the premises and surroundings kept clean, the houses well lighted by windows, and their contents frequently aired, and attention is paid to personal cleanliness. The only contagion that appeared during the year was in the form of an influenza that prevailed toward the close of the year, and affected the district throughout.

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 of modern pattern, commodious, well lighted, and placed on good and dry soil.

Stock.—Of stock this band has none.

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 are making very fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—There is no cause for complaint in respect to either.

KITWANGA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

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 has a population of 155.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year, the Indians experienced the best of health, and in addition to other means, precautions are taken to have the premises and environs kept clean, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—These people cut cord-wood, till their gardens and work for the canneries on the coast; they also resort to fishing, hunting and trapping, and keep some stock.

Buildings.—Care is taken that all buildings are located on dry and healthy ground and are fairly arranged to combine comfort and privacy, also with windows enough to ensure the admission of sunlight and fresh air.

Stock.—The cattle and horses of this band wintered without loss, and increased attention is being given them.

Farm Implements.—The implements in use are still those adapted for clearing land, gardening and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and intelligent, and avail themselves of every opportunity profitable to their well-being. They are gaining the benefits of industry by becoming better provided.

Temperance and Morality.—In a general respect, these people are temperate and moral.

KITWANKOOL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserves.—The village of this band, for which no reserves have yet been apportioned, is the only settlement remote from the proximity of the Skeena, and is situated on the right bank of the Kitwanga river, 25 miles westerly of Kitwanga, and 4 miles below Kitwankool lake, and on the trail connecting with Ayensk, Nass river.

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Population.—The population, not counting about 115, living at Ayensk, Kinolith and Fishery bay, Nass, is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year, no illness of any kind, with the exception of a slight form of influenza toward the end of that period, was experienced. Sanitary measures are being fairly well observed; also, occasionally, some of the people have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These people hunt and trap and attend to their gardens. During the season the majority of this band find work about the canneries of the coast.

Buildings.—Here, for the want of lumber, the buildings are of the old style of shacks, but are standing on good high ground.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better provision is made for their shelter and keep.

Farm Implements.—Only the ordinary tools for clearing, gardening, weeding and haying are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are intelligent and industrious, and, notwithstanding their isolated condition, have made fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These people can be considered as temperate and moral.

ANDIMAUL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserves.—The village of this band, for which so far a reserve has only provisionally been allotted, is on the right bank of the Skeena and situated about 6 miles above Kitwanga.

Population.—This band numbers 90, all told.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians was very good. The departmental instructions regarding precautionary measures were faithfully complied with, and some of the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—To some extent, these people fish and trap, chop cord-wood, and also during the season work about the canneries on the coast.

Buildings.—Here all the houses are of modern pattern, well lighted and commodious, and placed on high and dry ground.

Stock.—Much care was given the stock, which wintered well.

Farm Implements.—Only the common tools for breaking up land, clearing, weeding and haying are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are intelligent and energetic, and make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate and moral.

KITSEGUKLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These people belong to the Kitsun nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of the people of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena, and contain an area of 3,732 acres. The new and old villages are both situated on the left bank of the Skeena; the latter about 8 miles below the first. Since reserve No. 2, comprising the new village, inclusive of the part on the opposite bank, became subdivided, the old habitations will in time be abandoned.

Population.—The population of the two villages of this band is 63.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians enjoyed very good health. In the new village the premises and their environs are kept very clean, and in the old place fairly so; also vaccinating is attended to.

Occupations.—The people of this band follow cutting cord-wood along the river, and work about the canneries of the coast. They also attend to their gardens and are improving their homes. They also fish, hunt and trap.

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Buildings.—All the houses, exclusive of those of the old village, are constructed on improved lines and placed on good healthy ground; they are also fairly commodious and all lighted by plenty of windows.

Stock.—This band's few head of stock wintered well, and without loss.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a good plough, only ordinary implements required for breaking up land, clearing and tilling the soil and for haying are still in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are very intelligent. They are possessed of no small amount of individuality and initiative, and avail themselves of every opportunity.

Temperance and Morality.—There was no occasion for censure in either respect.

GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Tribe or Nation.—The people of this band belong to the Kitsun nation.

Reserves.—With the exception of a timber reserve, on Two-mile creek, the lands of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena, and including Rocher Deboulé, likewise assigned to this band—located on both banks of the Bulkley river—comprise an area of 3,791 acres. For the most part these lands are well watered and suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes.

Population.—This band, largely composed originally of other villages of the same nation, has a population of 251.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians was very good. The departmental instructions regarding precautionary measures were faithfully complied with, and attention is given to vaccinating.

No other contagion but that of a slight form of influenza, as elsewhere, made itself apparent. The people are mindful of cleanliness of person, premises and their surroundings.

No opportunity is overlooked to impress the Indians, in general, with the dangers attending the infection of tuberculosis in its various forms and of the means of preventing, as much as possible, its dissemination.

Cases of illness are being treated by Dr. H. C. Wrinch, and by his services many cases among the Indians of the district were successfully disposed of by surgical operations.

Occupations.—Hazelton being the terminus for ordinary communication, and the *entrepôt* of supplies and travel for the most important part of the district, at present, the Indians of this band, with those nearby, readily find employment of all sorts at good wages. This is being still more augmented for those in range of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway line. Hunting and trapping is being consequently less resorted to, although the prices of pelts are uniformly high.

Buildings.—All buildings outside of the old village are placed on ideal ground; they are of good modern pattern, well lighted and commodious.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well; a good provision for feed and shelter was made.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of some ploughs, harrows, mowers, horse-rakes and wagons, which are well taken care of, the implements are still principally such as are generally used for clearing, gardening, weeding and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious and provident. What they earn in wages is generally put to good use. Subdivisions of their reserves are steadily being taken up and improved.

Temperance and Morality.—Though here the temptations to transgress in both respects are many, the complaints are few.

GLEN VOWELL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The people of this band belong to the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located about 4 miles above here, on the special reserve of Sikedach—grouped with the reserves of Kispiax—on the right bank of the Skeena. The reserve contains 900 acres, which is subdivided into holdings of choice agricultural, hay and pasture lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 100.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians was very good. The necessary sanitary precautions are well observed, and some more have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—In addition to doing some fishing, hunting and trapping, the people are looking after some stock. In other respects they usually earn good wages at various employments, to which a local saw-mill largely contributes. Much of their time is also given to the improvement of their holdings.

Buildings.—The buildings of this settlement are spaced off and aligned, and are uniformly of modern pattern, well lighted and capacious.

Stock.—Their cattle and horses wintered without loss; good provision is made for their keep and shelter.

Farm Implements.—Only the implements indispensable for breaking up land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are industrious and persevering. Much of their land has already been converted into gardens, hay-land and pasture, and more is being cleared and properly fenced; and the work generally accomplished, and, moreover, in so few years, is laudable to a great degree.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate and moral community.

KISPIAX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

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 on the left bank at the mouth of the Kispiax river. The principal reserve is on that side of the former river, with the reserve of Aguedin north from the village of Kispiax, and, inclusive of the special reserve of Sikedach, mentioned in connection with the preceding band, comprises a total area of 4,916 acres of agricultural, grazing and hay land, which to a large extent has been subdivided.

Population.—The people of this band number 222.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been very good. The usual precautions are taken to preserve it, and some have been vaccinated.

Usually, every week, Dr. Wrinch visits their village, where he maintains a branch dispensary for the treatment of sickness and ailments occurring.

Occupations.—These Indians operate a saw-mill, improve their land, and quite a few of them repair to the coast for employment about the salmon canneries there. Apart from other pursuits of a mixed nature, they also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—All buildings erected of late years are of modern type; they are of superior quality, well lighted and commodious, and are placed upon healthy soil.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and are being much better provided for than formerly.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of some ploughs and harrows, only the ordinary implements for breaking up and clearing land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

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Characteristics and Progress.—These people are ambitious, industrious and provident. Since the land on which the village stands has been laid off, it will become improved in proportion as the old shacks and their associations disappear.

Temperance and Morality.—The infractions in either respect were few.

KISGEGAS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The people of this band belong to the Kitsun nation.

Reserves.—The village of this band is about 68 miles to the north of here, situated on the right bank of the Babine river, and 3 miles above its confluence with the Skeena. The reserve has an area of 2,415 acres of mixed quality of land, and for the length of 228 chains embraces both sides of the Babine river.

Population.—This band has a population of 234.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been very good. The necessary sanitary measures are being fairly well observed and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—When at home, these people occupy themselves in improving their gardens, and in breaking up more soil. Their main pursuits are still principally fishing, hunting and trapping. From the latter they obtain large returns, since their grounds extend far beyond the headwaters of the Skeena and Babine rivers and into those of the Stikines.

Buildings.—Here also the old shacks are being replaced by those of modern type, especially so on the village site laid out for them some years ago.

Stock.—The stock, consisting of horses only, wintered well.

Farm Implements.—No other implements are in use than such as are indispensable for breaking up land, gardening and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are intelligent and well-meaning. Though remotely situate, they have adopted civilized habits to a striking degree, and are constantly improving their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—This band observes temperate and moral habits.

KULDOE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band of Indians is one of the Kitsun nation

Reserves.—The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena and is connected with Kisgegas by a rough trail to a distance of about 25 miles across the mountains. The reserve contains 446 acres of land, which is almost equally divided in area on both banks of the Skeena.

Population.—The people of this band number 37.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been very good. They observe the necessary sanitary precautions, and some of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The main occupations of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping. The extent of the area where these Indians go in quest of furs is exceedingly large for their number, and the returns therefrom are correspondingly so. The people of this band also attend to their garden patches when opportunities offer.

Buildings.—No other buildings obtain here but the old style of split cedar.

Stock.—Of stock these people have none.

Farm Implements.—Only tools for breaking up land, gardening and weeding are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are honest and intelligent. Though their opportunities are still very limited, they are in a way progressing well.

Temperance and Morality.—Under both these headings the conduct of this little band is very good.

ROCHER DEBOULÉ BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The people of this band belong to the Dené nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located 4 miles to the southeast of Hazelton, on the lofty left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its main canyon. The reserve comprises both sides of that river, and contains an area of 443 acres, which is assigned to the Getanmax (Hazelton) band.

Population.—This band numbers 165.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a visitation of a slight form of influenza, toward the close of the year, the general health of these Indians has been very good. The usual sanitary measures are being observed by cleaning the premises and their environs, and the people are becoming more and more mindful of cleanliness of person and the means to that effect.

Occupations.—The elder of these people occupy themselves mainly with fishing, hunting and trapping. The younger portion thereof pack and team freight with their horses, do railway work, and are improving their land and homes.

Buildings.—The buildings here are still somewhat neglected, but the people are clearing sites on the locations in severalty, and in that respect a great change will soon take place.

Stock.—The stock of this band wintered without a loss, which can be attributed to improved care and shelter.

Farm Implements.—The mower with harness, furnished by the department to this band, is housed and well taken care of. Other implements prevailing here mainly consist of such as are useful in breaking up land, tilling the soil, weeding and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are law-abiding and tractable of disposition. Formerly they gave much time to snaring rabbits and grouse for subsistence; whereas now they are packing and freighting with horses, cutting and hauling cord-wood, doing railway work, and are improving their land and homes.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in either respect is very good.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band also belongs to the Dené nation.

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.—The population of this band is 164.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been very satisfactory. The means wherewith sanitary measures can be promoted are being applied as much as possible.

Occupations.—Likewise with this band, the older people principally fish, hunt and trap, while the more able-bodied of its population pack and haul freight with their horses, and make improvements on land.

Buildings.—Here, also, the houses being built and projected will fast supersede those of antique pattern. The sites are on good high ground.

Stock.—This band's stock wintered without a loss, and the provision for its keep and shelter has been improved upon from year to year.

Farm Implements.—The mower with harness provided by the department for this band is being well taken care of. Implements of other descriptions still consist of such as are used for breaking up and tilling the land, weeding and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are law-abiding and faithful. They have been making steady and well sustained progress. The majority

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pack and haul freight with their horses, to an extent that not many years ago seemed impossible of attainment. In this way, and working on the railway line, they earn steadily good wages, and are improving their homes.

Temperance and Morality.—The people of this band are temperate and moral.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The people of this band belong to the Dené nation.

Reserves.—The village is located on the right shore of Babine lake, near its discharge, the Babine river, where there is a good bridge 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 including the next following band of which no tracings have yet reached me.

Population.—The population of this band is 155.

Health and Sanitation.—The people of this band, with the exception of having suffered somewhat from a form of influenza, elsewhere obtaining at the close of this year, have enjoyed general good health. The usual sanitary measures are being observed, and many of this band have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These people fish, hunt and trap; they pack with their horses during summer, and toboggan freight in the winter, and otherwise usefully occupy their time in breaking up land and tilling it.

Buildings.—The majority of the houses are of modern pattern, well constructed, and are placed upon good dry soil; here they contain fireplaces, instead of stoves, which, incidentally, from a hygienic point of view is worth mentioning.

Stock.—The cattle and horses of this band wintered without loss. The care of them, in the way of improved means for keep and shelter, largely contributes to that result.

Farm Implements.—A single and double horse plough, with harness for each, a mower and an assortment of smaller implements, supplied by the department to this band, have been forwarded by toboggans, and will receive good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a good and peaceful disposition. In a general way they have much improved their condition. By packing with horses to Babine Post, and interior parts, those in that respect provided derive at the high rates prevailing of late, a considerable return.

Temperance and Morality.—Under both of these headings, the reputation of this band is very good.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band likewise belongs to the Dené nation.

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.—The population of this band is 163.

Health and Sanitation.—Except for the slight form of influenza toward the close of the year, previously mentioned, the general health of this band was very good. The usual sanitary precautions are applied, and a large part of this band is vaccinated.

Occupations.—The people of this band largely occupy their time in fishing, hunting and trapping; they also assist in handling and transporting the freight that goes by way of the lakes. Otherwise they busy themselves by canoeing and attending to their gardens.

Buildings.—The buildings, here, are of logs, and of substantial construction; they also contain fireplaces, instead of stoves, and are located on a high promontory on the right shore of the lake.

Stock.—This band's stock wintered also without loss, and for its provision more feed and shelter are afforded.

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Farm Implements.—This band, also, was supplied by the department with a single and double horse plough, harness for each, and a mower, which were likewise forwarded by toboggans during the past winter, and in combination with the smaller implements will be of great service.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are good and law-abiding. In comparison with former years, they, too, have made considerable progress. They also engage in transporting freight by way of the lakes, and have much improved their general condition by assisting themselves in what they can make their gardens produce, though it may still be in a small way.

Temperance and Morality.—In regard to temperate and moral habits, the conduct of this band is very good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In review of the foregoing, it may be added in connection with exceptional results attained, that the women of mature age of all the bands are entirely freed from the former lot of grovelling about and being subjugated to all manner of burdensome tasks, and rearing their children under the conditions imposed. Now, on the contrary, no longer is a woman to be met beneath the strain of a pack, but she is generally fitted to bake bread, cook and prepare wholesome food, sew, knit and wash, and fill the attendant duties proper to her sphere.

These remarks are a tribute made in view of the close of the long and useful career of my dear departed wife.

Your obedient servant,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BELLA COOLA AGENCY,
BELLA COOLA, April 6, 1911.

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, 1911.

Location of Agency.—The Bella Coola agency is composed of islands and part of the mainland of British Columbia, and extends from Rivers inlet on the south to the 54° north latitude on the north. It goes far enough inland to take in the headwaters of the Bella Coola and the Salmon rivers.

Reserves.—The reserves of this agency are 44 in number, with a total area of 22,344½ acres. Most of the land is not suited for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The total population of the agency is about 1,500.

KITKATLA BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves comprise a combined area of 4,640 acres. They are 18 in number, situated on islands southwest of the Skeena river; though unsuitable for agriculture, most of these places are important as bases for their fishing and trapping

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operations. The principal reserve is on Dolphin island; in the village at this place, the entire band spend the winter months.

Population.—The population is 210.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, as have also been their sanitary conditions.

Occupations.—These Indians are fishermen, trappers and hunters; some work as loggers.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are good, comfortable frame houses.

Stock.—As a rule no stock is kept; there are a few chickens.

Characteristics and Progress.—They take great pride in being Tsimpseans, are good hunters and fishermen and make fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Since the building of the city of Prince Rupert, they are under greater temptations than before; on the whole they are both temperate and moral.

KITKAHTA OR HARTLEY BAY BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are four in number, with a total area of 673 acres, and are found on the Douglas channel. They are of a rugged character and ill suited for agricultural purposes. The home village is on reserve No. 1 at Hartley bay.

Population.—The population is 92.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been good; a few have consumption. Sanitary conditions are fairly good; consumptives have had medical attention.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are fishing, logging, trapping, hunting and boat-building.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings in their village are in good condition.

Stock.—Only a few chickens are kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a quiet, law-abiding nature, quite industrious and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral band of Indians.

KITASOO OR CHINA HAT BAND.

Tribe.—Most of the members of this band belong to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves.—The two reserves called Kitasoo and Canoona are located on islands north of Bella Bella, and comprise a total area of 1,354 acres. The home village is at Kitasoo, while Canoona is of value for its salmon fishing; neither of these reserves is of any value for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The number of inhabitants is 109.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the past year. Sanitary conditions are fairly good; the village has been built on wet ground.

Occupations.—These Indians are fishermen, hand-loggers, trappers and hunters.

Buildings.—The buildings are fairly good and comfortable frame-houses; they are comparatively small.

Stock.—Occasionally they keep one or two head of cattle; some chickens are found here.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is nothing that characterizes these Indians from others of the same tribe; their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these people are moral and temperate.

KITAMAT BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Kitamat tribe.

Reserves.—The total area of the four reserves is 907 acres. They are situated on Douglas channel. Though the soil in some parts is very good, the land is heavily timbered with hemlock, spruce and cedar. The fall of snow, in some years, is exceedingly great.

Population.—The population of this band is 287.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been fairly good, and the value of sanitary measures has been impressed upon them repeatedly. The department has a field-nurse at this place.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are logging, fishing, trapping and hunting.

Buildings.—Most of them are well housed; some have very good frame buildings.

Stock.—No stock, to speak of, has been kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a somewhat indolent disposition; and, if reproved for their faults, are apt to resent it. In dress and outward appearance improvement is noticeable.

Temperance and Morality.—Morally they are like others of their race; their reputation for temperance has not been good of late; improvement in this respect is looked for.

KITLOPE BAND.

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

Reserves.—The three reserves of this band are located on Gardner channel; the combined area is 352½ acres; certain parts might be cultivated.

Population.—The population of Kitlope is 68.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Kitlopes has been fairly good; the sanitary conditions of the village are not good. They are thinking of moving further down the inlet.

Occupations.—Their occupations are fishing, logging, trapping and hunting.

Buildings.—These are old style Indian houses.

Stock.—No stock is kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—These natives live very isolated; their village is seldom visited by white men, and their progress is slow. Some of the Kitlope children attend school at Kitamat.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good, and they are fairly temperate.

BELLA BELLA BAND.

Tribe.—The Bella Bella band belongs to a tribe of the same name.

Reserves.—The twelve reserves of this band are situated on islands west of Bella Coola and have a combined area of 3,372 acres. They are of a rugged character, covered with forest vegetation; they are not suited for agriculture.

Population.—The population is 321.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good; last fall, however, and again this spring, they suffered from carbuncles. For years there has been a doctor and a hospital at this place, so sanitary conditions have been well looked after.

Occupations.—Fishing, logging, hunting, trapping and boat-building are the principal occupations of the people.

Buildings.—Most of them have good, large frame buildings, some of which need repainting, however.

Stock.—Only a cow or two are to be found, and some chickens.

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Character and Progress.—These Indians are very good fishermen, and otherwise show their desire to advance; they own and operate more gasoline boats than all the other Indians in the agency put together.

Temperance and Morality.—They are amongst the most moral and temperate Indians on the coast.

BELLA COOLA AND TALLIO BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Bella Coola tribe.

Reserves.—The four reserves of this band are on the North and South Bentick arms and on the Burke channel. Their combined area is 4,007 acres. The timber, spruce, fir and cedar, on these reserves is valuable. The soil is also well suited for agriculture, though much of the land is very hard to clear of trees.

Population.—The population is 225.

Health and Sanitation.—The Bella Coola Indians have good health, and sanitary conditions are good. Like most Indians, they keep their houses ill ventilated and too warm. In their old houses ventilation was provided by the opening in the roof, through which the smoke escaped.

Occupations.—These Indians are fishermen, trappers, hunters, loggers, and in a limited degree farmers.

Buildings.—In recent years the Bella Coola Indians have moved across the river to the north side of the reserve; here large well-painted frame houses have been built.

Stock.—Some horses and cattle are kept and well cared for; at Tallio the natives also keep pigs.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, very honest, and have made good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions they may be classed as temperate and moral Indians.

KIMSQUIT BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Bella Coola tribe.

Reserves.—There are two reserves, with a total area of 930 acres, at the head of Dean's channel; part of these are well suited for agriculture. The timber is generally heavy; here is the northern limit of the celebrated Douglas fir.

Population.—The population is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good and the sanitary conditions fair.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping and hunting are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are mostly of the old style Indian houses.

Stock.—Some cattle and horses are kept and fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—Though these natives are good fishermen and thus make money, their progress has not been great; they live in an isolated locality and are decreasing in number.

Temperance and Morality.—Their moral condition is good, and with few exceptions they are also temperate.

OWEEKAYNO OR RIVERS INLET BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Oweekayno tribe.

Reserves.—The four reserves of this band have an area of 1,761 acres, and are situated at the head of Rivers inlet. These reserves are heavily timbered; as the climate is exceedingly wet, the place is not well suited for agriculture.

Population.—The population is 108.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary conditions are not so good.

Occupations.—These natives are fishermen, trappers, hunters and loggers.

Buildings.—They live in the old-style Indian houses. As a rule these are large, fairly comfortable and well ventilated; however, they do not present an attractive appearance.

Stock.—No stock is kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—Though these people earn a good living, their progress has not been great; they seem to lack ambition.

Temperance and Morality.—Compared with other Indians in this agency their reputation in these respects has been below the average. Living, as they do, at one of the great fishing centres, their temptations may have been above the average.

ULKATCHO BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Dené tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve has an area of 4,340 acres. Its altitude is about 2,000 feet, and it is the only inland reserve in the agency. It consists of hills and dales, and is not of great value to the Indians; as the meadows are small. It was selected by the Indians because it formerly was a good beaver ground, and contained the graves of their fathers.

Population.—The population is 40; some families live outside of the limits of the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians was good during the past year.

Occupations.—They live by hunting, trapping and packing; during July and August they come down to the coast to fish for the salmon canneries, and to buy provisions.

Buildings.—These Indians have small houses, quite warm and comfortable; they contain but little furniture.

Stock.—They have many ponies and some cattle.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are of a more slender build than the coast Indians, and of a more roving disposition; they are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints have been made as to intemperance or immorality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The year just past has, on the whole, been a prosperous one; the main industry, salmon fishing, gave rich returns, and work otherwise was plentiful. As a result, considerable activity in building has been noticeable in some of the villages, and no one has suffered for want of food or shelter.

Your obedient servant,

IVER FOUGNER,

Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,

COWICHAN AGENCY,

DUNCAN, April 29, 1911.

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, 1911.

Location.—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 19,940 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.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, and the sanitary conditions are very good.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing and working at the fish traps.

Buildings.—They have a very good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have some good stock, and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of all the necessary farm implements.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

CHEERNO BAND (BECHER BAY).

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians 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 32.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, working at the fish traps and canneries. They do a little farming.

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Buildings.—Their buildings are very good, but nearly all consist of the large rancherie houses.

Stock.—Their stock is of a fair quality.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and make a fair living.

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.

Tribe or Nation.—They 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 135.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and the sanitary regulations are well observed. They are supplied with good water from the Esquimalt Water Works Company.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting, stevedore work and working in the saw-mills, factories and canneries.

Buildings.—Most of them live in good lumber and frame dwellings and have them very well furnished.

Stock.—They have some very good stock, and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with good farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious Indians, some of them being very well off.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral, although there are a few of them who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

BANDS IN SAANICH DISTRICT.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Saanich nation.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves numbered from 1 to 13, inclusive, in Saanich district, viz.: Malahat, Tsekum, Pauquachin, Tsartlip and Tsawout; the total area of the said reserves being 3,313 acres.

Population.—The population of these bands is 259.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hop-picking, and working in the cement works and in mines.

Buildings.—The majority of them have good lumber and frame dwellings, and have them well furnished.

Stock.—They have some very fine stock and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making very good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral Indians, but there are a few of them who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

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BANDS IN COWICHAN DISTRICT.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan nation.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves numbered 1 to 9, inclusive, in Cowichan valley, which is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island, about 40 miles north of the city of Victoria, viz.: Kilpaulus, Comeakin, Clemclemaluts, Khenipson, Quamichan, Koksilah and Somenos. The total area of these reserves is 6,136 acres.

Population.—The total population of these bands is 577.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year. All the villages are situated on the banks of the Koksilah or Cowichan rivers, which afford a good supply of fresh water and good drainage.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, teaming, boat and canoe building, hunting, stevedore work, hop-picking, working in the several canneries and saw-mills and as trackmen on the railway.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings, nearly all their houses being good lumber and frame dwellings, and they have them well furnished.

Stock.—They have some fine stock and many of them have horses of improved breeds, and 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.—These Indians 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 its mouth; the other on an island at the mouth of the same river. The two reserves contain a combined area of 427 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 28.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed very good health, and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, working at the fish traps and canneries.

Buildings.—They have only a fair class of buildings, but they are kept clean and neat.

Stock.—They have a fair quality of stock.

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 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 all enjoyed good health during the year. They have an ample supply of good spring water, and sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing and cultivating oysters.

Buildings.—They have good comfortable homes.

Stock.—They have some good horses and cattle, and take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all the necessary farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

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 83.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have all enjoyed good health, and the sanitary regulations are 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 composed of 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 have a good supply of necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole, a temperate and moral people.

PENELAKUT BAND.

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

Reserves.—Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9. This band includes Tsussie and Umalche 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 201.

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

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, boat and canoe building, working stevedore and hunting.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They have a few cattle of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral.

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.

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Population.—The population of this band is 158.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have all enjoyed good health, and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, working in the coal mines and trimming coal in ships.

Buildings.—Some of them have good comfortable lumber and frame dwellings, but the majority of them live in the large rancherie houses.

Stock.—They have some good stock, which is well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements, and take good care of them.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people, but there are a few of them who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

SNONOWAS BAND (NANOOSE).

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Nanoose harbour, and has an area of 209 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 14.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in fishing, and manufacturing dog-fish oil, and they do a little farming.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They keep a few stock of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a fairly industrious and good people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral.

QUALICUM BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Qualicum nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of 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 the sanitary regulations are very well observed.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are farming, fishing, hunting, and acting as guides for fishing and hunting parties.

Buildings.—They have good comfortable dwellings.

Stock.—They have very little stock, and only of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have very few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COMOX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Comox nation.

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 38.

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

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, and hunting.

Buildings.—They have good lumber and frame dwellings, and keep them clean and neat.

Stock.—They have some stock of fair quality.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

GALIANO ISLAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan nation.

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.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, and the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing and boat and canoe building.

Buildings.—There are only a few dwellings on this reserve, and they are only of medium quality.

Stock.—These Indians do not keep any stock.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding.

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

MAYNE ISLAND BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Saanich nation.

Reserve.—No. 6 of the Saanich band. This reserve is situated on the northwest extremity of Mayne island. The area of this reserve is included in that of the Saanich bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 20.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and sanitary precautions are 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.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral.

COWICHAN LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan nation.

Reserve.—There was not much done on this reserve during the past year. Early in the season Alfred Livingston started to clear some land, but, owing to the high wages offered by survey parties and timber cruisers, Alfred went where he could get the quickest and highest return for his labour.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

GENERAL REMARKS.

The progress of the Indians in this agency during the past year has been very satisfactory. There has been a decided improvement in the quality of their horses and cattle, also better houses are being built than formerly.

Your obedient servant,

W. R. ROBERTSON,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KOOTENAY AGENCY,

STEELE, April 22, 1911.

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, 1911. Location of Agency.—The agency is in the southeast part of British Columbia, and is bounded by the Rocky mountains on the north, and east, by the states of Montana, Idaho, and Washington on the south, and by the Okanagan agency on the west.

ST. MARY'S BAND, NO. 1.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The St. Mary's band has a reserve lying near the Kootenay and St. Mary's rivers, and consists of bottom and bench lands, covered with good merchantable timber, and has an area of 17,425 acres; Isidore reserve is south of Steele and contains 680 acres, mostly bottom-land; the hay reserve at Bummers Flat, 190 acres; the Miyuke reserve, 160 acres; the industrial school reserve, 33 acres, kept in a high state of cultivation; the agency reserve, 11½ acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 212.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band for the past year has been good, and the sanitary conditions at the village continue to improve. The usual spring cleaning has been attended to.

Occupations.—The principal industries of the band are farming and stock-raising. The pupils find work in the nearby towns and in the lumber camps. They are sought after by the different bands to assist in haying and harvesting, and have proved themselves useful and industrious.

Buildings.—The Indian dwellings at the St. Eugene village are of lumber, and are as a rule neat, comfortable, well lighted and ventilated. The buildings on the reserve are of logs.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses and cattle, which they look carefully after, and attend to in the winter.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well supplied with wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes and useful garden tools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are, as a rule, industrious and progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions, they are a temperate and moral-living band.

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND, NO. 2.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is near the international boundary, close to the state of Montana, and is open prairie-land with a good deal of scattered timber on it, and has an area of 10,560 acres.

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Population.—The population of the band is 57.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been excellent for the year just closed.

Occupations.—The Indians depend on farming and stock-raising as a means of support. A few of the young men find work in the saw-mills in the neighbourhood, and others hunt, trap and fish.

Buildings.—These are mostly of logs and are situated on a bench. The sanitary conditions are excellent.

Stock.—They raise cattle and horses, and have a good market for their beef among the logging camps.

Farm Implements.—These consist of ploughs, harrows, rakes, mowers, wagons and sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making good progress and have extended their farms by putting up new fences and repairing the old ones.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a very temperate and moral band.

LOWER COLUMBIA LAKE BAND, NO. 3.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is in the valley of the Columbia near Lake Windermere, and contains 8,456 acres of good, open, timbered land, which has a number of creeks running through it, which the Indians utilize for irrigation purposes.

Population.—The population of the band is 72.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been very little sickness among the Indians of this band for the past season. They occupy tents during the summer, which they move frequently, and which is greatly to be commended from a sanitary stand-point.

Occupations.—The principal industries are farming and stock-raising. They do some trapping, hunting and fishing, and the young men assist the settlers in the valley during the harvest and haying season.

Buildings.—These are principally of logs. There are only one or two frame buildings on the reserve.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses and cattle, and no band in the agency has better stock. They improve their herds by a good grade of bulls and stallions, and find a ready sale for the increase.

Farming Implements.—They are well supplied with wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers and rakes, which they carefully put under cover during the winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, and keep their fences in repair, and are law-abiding and are yearly becoming better off.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral band.

LOWER KOOTENAY BAND, NO. 4.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is only a short distance from the town of Creston, in the West Kootenay district, and is also in close proximity to the Idaho boundary. It has an area of 1,831½ acres, most of which is subject to overflow from the Kootenay river. The narrow strip of bench-land is heavily covered with timber.

Population.—The population of the band is 154.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. Grippe was prevalent during the spring, owing to the changeable weather that prevailed. The village is situated on dry bench-land, and the dwellings are a decided improvement upon those formerly occupied by the Indians.

Occupations.—They depend on cattle and horse raising, hunting, trapping and fishing. They are sought after during the season by the fruit-growers, who pay them good wages to pick and pack fruit. The young men work at clearing land and getting out logs for the saw-mills in the neighbourhood.

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Buildings.—Their houses are of logs and are very comfortable. There are one or two frame buildings, which have been recently erected; these are well ventilated and lighted.

Stock.—They own horses and cattle, which they are making an effort to improve.

Farming Implements.—Their implements are mostly wagons, ploughs, harrows, rakes, mowers and garden tools, which they carefully look after.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are, as a rule, industrious and progressive. A number spend the summer moving from place to place around the Kootenay lake, and find work in the different towns and settlements.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people and live good lives.

SHUSWAP OR KINBASKET'S BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps, who settled many years ago at Windermere. They formerly belonged to the Shuswap tribe in the Okanagan agency.

Reserve.—The reserve is located at the Columbia lakes, in Northeast Kootenay district, and has an area of 2,759 acres of good prairie-land, sparsely covered with timber.

Population.—The population of the band is 63.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been some lung disease amongst the band, but isolation and care have done much to improve conditions. The health of the majority of the band has been fairly good. They live much like their white neighbours and dress neatly and comfortably, suited to the climatic changes.

Occupations.—They follow farming as their principal industry, also stock-raising. A few hunt and trap, and others act as guides to tourists who visit the district.

Buildings.—The dwellings and barns are principally built of logs, and are neat and commodious.

Stock.—They have well-bred horses and cattle, which they are improving by a better grade of bulls and stallions.

Farm Implements.—They own a number of wagons, ploughs, harrows, reapers and rakes, which are housed during the winter months in sheds.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are the most progressive in the agency, with the exception of two or three of the older men, who still cling to the old ways and customs of their forefathers. The majority are bright, intelligent, and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a good, moral, temperate, and law-abiding band of Indians.

ARROW LAKE BAND, NO. 6.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps who married into a Kootenay family that had settled on Arrow lake.

Reserve.—The reserve is on the west side of Arrow lake in the West Kootenay district, and has an area of 255 acres, which is only suitable for growing fruit and vegetables.

Population.—The population of the band is 22.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. There has been very little sickness amongst them.

Occupations.—They cultivate small gardens, but their time is mostly occupied in working for the settlers along the lake, clearing land and picking fruit. In the winter and fall they hunt, trap, and fish, and are fairly successful.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of dressed lumber, and are clean and comfortable.

Stock.—They own no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—These consist of spades, rakes and hoes.

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Characteristics and Progress.—They are noted for their industrious habits, and live up to any contract they may make.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of one or two, they are not given to the use of intoxicants, and are law-abiding and seldom give trouble.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The ex-pupils of the industrial school are doing good work throughout the agency among their people. They are intelligent and industrious, and try to assist their relatives in every way, and those who employ them find them useful and trustworthy.

Your obedient servant,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,

ALERT BAY, March 31, 1911.

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, 1911.

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 northeast 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 are of two great nations, namely, Kwawkewlth and Lachwiltach, each nation being divided into several tribes or bands. Formerly these bands very largely outnumbered the present population, and there were a larger number of bands, but they have gradually joined together until at the present there are fifteen bands, each made up of several others, that live together during the winter months, but scatter out during the summer months to the numerous reserves. There are only fourteen distinct winter villages.

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, comprising 716 acres, of which very little is suitable for agriculture. Their winter village is on a small island at Takush harbour.

Population.—This band has a population of 29.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic during the past year, and sanitary conditions are somewhat improved.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is fishing. They trap a little in the winter months.

Buildings.—The buildings at the winter village are large and of the usual barn-like structure common to the Indians of this agency. The fronts are covered with good lumber and painted, the frames being made of huge logs, the back and sides are split cedar boards.

Stock and Implements.—They have only a few fowls.

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Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly law-abiding and industrious, but are making no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their isolation of necessity makes them temperate, as it is almost impossible to get liquor of any kind. In morals they are on a par with the rest of the agency.

NAKWAKTO BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—There are 17 reserves, with a total area of 684 acres. Of these only two on Seymour inlet are fit for agricultural purposes. The winter village is at Blunden harbour.

Population.—The population of this band is 90.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic during the past year. The winter village is very healthily situated, but not kept as clean as it should be.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is fishing. They catch and dry large quantities of halibut, which they use for food, and sell to other Indians. They also attend the salmon fishing at the various canneries. A few do more or less trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings at Blunden harbour, which is the main village of the Nakwaktos, are very good of the kind that has been described before. These Indians have also a number of smaller houses at their various fishing stations, made entirely of split cedar boards, which are mere shelters and usually very dirty.

Stock and Implements.—They have none.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are perhaps the least civilized in the agency. A number of them have the reputation of being thieves, and truth is not held as a virtue. There is a slight improvement, however, during the last few years.

Temperance and Morality.—The isolated position in which these people live makes it difficult, as a rule, to obtain intoxicants. Their ideas of the marriage tie are very loose and vague.

NUWITTI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Nuwitti tribe is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 57.

Reserves.—The reserved land comprises an area of 8,606 acres, most of which is on Hope island, but very little of the land is of any use from an agricultural standpoint.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year there has been an improvement in the sanitary conditions at this village, but it is not all that can be desired as yet. There were two births and two deaths during the past year, both the deceased being up in years.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is fishing.

Stock.—They have only a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Nuwitti Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, but have not made much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly good in these respects, and above the average in the agency.

KWAWKEWLTH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Kwawkewlth nation, and from this nation the agency takes its name.

Reserves.—There is an area of about 260 acres, nearly all of which is suitable for agriculture, but is in its wild state as yet.

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Population.—The population is 115, besides a few who from their admixture of white blood cannot be legally counted as Indians.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been fairly good during the past year. The water-supply is plentiful and pure. The village is well situated on Beaver harbour at the site of the old Hudson's Bay fort, called Fort Rupert.

Occupations.—In addition to fishing and hunting, the younger men engage in other occupations. Some of them work at logging either for themselves or in camps for wages. Some work as deck-hands on steamboats and in the saw-mill at Alert Bay.

Stock.—They have only a few fowls.

Implements.—Of these they have none.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band was at one time a very important one in tribal matters, but its members are gradually losing their influence. Some of the younger men have been fairly well educated, but do not make the use of their advantages that could be desired. The potlatch is still deeply engrained in them and holds them back. This, however, is applicable to nearly the whole agency.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the younger men have acquired the drink habit, but not to any great extent. Owing to their being better educated and better dressed than the average Indian, they find it much easier to procure intoxicants than the rest of the Indians. There is much less exchanging of wives amongst them than amongst the rest of the northern tribes of the agency.

KOSKEMO, KWATSINO, AND KLASKINO BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—These three bands originally were part of the Kwatsino nation, but are now united with the Kwawkewlth nation. The language is practically the same with a difference in inflection.

Reserves.—There are almost 1,040 acres in the reserves belonging to the three bands, situated on the shores of Quatsino sound, Winter harbour and Klaskino inlet; but, excepting for some valuable timber, it is not worth much, being mostly along the mountain sides. There are small patches fit for cultivation.

Population.—There has been a marked decrease in the population, which now numbers only 72. Many of these Indians are getting well on in years, and the probability is that the decrease will continue for some years, as there are so few young people amongst them.

Health and Sanitation.—The villages at Quatsino sound and Winter harbour are very healthily situated and have an abundant supply of good water, but in spite of this the death roll for the past year was 8 with only 1 birth to offset it. The deaths were all confined to old people, who are much in the majority.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these people are fishing, hunting and trapping. Until very recently there has been no opportunity to work for wages, there being no one needing assistance; but there is now a movement to re-open mining claims that have been shut down, and more employment will be offered as a consequence.

Buildings.—These are of the usual type, being large and airy, with plenty of open cracks for ventilation.

Stock.—They have only a few fowls.

Implements.—Of these they have none.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on Quatsino sound are a very kind-hearted, hospitable people, and manage to live on very amicable terms with their white neighbours. They are fairly industrious and honest. They cultivate little gardens, but do not care for them as they should. The principal crops they grow are potatoes, carrots, and a good supply of raspberries.

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Temperance and Morality.—In these respects they are almost up to the average. Many will drink if an opportunity offers, and punishment has been meted out for manufacturing a home-made intoxicant which they call wine.

NIMKISH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of the Nimkish band aggregate 445 acres, most of which, though hard to clear, is well suited for agricultural purposes. Part of this land is on Cormorant island, and the remainder on Vancouver island. At Alert Bay, on Cormorant island, are situated the Indian agency buildings.

Population.—The population has increased to 143.

Health and Sanitation.—Alert Bay, the permanent village of the Nimkish Indians, is a very healthy spot with an abundant water-supply and good natural drainage. The land near the shore line is solid gravel and the water percolates through this. The general health during the past year has been good. The Columbia Coast Mission hospital is situated at the southern end of the bay, and is at present in charge of Dr. G. O. Wood, a graduate of McGill University, and a capable and efficient officer. The Department of Indian Affairs, in addition to having given a liberal grant towards the erection and equipment of the hospital, also gives an annual grant towards the salary of the medical officer in charge.

Occupations.—The Indians at Alert Bay are very fortunate in the matter of occupations. There is a large saw-mill at Alert Bay in addition to a salmon cannery. There is also demand for cord-wood. In addition to this, as Alert Bay is a central distributing point for a large section round about; there is considerable employment in acting as guides, canoe men, packers, &c. For this they receive good pay. In addition they nearly all work at some of the canneries during the season.

Buildings.—The Indian village at Alert Bay has the largest collection of totem poles probably of any place in the world, and is largely advertised to tourists on this account. These totem poles are either in front of or incorporated into the front of the buildings, which are of the usual type, but slightly larger. There are also some modern, comfortably furnished houses.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people, like their dwellings, are of two distinct types. There are the older, conservative type, who have been brought up to think that the old potlatch system is the only system and that a departure from that means the losing of their identity; and the progressive type, who have received more or less education, and who would break away from the potlatch and its ramifications, many of which are evils. On the whole, however, they are progressive to a certain extent. Two of the younger generation are now teaching in the schools.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to having received more teaching than other portions of the agency, and also to the fact that it is the residence of the Indian agent and the provincial constable, intemperance is not visible. Any drinking that may be done, is done on the sly and kept carefully concealed. Immorality is not so prevalent as in many other places.

TSAWATAINEUK OR KINGCOME BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is made up of four tribes who live together during the winter and the greater portion of the summer, but scatter during the autumn for hunting and procuring their supply of dried fish for the winter. They belong to the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on the mainland of British Columbia, at the heads of Kingcome inlet and Wakeman sound. These reserves are well adapted for agricultural purposes. There are also a number of smaller reserves

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on the shore of Suttle channel, Drury inlet, and on Gilford island. They amount in all to about 855 acres.

Population.—This is the largest tribe in the agency, numbering 228, an increase of 2 during the past year.

Health and Sanitation.—It may seem somewhat strange that anyone could be healthy living in such smells as are present during the oulachon fishing, when tons upon tons of these small fish are piled on the shores of the river to rot, in order to release the oil, which is a staple article of food, and yet such is the case. Occasionally there is a freshet in the river which effectually washes away any refuse remaining. At Gwayasdums, the winter village situated on Gilford island, the drainage is so perfect that generally good health is the rule amongst this band.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting occupy a great part of the time of many of this band, but many of the young men are working in various logging camps. The Powell River Paper & Pulp Company, which has been building a large plant at Powell River, has large timber concessions at Kingcome inlet and has been engaged in opening up a camp near the Indian village. About 20 young men have worked in this camp, and get good wages. A great deal of the oulachon oil used amongst the Indians is made at Kingcome inlet, and is sold to other Indians.

Buildings.—The villages at Kingcome inlet and at Gwayasdums do not compare very favourably with other villages. However, at Kingcome inlet there have been two good frame dwellings erected during the past year.

Stock and Implements.—Of these they have none.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band, particularly the younger people, are fairly industrious and law-abiding. They give very little trouble, but are only beginning to show any signs of progress.

Temperance and Morality.—A slight improvement can be noted in regard to the use of intoxicants, and with the exception that the marriage tie is a very elastic one, they are fairly moral.

MAMALLIKULLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—There are about 575 acres of land belonging to this band, situated on Village island and Tribune channel, but very little of it is fit for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The population of this band is 90.

Health and Sanitation.—This band has had a slight increase during the past year. The general health has been good on the whole. The water-system will be made right immediately, the Department of Indian Affairs having made a grant to cover the expense of a galvanized iron pipe to convey the water from the source to the village.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are fishing, hunting and trapping. Some of the young men work in logging camps.

Buildings.—The buildings in this village are of the usual type, many of the old ones having been torn down, but they are being replaced by new ones of the same type.

Stock.—These Indians have nothing but a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is peaceful and law-abiding, but makes very little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—As compared with the rest of the Indians, very little fault can be found with this band on the score of intemperance or immorality. The marriage laws of these Indians are not laws at all, nor are they bound in any way by vows or obligations. This pertains more or less to the whole agency.

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TANAKTEUK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—There are four reserves, three of which are on the shores of Knight inlet, with a total acreage of nearly 566 acres. The reserve at the head of the inlet is suitable for agriculture, but the remainder is only fit for fishing stations.

Population.—There has been a net increase of 4, making a total of 94.

Health and Sanitation.—The members of this band move from place to place according to the season and are not long enough in one place to make it unhealthy, but they are far from being models of cleanliness.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are fishing, hunting and trapping. A few of the younger men take a turn at logging.

Buildings.—The buildings at the main village on Harbledown island are about the average, but at the other stations they are mere shacks.

Stock and Implements.—Of these they have none.

Characteristics and Progress.—Formerly this band was looked upon with contempt by the rest of the Indians, as they remained at Knight inlet all winter; but since they come out to Dead Point reserve for the winter, they have taken thier places with the rest of the Indians. There are a number of children amongst them, consequently, as girls are scarce, they are much sought after. They are at a standstill as far as progress is concerned.

Temperance and Morality.—They are about on a par with the rest of the Indians in the neighbourhood so far as temperance and morality are concerned.

KLAWATSIS AND MATILPI BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—Both these bands belong to the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—The two tribes combined have about 172 acres of land, only about one-third being fit for agriculture, the rest being rocky and mountainous.

Population.—Karlukwees, the village where the Matilpi and Klawatsis bands live, has a population of 97, showing a decrease of 2.

Health and Sanitation.—This village is the best kept and cleanest in the agency.

Buildings.—The buildings at Karlukwees are mostly of the large and roomy type, but there are a few good frame houses. The house of the chief is exceptionally good, having linoleum and carpet on the floors.

Stock and Implements.—Of these they have none.

Characteristics and Progress.—These bands are fairly industrious and law-abiding and show more of a progressive spirit than the average Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are above the average.

WAWLITSUN OR SALMON RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Lachwiltach nation.

Reserves.—There are 329 acres of land in this reserve, most of which is suitable for agriculture. A portion of it was formerly flooded at extreme high tides; but this portion has been reclaimed by a dyke. Inside the dyke the land is level and under natural grass. The rest of the reserve is bench-land, heavily wooded, but would make good grazing land.

Population.—This band numbers only 36.

Health and Sanitation.—This village is well located with a good exposure to the sun, and is very healthy.

Occupations.—Logging and fishing are their principal occupations.

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Stock and Implements.—The Indians at Salmon River have a team of horses, which the department assisted them to buy, but they do not make much use of them. During the past year they were badly neglected, and when they were informed that, if they did not attend to them, the stock would be taken away from them, and they themselves prosecuted for cruelty to animals, they took immediate steps to have them cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is very ambitious, owing to the influence of their chief, who, though not what might be termed a good man, is still far in advance of the rest so far as intellect is concerned. They have not yet reached the point where they realize that it is necessary to work away steadily to carry out their ambitions.

Temperance and Morality.—In these two respects this band is only about a low average.

WEWAIKUM OR CAMPBELL RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Lachwiltach or Yucaltaw nation.

Reserves.—There are 675.5 acres of land belonging to this band, but only about half of it, namely, the reserve at Campbell river, is suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The population of this band is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—The village is well situated on a sand pit between Discovery passage and Campbell river, and should be an exceptionally healthy place. The great drawback is the want of fresh water. The water they use is either rain-water caught in barrels, or carried by canoes from the river.

Occupations.—Fishing and logging are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—The houses here are nearly all frame buildings, but are not particularly well built.

Stock and Implements.—This band purchased a team of good young mares last summer, but through neglect and ignorance in the care of them, they lost one of them. They have also a few sheep.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are not as progressive as one would like. Still there is the idea of doing better implanted in them, but it will mean more than one generation to bring them up to the standard. They are fairly law-abiding, but some people say that they are not honest.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to note an improvement in regard to both temperance and morality; but, as in many other places, there are dissolute and unprincipled white men who lead them into temptation.

WEWAIKAI OR CAPE MUDGE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Lachwiltach nation.

Reserves.—This band has large reserves, which are becoming valuable and will increase in value. They have in all 2,016 acres. The greater portion of this land is heavily timbered, but when cleared will make fair agricultural land.

Population.—The population of this band is 86, which shows a great decrease from last year; but the reason of this is that formerly some of the people who were half Cape Mudge and half Campbell River were being counted in both places under different names. Also the Kwiahkah band was enumerated with the Cape Mudge band.

Occupations.—Logging and fishing are their principal occupations.

Buildings.—There are a few fair small houses and a number of large houses of the usual type. Some new garden patches have been fenced during the past year.

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Characteristics and Progress.—In this village of late there has been a great awakening. They have arrived at the conclusion that the time has come for them to help themselves. They have in conjunction with the Campbell River band formed a village council, which meets once a month to discuss public matters. The young men have tried to impress on the others that, if they are to preserve their identity, they must keep themselves and their wives free from the evils of intemperance and prostitution. To this end they have passed by-laws and appointed local constables to see that the by-laws are enforced. At the council meetings they also discuss matters pertaining to work, wages and things of that nature.

Temperance and Morality.—A great improvement can be noted since the formation of the council already referred to. Until recently the people themselves did not see any necessity for laws in regard to these matters, but they are now beginning to understand the necessity of keeping these laws.

KWIAHKAH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band forms part of the Lachwiltach nation. For some years past they have been enumerated either as belonging to Cape Mudge or Campbell River, as they live either at one place or the other during the winter months, but they strongly protested against losing their tribal identity.

Reserves.—No land is registered in the name of the Kwiahkah band, but they claim two reserves on Phillips arm and Cardero channel.

Health and Sanitation.—They do not live long enough in one place to be in much danger, but they are fairly clean in their habits.

All other remarks made with reference to Cape Mudge and Campbell River bands are applicable to the Kwiahkahs, as they live together during a great portion of the year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The birth-rate for the past year was 32.28 per thousand, and the death-rate 34.77, which is a much better showing than has been for some years. The heaviest decrease was amongst the Indians of the Koskemo tribe, where there were 8 deaths and no births. The apathy of the Indians themselves has a great deal to do with the decrease in population, and to the want of progress. They are careless and indifferent about anything that does not directly affect their pocket-book. The formation of the council at Cape Mudge seems to have had a good effect, not only on the southern portion of the agency, but also on the northern portion. The potlatch with its attendant evils keeps down any desire on the part of individuals to launch out for themselves, as they would practically ostracize themselves, until the movement became general. This requires more strength and stability of character than is common to the Indian. A more general feeling, however, towards the giving up of the potlatch seems to be prevalent. Another thing that at present somewhat retards progress is the movement on foot amongst the Indians and their friends about the ownership of lands in British Columbia. When this question is definitely settled, it will do away with the unrest which at present prevails.

Your obedient servant,

W. M. HALLIDAY,

Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
LYTTON AGENCY,

LYTTON, April 18, 1911.

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, 1911.

Location.—This agency is situated partly in the New Westminster and partly in the Yale-Cariboo electoral districts, and contains 134 reserves, with an area of some 96,000 acres.

CHEAM BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves.—The reserves are two in number, one on the south bank, and one on the north bank of the Fraser river; jointly they have an area of 1,273 acres.

Part of the Maria Island reserve is also occupied by Indians of this band.

Population.—The population of the band is 95.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good; there have not been any epidemics. Sanitary conditions are also good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming, hop-picking, and for the older people, fishing. Some work out as farm-hands for the white people, and basket-making is done by many of the women.

Buildings.—The newer buildings are mostly of lumber, are of sufficient size, and are comfortable. The older buildings are of logs. This applies equally to houses and outbuildings.

Stock.—Their stock is of passable quality and fairly well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—Their implements are as well looked after as are those owned by their white neighbours.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

EWAWOES AND TEXAS LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These bands both belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves.—These two bands have seven reserves with an approximate area of 1,295 acres, all east of Hope.

Population.—The population is about 44.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good and sanitation has been looked after.

Occupations.—Hop-picking and farming are the principal occupations, while fishing is done by the older ones.

Buildings.—Their buildings are all in good condition, and are mostly frame.

Stock.—They are not in possession of much stock, but take care of what they have.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

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HOPE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves.—These are four in number, and contain an area of some 1,600 acres.

Population.—This band numbers about 79.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good and no epidemics have occurred.

Occupations.—Hop-picking, farming, and fishing are the principal occupations.

Buildings.—These are mostly in good repair and good order.

Stock and Implements.—Care is taken of both stock and implements.

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

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

OHAMIL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves.—These are two in number and contain an area of 629 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 53.

Health and Sanitation.—In both cases, these are good.

Occupations.—These people give good attention to farming their own land; some work out at hop-picking, and on farms for white neighbours, and fishing is done by the older ones.

Buildings.—Some of the houses are large and roomy, and as a whole their buildings are of a better stamp than most.

Stock and Implements.—Both of these are well looked after.

Characteristics and Morality.—In both of these respects they are good.

POPKUM AND SQUAWTITS BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—These belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves.—These bands own three reserves with a combined area of some 804 acres.

Population.—The population of these bands is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitation is well looked after, and the health of the Indians has been good.

Occupations.—They farm their own lands, in one case a perfect type of the small settler; some fishing and hop-picking is also done.

Buildings.—The newer buildings are good, being large and roomy and well ventilated.

Stock.—There is a flock of some forty head of sheep belonging to an Indian on this reserve. All stock is well looked after.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, and moral and progressing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SKWAHALOOK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These people belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves, both on the north side of the Fraser river and between one and two miles east of Ruby creek.

Population.—The population is 17.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no epidemics or disease of any consequence in this band, and the sanitation is good.

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Occupations.—In common with other Indians of the Lower Fraser, they farm their own lands, and when hop-picking is on, they work there.

Buildings.—The few buildings they have are in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

YALE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves.—These people have some nine reserves with an acreage of 940 acres. Their reserves are scattered along the banks of the Fraser river, on both sides, from Yale to Ruby creek.

Population.—This amounts to 76.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good and the situation of the reserves assists. The sanitation is as a whole good.

Occupations.—They do some farming and fishing. Many work out from time to time, and fishing is largely indulged in.

Buildings.—On some of the reserves the buildings are showing old age and are becoming dilapidated. The Indians are considering replacing or pulling down these; but the newer buildings are in good order.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Those that have stock and farm implements take good care of them.

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

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

MARIA ISLAND.

This island was laid off as a reserve for the Indians from Yale down the Fraser. It is occupied by Indians from the following reserves: Cheam, Yale, Squatits, and the following Indian bands are also interested in this reserve, Hope, Texas Lake and Ewawooes Ay-wa-wis, Skwahalook, Popkum, Ohamil.

This island has an area of 4,511 acres; the population has been counted in with the bands to which they really belong, and other statistics have been taken into account in reporting on all the above bands and are therefore not given or repeated here.

BOOTHROYD BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Thompsons.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are ten in number; containing an area of 1,560 acres, and are located in the Fraser River valley east of North Bend and on both sides of the river.

Population.—The population of this band is 158.

Health and Sanitation.—Both of these are good.

Occupations.—Fishing, farming, working on the railway, and some hunting and a little washing for gold in the Fraser's gravels are the principal occupations.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band are reasonable, principally built of logs, and comfortable.

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

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

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BOSTON BAR BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—This band has seven reserves, on both sides of the Fraser river. They have an area of 628 acres.

Population.—This amounts to 143.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are healthy and have had no epidemics. Sanitation is good in places and fair in others.

Occupations.—Farming, and railway work are the chief occupations. The Indians also fish, hunt, mine a little, and take in hop-picking.

Buildings.—These are good in places, large and comfortable; in others, fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

KANAKA BAR BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These people belong to the Thompsons.

Reserves.—This band has four reserves, containing an area of 509 acres. They are located on the Fraser river.

Population.—This amounts to 52.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good and sanitary conditions are well looked after.

Occupations.—Some farming and railway work are the main occupations. Fishing, hunting and mining are others.

Buildings.—These are not in very good order.

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

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

LYTTON BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—They have 27 reserves with an area of 10,292 acres. The reserves lie on both sides of the Fraser river both above and below Lytton and also on both sides of the Thompson river.

Population.—The population is 470.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good, and sanitation is well looked after.

Occupations.—Farming, railway work, hop-picking and basket-making, the latter by the women, are the principal occupations. Also some fruit is raised.

Buildings.—These are good and as a whole well looked after.

Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians are fairly well supplied with the necessary implements and have a fair stamp of horses and cattle.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and some of them are making good progress.

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

NICOMEN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—They have fifteen reserves, situated partly on both sides of the Thompson river and on the Nicola river. They have an area of 2,986 acres.

Population.—They have a population of 49.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good, while sanitation is well looked after.

Occupations.—These Indians are farmers, and on the Lower Nicola stock-raisers. Some fish and hunt, and a few mine; others work on the railway and elsewhere.

Buildings.—These are fair.

Stock.—Their stock is well looked after.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious.

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

NICOLA (LOWER) BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are all Thompsons.

Reserves.—These people have thirteen reserves with an area of 31,191 acres. Some of these are not of much use except for grazing purposes, for which they were laid off. With the exception of the Hamilton Creek reserve, they all are in close proximity to the Nicola river and lake. In some of these reserves, there is first-class land which is used for farming.

Population.—The combined population of all the reserves is over 350.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good, and sanitation as a whole is properly looked after.

Occupations.—Stock-raising and farming are largely carried on by members of these bands. Their stock is of good quality and they have some fine horses. Many of them work as cowboys, and some at whatever manual work comes their way.

Buildings.—The buildings are of a good class, and here as elsewhere newer buildings show their advance.

Stock.—Collectively they have good herds of cattle and horses. They keep good stallions and bulls and dispose of a good number of stock during the year.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient for their needs.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are, as a whole, law-abiding and industrious. Many of them are fairly well-off.

Temperance and Morality.—The building of railways through this part of the country helped to throw temptations in the form of liquor in the way of some who could not resist, and led to their appearance in court. Nevertheless as a whole they are temperate and moral and there have been no complaints since the end of December, 1910.

NICOLA (UPPER) BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Okanagans.

Reserves.—They have eight reserves with an area of 30,088 acres. They are located on the Upper Nicola river between the Nicola lake and Douglas lake, and around the latter, and on creeks flowing into Douglas lake.

Population.—Their population is 194.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good, and the sanitation on their reserves is as good as can be expected.

Occupations.—Some of them are large stock-raisers, and all have some stock. Some work as cowboys for the neighbouring white settlers.

Buildings.—Some of their buildings are first-class, large and roomy, and a better stamp of building is gradually replacing the old ones.

Stock.—They have some pure-bred cattle and horses, and one man is well known for his thoroughbred horses.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious and have made good progress.

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

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SISKA FLAT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—They have seven reserves with a total area of 559 acres. The reserves are situated on the Fraser river below Lytton, near where the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the river.

Population.—The population is about 30.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good.

Occupations.—They largely work on the railway and in cultivating what available land they have on the reserves.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band are below the general run of buildings around here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and law-abiding. Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SKUPPAH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—They have four reserves, which aggregate an area of 268 acres. They are below Lytton on the Fraser river.

Population.—This band has a population of 17.

Other Statistics.—These are included with the Lytton statistics.

SPUZZUM BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These people are Thompsons and are the farthest west of any bands belonging to this people. They adjoin the Salish nation as represented by the Yale band.

Reserves.—Their reserves number six. They contain an area of 456 acres, and the agricultural lands are all in small pieces within them.

Population.—Their population is 157.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good, and sanitation is looked after.

Occupations.—What lands they have capable of raising crops are all farmed, and outside of this their principal occupations are working on the railway, hop-picking, and some fishing and mining.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of a good stamp.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and temperate.

COLDWATER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—They have three reserves, aggregating 6,276 acres. The reserves are all on the Coldwater river, which runs into the Nicola river at Merritt.

Population.—This band has a population of 107.

Health and Sanitation.—Both of these are all that can be expected.

Occupations.—During the past year many have been working in connection with the building of the Kettle River railway, which runs right through the heart of the Coldwater reserve proper. They also raise a fair amount of stock and do considerable farming.

Buildings.—These are of a good class.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock and have a fair stamp of both horses and cattle.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, have made good progress, and will probably, with attention, come forward in the next few years.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

This agency was taken over on September 1, 1910, and was formed partly out of the New Westminster and partly out of the Kamloops-Okanagan agencies. The Indians of this agency are good and steady workers; in many cases natural mechanics; have initiative, but lack knowledge of many lines that they try, and in some cases make a success, and in others failures.

There have been some cases of intemperance and more serious crimes; but these appear to be confined to a very small percentage of the whole, and since the appointment of an agent at Lytton, there has been a notable decrease in intemperance.

The prices of products during the past season have been high, attributable to the fact of poor production; all crops last year were much lighter than usual.

The class of buildings being put up either to replace old ones or as new ones is of a good stamp, being airy and comfortable and of a size commensurate with the needs of the individual.

The cleanliness of many of the houses has been striking, the floors in some cases appearing to be wholly stoned and it has seemed to be a shame to go in with muddy boots, they have been so scrupulously clean. This is not the case with all, but is noticeable with the younger element, especially where the women have been educated at one of the industrial schools.

A tendency is noticed in some of the reserves to develop into typical small settlers; each man having a few head of cattle and sheep. Where they have sheep, they are generally all run together as a band, though owned individually.

They have not yet got over the idea of excessive heat in their houses in winter, and this must have a tendency to weaken their lungs in the severe winter weather.

Along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, during the winter, there was an outbreak of small-pox. It was of a mild type and no cases were reported among the Indians.

With the closing of the fiscal year, an outbreak of measles took place, and some deaths arose therefrom; but the deaths themselves occurred after the close of the year.

At the same time, owing to weather conditions, there were some deaths caused by pneumonia amongst the old people, the opening up of the spring in 1911 being most unfavourable to health. These cannot be taken into account this year.

Your obedient servant,

E. B. DRUMMOND,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

NASS AGENCY,

METLAKATLA, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my second annual report respecting the affairs of the Nass agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Location of Agency.—This agency is located on the northwest coast of British Columbia, extending from the south bank of the Skeena river to the south, to the headwaters of the Nass river in the north, including the villages of the Nass river, and those along the coast, as well as Port Essington, the Lakelse and Kitsumkalum reserves on the Skeena river.

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Area.—The total area is 77,418 acres.

Population.—The population of the 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 Port Essington and Kitsumkalum, on the Skeena river.

KITLACDAMAX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are situated at the head of the navigable waters 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 purposes during the fish-curing season.

Population.—The population is 84.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Kitlacadamax Indians is only fair. Their houses are situated in close proximity to the swift current of the river, consequently much of the garbage is deposited in the water and thereby carried away. As several old-fashioned houses remain here, graced with the proverbial totem, it is common to find thick layers of accumulated dust upon the remote furnishings of these primitive domiciles. The fact that these old dwellings are used for manifold purposes, such as living apartments, fish-curing (with open fire in the centre of the floor), oulachon larder, laundry, chicken-run, lavatory, &c., is a reason for their unwholesome and apparently unsanitary character.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are industrious and gradually falling into line with civilized habits. With the aid of a saw-mill, modern houses have been erected, and in some instances furniture of modern style is seen in their homes, which to the credit of their owners have been freighted at the price of considerable labour by pole and paddle over the rapid waters of the Nass river, for nearly 70 miles. They have feelings of patriotism, and aim to be loyal, judging from an ornate display of flags that marked an official visit to the reserve in September last. Their moods are various and ephemeral, they being sometimes most loquacious and at others taciturn in the extreme. The extent of their reserves, which they regard as inadequate, and the staking by white men of adjacent Crown lands, have been the source of considerable discontent with them. Some of these Indians belong to a 'Land Committee' recently formed to militate the action of the provincial authorities in respect to their non-recognition of the Indian claim to undefined land boundaries, which are stated by them to have been recognized in their favour in the proclamation of King George III., which proclamation granted to their ancestors, themselves and their posterity, perpetual possession of the lands to which they lay a prior and absolute claim. This attitude has hampered the progress of education and industrial enterprise, it being creative of reluctance on their part to embrace the advantages of instruction in agriculture and the best intentions of the pedagogue missionaries and the Indian Department for them. As a result, the village is at present without a teacher or missionary. It is pleasing to report, however, that in view of their grievances being now in the hands of the Justice Department with a view to a decision in the matter of their claims, a more desirable attitude has been evolved and an impetus given to the attainment of better conditions of civilization and moral advancement.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping, are their main employments, although the last named source of income is very considerably decreasing each year, the result of settlement by the white race.

Buildings.—The old style of Indian hut and potlatch house is slowly giving place to those of modern character. A saw-mill near this village is an asset in this direction.

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Stock.—These Indians own a number of stock, which are well fed and well kept.

Farm Implements.—There is little cultivation of soil at Kitlacadamax, consequently few farm implements are used.

Temperance and Morality.—A report to hand from the Ven. Archdeacon Colli-son states that there are a number of liquor-making plants in operation among the Indians here.

This traffic has resulted fatally in two instances recently. The inadequate police supervision of the Nass district would appear to be responsible for this indulgence to a large extent. The Indians know this full well. They use vegetables, canned tomatoes and dried apricots and other sorts of dried fruit, manufacturing therefrom the most hurtful mixtures. An occasional raid by Indian police under the direction of a justice residing two miles distant fails to suppress the traffic, and the Indians are reported to sell liquor in large quantities, and have large brews near the reserves.

AIYANSH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians at this point are of the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—The reserves are situate adjoining the southern portion of the Kitlacadamax reserve, and have an area of about 2,300 acres. The land is well adapted for mixed farming. These Indians have a portion of a commonage for fishing stations at Fishery bay and at other points on the Nass river.

Population.—The population is 213.

Health and Sanitation.—Salubrious conditions mark the first view of this vil-lage, which is one of unique order and promising character. The existence of a saw-mill and busy crew has given rise to the segregation of a modern community from the more primitive settlements of their neighbours. Taken as a whole, with its streets, blocks, alleys, lots and residences, this village is one of the most up-to-date in the northern country, and one that would not be ordinarily looked for by a travel-ler whose conception, from the standpoint of geographical study, would not include in its imagery the perspectives of a modernized native city. Such a one exists, how-ever, though signs of negligence are seen here and there, which imparts the belief that greater care was taken in the city's creation than in its maintenance, lack of initiative or of means being accountable for some slimy and broken sidewalks, dilapidated fences, and, in some cases, ill kept domiciles.

Tubercular disease has for some time dominated the statistics of mortality in this village in the face of many precautions to avert its ravages. Thorough ventilation, temperance and isolation, have been advised by the resident medical missionary to those subject to the disease; but, as a rule, Indians are not favourable to the latter nor amenable to precautionary measures.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, backed by the 'convictions' of the resident missionary, Rev. J. B. McCullagh, of the Church of England mission, who has until recently owned and operated a printing press, in the management of which an assistant has been employed, in the publication of the 'Hagaga,' or 'The Indian's Own Paper,' have made their village the seat and centre of the land agita-tion, and have deputed members of the band to augment the 'Land Committee' for purposes referred to under the head of the Kitlacadamax band. While considerable emotion has characterized these people, it is evident that efforts made have been made to make the protest educational, and that the children have not been wholly neglected in the matter of education at school.

Notwithstanding, the agitation has had an irritating effect upon the people, the spirit of independence and self-government having been created, accompanied with a stated desire to relinquish further relations with the Indian Department and its officers until steps shall have been taken to effect a settlement of the land trouble.

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Freed from the influences of misleading agitators outside the native pale, these Indians promise to make rapid progress. They have aptitudes for mechanical industries, and leanings toward the more desirable conditions of commercial enterprise.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping and hunting are the chief occupations of these Indians. The local saw-mill is operated by Indians.

Buildings.—As the Indians are supplied with lumber from the local saw-mill, each year the village homes are improved.

Temperance and Morality.—A perusal of conditions at Kitlacadamax under this heading will give an idea of the attraction which detracts from the desired moral conditions here, as Aiyansh is only 2 miles from the former place, which is accessible by a well-beaten trail, and frequented by some members of the latter band for purposes referred to. On the whole, however, they are temperate and moral.

GWINAHA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Nishga nation.

Reserve.—Their reserve is a small one, and is located on the Nass river, just below the canyon. Portions of the land are suitable for gardens, while the remainder, if cleared, might be of value for agriculture.

Population.—The population of this band is 48. These were originally identified with the Gitwanshiltk, Gitex and Angida bands, now almost extinct.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are healthy, with few exceptions. Sanitary conditions are satisfactory.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping, logging, and hunting are the principal pursuits of these people. In a few years brick-making will likely take the place of trapping, as fur-bearing animals are becoming scarcer every year, and good clay is found on the reserve.

Buildings.—The buildings are modern, and are well kept.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have none of these.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are segregating themselves from the old village of Gwinaha, where proverbial totems cast their shadows upon primitive dwellings of the ancient people. A new village, with church and village hall, half a mile from old Gwinaha, known as Underleaf (the English interpretation of the name Gwinaha), is in course of creation. Streets are being made, shops are kept, and the whole is an improvement on the old environment, and at the same time a remote imitation of the Indian settlements nearer the coast.

Chicken-raising and fruit-farming will be assets of the near future in this village.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of the occasional introduction of the mixtures manufactured by the more interior Indians, these Indians are temperate. Good moral conditions characterize this small community.

LACHKALSAP BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of the band are located on the Nass river, about 20 miles from its mouth. The total acreage is 4,356½, including several small reserves, old Indian settlements, situate at the mouths of small streams where salmon run in season.

Population.—The population is 145.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is fairly good; many minor complaints, however, exist among them. The village has now a resident medical missionary, Dr. Sylvester Hone, who is giving attendance to them.

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The commonage for the oulachon fishing stations at Fishery bay will be considerably improved by the next season, as many of the Indians having unsanitary shacks and huts will destroy them and replace them with suitable new houses, in the erection of which assistance has been promised by the Indian Department.

Occupations.—Logging, fishing, hunting, and trapping are the vocations of these Indians. The women work in filling cans and mending nets at the canneries.

Buildings.—Some of the buildings are modern and comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—Improvement has been made in the past year. The Indians keep their saw-mill and machinery in good condition and turn out considerable quantities of lumber for home-building. Much of their time, however, has been spent in fomenting the land title question with their Kitlacadamax and Aiyansh brethren, and many matters of interest in their home village have been overlooked. Their village is being roughly surveyed and cleaned up. A new school is about to be built, and with a new council recently elected, progress is anticipated in the year at hand. It is reported that intoxicants occasionally find their way into the feasts of the Indians, but nothing of a very serious nature has stained the reputation of this village.

KINCOLITH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are located on the lower Nass river, Portland canal and Observatory inlet. They contain a total area of 1,535 acres. The larger reserves are mostly mountainous and of little commercial value. The small reserves are old camps and hunting lodges, laid off at the mouths of small creeks and rivers. From the latter the Indians take their fish for curing. Small gardens are found on some of the old reserves.

Population.—The population of this band is 250.

Health and Sanitation.—Health conditions are generally satisfactory. Dr. D. J. McDonald, the department's salaried officer, resides here, and gives very satisfactory service to this band, occasionally imparting instruction to its members in sanitary science.

Occupations.—There are many good fishermen among these people, who take big catches for the local canneries. Their wives and children engage in filling cans with salmon, in the mending of nets and other employ at the canneries. The salmon season is preceded by the run of oulachon or 'candle fish,' a staple food, and from which grease is extracted, which is the chief item of native food used by the northern Indians.

Buildings.—They have airy and comfortable dwellings, many of which are nicely furnished.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Neither of these are in possession by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are in the main fond of intoxicants. Their reserve is adjacent to four canneries of the Nass river, where considerable liquor is dispensed by Chinese, Japanese and amongst themselves. Their village shows signs of neglect, as the council last elected gave way to indulgence in liquor and took no interest in village affairs. A new council, made up of older and better men, has recently been elected, and better conditions are hoped for.

The Ven. Archdeacon Collison, Mrs. Collison, and family have for many years devoted their best interests to the uplift of the Indians here. A daughter, Miss Elsie Collison, is now teacher at the Indian day school, and spares no pains to attain success in her work, and a son, Mr. Maxwell Collison, and son-in-law, Dr. D. J. McDonald, are both justices of the peace, and all reside on the reserve, and exercise a great influence for good.

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Temperance and Morality.—Their discouragements are many. The inadequate police supervision on the Nass river is largely responsible. There is need of strict legislation to suppress the barter, sale, and distribution of liquor among oriental employees at the canneries. Little effort is made in this direction by the cannery managers, even though two of them hold commissions as justices of the peace, because the suppression of the trade apparently makes it difficult for the managers to secure oriental labour, and moral convictions are thus sacrificed to monetary acquisition and interests.

PORT SIMPSON BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Port Simpson Indians are of the Tsimpsean nation.

Reserves.—The reserves are the largest in area in the agency, totalling 30,964 acres. The land is not good agricultural land, although portions of it are cropped with potatoes and other roots and vegetables.

Population.—The population of this band is 717.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Port Simpson Indians may be regarded as average. The 1910 annual report of the Port Simpson General hospital shows an increased but preceded increase in cases of tuberculosis, more incipient and incurable cases having been brought to light this year than have been noticed for the past few years. At the close of the year Dr. W. T. Kergin resigned his office as medical attendant to the Indians, and was succeeded by Dr. R. W. Large, previously the department's salaried officer at Bella Bella, and the most efficient medical service for the Indians here is as promising for the future as it has been certain in the past.

Occupations.—Fishing, logging and carpentry are among the many crafts to which these people turn their hands. Some are owners of gasoline launches, which are used for freighting and carrying passengers, particularly prospectors, to and from points on the coast.

Buildings.—Their buildings are creditable to them. They live in substantially built and well furnished homes, with but few exceptions. Many new houses and other buildings have been erected during the year.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have none of these.

Characteristics and Progress.—Too high a compliment cannot be paid to the untiring devotion of the local missionaries of Port Simpson, whose unceasing and self-sacrificing effort for the moral uplift of the Indian people takes a conspicuous place in the trend of the populace towards independent negotiation and unaided thrift.

The boarding institutions, under the supervision of Miss Frances E. Hudson and the Reverend Geo. H. Raley, have taken a high place in the moulding of many good characters among the young people committed to their environ and guardianship. The evolution of young cities and commercial centres in close proximity to the reserve has become an attraction to the young people, who take advantage of an early opportunity to analyse the qualities of these places, which attractability has in many instances resulted in their association with a vagrant class, and in circumstances sadly detrimental to their welfare.

Parental control appears to be a rare quality among the Indians here. While the effect of education upon the young has been undoubtedly good, it is evident that the children who have received an education dominate their less advanced parents, the consequences of which are not always desirable.

Notwithstanding, there are many evidences of progress that are encouraging among the young people, which, in the face of the phenomenal introduction of civilized methods by the white race, wonderfully prognosticate that subsequent genera-

tions will be equally moral, sober and industrious, and hold their own in commercial relations with their white brethren.

The British Columbia land agitation has given rise to a display of apathy as regards their relation to the provisions of the Indian Act, and in the matter of the means of education provided for their children at the Indian day schools.

For some time past they have fostered the notion that their rights have been usurped, that they are at the mercy of the government in the limitation of their reserves. They look for the bestowal by the government of the liberties of denization, and are trying to improve themselves with this in view.

It is to be regretted that the annual industrial and horticultural exhibition has been discontinued, the reason apparently being the inability of the Indians themselves to support the project financially, and the waning interest of the resident white people who have, in the past, given monetary and other assistance, and now think that the Indians should undertake its continuance themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—A considerable number of convictions have been made during the year in the matter of intoxicants. Several unfortunate cases have been observed where Indians have been inveigled into acts of intemperance and profligacy, especially among young girls. The nearness of Port Simpson reserve to an adjacent hotel, and to the cities of Prince Rupert and Stewart, makes it an easy matter for the people to secure intoxicants through a vagrant class of white men, Japanese and others.

METLAKATLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These people are of the Tsimpsean nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves cover an area of 29,426 acres, and are located on the southern half of the Tsimpsean peninsula and the nearby islands.

Population.—The population is 191.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people is good. In connection with the local council, there is a health committee, consisting of three councillors. These, accompanied by the resident clergyman and Indian agent, make an annual inspection of all the village houses and properties. Before this is done, a weekly notice is given, and in the interval bonfires are much in evidence. The village is situated on the shore of a tidal bay, and much of the garbage is taken away by the tides. Notwithstanding, there is a tendency among these Indians to be careless in the matter of keeping their premises free from garbage.

Occupations.—Some of these Indians, especially among those who rank highest in the band, are lazy; but in the main the people are fairly industrious. They lack initiative. They do not take care of their fences, and let their houses go to decay when a coat of paint could be easily procured with money spent in other unnecessary directions. There are a few who build boats and launches, two are shopkeepers, a few work on the steamers as deck-hands, a few at carpentering, while the majority spend much of their time in idle gossip and, when away from home, are employed in securing salmon, herring, halibut, crabs, cod and other fish, seaweed, edible bark, herring spawn, &c., &c., from the local waters and shores.

Buildings.—These are usually erected on the most modern lines, and in some instances are equal to some of the finest houses of the white people; but they generally have an unfinished appearance, lack of staying power or of capital being responsible. The best of them are very creditable to their owners and are comfortably furnished.

Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have none of these.

Characteristics and Progress.—The fact that the band has funds at its credit from the disposal of land to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company has been creative of a feeling of security and independence among these Indians. As a people

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they are given much to family and social dissensions, largely attributable this year to inconsiderate aggression on the part of officers of the Salvation Army, who hailing from the city of Prince Rupert, and bent on evangelizing the Christian community of the Church of England have caused the secession of several families from the old standing mission.

This has given rise to factions with their attendant bitterness, and its influence has found its way into the families of the village, and eventually the police court. Such procedure appears to be undesirable in a village of 191 people, in consideration of the fact that an evangelistic branch—the Church Army—so near akin to the Salvation Army, already exists in the village. It is also discouraging to the missions already in existence.

Studies in matters of general knowledge, with the aid of a magic lantern, literature and demonstrations, have been given to the villagers by the Rev. Canon Keen, the resident rector, who is a diligent and zealous pastor, linguist, and sincere friend of the people. These have a good effect among such as are susceptible to their influence, and in not a few cases practical results are seen in the increased interest being taken among the younger men of the village in their personal appearance and courtesy, the application of their mechanical aptitudes, their improved demeanor and in general reading.

The Indian day school, under the supervision of Miss Helena Jackson, is doing its best to better qualify its pupils for contact with modern conditions; but, while a high average attendance is recorded, a greater interest among parents would appear to be desirable.

The close proximity of this reserve to the city of Prince Rupert is the cause of the frequency of undesirable white visitors during the summer-time. Regular steamship excursions have been run for the past few years to Metlakatla, more especially on fine Sundays. These are sometimes attended by drunken passengers who are not courteous in their treatment of the Indians or their gardens, &c. To the trippers flowers and fruit are sold by the Indians. The residue of excursionists are welcomed by the Indians, but the latter are annoyed by the actions of the unscrupulous class.

Temperance and Morality.—In consideration of Metlakatla's almost suburban nearness to the city, it is remarkably free from intemperate conditions, and, while moral ambitions are the desideratum of a minor portion, the people generally may be regarded as making ethical advancement.

PORT ESSINGTON AND KITSUMKALUM BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Tsimpsean nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are located on the north bank of the Skeena river, about 70 or 80 miles up the river, and one—Port Essington—is at the mouth of the river and is a special reserve used for commercial purposes. The former reserves contain some excellent land suitable for fruit-growing and vegetables.

Population.—The population is about 60.

Occupations.—Freighting on the railway, hunting, trapping and fishing, logging and carpentering are the principal occupations.

Dwellings.—These are small and of the shack style, but are being improved each year.

Stock.—These Indians do a little chicken-raising, but have no stock.

Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are nomadic, and spend little time in their homes. They hunt, fish and trap, but take little part in industrial enterprises.

Temperance and Morality.—They compare favourably with other Indians in matters of temperance and morals.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It has been my pleasure during the year to visit all the Indian settlements in the agency. Reviewing the observations of the year, it is with gratification that I have found so many improved conditions characterizing the contact of the native people with their white brethren, their settlements and industries.

While a certain proportion of each Indian community find pleasure in the gratification of sensual appetites, and possess inherent qualities which readily conform to degrading habits and loose conduct, it is pleasing to find among the people sober, industrious, and efficient mechanics, storekeepers, contractors, home-builders, pilots, boat-builders, gardeners, shop-assistants and expressmen. Here one finds an almost self-supporting church and native ministry. There may be seen an up-to-date brass or silver band, in great demand at city exhibitions, and other organizations, a band holding a gold medal or other trophy to mark their proficiency. There are five uniformed bands in this agency alone, all of which would be able to acquit themselves in a praiseworthy manner in any white city.

The most trained ear could appreciate the Indian rendering in choral volume of the 'Messiah,' and other classical selections such as delight those who listen to them in the villages of this agency during the winter months.

All these, and many other excellent traits of the native character noticed in the delight taken among mothers in the care of, and devotion to, their children, the bright faces in the day schools, the buoyancy of artful and healthy lads trying their strength with the cross-cut saw on a huge log, the recitations, action songs, the remarkable acquisition by the children of the English tongue, and the growing social culture and abandonment of primitive carriage and gesticulation, auger optimistically for the attainment of useful citizenship by the rising generations.

It may be worthy of mention that the Indians of Port Simpson have requested legislation to enforce among their people the observance of the Sabbath. This, combined with the splendid condition which marks the fact of only two indictable crimes being dealt with during the year in the police court (and those being the result of indulgence in liquor) speaks well for the general trend of the Indians of this agency towards better conditions of civilization and progress.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES CLIFTON PERRY,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 31, 1911.

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, 1911.

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.

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Tribe or Nation.—These bands belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these nine bands is 330.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, they have had exceptionally good health throughout the year, which, it is thought, is due in a great measure to the good sanitary conditions prevailing in their villages; and they have nearly all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their occupations are varied, being chiefly farming, fishing and hop-picking, while many of them also hire out as farm-hands for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are mostly all of a good class, being sufficiently lighted and ventilated. Their stock is of good breed and is given proper care. They have a good supply of farm implements, which are well taken care of, especially when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making satisfactory progress and show marked improvement in farming. The majority of them are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking they are temperate, and their moral character is good.

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 six bands is 399.

Health and Sanitation.—With some few exceptions, good health has prevailed during the past year. Sanitary precautions are well observed, and these Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part in farming, hunting, fishing, and logging, while many of them work in the saw-mills, and loading lumber on ships, where they usually find ready employment at good wages.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings, especially those constructed in recent years, are good frame buildings, sufficiently large, and with windows enough to ensure plenty of fresh air and sunshine. They have some stock, which is given the best of care, and they keep their farm implements under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are law-abiding, industrious and energetic, and are getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and they bear an excellent reputation for morality.

CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.

Reserves.—The Chehalis and Scowlitz bands occupy reserves on Harrison river, Scowlitz reserve being at its mouth, and Chehalis about 6 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.—With the exception of a few ordinary ailments, these Indians have enjoyed excellent health during the year. Sanitary precautions are well observed in their villages, and due attention has been given to vaccination.

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Occupations.—Their principal occupations are fishing, hunting, logging and hop-picking; a number of them also work in the saw-mill at Harrison Mills.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwelling-houses, which are all frame structures and of a good class of workmanship. Their stock compares favourably with that kept by white settlers, and is given proper care. They are also careful of their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good, industrious Indians, and are getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—Although some of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it, the majority of them are temperate; they are also a moral people.

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam river, about 6 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 208 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 24.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health throughout the year has been good. They carefully observe the necessary sanitary precautions in their village, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Their chief means of support are fishing, hunting and farming, while some of them also work in the logging camps near their reserve, and as farm-hands for white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have substantial frame dwelling houses, as well as some good outbuildings. Their stock is given the best of attention, and their farm implements are carefully kept under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and provide well for those depending upon them.

Some of these Indians drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but their moral character is good.

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 498.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of ordinary ailments, their health has been exceptionally good during the past year. Their houses and surroundings are always kept clean and neat, and attention has been given to vaccination.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, farming and packing constitute their chief occupations, while some of them occasionally act as guides to prospectors. The women of these bands are expert basket-makers, and from this source they derive a considerable revenue each year.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are mostly all frame structures substantially built, especially those erected in recent years. They have some very good stock and all the most necessary farm implements, which are properly kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, and very industrious and have made splendid progress in the past few years.

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

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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 165.

Health and Sanitation.—Good health has prevailed among these Indians throughout the year. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed, and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their chief means of support are fishing, hunting, logging and gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good comfortable houses, which are kept in good repair. They have some stock, and a few farm implements, chiefly such as are used by hand.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are ambitious, industrious and law-abiding people, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Unfortunately, a few of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but they are moral Indians.

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.—Small-pox of a mild type broke out in this band in the month of January, and owing to the strict quarantine established on the reserve, the good sanitary condition of the village, and the fact that they have been vaccinated from time to time, the disease was confined to one case; otherwise, the health of the members of this band was satisfactory during the year.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part at occupations such as fishing, hunting and farming. Many of them also work for their white neighbours as farm-hands.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings and some good outbuildings. Their stock is well cared for, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are honest, industrious, law-abiding Indians and are anxious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Their reputation for both temperance and morality is excellent.

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 68.

Health and Sanitation.—Three cases of small-pox of a mild type broke out among the members of the Whonock band during the month of February. The disease was confined to one house, and the patients recovered rapidly. Apart from this epidemic, the health of these two bands was good throughout the year. Sanitary precautions are well observed in their villages, and they have all been vaccinated.

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Occupations.—Their chief resources are farming and fishing. They also earn a considerable amount at hop-picking each year, and many of them are at times employed as farm-hands by white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—There is a marked improvement noticed in the construction of the houses erected in recent years. Their stock compares favourably with that of their white neighbours, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and make a fairly good living. They are also law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

MUSQUEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser river, about 1 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.—Generally speaking, their health has been good. Sanitary precautions are strictly observed and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—They are employed at various occupations, which consist chiefly of fishing, hunting, farming, logging, and hop-picking, and they usually make a good living.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are of a modern type, and are fairly large and comfortable. Their stock is given proper care, and their farm implements, with which they are well supplied, are carefully kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are honest, law-abiding, and industrious Indians, and get along well with their white neighbours. They are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of them are temperate and moral.

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 40.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic amongst these Indians. They take the necessary sanitary precautions, and have nearly all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their principal resources are fishing, farming and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Some of them have comfortable houses, but, as a rule, these are not so well constructed and do not present such a neat appearance as those of some of the other bands; however, they are improving. They do not keep much stock, but what they have compares favourably with that kept by their white neighbours. Their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, law-abiding and rather easy-going, and usually make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NEW WESTMINSTER BAND.

Reserves.—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.

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Population.—The population of this band is 42.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been exceptionally good, and the sanitary condition of their village is up to the average. Vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—They derive their livelihood chiefly from fishing, farming, hunting and trapping; their farming being on a very small scale.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwellings occupied by these Indians are well constructed and comfortable. They have some horses and cattle, and the few farm implements they possess are always well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding and honest Indians, seldom causing any trouble, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with very few exceptions, and and bear a good reputation for morality.

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.—With the exception of a few ordinary ailments, their health has been good. Sanitary conditions are fair, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—They are engaged at various occupations, which consist principally of fishing, farming and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are of a fair class, being sufficiently lighted and ventilated, and present a clean and neat appearance. Their stock is well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

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

Temperance and Morality.—Most of these Indians are fond of liquor, and their moral conduct is below the average.

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.

Population.—The population of this band is 40.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been very good. Sanitary regulations are well observed, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—Their chief means of support are fishing, hop-picking and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are fairly comfortable, and are being improved from time to time. Their stock, as well as their farm implements, is always well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding and good Indians, and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions, they are temperate, and their moral character is excellent.

SECHELT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 1,800 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 243.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, good health has prevailed amongst these Indians. Their houses and surroundings are always kept clean and neat, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—Logging, fishing, hunting and gardening constitute their principal means of support. The women are expert basket-makers, and as there is a good demand among tourists for Indian-made baskets, they find no difficulty in disposing of them at good prices.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are large and comfortable, and compare favourably with those of many white settlers. They do not keep much stock, and, as they do very little farming, they possess but few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, honest and ambitious, and are making splendid progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

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 52.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of trifling ailments, the health of this band has been excellent. Sanitary measures are strictly enforced, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They engage more or less in fishing, hunting and agricultural pursuits. They also find employment at the hop-fields during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are of a fair class, sufficiently large and comfortable. They have some good stock, and are well equipped with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are making some progress.

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

SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 4,712 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 111.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been highly satisfactory during the past year. Sanitary measures are strictly carried out, and they have nearly all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They are engaged at various occupations during the year, which consist principally of fishing, hunting, logging, and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Some of their dwellings are of a superior class of workmanship, being of modern design and substantially built.

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Their stock is given good care, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and energetic, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate as a rule, 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.—There has been no epidemic amongst these Indians, Sanitation is good and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part at farming, fishing and hunting, and usually make a comfortable living.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are all frame structures, and they have some good barns and stables for their stock. They have the most necessary farm implements, which belong to individual members of the band.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and are making a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—Unfortunately, some few of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but their moral conduct is fair.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year nine bands (Yale to Cheam, along the Fraser river), which heretofore belonged to this agency, were transferred to Lytton agency, and the name of this agency, formerly the 'Fraser River agency,' was changed, and is now known as 'New Westminster agency.'

Your obedient servant,

R. C. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

OKANAGAN AGENCY,

VERNON, April 20, 1911.

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, 1911.

Location of Agency.—This agency is situated in the valley of the Spallumcheen, Okanagan and Similkameen rivers and contains approximately 147,000 acres.

Natural Subdivisions.—The land in this agency lies largely in the valley of the above mentioned rivers, and the reserves in the Spallumcheen and Okanagan valleys are separated from those in the Similkameen by ranges of mountains.

Tribe or Nation.—It is probable that the Indians comprising this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation. They are locally designated as Chinooks and speak natively two distinct dialects, known as Shuswap and Okanagan.

SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering three, are located on Mara lake, the Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers. The area thereof is 9,679 acres, comprising first-class agricultural and timber land, with good hay and pasture land on the Salmon river.

Population.—The combined population of these reserves is 168.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians seems to be very good, judging from their appearance and the report of the health officer. The majority of their houses are well constructed and ventilated, and other sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—The Indians on these reserves farm extensively and raise some very fine horses and cattle; they also fish, hunt and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a fairly good class of buildings.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

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.

OKANAGAN OR NKAMAPLIX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Okanagans.

Reserves.—The reserves, ten in number, of this band are located around the head and on both sides of Okanagan lake. They have an area of 29,790 acres of exceptionally good farming and grazing lands.

Population.—These Indians number 270.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared, and sanitation is generally good.

Occupations.—These Indians farm extensively, raise all kinds of farm produce, including fruit; they fish, hunt and work out as teamsters, cowboys, and hop-pickers.

Buildings.—They have only a fair class of buildings, mostly log.

Stock.—They have quite a number of horses, suitable for all-round work, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are supplied with modern implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are variable, working well at times. They can, and some of them do, farm well. They are growing more hay and less grain than formerly, hay being greatly in demand.

Temperance and Morality.—Quite a number of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants, though the law against the introduction of such is being pretty strictly enforced when offenders are caught. They hardly compare with the other bands in the agency from a moral standpoint.

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 approximately 48,984 acres. They have some exceptionally good farm and fruit land, with very fine hay meadow and grazing land.

Population.—They number in all 160.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good. Quite a number of them have good frame houses, which are well kept. These Indians are cleanly in their habits.

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Occupations.—They farm, raise good horses, and cattle, and grow some fine fruit. They also fish and hunt, and quite a number are engaged in ploughing for the settlers in and around Penticton; while others are engaged as teamsters and cowboys. I am informed by those who employ them that they compare favourably with white men.

Buildings.—They have some very good buildings, which have been much improved in recent years.

Stock.—They have some very fine horses, having bred their mares to imported horses; and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply. They have recently been provided with a spray-motor, so as to be able to spray their orchards.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are making good progress in mixed farming and fruit-growing. They rank high when compared with the other Indians of this agency.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of a few bad ones, they are both temperate and moral. The rapid growth of Penticton, which adjoins the reserve, makes it necessary to enforce the law against that class of white men who are only too glad to debauch the Indians.

OSOYOOS (NKAMIP) BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are also Okanagans.

Reserves.—The two reserves of this band are located at the head of Osoyoos lake and at the foot of Dog lake, comprising an area of 32,168 acres. There is some very good agricultural, grazing, hay and fruit land on these reserves; the reserve on Osoyoos lake being watered by Wolf creek and Nkamip creek.

Population.—This band numbers 62 people.

Health and Sanitation.—These people are healthy. No sickness of a serious or contagious nature has appeared amongst them. The sanitary condition of their village is good.

Occupations.—These Indians derive their living mostly from mixed farming and fruit-growing. They also fish and hunt to some extent and some of them secure work as labourers and cattlemen.

Buildings.—Those built recently show considerable improvement over those erected in former years; but, owing to the distance from settlement, lumber is hard to get, having to be hauled from Okanagan falls, a distance of some 30 miles.

Stock.—They have a number of very good horses and some fine cattle.

Farm Implements.—Some of the Indians have all the implements they require; while others are not so well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They seem to be industrious, and raise a quantity of hay and some very fine fruit. Last fall I got apples from this reserve which compared favourably with any grown in the valley, which is noted for its fine fruit.

Temperance and Morality.—They rank fairly high with one or two exceptions, and are moral.

SIMILKAMEEN, LOWER AND UPPER BANDS, INCLUDING CHUCHUWAYHA, ASHNOLA AND SHENNOSQUANKIN BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians also belong to the Okanagan tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves, twenty-two in number, are located along the Similkameen river from the international boundary line to Princeton, and on the Keremeos creek and Ashnola river. The area of the lower reserve is 19,664 acres, and that of the upper 7,054 acres, containing excellent hay meadows, bench, and grazing land.

Population.—The number of Indians on the Lower Similkameen is 138; and the number at the upper end of the valley is 37.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good, with very few exceptions. There are some cases of blindness on the reserve. Houses are clean and some of them are very superior.

Occupations.—These Indians farm very extensively, raise large crops of hay and grain. They also hunt and fish.

Buildings.—They have fair buildings, almost wholly composed of logs.

Stock.—They have some very fine horses, Clydes and Shire as well as thorough-breds, and good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with these.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are certainly making good progress in farming and stock-raising. They also grow fine fruit.

Temperance and Morality.—With one or two exceptions, they are a temperate and moral people.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is impossible in the short time that has elapsed since my appointment, which took place last July, to be thoroughly acquainted with all the conditions and requirements of the different bands in the agency; still I have been able to visit every reserve quite a number of times, and have come in contact, I think, with every individual member thereon.

Last season was a very good one for the Indians of the Similkameen. The hay crop was heavy and cattle did well, while the fruit crop was exceptionally large. The crops in the Spallumcheen and northern parts of the Okanagan valley, while good, were not up to the average, owing to the scarcity of rain.

These Indians are making marked progress in farming and stock-raising, and realize the importance of using heavy sires, and there are on some of the reserves exceptionally good horses, for which they are getting high prices. They sell the colts, retaining the mares for breeding purposes. They are also taking more interest in fruit-culture.

In the matter of temperance and morality, there is still much to be desired; but I am satisfied that with the strict enforcement of the law against evil-doers, these evils will in time become less apparent.

Your obedient servant,

J. ROBERT BROWN,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY,

MASSETT, March 31, 1911.

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, 1911.

MASSETT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are members of the Haida nation.

Reserves.—The 16 reserves of the Massett band are located on Graham island and North island, two of the Queen Charlotte group, and have an area of 1,872 acres.

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The land is level, with a portion cleared along the water-front, and the remainder covered with spruce, hemlock, alder and cedar timber. On reserve No. 1, where the Indians reside during the winter, the main portion of the 729 acres is fit for cultivation.

Population.—The last census taken of the Massett band showed a population of 372. Since that time the band has steadily increased and will total 390.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been, generally, good. No epidemics prevailed and the principal cause of death was tuberculosis. The medical officer visits the principal reserve at least weekly. The school building and public hall are kept clean, and on the death of a person from consumption the building is fumigated. The medical attendant is now engaged in vaccinating, and every precaution is taken to prevent contagion. Lectures on cleanliness and sanitary precautions are given, and the school teacher is educating the children on the lines laid down in the work on hygiene recently furnished the schools by the Department of Indian Affairs.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band have always followed fishing for a living. The halibut banks on Hecate straits and salmon-fishing afford a good livelihood. During the summer the men, women, and children migrate to the salmon-canneries. The industrial schools were the means of providing the Indians with a trade—carpentering. A number of the men have been engaged in this work during the winter months, and the work accomplished has been a great credit to them. They constructed a large number of frame houses for themselves; built a wharf on the reserve, and wholly constructed the agency buildings. An effort is being made to have the Indians of this band remain permanently on their reserves, where they will make a good living by tilling the soil.

Buildings.—The Massetts are vying with one another in constructing good, frame residences. They have a large town-hall, a good school-house, several shops, an hotel, and a number of other buildings, which were all constructed by themselves.

Stock.—They have a number of cattle and horses. Little care is taken of the animals, which are allowed to roam during the whole year. The winter is not severe and the stock roams over the island, finding enough fodder.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have a few farm implements of their own. They cut a small quantity of hay; but none are engaged in farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Massett band can be classed with any other progressive Indians on the Pacific coast. They had the advantage of missionary supervision, and good tutors, for over fifty years. From warriors and slave-owners, they have been educated and led into the paths of morality and Christianity. With missionaries and teachers among them, and cut off from the outside world, they advanced wonderfully. With their own police and gaol, the wrong-doer finds it difficult to cause any trouble. Their town council consists of an equal number of old and middle-aged men, elected annually. They consider all matters of importance and collect taxes from members of the band between the ages of eighteen and sixty years. The streets are lighted at night with gasolene. The old totem poles of the ancients are being removed and sold. Almost every night, when the Indians are at their homes, meetings are held, where lectures are delivered and religious exercises form a principal part of the service. These Indians are fond of music, and have a uniformed brass band, which is a credit to the young men and their native teacher. The old Indian customs are dying out very rapidly. There has been but one case of destitution during the year. Their shops are conducted on the co-operative plan, and, when the principal place of business closed its books for the year, a handsome dividend was declared. All the white settlers on Massett inlet attend the winter festivities and marriages. The surpliced choir in the Anglican church and the Indian lay readers assist in conducting the services in English. A large majority of the Indians talk in English also. They are all anxious to advance, and send their child-

ren to the school. Their absence during the summer is a great drawback to further advancement, which will only be overcome when they realize the heritage they have in the agricultural land on their reserves. The British Columbia coast Indian is nomadic; but he is improving, and is, even now, taking advantage of every opportunity to better his condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Until recently the introduction of alcoholic liquor on Queen Charlotte islands was a matter that caused little trouble. Months would pass without the arrival of a vessel from the settlements. All is now changed. Steamers arrive regularly, and the white settler is coming in with the hotel and the license to sell intoxicants. The large majority of the Massett Indians are safe from the temptations now surrounding them; but a few make every endeavour to procure intoxicants, and the effect in the future on the whole band is problematical. When a licensed house is allowed almost on the limits of an Indian reserve, and when men come and go on steamers, the Indian will make every effort to obtain intoxicating liquor. The Massett band has been the pride of the missionary for many years; but never before have the temptations now besetting the Massett Indian been in evidence. The missionary, doctor, school teacher, and agent, all are endeavouring to stem the tide of adversity that follows the Indian when temptation of this kind is in his way. We have made examples of the few who have already broken the law; but the question of keeping the Indian from intoxicating liquor has been one that has for many years engaged the attention of those seeking the uplifting of these former rulers of this land. It has killed off thousands of our Indians and will continue to do so, unless the native, himself, understands the evil effect it will have on himself and those belonging to him; this we are trying to teach him in the church, school, and lecture-room. The morality of the Indians also depends on the freedom from the drink habit, and the upbringing of the young. Fortunately, the Massetts have instilled into them the Christian teaching of the pastors. They marry young, and have comfortable homes. The cannery towns are not places where Indians have the opportunity to study morality. There the Chinese and Japanese, and a few of the whites offset the teaching the Indians receive in their homes. The marriage law is also defective, and we have a few who make no endeavour to live righteously. The Indian council deals with cases of immorality and is very severe when either Indian men or women are brought before it.

SKIDEGATE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Skidegate Indians are also of the Haida nation.

Reserves.—Their nine reserves are situated on Queen Charlotte islands, with three reserves on Graham island, four on Moresby island, one on Louise island, and one on Tanoo island. Their principal reserve is on Skidegate inlet, and covers 652 acres. The area of the whole of the reserves is 1,613 acres.

Population.—The Skidegate band numbers 245, so far as the statistics of the nomadic band can show. The census to be taken this year will prove the number accurately.

Health and Sanitation.—The past year has been noted by the absence of any epidemic, or any other serious illness, with the exception of a number of cases of tuberculosis. Dr. S. A. Spencer resides on the principal reserve and has been most assiduous in his attention to the wants of the band.

Occupations.—The Skidegate band engage in fishing. A few engage in hunting sea and land otter and bear. During the winter months a number engage in the making of black slate ornaments and basketry. They remain on the Skidegate reserve during the winter months, building houses and engaging in festivities, leaving in the early spring for the fishing grounds and the other reserves, where some have small garden patches.

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Buildings.—The residences of the Skidegate Indians will compare favourably with those in the white settlements. They have frame buildings, well constructed, and a large number of the houses are painted. Their town-hall has been enlarged and the former Methodist Church building has been occupied as a school. A government wharf was constructed on the reserve during the past year.

Stock.—A number of the Indians own cattle, horses and chickens. The cattle and horses roam over the island during the whole year.

Farm Implements.—The ground on the south end of Graham island is not used extensively for farming purposes. The land is not suitable for agricultural purposes where the Indians are located and they require few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—Whether a spirit of rivalry exists between the two remaining bands of the Haida nation, or it is characteristic of the tribe, the same progress can be noted among the Skidegates that marks the Massett Indians. Advancement all along the line is the watchword: town council and curfew laws; a good attendance at the school when the Indians are at the place where the school-house is located; a splendid brass band—for the teaching of which the Indians paid a white man during the winter; a good attendance at church and at the lectures delivered by the energetic pastor, Rev. Dr. J. C. Spencer; the men, women and children well dressed and comfortable, and no cases of destitution reported. Considering that there are no police officers in the neighbourhood of the Indian reserves, and the proximity of some people who are always willing to provide the Indian with intoxicants, the general conduct of the Indians must be commended. They are working out of what may be termed 'an old groove'—from the ways of the Indians to those of the better class of whites—and the Skidegates are not one whit behind the Massetts in their endeavours to aid the zealous Christian teachers in the line of progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Again the advent of the people who bring with them demoralization is having some effect on the Indian. Intoxicating liquor reaches the few, no matter how earnest the temperance advocate or how much distress follows in its wake. There have been no prosecutions, for the reason that there is no one to prosecute. It has not been considered necessary by the authorities to introduce police officers in the neighbourhood of Skidegate, despite the quantity of intoxicating liquor that is noticeable in that neighbourhood. Some Indians will procure liquor by any and every means, and will pay any amount to obtain it. A few people will sell intoxicants, no matter what may be the consequences. The easier it is to dispose of liquor the cheaper it is sold, and the more is in circulation. If the labour of years of missionary work is to show good results, the liquor traffic among the Indians must be suppressed. The morality of the Skidegate Indians compares favourably with the Indians of the coast. Away from their homes—in the fishing camps—there is a lack of supervision that tends to deprave; but the Christian teaching of the missionary, and the general supervision, even in the cannery towns, of the pastors who often accompany the Indians in their migrations, is having a good effect.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It has been generally acknowledged by all who come in contact with the Haida Indians that their progress towards civilization has been remarkable. From the Skidegate band a missionary, Mr. Peter Kelly, has gone forth to preach and teach the gospel. He will be missed in the ranks of the Skidegates, where he was the earnest school teacher and a power for good. Rev. Dr. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer have always proved ready and anxious to advance the people under their care, and Miss Spencer takes great pleasure in advancing the children. The town council of Skidegate comprises some of the best Indians in the band. The Massetts and Skide-

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gates have Indian policemen; but it is not to be expected that they will accomplish reforms, with the small recompense provided. Although separated by only about 100 miles of territory, the Massetts and Skidegates seldom visit one another. They are as far apart in the way of social intercourse as any other two tribes. They intermarry seldom, and it is usual for a Massett to marry one of his own band and for a Skidegate to marry a Skidegate. The Indian manner of marrying has been entirely superseded by the Christian ceremony. The children are all baptized, and given English names. In dress and manner the Indians emulate the whites. A large number speak the English language, but, in the homes the Haida language is extant. As business men and workmen they are shrewd and competent. Taken as a whole, the Indians of this agency are increasing in numbers, and will, in our opinion, continue to march forward with the large number of settlers now about to make their homes on the Queen Charlotte group. No more law-abiding people can be found, and the Indians of this agency have it to their credit that no serious offence occurred among them during the whole year. They welcome the advent of the white people, and assist them in every possible way. If proof of the civilizing effect of those who undertook the management of the Indian is required, and if the problem of raising the Indian from a slave-owning warrior to a good Christian man is necessary to convince the world of the progress made in less than half a century, it can be found on the shores of the Queen Charlotte group of islands, where the Haida nation has two towns that stand forth to prove a lasting monument to those missionaries who gave their lives and their all for the once uncultured Indian.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS DEASY,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

SOUTHEASTERN INSPECTORATE,

VERNON, April 27, 1911.

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 south-eastern inspectorate for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Location.—This inspectorate consists of the Kootenay, Okanagan, Kamloops, Williams Lake and Fraser Lake agencies, covering the greater portion of the interior of British Columbia, the agencies of the north being largely devoted to hunting and fishing, though there are large tracts of agricultural land on some of the reserves, which are being farmed to advantage; while the agencies of Kamloops, Okanagan and Kootenay have large areas of good farming land, splendid hay meadows and fruit orchards, and the condition of the Indians throughout the inspectorate generally is satisfactory.

Since my appointment in May, last, I have visited all the agencies with the exception of Kootenay, and from observation as well as the monthly reports of the different agents, am convinced that the re-arrangement of agencies throughout British Columbia has been to the advantage of the Indians, and that their interests are being looked after to the best possible advantage.

Temperance and Morality.—During the period reported on, I believe an improvement has been made, and though there is still much to be desired, the strict enforce-

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ment of the law against the illicit traffic in liquor, which is largely responsible for the conditions that exist on some reserves, especially those in close proximity to towns and villages where liquor is obtainable, will do much to overcome the difficulty.

General Remarks.—The past year on the whole has been a fairly prosperous one, though considerable loss has been sustained among the stock on some reserves owing to the severity of the past winter. The prospects for the coming season are good, however, and I believe the Indians are realizing that they must make better preparation for supplying their stock with feed during the winter months. The enormous fall of snow of the past season offers every encouragement for good crops, and greater improvement can be expected in the cultivation of the land, and with an intelligent application of irrigation, a marked improvement may be looked for.

Your obedient servant,

K. C. MACDONALD,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

SOUTHWESTERN INSPECTORATE,

VICTORIA, April 12, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my first annual report, on the conditions obtaining in the various agencies contained within this inspectorate for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

The southwestern inspectorate comprises the Cowichan, Kwawkwalth, Lytton, New Westminster and West Coast agencies.

I have inspected the offices of the Indian agents once since my appointment, as well as visiting many of the reserves in each agency during the past nine months on special matters pertaining to the welfare of the Indians, reports on which were duly submitted to the department.

The following table contains the number of Indian bands, number of reserves, and number of acres of land contained therein, as well as the approximate population of each agency:—

	No. Bands.	No. Reserves.	No. Acres.	Approx. Population.
Cowichan	15	67	19,940	1,742
Kwawkwalth	17	92	16,585	1,208
Lytton	29	134	96,064	2,153
New Westminster	37	153	39,099	2,436
West Coast	18	150	12,390	2,010
Totals	116	596	184,078	9,549

COWICHAN AGENCY.

I visited the office of this agency on September 8-10, 1910, and also on February 10-11, and March 29, 1911; and have visited practically all the Indian villages in this agency from Nanaimo, on the north, to Sooke, on the south, as well as many of those on the islands in the gulf of Georgia.

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The staff at the office is, W. R. Robertson, Indian agent, and Miss Kate Roberston, clerk.

The boundaries of this agency extend from Cape Mudge, on the north, to Sooke, on the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the gulf of Georgia.

The principal sources of income are from the sale of farm products, fishing, working in the canneries and hop-fields, a number also obtaining considerable employment as day labourers. It may be said that the Indians of the Cowichan agency are fairly thrifty, and for the most part are in an advanced stage of civilization.

Where the Indians are engaged in agricultural pursuits, very good crops of hay, grain, vegetables and fruits have been obtained during the year. A large number of cattle are also raised by some of the Indians in this agency. In places where the land is good the Indians use the greater part of what is at their disposal.

The general health of the Indians during the year has been exceptionally good, and, with the exception of a slight epidemic of influenza among the children during the past winter, no sickness of any account has been experienced. The number of deaths exceeds the births by 5, there having been 29 deaths and 24 births in a population of 1,742.

The moral conduct of the Cowichan Indians has been good on the whole. Occasionally liquor finds its way to their camps, and some of them get intoxicated; but in the matter of the suppression of the sale of intoxicants to Indians, Constable Thos. O'Connell has been doing good work, and in a number of cases has obtained convictions and heavy sentences on those supplying.

During the year there has been steady progress made by the Indians in improving the quality of their houses. Old buildings have been repaired and several new ones have been constructed.

During the month of October negotiations were started between the government of the province of British Columbia and the Dominion government for the removal of the Songhees band of Indians from their reserve in this city to a new reserve on Esquimalt harbour. After the surrender by the Songhees of their present reserve, this property is to be conveyed to the provincial government, and the property at Esquimalt is to be conveyed to the Dominion government. This agreement was finally concluded before the end of the fiscal year, and it is expected that the surrender will be taken at an early date.

LYTTON AGENCY.

This is a newly created agency, containing the Cheam, Texas Lake, Skookumchuck, Samaquam, Ewawooes, Texas Lake, Hope, Ohamil, Popeum, Squatits, Skwahalook and Yale bands of the old Fraser agency, and Boothroyd, Boston Bar, Kanaka Bar, Lytton, Nicomen, Upper and Lower Nicola (Douglas Lake), Siska, Skuppa, Spuzzum and Coldwater bands of what was recently the Kamloops-Okanagan agency.

The Indian agent in charge is Mr. E. B. Drummond, and his headquarters is at Lytton.

I visited this agency on December 5-8, 1910. Agent Drummond has been kept busy settling right of way matters, and has done some good work in connection with the abating of the sale of liquor to Indians in the upper part of his agency.

The Indians obtain a livelihood principally by farming and stock-raising; a good many of them also obtain employment for part of each year at the canneries and hop-fields. Some also get general labouring work on the railroads. They are generally thrifty.

The health of the Indians in this agency for the year may be classed as good, there having been no epidemics amongst them.

With the exception of the uncompleted sale of the Coldwater reserve to the Kettle Valley Railway Company, and part of the Cheam reserve to the Canadian Northern

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Railway Company, there have been no Indian lands sold in this agency since its creation last summer.

Where the Indians are engaged in agricultural pursuits, good crops of beans, hay, grain, potatoes and fruits are obtained. Those Indians living on the small patches of land along the Fraser river deserve much credit for the manner in which they have overcome great obstacles in order to bring water onto the bench-lands for irrigation purposes.

The moral conduct of the Indians is, on the whole, good, and crime has been confined to a small percentage. Owing to the fact that a large amount of development work has been going on in this agency and construction camps have been established, a considerable quantity of liquor has found its way to some of the Indians, and several convictions have been made and heavy sentences imposed on those supplying.

In some cases the Indians have done considerable to improve the quality of their homes, and new houses of a better class have been erected.

KWAWEWLTH AGENCY.

I visited this agency on October 17 to 24, 1910. W. M. Halliday is the Indian agent in charge, and his headquarters is at Alert Bay, on Cormorant island.

The boundaries of this agency extend from Cape Mudge, on the south, to Smith's inlet on the north, and include all the islands between these points; the mainland from the mouth of Bute inlet to Smith's inlet; all that portion of Vancouver island lying to the northwest of an irregular line drawn from Kuhusan point on the east coast to a point south of Klaskino inlet on the west coast.

The Indians earn their livelihood mostly by fishing and working in the canneries; some do considerable hunting and trapping; and of late some have taken up hand-logging for themselves, while others avail themselves of employment given by the various logging camps on the neighbouring islands and mainland.

The general health of the Indians of this agency during the past year has been fair, with no epidemics, though the number of deaths slightly exceeds those of the births, there having been 42 deaths and only 39 births during the past year in a population of approximately 1,208.

Very little land in this agency is under cultivation, though the Campbell River Indians have cleared a ten-acre patch during the year, and intend putting it under crop this spring. Some fruit-trees are also to be planted at Klawatsis this year.

The moral conduct of the Indians may be said to be fair. In the vicinity of Cape Mudge and Campbell River the younger Indians are taking the government of the villages out of the hands of the older people and have established councils, which are proving a great benefit to all the tribes in this vicinity from a moral standpoint. The missionary at Cape Mudge reports a marked improvement in this respect.

During the year the Indians have done little or nothing to improve the quality of their homes.

In the past the Indians on Quatsino sound on the west coast of Vancouver island have been badly handicapped so far as medical attendance was concerned. This condition is now improved, as Dr. Fiedler, who has taken up his residence at Quatsino during the past year, has been appointed to look after the medical requirements of the Indians in this section of the agency.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

I visited this agency on August 20 and again on September 22 and 28, 1910.

The staff is, R. C. McDonald, Indian agent; Miss Nellie McDonald, clerk.

This was formerly known as the Fraser agency, but has been reduced in size during the year by the taking therefrom of the Cheam, Ewawoos, Texas Lake, Hope,

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Ohamil, Popcum, Squatits, Skwahalook, Skookumchuck, Semaquam and Yale bands, which have gone to make up part of the newly created Lytton agency.

The Indians obtain a living by farming, fishing, hop-picking, working in the canneries, basket-making and hunting. They are as a rule industrious and are getting along fairly well.

On the whole the health of the Indians during the past year has been good. There was one case of small-pox on the Katzie reserve and one on the Whonnock reserve, as well as nine cases among the pupils of St. Mary's mission boarding school at Mission city. The disease was of a very mild form and no deaths resulted. Owing to prompt action taken in this matter by Indian Agent McDonald and Dr. Stuart of Mission City, in making the Indians observe strict quarantine regulations, the malady was kept well in hand and confined to a very small number of the Indian population.

The birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 12, there having been 92 births as against 80 deaths in a population of 2,436 during the year.

Several parcels of land have been applied for by railway companies for right of way purposes.

Where Indians are engaged in agricultural pursuits very good crops were obtained, though the root crop was light during the past season, owing to the fact that the summer was an unusually dry one. In localities where there is good farming land the Indians have a large area under cultivation, and more land is being cleared each year.

The moral conduct of the Indians in this agency is good. During the canning and hop-picking seasons large numbers of Indians from all over the western portion of the province are gathered together in this agency, and are well looked after by Indian Agent McDonald and Dominion Constable O'Connell.

The Indians have done considerable to improve the quality of their homes during the year, a number of new houses having been erected, and many of the old ones having been repaired and enlarged.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

I visited this agency on January 20, 1911. A. W. Neill is the Indian agent in charge of this agency, which extends from Otter Point to Cape Cook on the west coast of Vancouver island, and up to Barkley sound and Alberni canal to its head. The agency headquarters are at the town of Alberni, three miles up the canal from the new town of Port Alberni. Owing to the present transportation facilities on the west coast, it is very difficult for the agent to cover much of his territory at any one trip.

The sources of income from which the Indians derive a livelihood in this agency are sealing, fishing, working in the canneries, hop-picking, working in saw-mills, lumber camps and whaling station. During the month of March the sealing schooner *Umbrina*, which had 26 West Coast Indians on board, was sunk off the California coast by the United States government collier *Saturn*. These Indians were taken to San Francisco on the *Saturn* and were forwarded from there to Victoria by the British consul. Upon their arrival in this city they were taken care of by the department and sent to their homes on the first boat going up the west coast. The Indians lost all their effects when the schooner was sunk, they having been out in the small boats at the time of the accident.

The number of deaths in this agency considerably exceeds the number of births, there having been 90 deaths as against 55 births during the year in a population approximately 2,000. This is without doubt due to the fact that at present there is only one boat plying on the west coast and, when sickness occurs in the northern part of the agency, too long a period elapses before word can be got to Dr. McLean

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at Ucluelet for him to be of much service when he arrives to administer to the needs of patients.

A very small extent of the land in this agency is used by the Indians for agricultural purposes, it being mostly utilized for camping grounds and fishing stations. Generally speaking, the West Coast Indians can not be considered as thrifty.

The moral conduct of the Indians may be classed as fair.

Very little has been done by the Indians during the year to improve the quality of their homes on the various reserves.

Your obedient servant,

W. E. DITCHBURN,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

STICKINE CREEK AGENCY,

TELEGRAPH CREEK, April 6, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

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.

TAHLTAN BAND, NO. 1.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Athapascan or Dene nation.

Reserve.—The reserve (No. 1) of the Tahltan band is situated on the north side of the Stickine river, 12 miles above the settlement of Telegraph Creek, and consists of 375 acres, where the village is situated, and is divided by the Tahltan river, where the Indians secure most of their fish during the run of salmon.

Reserve No. 2 is about one mile farther north, and consists of 40 acres, a part of which is wild hay meadow producing about 5 tons. There is no timber of value except for fuel.

Population.—The population of the band is 217. The decrease of 2 is caused by women having married white men.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness, though there has been no outbreak of any serious disease or epidemic of an infectious nature. There were 10 births and the same number of deaths, four of which were due to the diseases commonly attendant on old age; the others were caused by different forms of sickness which cannot be attributed to any special affliction.

The sanitary condition of the village is fairly good. None of the Indians have been vaccinated since last spring.

Occupations.—Most of the young men of this band earn their living by working in pack trains, boating, and as guides for hunting parties, while the older ones hunt fur-bearing animals, and while the catch has been rather light this season, they have secured good prices for fur, making the proceeds about the same as last season. The Indians secure an abundance of meat and fish for their own use, besides selling large quantities.

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Buildings.—Most of the buildings are comfortable log houses.

Stock.—Some of the Indians have pack horses, which they use in summer in packing freight for white men, as well as doing quite a lot of work for themselves. They take very good care of their horses.

Farm Implements.—There is no farming done in the agency.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. In some respects they are becoming richer in the way of personal property, as they invest largely in furniture. Nearly all of them have good sewing-machines and most of them are not satisfied with common cook stoves, such as they had only a few years ago, but must have good up-to-date ranges. They dress well, and I am pleased to see that they are learning to take better care of what they have than they used to do. Most of the women are very industrious, especially the older ones.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of the Tahltan band have improved a great deal in these respects and more especially in temperance. It is very seldom that one is known to be intoxicated; but while I must admit that some of them would be as bad as ever before in the same circumstances, a great many of them have really reformed. Previously to four years ago there was nothing done to encourage temperance among them. The system was to impose small fines on the Indians for being drunk and let the principal offender go free, that is, the one who supplied the liquor.

The Atlin band, whose headquarters is at Atlin, is somewhat in dispute. Last year on information received from Father Allard, the missionary priest at Atlin, I gave the population as 86; but, as I have learned since that some of them are American Indians, I cannot state what the population is before an investigation is made. Last season when I went to Atlin nearly all the Indians had gone to the woods. Therefore, I could not do much in the way of getting information.

These Indians do not seem to be as industrious as the Tahltans. They appear to have an idea that the government is supposed to support them, a belief which I think has been instilled into them by some white men. Last summer I took that matter up with them and am pleased to learn that they are doing better, as I am told that they have done well the past winter by hunting and trapping, as they received good prices for fur. I regret that it was not possible to spend more time with them on my two visits last summer and the previous year, as I am sure that with proper instruction great changes would be made.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians seem to be fairly good in these respects, and I am very pleased to say that the local authorities in Atlin are very active in discouraging the traffic in liquor among them.

CASCAR BAND.

The Cascar Indians are divided into two bands, the Liard river being the headquarters where most of them do their trading, while a small portion of them have for several years made their headquarters on the Dease river at the mouth of McDane's creek. I regret to say that I am not able to give much information regarding these Indians, although I have made two visits into the district. The Indians were in the woods, and, owing to the means of transportation on which I had to depend, it was impossible for me to go into the woods to see them. In former years, in fact up to comparatively a few years ago, witchcraft was practised among them to a great extent. I have communicated with them by letter several times and in that way have instructed them all I could, and I think with good results; and I have no doubt that a little time spent amongst them each year would be of great benefit to them.

Your obedient servant,

G. D. COX,
Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
STUART LAKE AGENCY,
FRASER LAKE, April 24, 1911.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

The Stuart Lake agency consists of an irregularly shaped territory of about 60,000 square miles in central British Columbia, lying north of the 53rd parallel and occupying almost the whole depression between the Rocky mountains and the coast range from the 53rd to the 57th parallel.

This agency was formerly attached to that of Babine and Upper Skeena, a division of which was made during 1910.

The season being well advanced when I received the appointment as agent, I found it impossible to visit all the bands in my charge. Of those unvisited, however, I have been able to secure reliable statistics through the kindness of Mr. R. E. Loring, Indian agent, Hazelton, and the Hudson's Bay Company's officials in charge of posts where the Indians trade.

The total extent of the reserves within the agency is 23,391 acres. The total Indian population is 1,391.

YUCUTCE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—Their reserves are at the west end of Stuart lake, containing 817 acres, mostly wooded. The village is near the lake-shore and is well situated for hunting and fishing.

Population.—This band numbers 36.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. The dwellings are kept fairly clean.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the principal resources. One or two work at the Dominion fish hatchery close by.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are constructed of logs.

Stock.—A few cattle and horses are kept. These are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and are doing well, considering their opportunities.

Temperance and Morality.—Their behaviour in these respects is excellent.

TATCEE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves are situated on the north shore of Stuart lake, one at the mouth of Tatcee river, where the village is located, and one a few miles west on the shore of the lake, together containing 1,779 acres, largely under timber, interspersed with open patches and meadows.

Population.—This band numbers 42.

Health and Sanitation.—Health has been good. The houses are kept in a fair state of cleanliness.

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Occupations.—The Indians live principally by fishing and hunting. Survey parties furnished employment to some during the summer.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are all constructed of logs. There is a tendency to make the houses too small.

Stock.—A number of horses and cattle are kept. Wild hay is put up every year for winter use. The stock is in fair condition, considering the hard winter.

Farm Implements.—Garden implements only are in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very law-abiding and generally industrious, but, on account of the scarcity of fur animals, they get but a precarious existence.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a good-living people.

PINTCE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve and village is on the north shore of Stuart lake at the mouth of Pintce river; area, 728 acres, mostly wooded with light poplar and willow.

Population.—This band numbers 38.

Health and Sanitation.—There were a few cases of grippe in early spring; otherwise conditions were normal. Cleanliness is well attended to, some of the houses being really neat inside.

Occupations.—Fishing is the mainstay of these Indians. The fur-catch was insignificant. During the summer a few worked for surveyors, but full advantage was not taken of this opportunity of earning good wages.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are well constructed and are warm and snug in winter.

Stock.—This band has some cattle and horses. Hay-supplies were short and the stock came through the winter in poor condition.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—All are peaceably disposed and well-intentioned; but progress, if any, is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects the best of conditions prevail.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Tribe.—All are members of the carrier group.

Reserve.—This reserve and village is located on Tatcee river about 7 miles down stream from Trembleur lake. The area of the reserve is 584 acres.

Population.—The population of this village is 9.

I was unable to visit this band, but it may be said that the same general conditions prevail as at Tatcee and Pintce villages.

TSISLAINLI (TREMBLEUR LAKE) BAND.

Tribe.—All these Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 1 and 2 are on the north shore of Trembleur lake, Nos. 3 and 4 are near the head of Tatcee river, containing in all 1,291 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 28.

These Indians also I was unable to visit. Their local conditions are similar to those of the three last mentioned bands.

STUART LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Carrier group.

Reserves.—There are seven reserves in all, situated on or near the south end of Stuart lake and aggregating 2,875 acres, a good deal of which is heavily timbered with spruce and poplar; there is, however, considerable open land and hay meadows.

Population.—This band numbers 170.

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Health and Sanitation.—Pulmonary trouble is very prevalent. There were four deaths from this cause alone during the year. Grippe assumed an epidemic form in March, practically the whole village was affected. In sanitary matters there is considerable room for improvement. While some of the houses are kept clean, tidy and healthy, many are badly ventilated and overcrowded. There are no means of isolating those suffering from contagious diseases.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, packing with horses, working on survey parties and for the Hudson's Bay Company have been the principal occupations during the year. This band also lost valuable opportunities to make much money in wages. Survey parties were often undermanned, and sometimes tied up entirely for want of help during the past season.

Buildings.—Some of the houses are of frame, but log buildings are mostly used. Many of the dwellings are well furnished and are kept clean and comfortable; others are ill kept and dirty. Stables and outhouses are sufficient for the purpose.

Stock.—There is a considerable number of horses and cattle kept. Good quantities of hay are put up each year. In an ordinary winter stock comes through in good condition. Last winter was long and severe and the stock suffered in consequence.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are in use, of which good care is taken.

Characteristics and Progress.—This is one of the best bands in the agency; some are intelligent, moderately industrious and generally law-abiding. They are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They have an excellent record in respect to both.

STELLA BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the west end of Fraser lake at the mouth of Stellaquo river, and contains 2,077 acres, mostly rich bottom-land, with a light growth of poplar and willow, interspersed with small prairies and meadows. Stella village is on the lake-shore and well situated for fishing purposes.

Population.—This band numbers 90.

Health and Sanitation.—Health has been fair. There were some cases of pulmonary trouble. In March almost the entire village was affected by grippe. A few distressing cases of blindness and partial blindness exist. The majority of the houses are small, dirty and badly overcrowded.

Occupations.—Fishing is the mainstay. Some work for white settlers. A little freighting and packing is done.

Buildings.—Their houses are nearly all built of logs.

Stock.—This band keeps a considerable number of cattle and horses. About the usual quantity of hay was put up last season, but on account of the prolonged winter stock suffered severely and several losses are reported.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—This is a peaceful, slow-going band. From an agricultural point of view these Indians have the best reserve in the agency, but as yet little has been done to develop it.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are good in both these respects.

FRANCOIS LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—All belong to the Carrier group.

Reserves.—No reserve as yet has been allotted to them. They have small villages on the west end of François lake and on Burns lake.

Population.—This band numbers 32. I was also unable to visit this band, but met several of its members during the year. Some of these Indians located on small

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areas are doing well, making much better progress than village Indians. Their general character and habits are good. One small infraction of the law was reported to me, and on the matter being placed before the Indian, he made restitution.

CHISLATTA BAND.

Tribe.—All these Indians belong to the Carrier group.

Reserves.—No reserves as yet are allotted these Indians, who live at three different places round the shore of Chislatta lake.

Population.—This band numbers 75.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the principal support of these Indians. They go to trade at Bella Coola on the Pacific coast, where supplies are cheap, but have to be packed a long distance.

Stock.—This band keeps some horses, which are well attended to.

Temperance and Morality.—Their character and habits are good. They are moral and temperate.

FRASER LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are four in number; three at the east end of Fraser lake and one on the south shore, seven miles from the east end. The total acreage is 1,949. The land is of a mixed character, part being sandy and rocky; most of it, however, is good land with light poplar timber, and having open patches and meadows.

Population.—This band numbers 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health was good until early spring, when grippe carried off two. Pulmonary and eye troubles are present. Sanitation is decidedly bad, the houses are small and old, and with one or two exceptions are dirty most of the time. It is very difficult to get these Indians to adopt regular habits of cleanliness.

Occupations.—The main occupation is fishing. The majority hunt, but returns from this source are insignificant. Freighting and packing afford employment for a few. One or two are fair carpenters and find employment among the settlers, erecting houses, &c.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are constructed of logs and are mostly old and out of repair. The stables are also of logs and are sufficient for the purpose.

Stock.—Horses and cattle are kept. Several horses died in the spring on account of the long winter, and hay-supplies giving out. The survivors were generally in poor condition.

Farm Implements.—One plough and a few garden tools only are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are quiet, peaceable Indians, but unambitious and non-progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—They have a fair record in both respects.

STONY CREEK AND LAKETOWN BANDS.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves, six in number, are located as follows: three in Noolki lake, one on Tachie lake, one on Nechaco river, and one a mile west of Noolki lake. The Stony Creek village is on Stony creek, and Laketown village is 3 miles distant on Noolki lake.

Population.—The population of this band is 172.

Health and Sanitation.—Grippe also attacked this band, causing one fatality. Outside of that, the health has been normal. Although some dwellings are dirty and

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ill-kept, it may be said that general sanitation is better understood and observed in this band than in any other in the agency.

Occupations.—Fishing, a little hunting, freighting, and packing, some farming and considerable working out for settlers are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are nearly all constructed of logs, and are kept in fair repair.

Stock.—Horses and cattle in good numbers are kept. They suffered severely from the long drawn out winter, and several deaths are reported.

Farm Implements.—Three ploughs and a few garden tools are in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are genuinely progressive and anxious to get ahead. They are generally hard-working and industrious, and may be classed as good all-round rustlers. They are law-abiding and well disposed.

Temperance and Morality.—With one or two exceptions, the record is good.

BLACKWATER BAND.

Tribe.—All these Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves are four in number: No. 1, on Fraser river near the mouth of Blackwater river; No. 2, on the left bank of Blackwater, 1 mile up stream from Telegraph Crossing; No. 3, at the foot of Bobtail lake; and No. 4, at the foot of Graveyard lake, containing in all 537 acres. The most of the Blackwater band is, however, residing in lands not yet allotted to them. These are Trout lake, Johnny's at Cluskus, and Michell's at Nazco.

Population.—This band numbers 68.

Health and Sanitation.—Living in small groups, the health has been good.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, packing with horses and dealing in cattle, are the chief occupations.

Buildings.—Log buildings prevail.

Stock.—Horses and cattle are kept, Trout lake, Johnny's group, does good business in steers, which are killed for beef and sold to settlers.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Some drinking was reported during the year, otherwise their conduct is good.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier group.

Reserves.—These consist of four: No. 1, at confluence of Nechaco and Fraser rivers; No. 2, on Fraser river, 18 miles above Fort George; No. 3, on the left bank of Nechaco river, at Duck lake; and No. 4, on the right bank of Nechaco at the mouth of Mud river; in all containing 3,095 acres. The village is on No. 1 reserve.

Population.—This band numbers 119.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been fair. One case of pulmonary trouble ended fatally during the year. These Indians show a fair amount of attention to cleanliness.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, fishing, canoeing and working on survey parties, are the general occupations.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly constructed of logs and are getting old and some are falling into disrepair.

Stock.—The band possesses some horses and cattle, and sufficient hay is put up for their needs. The stock wintered fairly well.

Farm Implements.—As no farming is done, garden tools only are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—Not much progress has been made; those in the habit of working out for wages are much better off than the hunters.

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Temperance and Morality.—A few cases of drinking were reported during the summer. Lately the record is good. Morally the Indians are good.

MCLEOD'S LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—All these Indians belong to the Siccancee tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated at the outlet of McLeod's lake, and contains 286 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 85.

Character and Habits.—These Indians are semi-nomadic and range over the Parsnip and Pine rivers country. They stay on their reserve for a short while in spring, plant some gardens and do a little fishing. The rest of the year they are following the game and fur animals, which furnish almost their entire sustenance.

The season was too far advanced when I was north to visit this or any of the following bands.

FORT GRAHAM BAND.

Tribe.—These also belong to the Siccancee tribe.

Character and Habits.—Under conditions very similar to those of McLeod Lake band, these Indians range over a large territory east and north of their trading post at Fort Graham. They live almost entirely on the products of the hunt. Traders and prospectors who come in contact with them report that they are good-living and strictly honest.

From the best of information, their number is estimated to be 88.

They have no reserves.

FORT CONNELLY BAND.

Tribe.—These also belong to the Siccancee tribe. This band is also semi-nomadic, occupying and hunting over the territory round Bear lake, where they have a few houses. They have asked for a reserve at this point, which will be staked this summer. They are estimated to number 120.

NAANEES (TWO BANDS).

These Indians are nomadic and have no reserves.

Their hunting country lies round the head-waters of the Findlay river, or wherever in the northern country the game animals upon which they live are most numerous.

The combined population of these two bands is estimated at 150.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. McALLAN,
Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WEST COAST AGENCY,
ALBERNI, April 1, 1911.

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, 1911.

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 family, and comprise at present 18 bands; some of them are much intermarried with other bands which happen to be located comparatively near them.

Reserves.—The 18 bands forming this agency have 150 reserves and fishing stations, aggregating 12,390 acres, or about 5 acres per head of population. There are only two large reserves, which are located in Barkley sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshaht band and containing 1,030 acres, and the other at Sarita, belonging to the Ohlat 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.

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 home, 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.

HOWCHUCKLISET 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.

OHLAT 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 all 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 134 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. Their reserves comprise a total area of 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.

HESHQUIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their most permanent home, is at Heshque, which is situated on Heshquiatic harbour about 20 miles north of Clayoquot sound and contains 222 acres. A number of the Indian houses of this village are in reality built on land 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.

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EHATTISAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves 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 islands group. The total area of all their reserves is 611 acres.

CHAICCOLESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their winter home is at Acous in Battle bay, Ououkensk 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.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—The population of the various bands enumerated above is as follows: Ahoussaht, 212; Clayoquot, 209; Checkliset, 61; Ehattisaht, 93; Ucluelet, 134; Hesquiaht, 139; Uchuckliset, 35; Kelsemat, 80; Kyuquot, 226; Matchilaht, 52; Moachat, 135; Nitinaht, 180; Noochatlaht, 41; Oiaht, 131; Opitchesaht, 48; Pacheenaht, 56; Toquaht, 24; Tsessaht, 128; making a total for the agency of 1984.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been good throughout the past year and there have been no epidemics of a serious character. A number of old people have died during the year, which has kept the death-rate about the same as last year. The habit of these Indians of moving from place to place according to where they can conveniently get fish, their staple food, or work, helps to a large extent to save them from the consequences of their unsanitary habits, as their winter house with its surroundings has a chance to get purified before they again occupy it, and the same with the places where they stay in the summer months. Each family will have a rude shack or cabin in several places, sometimes quite good houses.

Vaccination has received attention, but the Indians are very averse to the operation, owing to their impure blood, which seems unable to stand the introduction of any matter whatever, and the results of being vaccinated often keep them idle for months and months.

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Occupations.—These Indians live by fishing for themselves and for canneries, by sealing both off-shore in their own canoes, and by going on a sealing cruise on schooners, by working in logging camps and saw-mills. This last season a number of them obtained employment working on the construction of a railway being built into Alberni. Others have got employment working on the roads for the provincial government. A number were engaged at the two whaling stations now in operation in this agency.

One Indian of the Noochatlaht band was fortunate enough to secure a sea otter while hunting off shore in his own canoe. He sold the skin for \$500. A first-class sea otter will fetch a good deal more than that figure.

Buildings.—There is nothing of importance to record in regard to buildings. The constant decrease in the numbers of the Indians does not of course encourage much building, and the higher price of lumber now also tends to discourage extensive building operations.

Stock.—These Indians possess very little stock and they do not take any care of what they do own. In several bands a few cattle are owned, but if they did not manage to run wild in the bush, summer and winter, they would soon disappear.

Farm Implements.—There are practically no farm implements in the agency.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are law-abiding and but seldom give any trouble in any open infractions of the law beyond occasionally indulging in liquor if it can be had, but not to any large extent. They will also gamble and probably do so to a greater extent than is known to the authorities. They are not industrious and would fain see the department provide them all with food, in which case very few of them would work at all; but of course there are a few notable exceptions of steady working men. They are not becoming any richer, though those who live in the neighbourhood of white settlements where they can see and obtain them, are increasing their range of purchases, articles such as gramophones, bicycles and baby carriages being found in many Indian homes.

Temperance and Morality.—As to whether these Indians could be called temperate, could only be decided if the opportunity were afforded to get as much liquor as they liked. Generally speaking, the majority of them will drink liquor if it can be obtained without too much trouble and risk, but will not go to any extraordinary pains to secure it. There are a number, superior to the majority, who would not touch it if available, and another section, inferior to their fellows, who are going to have it whenever it is at all possible and who, if it were open to them, would be drunk as often as they had money.

Considering their surroundings and inherited habits, their morality is not so bad as might be expected, and those least exposed to intercourse with white people of a low class are fairly moral according to their own ideas.

Your obedient servant,

ALAN W. NEILL,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,

LAC LA HASHE, April 4, 1911.

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, 1911.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

LILLOOET NO. 1 BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the town of Lillooet. The climate and soil are suitable for fruit-growing. The area of this reserve is 919 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 86.

Health and Sanitation.—The health is good. There was no epidemic. They keep their reserves and houses very clean.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing, stock-raising, and working for settlers, are their chief occupations. They also do a little trapping.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly all log. There are a few good frame buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—Good care is taken of their implements.

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

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good. A little drinking was done last year.

LILLOOET NO. 2 BAND.

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

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the left bank of the Fraser river 12 miles below the town of Lillooet. The land is suitable for growing fruit. This reserve has an area of 544 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 13.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health was good. The reserve and houses are not very clean.

Occupations.—Little farming is done. They depend chiefly on fishing and hunting for a living.

Buildings.—All buildings on this reserve are of logs.

Stock.—They have no cattle, but a few horses, of which they take good care.

Farm Implements.—They have very few implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not industrious. No progress has been made.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good. Not much drinking is done on this reserve.

CAYOOSH NO. 1 BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 2 miles below the town of Lillooet, near the mouth of Cayoosh creek. The soil is good for fruit-growing. The area of this reserve is 367 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 30.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good. There was no epidemic. They keep the reserve and houses fairly clean.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hunting are their occupations.

Buildings.—The buildings are fair, and are mostly all of log.

Stock.—They have very few cattle, but take care of them.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not very industrious, and they have made no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They have good morals; there is not much drinking going on.

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CAYOOSH NO. 2 BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the left bank of the Fraser river about 6 miles below the town of Lillooet. The soil is good for fruit-growing. The area of this reserve is 785 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 12.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is good; there has been no epidemic. Their reserve is kept fairly clean.

Occupations.—These Indians fish and hunt and do a little farming.

Buildings.—They have all good log houses.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not industrious. They have made no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair. There is very little drinking going on.

RIVER BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the left bank of the Fraser river about 5 miles above the town of Lillooet. The land is suitable for farming and fruit-growing. The area of the reserve is 9,621 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 94.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is good. There was no epidemic. They keep the reserve and houses clean.

Occupations.—These Indians farm, fish and hunt, and they go up the Cariboo country and do packing for the whites.

Buildings.—They have rather good buildings on this reserve.

Stock.—They take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and are making progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good and they do very little drinking.

FOUNTAIN BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the right bank of the Fraser river about 10 miles from the town of Lillooet. The area is 1,864 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 244.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is good. They keep their reserve and their houses very clean.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are their chief occupations. They also do a little fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—They have some very good buildings on this reserve.

Stock.—They take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious, and have made great progress, and they carry out instructions given by the agent better than any of the other Indians in the whole agency.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair. They do a little drinking.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PAVILION BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about half way between Lillooet and Clinton on the government wagon road. The soil is good for farming. There are 4,136 acres in this reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 59.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is good and the reserve and houses are kept clean.

Occupations.—These Indians farm and work out for settlers.

Buildings.—All the buildings on this reserve are log except one frame building.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not very industrious, and made no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair. They do not do much drinking.

ANDERSON LAKE BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north end of the lake about 20 miles north of Seton lake and about 40 miles from the town of Lillooet. The soil is rich and the climate good, but the land is nearly all covered with willow brush. This reserve has an area of 504 acres.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 38.

Health and Sanitation.—They have good health, and the reserve and houses are kept fairly clean.

Occupations.—They raise a little fruit. They also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—They have all log buildings.

Stock.—They have very few cattle. They take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not industrious and have made no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They have good morals, and no drinking is going on.

NECIAT BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the south end of Anderson lake about 23 miles from the town of Lillooet. The land on this reserve is not fit for cultivation, being timber-land. The area of this reserve is 80 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 44.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is good. There was no epidemic. They keep their reserves and houses clean.

Occupations.—Their occupations are fishing, hunting and trapping; they also do a little gardening on government land.

Buildings.—The buildings are all old log.

Stock.—They have very few animals. They take good care of their cattle.

Implements.—All they have on this reserve is one plough.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, but no improvements were made on their land.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are not good, and considerable drinking was done last year.

SETON LAKE BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north end of Seton lake, about 20 miles from the town of Lillooet. Nearly all the reserve is timber-land. A few acres are under cultivation. The area is 86 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 20.

Health and Sanitation.—They have good health. There was no epidemic.

Occupations.—Fruit-growing, fishing, hunting and trapping are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—They have all log buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of implements

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious; some progress was made.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are very good. They drink a little.

MISSION BAND.

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

Reserve.—Their reserve is situated about 14 miles from the foot of Seton lake, adjoining the Seton lake reserve. It contains 2,085 acres, nearly all under timber and brush.

Population.—The population of this band is 63.

Health and Sanitation.—They have good health. There was no epidemic. They keep their reserve and houses clean.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, fishing, trapping, and packing for miners from the steamboat landing to the head-waters of Bridge river.

Buildings.—They have all log buildings on this reserve.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and making a little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair. There was some drinking on the reserve.

ALEXANDRIA BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both sides of the Fraser river about 1 mile from the Cariboo wagon road, and about 22 miles from Soda creek. A few acres are fit for cultivation.

The area is 1,848½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has not been very good. A few have died during the year. They keep their reserve and houses clean.

Buildings.—They have rather good buildings.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, fishing, hunting and trapping are the principal occupations.

Stock.—These Indians take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not very industrious or progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—They have fair morals. Some drinking is going on.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ALKALI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 35 miles west of the Cariboo wagon road, about 4 miles from the Fraser river. A small portion of the land is fit for cultivation and the rest is all timber and brush. The area is 8,347½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 220.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has not been good; measles broke out on this reserve, causing the death of thirteen of the younger ones. They keep their reserve and their houses clean.

Occupations.—Farming, a little fishing, hunting and trapping, are their occupations. They have been hauling saw-logs for Mr. C. E. W. Johnson the greater part of the winter.

Buildings.—They have good buildings on this reserve.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but have not made any progress on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They have fair morals. They do a little drinking.

CANEM LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 20 miles from the Cariboo wagon road, and about 4 miles west from the lake. It contains 4,560 acres; some very good farm-land, but they have no water for irrigation. They also have good meadow-land where they cut hay for their stock; on this land about 150 acres can be easily cleared, which they promised to do this coming season.

Population.—The population of this band is 72.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very poor. Measles broke out on this reserve, causing the death of twelve of the younger ones; and two died of consumption. The reserve and houses are not kept clean.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in stock-raising, hunting and trapping. They do a little fishing on the lake.

Buildings.—They have nearly all log buildings. Two new frame buildings have been erected during the year.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock. They generally put up enough feed to do them four months.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and made a little progress. Temperance and Morality.—They have fair morals. Very few of them drink.

CLINTON BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserve.—Their reserve is situated near the Cariboo wagon road, 33 miles from Ashcroft.

Population.—The population of this band is 53.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health was not very good. Measles broke out on this reserve. They keep the reserve and their houses fairly clean.

Occupations.—These Indians farm and work for settlers.

Buildings.—They have all log buildings on this reserve.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

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Characteristics and Progress.—They are getting to be industrious. Some progress is made.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are not very good, and a good deal of drinking is going on.

QUESNEL BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the town of Quesnel, on the right bank of the Fraser river, 2 miles below the mouth of the Quesnel river. The land is nearly all in timber and brush. It contains 1,687½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 41.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health was not very good. Nine died of measles and dysentery. The reserve and the houses are not very clean.

Occupations.—These Indians fish, trap, and hunt. They have started to do a little farming.

Buildings.—They all have log houses, which are not up to very much.

Stock.—They have a few head of horses and cattle. They take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They have very few implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and making some improvements in the way of clearing their land on the No. 3 reserve, where they have just lately moved from No. 1 reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They have fair morals, and not so much drinking is done as in previous years.

CANOE CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 40 miles from the Cariboo wagon road, and about 4 miles from the Fraser river. Although it contains more land than any other in this agency, only a small portion of it is fit for cultivation. This reserve has 16,129 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 128.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians was very poor during the winter. Ten died of measles and one of consumption. The physicians of the district, all being very busy, were unable to offer their services.

Occupations.—Their occupations are farming, stock-raising and working for settlers.

Buildings.—They all have log buildings on this reserve.

Stock.—They have quite a few horses and cattle on this reserve, and take very good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and made some improvements on their land in the way of fencing.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are much better than in previous years, and not so much drinking is going on.

WILLIAMS LAKE OR SUGAR CANE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated 3 miles from the 150 mile house on the Cariboo wagon road. A great portion of this land is fair for agricultural purposes. The area is 4,613½ acres.

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Population.—The population of this band is 155.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has not been very good. Measles broke out on this reserve, causing the death of four. They keep their reserve clean and their houses are much cleaner kept than they were.

Occupations.—These Indians farm, raise stock and work out for settlers. A few of them do quite a lot of freighting on the Cariboo road.

Buildings.—They have a few good frame buildings and the rest are all log buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock. They generally put up enough hay to provide feed for four months.

Farm Implements.—They take very good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and made some improvements on their land.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these Indians have not been very good, and they have been doing a great deal of drinking.

SODA CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—Their reserve is situated on the Cariboo wagon road, on the bank of the Fraser river. The area is 5,210 acres, nearly all under timber and brush.

Population.—The population of this band is 100.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has not been good. Five died during the year and three were burnt to death. The sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, fishing, hunting and trapping are their occupations.

Buildings.—They have all log buildings on this reserve.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock. They put up enough hay to feed them for four months.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not very industrious. They have started to make some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They have fair morals. Some drinking was carried on last year.

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC OGDEN,

Indian Agent.

DOMINION OF CANADA,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM,

OTTAWA, December 21, 1910.

THE SECRETARY,

Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the report of Mr. Tom Wilson on the work that has been carried on by him under my direction during the present year from May to October, inclusive, in cleansing the Indian orchards in British Columbia under the appropriation made for this work.

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A visit to British Columbia in October and the observations of a number of fruit-growers in the province, enable me again to testify as to the value of the work that we have been able to accomplish. With the rapid growth of British Columbia as a fruit-growing province, the importance of this work is increasing accordingly, especially as many of the reserves are located in and near the best fruit-growing sections. Furthermore, many of the Indians are realizing the advantages of the cultivation and proper care of their orchards to their increasing benefit, and in many instances are now producing fruit of excellent quality. The value of education and example in these matters cannot be overestimated.

I have, &c.,

C. GORDON HEWITT,

Dominion Entomologist.

VANCOUVER, B.C., November 3, 1910.

DR. C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to present my fourth annual report of work done in connection with the inspection and cleansing of Indian orchards in British Columbia.

It is gratifying to be able to state that there is a forward movement among most of the bands in regard to the care and interest they are taking in the work of their orchards. The movement is gradual certainly, but it is very noticeable in some localities. In the Chilliwack district several individuals of their own volition cleaned up and sprayed their trees in a highly creditable manner, and, in consequence, they had very good crops of fine fruit. I am sorry to say, however, that many of them still hold to the old varieties of fruit, which, in many cases, are useless for market purposes. We are rectifying this in the new orchards which some of them are planting. Most of them are pleased to be advised as regards useful varieties.

During the previous winter and spring, before the regular work commenced in May, I paid visits to some of the different agencies. In January I went over to Alberni, where there had been some complaints about the filthy state of the Indian orchards. I had been authorized to purchase a new spraying outfit for them. This I took over with spraying materials, and all the orchards were treated. The Indians carried on the work, and as they were thereby instructed at the same time, I think the visit was beneficial. There are a large number of old, useless trees on some of the reserves which ought to be cut down and destroyed. The owners, however, seem loth to do this. As there is to be considerable development in the neighbourhood of Alberni, and a large influx of settlers is expected, many of whom will be engaged in horticulture, it will be necessary to improve the condition of these Indian orchards considerably. In the month of March, I paid a visit to Duncans and gave instructions as to the spraying of the trees with the winter strength of lime and sulphur solution. I had received a letter from the agent, Mr. Robertson, who received a request from an Indian in the Saanich district asking me to come and start him spraying his orchards. I was unable to make the trip at the time, but sent him the spray materials with instructions how to use them.

I paid two visits to the Squamish school (mission), where the Indian pupils treated the trees in the orchards adjoining the school. I think this is having a good effect on the younger generation, as they will certainly carry away some knowledge of orchard treatment.

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During the spring, I had a letter from the agent of the Fraser Indians concerning the orchards at Nicomen. I was able to send a spray pump and materials. I am sorry to say that they waited until I visited them before using these materials.

In May, I began Indian work, devoting all my time to it as directed by you, and was very busily engaged during the beginning of the season. The tent caterpillars had broken out earlier than usual, and by the time I had visited the different bands in the Fraser valley the forests had been almost defoliated, as also the orchards, where no efforts had been made to combat the pest.

The Katsee band did excellent work with the spray pump and insecticide, not only on the places where the owners were present, but also on the orchards of absentees. Langley, I am sorry to say, was badly cut off, as the Indians neglected to use the sprayer until too late. Only a small number of their trees escaped the ravages of the pest. The Indians, however, were not the only sufferers, as settlers who neglected to protect themselves suffered in a like degree.

The Whonnock band escaped very lightly, partly because they had been cutting away the surrounding bush and useless trees, and partly for the reason that they are fairly isolated.

The Matsqui people refused to do anything for themselves, although a sprayer and materials were put at their disposal; consequently, their fruit crop was an entire failure. There is a large number of old useless trees and several thickets of crab apple which ought to be cut away, as they are breeding places for fungus and other pests. I may say that this also applies to the orchards of settlers as well as Indians.

Around Chilliwack the Indians are beginning to realize the fact that it will pay them to give more attention to their orchards, so that when the caterpillars broke out in May there was a good deal of rivalry among them as to who should have the sprayer, and I am glad to say that we managed to save most of the orchards, either by spraying or by burning the clusters. In the Chilliwack district there are now some orchards belonging to Indians which should be models for some of the settlers to emulate.

I am sorry to say that the Upper Sumas orchards—in fact the whole district—were cut off. Most of the people grow hay in their orchards, and object to a spray wagon in their places, and they are also afraid of poison on their hay.

At Cheam and Popcum there are a number of old abandoned orchards which ought to be done away with, not that they can affect any other trees, but they are an eyesore to anyone passing. Most of the Indians seem to have deserted the reserve, and a great deal of the fruit falls on to the ground and rots.

Scowlitz reserve, at Harrison river, partly escaped the ravages of the caterpillars, as I had the trees sprayed when they first appeared. Owing to the fact that there is a good deal of crab apple bush all round, it is difficult to thoroughly eradicate the pest; but, on the whole, there were some very good crops of fruit on the different plots.

At Ohamil and Katz, there are some of the best kept and thrifty orchards in the Lower Fraser valley, and I am glad to say they escaped the ravages of the caterpillars this summer; but from indications it looks as if they might suffer next season, as I noticed on my last visit there that there are large numbers of the egg clusters, and unless they are attacked by some parasite during the winter months they are certain to be troublesome later on. Nearly all the people had fine crops of fruit, though a good deal of it went to waste during the absence of the owners at hop-picking.

At Union Bar there are the remains of some rather extensive orchards; but as there is only one woman residing on the reserve, the trees are left to themselves. The Indians higher up the river take what fruit they want; but as they are not the owners of the trees they cannot be held responsible for their condition.

In September, I made the trip from Yale to Hope by canoe, and visited all the places on each side of the river. There were hundreds of pounds of fruit going to

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waste, as all the Indians were absent engaged in hop-picking. The fruit for the most part was of very excellent quality. I found only one family at home; they were sun-drying a quantity of apples for winter use.

At Emory Bar, I visited an orchard which I have had under observation for some years. The trees are grafted on wild crab, and this year they were nearly all bearing, some of them heavily. The fruit was of high quality. I am glad to say that no caterpillars have made their appearance on any of these places, nor do I see any signs that they will do so this year.

On my visits to the Shuswap Indians, I found that they had been planting quite a number of trees, and that they had been taking advice as to varieties. The planting in most cases has been carefully done, and I promised to advise them from time to time to avoid their making any mistakes. They have a very good section of country for horticulture, and the quality of fruit is high.

Early in the season I had a complaint from Lillooet about infection from Indian reserves; but on investigation I found that the complainant had no orchard, that he lived quite a distance from any reserve, and that he made the complaint on general principles. The nearest reserve is a small piece of land on the shore of Seaton lake, which the Indians use as a camping ground when they are fishing. There are neither orchards nor permanent residences on the land.

I found the orchards belonging to the Lillooet and Kayoosh Creek Indians free from any dangerous insect pests. It was too early in the season to judge the quality of the fruit; but since then I have had some apples sent down to me and they are equal to any grown in British Columbia.

I made a couple of trips into the Spilamachee country, and found that the Indians have been planting out a number of new orchards, which were looking well. There are some old orchards which are healthy and clean and carrying crops of fine fruit; but, having been originally planted too close, the trees are beginning to smother each other.

The Penticton Indians have some very good orchards, and this past season had some fruit which found a ready market at good prices.

On the west side of Okanagan lake, at Nos. 1 and 2 reserves, I found the Indians engaged in fruit-culture in a sort of haphazard way. The trees were growing wild and not very well attended to; there was much green aphid on the apple-trees. I gave an order for whale-oil soap and asked a white settler to loan his sprayer.

At the head of Okanagan lake there are some old orchards which have grown wild. They are, however, free from any dangerous insect pests. The fruit grown there was of fair quality.

The Lytton Indians, both at the village and on the other side of the Fraser on Spapicum and Nakao reserves, suffered seriously two winters ago from frost, most of their trees having been killed outright and the balance being so badly injured as to be practically useless. They seem to have lost heart, and only a few of the dead trees have been cut out. On the Spapicum reserve two men have renewed some of the trees, but most of them still remain as they were in the spring of last year. One man in the season previous to the freeze had sold over \$200 of fruit besides that which he used in his own family. I may state that many of the settlers suffered to the same extent as the Indians.

Songhees Reserve.—In the early part of the summer when the tent caterpillars were committing great depredations, I went over on two different occasions and took measures to stop the spread of the pest. As they had originated in the brush by the roadside as well as on the fruit and other trees, the only way to control them was by burning. I supplied the chief (Cooper) with some coal oil, and he went over the place and destroyed the clusters of caterpillars before they had time to spread.

In the neighbourhood of Duncans and Cowichan, I had considerable spraying done, and at the same time fought the caterpillars with arsenate of lead added to the fungicide. The fruit this season has been much improved. Of course, we have

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had a very fine summer here, which would account in some measure for the improvement in the fruit.

I am sorry to have to report that the Nanaimo Indians resident in town have done nothing to their places. An application was sent in from them early in spring for spraying materials. A supply was sent; their pump also was set on a new barrel and a new line of hose sent, but these were not used by them. At Nanaimo river, however, much work was done and some good crops of fruit were harvested. There are some old orchards which are a disgrace, but it is difficult to get hold of the owners, as most of them work away from home. On one place I came across hundreds of pears going to waste.

A visit was paid to the Kootenay agency, when I drove with the Indian agent, Mr. Galbraith, to St. Eugene Mission, and saw the method of teaching the Indian pupils. I found the orchard in connection with the school well kept. The trees, however, had been poorly pruned. They were fairly free from dangerous insects, the only thing which I noticed being some green aphids. The spray pump, on examination, was found to be in very poor order.

I recommended a Spramotor No. 0 with fittings and mounted on a small tank so light that it could be moved by hand and would be available for the whole agency. In the same agency I found that the Indians resident on the reserve at Creston overlooking the Kootenay flats had made a very good start at orcharding. The climate and location are very well fitted for successful fruit-growing. Most of the Indians were absent when I paid my visit, but their orchards were easily found, and I was very pleased to see the progress they are making. They should be encouraged, as by raising their own fruit they could both add to their income and food-supply. I promised Mr. Galbraith that I would try to spend some time next spring or early summer and impart some information to the people there. There are some parts of the agency which I had not the chance to visit.

Pumps.—We have pumps at the following different points:—

Chillikack—One mounted on a light wagon.

Langley—One on wheels.

Nanaimo—Mounted on barrel.

Duncans—Mounted on barrel.

Saanich—Mounted on barrel.

Alberni—Mounted on wheels.

There is also one on hand now which will be sent up to the Ohamil and Katz Indians.

I have to report that I have received excellent help and support from the different Indian agents, and also from some individuals among the Indians themselves.

I have, &c.,

TOM WILSON,

Inspector of Indian Orchards.

REPORT
OF
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, June 1, 1911.

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

SIR,—I beg to submit my seventh annual report as Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Indian Affairs, being for the year 1910-11.

Although the year has been marked by numerous local light outbreaks of small-pox throughout Canada, yet the Indian population has escaped fairly well.

The important fact must be remembered that, owing to immigration into the far northwest beyond the Saskatchewan and to the presence of thousands of railway navvies in districts hitherto isolated from civilization, the dangers of the introduction of the white man's diseases are yearly being increased. This is especially illustrated in the report of the medical officer who accompanied the officer making treaty payments in the Athabaska and Peace river county.

The largest number of outbreaks was in the eastern provinces, where cases occurred in Nova Scotia, in the Sheet Harbour band, the Dartmouth band, the Hantsport band, in Hants county, and in the Restigouche, Moisie river, Bersimis and Pointe Bleue bands in Quebec. In Ontario cases appeared in the Oneida band in Delaware, causing considerable trouble in the neighbouring townships; while a person of this band carried the disease to the Six Nations at Brantford. Cases were further reported near St. Rose on Lake Manitoba, on the Cowessess reserve, in Saskatchewan, and on Enoch's reserve, near Edmonton. Fortunately in most instances the type was mild and the local outbreaks fairly promptly dealt with.

Scarlet fever was present in a few outbreaks amongst the Micmacs of Nova Scotia, the Mississaguas of Hagersville, and the Chippewas of Sarnia. Measles broke out with fatal effect in the Parry Sound band in Ontario, as well as among the Chippewas of Michipicoten. A severe outbreak of diphtheria was reported in the Kenora agency, as well as in the Dokis band on Lake Nipissing, Ontario, while fatal cases occurred likewise in the Mistawasis band, in the Carlton agency, Saskatchewan.

A few outbreaks of typhoid appeared in the Sarnia band and on the Pine Creek reserve, in Manitoba.

That contact with the white man is developing in the Indians communicable diseases other than small-pox is illustrated in various ways, but in none more than in the remarkable appearance of anterior-poliomyelitis in as far off a post as Fort Vermilion, on the Peace river. Dr. Baldwin's report summarizes the situation, which from the medical stand-point is so remarkable and interesting as to call for special notice. In his report dated December 30, 1910, he refers to the case of E. S., age 29, at the convent, suffering from this disease, as paralyzed from the waist down, and J. N., age 25, similarly paralyzed. He then says: 'All are the outcome of the epidemic of 1906 among Slave Indians and which will probably cause the death of more of them.' He points out, further, that the great difficulty he has in dealing with the outbreak is in the great need of good food, and the danger to others from the filthy surroundings. Thus, 'in the treatment of these cases of poliomyelitis the main thing is a generous diet, which, of course, I cannot give the Indians unless they are brought in and cared for by the Sisters of the convent. Then again, there is the

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great danger of contagion to other Indians, in the dust and filth in which the affected live. To some extent we overcame the danger at the convent, but in the case of S. K. it was found impossible to keep the child altogether from its mother, owing to the mother's objection to separation. It is the same with other patients.'

The settled character of the Indians of almost all the bands in Canada on their reserves is yearly bringing their daily lives into a social *milieu* similar to that of their white neighbours. This is, though to some less extent, applicable to the Indians of the sea coasts and of the Great lakes, who naturally as fishermen, lumbermen and rivermen give most of their time and energies to these congenial pursuits where the pay is regular and frequent, instead of being a simple annual return after harvest as in ordinary farming.

As amongst white settlers, the frontiersmen, lumbermen, trappers and fishermen have usually not devoted themselves to farming, so it is not to be supposed that the old Indians accustomed to these pursuits would ever as a class take kindly to agriculture. Yet in almost every band so situated as to make farming possible, interesting samples of successful farmers will be found. In my last report it was stated—'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, as will be shown by the following table, yet we have in social progress a very good gauge of the health progress.'

A review of the agents' reports indicates an improvement, even if slow, in housing conditions. Thus the agent for the Battleford district says: 'New houses are being built larger and better ventilated and lighted, and look very well. Most realize the effect of keeping the house clean, most are improving in personal appearance and cleanliness.'

The agent for the Assiniboines, also reports: 'The houses are higher and better built, while the Indians are careful not to hold meetings in houses where are cases of tuberculosis.' Dr. Armstrong states regarding the Lake Manitoba band: 'There is less tuberculosis this year than usual, and the Indians are more careful about exposing themselves.' But the reports of his visits to different reserves still show its prevalence. Thus, 'tuberculosis is responsible for most of the deaths that have occurred there since I started to visit, and I believe the cause is due to the fact that large families are confined in very small, usually one-room cottages, and a few very unclean.' Regarding the Pine river band in the same agency, Dr. Medd says: 'There was little sickness at Pine river reserve and the band is of a high moral type.' Similar evidence of advancement is found in the Hobbema agency report: 'Some good houses are being built, most houses remodelled and whitewashed last fall. The Indians generally appear well dressed and clean.'

Again, the agent of the Pelly reserve reports: 'They are gradually getting better houses, which are clean and well whitewashed. People are becoming better dressed and using more vegetables and milk, and show much improved cooking, while in tuberculosis they are learning to use spittoons, while houses are disinfected after deaths from this disease.' From the agent's report of the Pas we learn that Dr. Larose, the medical officer, says: 'In the course of this year's general inspection made at Treaty payments, the results of two years of good health and prosperity were plainly noticeable. Everybody wore good clothing, the faces had an expression of health and cheerfulness; the scrofulous taint had become latent at all the reserves except Chemawawin, where there were a few cases very visible. In the Shoal lake band, up the Carrot river on Saskatchewan there was only one child with only a slight cold. The birth-rate is phenomenal this year.'

This pleasing picture may be contrasted with that of Fort Resolution on Great Slave lake, as set forth in the report of the medical officer of that place. Dr. Rym-

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mer, who has official relations with the department, in a recent report illustrates an earlier stage in the evolution of social life in the Indian bands, when he advises that an area be set apart beyond the village, which was Hudson's Bay post primarily as a camping ground for the residences of the Indians who remain there mostly for short periods at the time of treaty payments, and that the ground be drained, and that a well be dug in a protected place. He states that as many as three hundred Indians came from their hunting grounds and crowded into huts along the lake shore, whence the lake water was polluted, while at the same time it was being used for domestic and drinking purposes. The report further states, 'Unfortunately I can speak from personal experience, as much sickness broke out, the odor and atmosphere generally was not only unpleasant, but absolutely dangerous in all for the Christmas fortnight. I attended 117 cases including several with pneumonia, but only one died. The rest I sent off as soon as possible.' It may be added that the department's inspector for the district referred to has been instructed to look into this matter.

It is further most interesting to compare these conditions on the prairie and in the far north with west coast conditions, where bands are found which, whether due to race, climate or contact with the outside commercial world or through education, present in various ways a stage of social evolution beyond that usually found amongst the Indians of the interior. The following illustration both of what these bands are and what may be made of them is given regarding a band on one of the Queen Charlotte islands, which, except for the influences of local trade and of the local missions have hitherto been without the advantages of any but occasional visits of the resident physician at Metlakatla. Dr. Spencer, the department's medical officer now resident at Massett, states what is therefore quite remarkable and interesting and after saying that there have been 11 deaths and 9 births and that of the deaths 4 were old men, and one was a babe, and that there had been no epidemic, that he is vigilant to prevent sickness and to this end has been giving public health talks, 'I think by sanitary and prophylactic measures we shall lessen the grip of tuberculosis on the people. Considering Indians on the whole, this tribe is a cleanly race of people. Family washing is done regularly. Sheets are used on the beds and it is an every day sight to see a line of nicely washed and blueed clothes. Floors are scrubbed weekly and in some cases oftener. I have talked about it so much that people are becoming afraid to spit on floors, and the council has posted notices that none do it in public places of meeting.'

The report of the agent at Alberni on the west coast of Vancouver island contains several items of interest, amongst others proof of progress in modern democracy by a band threatening, so we are told, to have the agent removed because he insisted on their being vaccinated before their leaving for the Fraser river fisheries. Nevertheless he points out, alongside their indifference in caring for their children during the convalescing stage of measles, that education in hygiene would be of great benefit to them. However, he says, 'They are beginning to understand that tuberculosis is contagious,' and concludes by saying, 'In some of the bands, notably the Ahousahts, the number of children gives hope that they at least may yet survive the change from barbarism to semi-civilization and after that they will probably increase in numbers.'

It is always, however, most advantageous to be able to have definite statistics such as those given in last year's annual report in a comparison of the number of new houses and the kind of construction in 1909 as compared with 1899, when it was shown that everywhere the log house was disappearing and fast being replaced by frame, stone or brick. In the same report we had a very good illustration in the report of Mr. W. M. Graham on the File Hills Ex-pupils' colony as to a definite stage of social development. His report on these school boys' houses says, 'These young

Indians have built very good houses, which with one or two exceptions are uniform in style. The houses are built of hewed logs, size about 18 x 24 feet, with lean-to kitchens. The main building is one and a half story high, all covered with shingled roofs, which are usually painted dark red, and the effect with the whitewashed walls is very good.

The bearing of the housing problem is so direct upon the health conditions that its paramount importance in bettering the health of the people cannot be too often repeated, and all medical officers and others who have observed and studied the health conditions of the Indians whether in Canada or the United States iterate and reiterate it.

It is obvious, indeed, that the problem on the reservations dominating every other is one of sanitation, and social uplifting and betterment and containing all the ordinary elements of an urban housing problem with others peculiar to the climate of Canada and the social customs of the Indian peoples. This is illustrated on any reservation which has had a few years of settled existence.

Thus at the Stony reserve, under the shadow of the Rockies, was one, the most prosperous person in a band still hunters largely, who has in that ranching country herds of horses and cattle, each approaching a hundred animals, and also has fenced a fine area of land and cultivated brome grass for winter fodder, in case of a blizzard, and has his corral convenient to his house.

In this case we see how the social uplift has been exactly measured by industry, as this man's house was relatively good, while his outbuildings were similarly notable, remembering that in few other cases were there any, while most of the band live in teepees still in the summer, and in the autumn make the usual trek into the mountains on a hunting expedition.

Referring to infant mortality as an indicator of sanitary conditions, Dr. R. A. Lyster, M.O.H., Hampshire, Eng, says:—

'The classification of families according to housing conditions is really reliable only as a classification according to poverty, and poverty does not necessarily exercise any further grave influence on mortality so long as it does not necessitate an interference with the food-supply and general care of the child. Infant mortality can only be used as an indicator of sanitary circumstances when all these other more important factors have been eliminated.'

That, however, the relation is a direct one under most circumstances between housing and child mortality is illustrated by mortality returns given by Dr. Newman, of Finsbury, for 1905. Thus:—

For 1 roomed houses	the infant mortality was	219	per 1,000.
2	"	"	" 151 "
3	"	"	" 141 "
4	"	and upwards	" 99 "

Similarly the mortality from tuberculosis has in many instances been used as a measure of housing conditions, as likewise in the density of population in any given urban area. I would further illustrate the fact that while the Indian population may be shown so widely distributed that density of population may not enter seriously into the problem of infant mortality, yet, as has been amply illustrated in quotations from medical officers and gents one-roomed houses mean overcrowding an area densely as truly as if it were a New York six-story tenement.

In last year's report I endeavoured to show how generally applicable the same standards of measurement are for estimating the general health and social status of

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the Indian bands by the study of the actual figures extending over a period of ten years constituting the history of the File Hills farm colony.

A reference to the figures at the end of March, 1911, accentuates, even, the interest in this colony, and, moreover, I had last autumn the opportunity of studying the situation by three days spent in the colony.

Of thirty-four colonists seven only were over 18 years old when they were located thereon. Of these eight have died of consumption and three left the colony. Of the twenty-one wives of colonists only one is dead; while of sixty-one children, all but five of whom were born on the colony, thirteen only are dead. Of these, ten died under one year of age, two died under two, and one under five. Six are stated to have died of consumption, five of pneumonia, one of cholera infantum, and one of inflammation.

The absolute correctness in every item of these statistics makes them extremely valuable for study. In all there have been up to date one hundred and sixteen persons connected with the colony.

Of the eight young men colonists who died, the years of their admission to the colony and of their deaths were:—

No.	Year of entry.	Year of death.
19..	1901	1903
2..	1902	1903
3..	1903	1903
4..	1903	1911
5..	1903	1905
6..	1903	1908
7..	1905	1910
8..	1909	1911

Regarding the whole number it may be said that all were almost certainly infected before entering the colony, excepting numbers 4, 6 and 7, and even in the case of these their resistance to the disease may well have extended in the several cases from the time at which they left school. It is illustrative of the fatal infectiousness of the disease that in the case of the family of number 4, all the children but one are reported to have died of consumption as well.

Throughout this report, the facts regarding the local sanitary conditions and the health or disease conditions associated therewith have been abundantly illustrated; while the means for ameliorating insanitary conditions in the various villages and bands has been more or less fully set forth. That the department has begun the more detailed work involved in modern progressive methods for dealing with the social, sanitary, and economic problems entering into the public health question among the Indian bands, is incidentally referred to in the various reports of the Indian agents.

Throughout all this preventive work the touchstone to success will be the demonstration of the fact that our efforts to prevent will likewise also result in producing cures amongst those who are sick.

The history of the advance in belief from the fatalistic attitude of mind of a few short years ago, whether as affecting white people or Indians, regarding the impossibility of evading the transmission of tuberculosis in a family where consumption had been in the parents, or of the certainty of a fatal termination after the disease had once manifested itself, is one of the most remarkable illustrations of the dominating force which experimental science is giving to modern medicine, and which is so rapidly altering men's views as to what had hitherto so long been looked upon as the unalterable decree of destiny. It may be quite too much to say that the dark sky has as yet very greatly brightened for the Indian peoples; but some few clouds

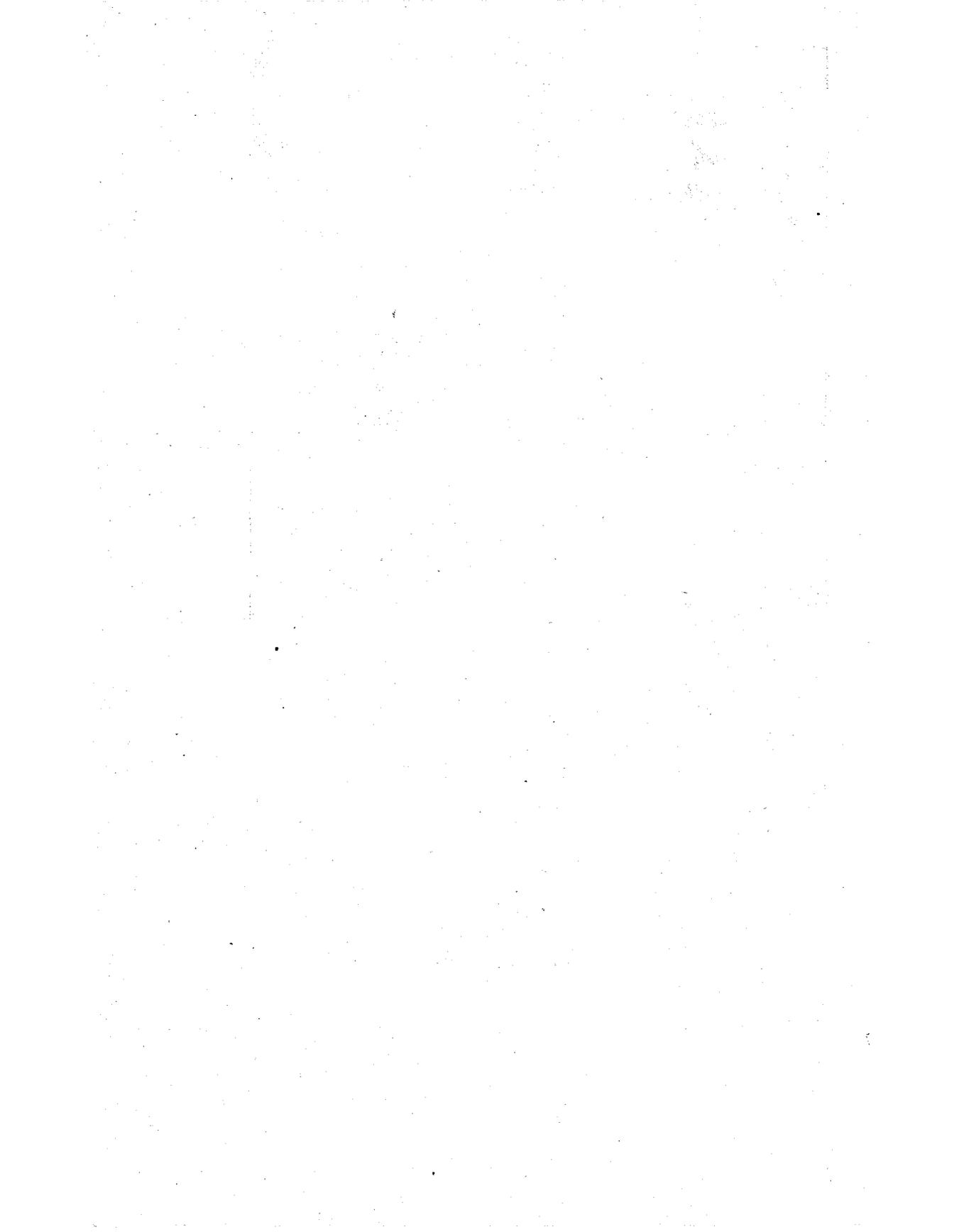
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at any rate are beginning to be dissipated, when we can find that several agents in their annual reports are able to state that no deaths from tuberculosis had occurred during the year on some of their reserves, and that others speak of better housing, better food, and continuous occupation as changing gradually the whole social life of a band.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

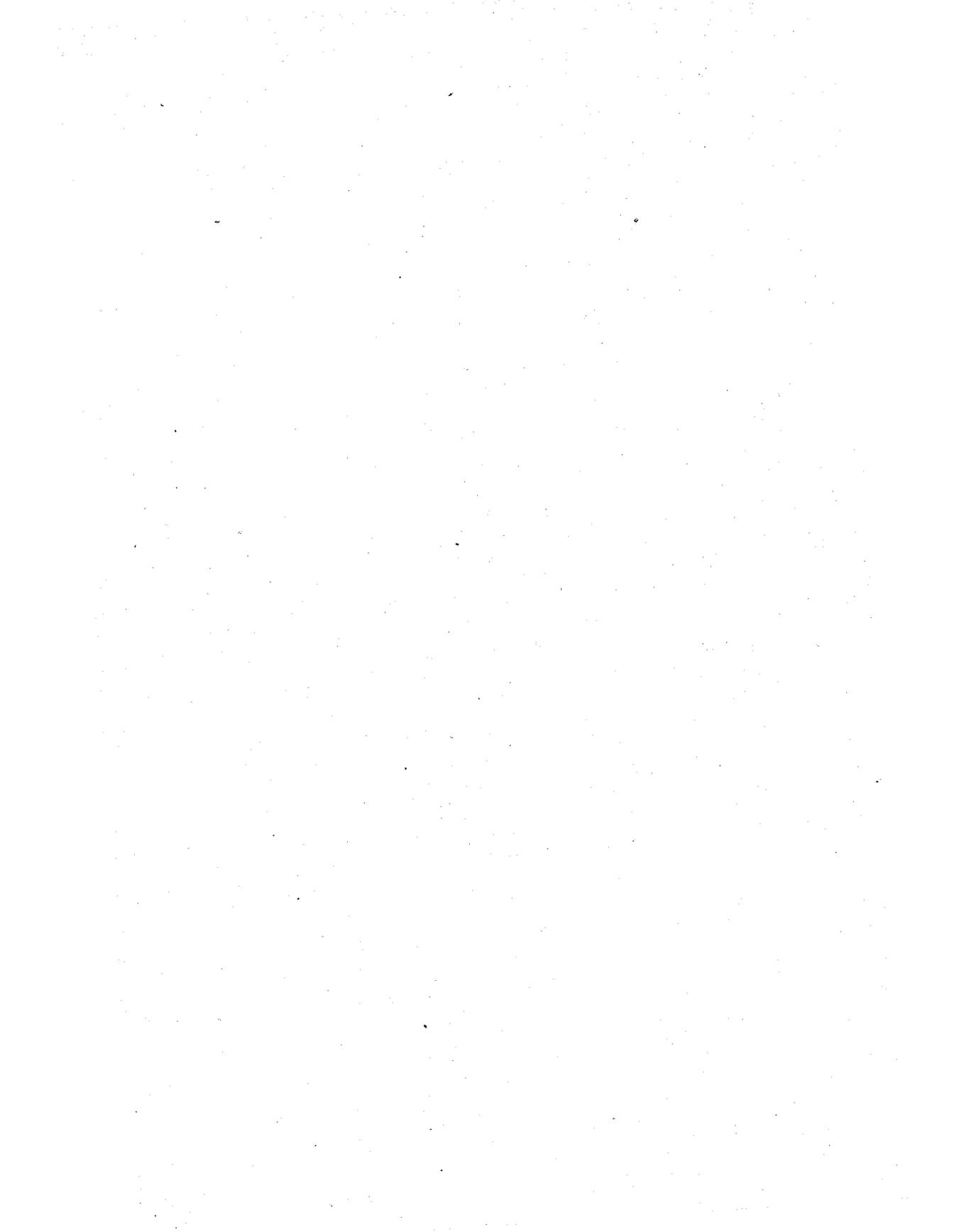
P. H. BRYCE,
Chief Medical Officer.





REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION

WITH TABULAR STATEMENT AND REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS
AND PRINCIPALS OF DAY, BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOLS, &c., &c., APPENDED.



OTTAWA, June 1, 1911.

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, 1911.

The expenditure for the year from parliamentary appropriation has been as follows:—

Province.	Day Schools.	Boarding Schools.	Industrial Schools.	Assistance to Ex-pupils.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ ctr.
Nova Scotia.....	5,370 55	.....	.....	.....	195 02	5 565 57
New Brunswick.....	12,983 45	.....	.....	.....	1,166 38	14,149 83
Prince Edward Island.....	559 33	.....	.....	.....	66 50	625 83
Quebec.....	30,332 31	.....	.....	.....	2,310 11	32,692 42
Ontario.....	19,856 16	9,933 85	32,677 33	.....	355 93	62,823 27
Manitoba.....	14,599 30	41,790 55	31,788 34	913 79	871 88	89,963 86
Saskatchewan.....	27,192 45	70,791 60	38,803 50	8,972 23	325 64	146,085 42
Alberta.....	4,308 32	40,255 10	19,367 80	1,580 51	2,253 39	67,765 12
North west Territories.....	500 00	7,801 66	.....	.....	.....	8,301 66
British Columbia.....	30,783 94	19,320 59	54,433 33	331 34	404 66	105,273 86
Yukon.....	.....	5,898 69	.....	.....	.....	5,898 69
Total.....	146,535 81	195,792 04	177,070 30	11,797 87	7,949 51	539,145 53

To this total should be added the amounts charged against the Indian trust fund.

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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, 1911, the amounts so provided have been as follows:—

Accounts.	Interest.		Capital.
	\$	cts.	cts.
1 Ojibbewas of Batchawans	490	04	
2 Chippewas of Beausoleil	432	31	
3 Chippewas of Nawash	1,710	85	25 96
4 Chippewas of Rama	482	64	
5 Chippewas of Sarnia	1,403	63	
6 Chippewas of Saugeen	1,233	23	
7 Chippewas of Snake Island	174	83	
8 Chippewas of Thames	894	30	
9 Chippewas of Walpole Island	302	99	
10 Chippewas of Fort William	445	03	
12 Ojibbewas of Garden River	580	39	
13 Ojibbewas of Henvey Inlet	151	26	
14 Ojibbewas of Nipissing	908	85	500 00
17 Mississaguas of Alnwick	409	24	
18 Mississaguas of Credit	544	18	
19 Mississaguas of Rice Lake	156	00	
20 Mississaguas of Mud Lake	377	05	
21 Mississaguas of Scugog	57	81	
22 Mohawks of Bay of Quinte	1,277	28	
23 Moravians of Thames	633	78	
26 Ojibbewas of Mississagi River	13	47	
30 Chippewas of Parry Island	695	17	
31 Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	40	27	
32 Chippewas of Serpent River	65	35	
33 Six Nations	6,711	48	254 00
34 Chippewas of Shawanaga	290	00	
35 Ojibbewas of Spanish River	175	42	
36 Chippewas of Thessalon River	94	36	437 65
44 Hurons of Lorette	60	00	
45 Iroquois of Caughnawaga	1	50	
49 Chippewas of Timiskaming	75	15	
50 Algonquins of River Desert	522	15	
51 Ojibbewas of Whitefish Lake	441	15	
246 Ojibbewas of Sheguiandah	333	60	
247 Ojibbewas of Shesheganing	389	68	
248 Ojibbewas of South Bay	327	30	
249 Ojibbewas of Sucker Creek	50	43	
251 Ojibbewas of West Bay	317	13	
	23,269	30	1,217 61
Total			24,486 91

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.

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 1910 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

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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 1:8 and the latter 180. 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.

A comprehensive statistical statement is appended to the report showing the enrolment and attendance at all classes of schools, and a tabular statement has been prepared showing the location and general establishment of each residential school.

In the appendix will be found copies of two circulars issued during the year; one with reference to hygiene and the other giving directions how to exterminate flies.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The important work of developing and improving the day schools has been continued during the year. 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 general increase in salaries paid to suitable teachers has been followed on their part by greater interest in the work and less difficulty in obtaining teachers. Acting under the instructions of the department the teachers have endeavoured to make the school life more attractive to the Indian children and to overcome their dislike to confinement in the schools and to lessen the difficulties which arise from tuition in English. Aid has been given to poor children in the supply of footwear and clothing, and the plan of furnishing a warm mid-day meal has been also continued with gratifying results. In several districts the transportation of the children to and from school has assisted in maintaining a regular attendance.

A small manual of games and simple calisthenics was issued last summer and is being generally used in all the schools. The Ontario text-book on hygiene was also adopted and the teachers were carefully instructed as to its use. A copy of the circular letter of instructions on this subject dated January 14, will be found in the appendix.

A quick and cheerful response from many of the staff of day school teachers has met the request to adopt these necessary 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.

The appendix also contains several interesting letters from day-school teachers which are well worthy of perusal by their co-workers in this field.

In connection with several of the day schools gardens have been conducted with gratifying results. It is to be hoped that this work can be extended, although the school term interferes with the full usefulness of the undertaking. The points at which these gardens have been successfully conducted are as follows:—

- Ontario.—Cape Croker.
- Quebec.—Congo Bridge, and Restigouche.
- Nova Scotia.—Sydney.
- New Brunswick.—Tobique.
- Manitoba.—Okanase, Clearwater Lake, Roseau Rapids, Shoal River.
- Saskatchewan.—Fishing Lake, Mistawasis, Assiniboine.
- British Columbia.—Glen Vowell.

The following is a list of the schools at which plain sewing, knitting and mending have been taught:—

Ontario.—Nipissing, Mississauga, Rama, Mountain, Golden Lake, St. Clair, Sheshegwaning, Sagamook, Wikwemikong, Garden Village, Cape Croker No. 1, Serpent River, Kettle Point, Thessalon, Stony Point, Scotch Settlement.

Quebec.—Maniwaki, Congo Bridge, St. Regis, Cornwall Island, St. Regis Island, Restigouche, Ruperts House.

Nova Scotia.—Salmon River, Millbrook, Bear River.

New Brunswick.—Tobique, St. Mary's, Kingsclear, Eel Ground, Oromocto, Burnt Church, Woodstock.

Manitoba.—Clearwater Lake, Okanase, Roseau Rapids, Swan Lake.

Saskatchewan.—Big River, Mistawasis, Assiniboine.

Alberta.—Whitefish Lake.

British Columbia.—Quamichan, Metlakatla.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS.

During the year a new financial arrangement has been made between the department and the different denominations that have superintendence of the boarding schools, which will, it is hoped, result in greater efficiency. The grants formerly paid to schools of this class, namely \$72 per capita per annum, did not meet the fair proportion of the cost to be paid by the government. For the most part these schools were founded by missionary effort and the government recognized the efforts of the churches by making relatively small grants for buildings and a per capita grant of \$72 per annum, just mentioned. This position of divided responsibility was not satisfactory. The number of boarding schools had of late years increased and the burden of their support on the various churches had correspondingly augmented. Improvements and repairs had to be made to the buildings from time to time and the government was constantly solicited for aid which could not properly be given, as the property belonged to the churches. The increased cost of all maintenance supplies fell upon the churches, but no increase had been made from year to year in the government grant. Deficits had therefore arisen which could not properly be borne by the government and which seriously hampered the usefulness of the schools. Taking into consideration these various facts, the Superintendent General summoned the representatives of the churches to attend a conference which was held in Ottawa on November 8, 1910. There was a full attendance, and the matters which had for so long engaged the attention of the government and the various denominations were thoroughly discussed.

The representatives of the churches accepted suggestions made by the government which were to result in more efficient management of the boarding schools and the payment of an increased per capita grant. It was provided that a contract should be entered into between the management of each boarding school and the government with reference to the conduct of the school. (A copy of this contract will be found in the appendix.)

For the purpose of deciding upon a proper geographical division of the boarding schools to receive the maximum and minimum of the new scale of payment, *i.e.*, \$80 and \$100, and \$100 and \$125, they have been divided into eastern, northern and western divisions. The eastern division (\$80 and \$100) to include all the schools in Ontario except Albany, Moose Factory, Fort Frances, Rat Portage and Cecilia Jeffrey. The northern division (\$125) to include the following schools, which are located 200 miles or more from a railway, *i.e.*, Albany, Moose Factory, Lac la Plonge, Lac la Ronge, Whitefish Lake, Lesser Slave Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Chipewyan, Lake Wabiskaw R.C., Lake Wabiskaw C. of E., Fort Resolution, Fort Vermilion, Hay River, and Fort Providence. The western division (\$100 and \$125) to include all the other boarding schools in Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan,

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Alberta and British Columbia, and including the three Ontario boarding schools mentioned above, *i.e.*, Fort Frances, Rat Portage and Cecilia Jeffrey.

The number of children to be accommodated in each school to be limited by the contract. The limit is to be fixed by consideration of air space and ventilating systems, and floor space in class-rooms. In the dormitories the air space must be at least 500 cubic feet for each child. In the class-rooms the limit is to be fixed by the floor space for seats and the air space for pupils, the latter to be not less than 250 cubic feet for each pupil, and the former 16 square feet for each pupil.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS, CLASS 'A.'

The buildings owned by the church which would entitle the school to a per capita grant of \$100 in the eastern division and \$125 in the western division should conform to the following general specifications.

1. Substantial building either of brick, stone, cement or wood in good state of repair.
2. To be built on a stone or cement foundation with a light airy basement of full size of main building with cement floor.
3. Pure and plentiful water-supply distributed throughout the building.
4. A proper system of sanitary water-closets, drainage and disposal of sewage.
5. Hospital accommodation for the isolation of pupils ill with infectious disease or tuberculosis.
6. Modern system of ventilation in dormitories and class-room and sufficient air space in dormitories and class-rooms for the number of pupils accommodated.
7. Modern heating apparatus, hot water, steam or hot air.
8. Sufficient area of land for farms and gardens and practical industrial work, where such work can be carried on.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS, CLASS 'B.'

The buildings owned by the government which would entitle the management to \$80 per capita in the eastern division and \$100 per capita in the western division class must conform to the requirements of clauses 5, 6, and 8 of class 'A.'

SCHOOL BUILDINGS, CLASS 'C.'

Buildings owned by the churches which do not in all particulars conform to the specifications in classes 'A' and 'B,' and which are nevertheless sanitary and kept in a good state of repair, and which would entitle the school to \$80 per capita in the eastern division and \$100 per capita in the western division. The buildings in this class must conform to the requirements of clauses 5, 6, and 8 of class 'A.'

At the date of this writing contracts have been signed for nearly all the boarding schools, and improvements to buildings owned by the church and the government are being gradually carried out.

EX-PUPILS.

The policy of assisting ex-pupils that was outlined in the circular of July 2, 1909 (a copy of which will be found appended to this report) has been continued through this year.

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The pupils who received assistance during the season of 1910 have for the most part done well, although there have been some disappointing results. The record shows a wide divergence from the standard of absolute success, which is perhaps to be expected. The comments of the Indian agents on the work performed range all the way from 'lazy and indifferent' to 'making favourable or satisfactory progress,' but taking all the details of the problem into consideration, the experiments made with ex-pupils have been distinctly encouraging.

It is some satisfaction to know that the right course is being pursued with ex-pupils, and the policy which recognizes that they must be assisted immediately after they leave the school and must receive the careful attention of agents and farm instructors is the only one by which we can attain any measure of success. We may now close these general introductory remarks and pass on to the detailed reports for the provinces and agencies.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The nomadic habits of the Nova Scotia Indians 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. Issues of clothing were made in many instances to such destitute children, and the average attendance of the schools was considerably increased and the health and comfort of the children promoted thereby.

BEAR RIVER, DIGBY COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	25
Number of pupils enrolled.	16
Average attendance.	9

Extensive repairs were made to this school last summer, and the teacher, Mrs. Minnie A. Howe, *nee* Shea, who has been in charge for some years reports that the building is now all that can be desired. It is well equipped and comfortable. The pupils are making favourable progress. The mid-day meal is continued with good result. In addition to the regular programme of studies domestic science and calisthenics are regularly taught. Sickness, indifference of parents, and their migratory habits are the opposing factors in Indian education. Extra inducements for regular attendance are clothes made in the school, the mid-day meal, prizes, Christmas trees and games. The teacher reports that the pupils are doing splendidly, and are studious and interested in their work. The majority of the older people have taken more interest in their homes and in cultivating their land the past year than formerly as a result of the school influences.

ESKASONI, CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	24
Number of pupils enrolled.	24
Average attendance.	10

them that she is doing the best thing for their children, and that she has their interests at heart, it will mean a great deal towards helping her to maintain good order in the school. The great drawback to the progress of the work, particularly in the higher standards, is the irregular attendance. The fault here, lies not with the children, who, as a rule, are fond of school, but with the parents. As soon as the children are old enough to get work, which is very often as young as twelve and thirteen years of age, they are allowed to leave school, sometimes for months at a time. Notwithstanding this, the average attendance for the past year was ten. This was out of an average enrolment for the year of fifteen. I think I can safely say that the pupils who attended fairly regularly made very good progress.

'The giving of prizes and treats in the school, particularly the latter, are an aid towards securing a more regular attendance, but until the parents take a greater interest in the education of their children, the attendance will not be what it should be. However, I am glad to be able to report considerable improvement in that respect during the past few months. The Indians are beginning to understand the need of an English education at the present day, and to appreciate what a few years at school has done in this matter for their children.

'One evidence that the Indians put to practical use what the children learn at school, is shown by the fact that all their correspondence, which previous to two or three years ago, was done for them by the teacher and others is now being done altogether by the older children. Local newspapers are not only being read to a certain extent on the reserve, but are being bought by the Indians themselves. The children are encouraged at school to read aloud at home for their parents.

'There is also a marked improvement over the others in those who have at any time attended school in the matter of dress and deportment generally, and although there is yet much to be desired, there is reason to hope for a continued improvement in this respect.'

MIDDLE RIVER, VICTORIA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	22
Number of pupils enrolled.	28
Average attendance.	9

The school building was put in thorough repair during the summer holidays and is well equipped. Mrs. Annie McNeil is still in charge, and the attendance is more regular owing partly to the distribution of prizes and the giving of a mid-day meal. The Indians of this reserve are well advanced in civilization and interested in education with one or two exceptions.

NEW GERMANY, LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	11
Number of pupils enrolled.	14
Average attendance.	8

Miss Mary A. Gillis, a qualified teacher, continues in charge of this school. The inspector reports that she is doing excellent work. Irregular attendance is the greatest drawback, but the teacher is doing her best to improve conditions, with very fair prospects of success.

The inspector says that the school-room is comfortably equipped and compares favourably with the neighbouring rural school-rooms.

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MILLBROOK, COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	21
Number of pupils enrolled	18
Average attendance	7

The school-house was repaired last summer during the holidays and is now quite comfortable. Miss Jessie Scott, who has been teaching this school for the last nine years, reports that the work in the school-room does not progress as favourably as it should owing to irregular attendance caused by the fact that children must and are eager to aid their parents in the struggle for existence. As an incentive to regular attendance prizes are awarded and clothes made by the sewing class are given to the most deserving. Mr. Agent Smith writes that good faithful work has been done and that pupils who attend regularly have become well grounded in the three R's.

With regard to the effect of education on the reserve life he says it is perhaps too soon to judge. The Indians are, however, becoming more cleanly within homes, take more pride in their surroundings and dress better than formerly; but whether this is the result of education or the example of their white neighbours he is not prepared to say.

SALMON RIVER, RICHMOND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	32
Number of pupils enrolled	23
Average attendance	7

There is a comfortable small frame school-house on the reserve, put in good state of repair last summer, and if it were not for the negligence of parents about the education of their children, there would be nothing to complain of. Miss Henrietta O'Toole, the teacher, has had professional training and long experience and does all in her power to encourage interest in her pupils. A light mid-day meal is given, and prizes are awarded, sewing and calisthenics are regularly taught. There is evident progress in the school-room work. It is reported that there is a general improvement in the condition of the Indians in regard to cleanliness in their homes, but the migrations of families from the reserves form a setback to their homes and reserves.

WHYCOCOMAGH, INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	26
Number of pupils enrolled	42
Average attendance	23

Mr. John A. Gillis, the teacher, reports that he has had no cause of complaint with regard to attendance since assuming charge of the school. Mr. Gillis's interest in the Indians' welfare extends beyond the school. He has by precept and example and personal supervision succeeded in inducing the Indians to work their land, and last season they raised enough root crops to last them over the winter with sufficient seed for the coming season, and he sees no reason why with intelligent care they should not be self-supporting in a very few years, with comfortable houses and barns.

The public school inspector in his report on this school says: 'The condition of this school was on the whole found to be very satisfactory. The teacher, Mr. Gillis, is a man of wide experience and is painstaking in his devotion to the school. He has the welfare of the adults as well as that of the children at heart, and I think that the greatly improved conditions now existing on the reserve are in a large measure due to his efforts. I feel that I can recommend him highly.'

MALAGAWATCH, INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	12
Number of pupils enrolled.	20
Average attendance.	5

The attendance at this school for the past year has not been satisfactory, although Mr. Arsene Burns, the teacher, is doing his best to interest parents and pupils. He has carried on a night school for adults during the winter at their own request.

The school-house is in good repair and comfortable teacher's quarters are provided. If the interest of the Indians can be aroused, the success of the school will be assured.

There are no schools specially provided for Indians in Annapolis, Shelburne and Cumberland counties owing to their homes being too scattered to permit of enough children being able to attend if an Indian school were established.

A number of the Indian children attend the white schools in their vicinity, and the department pays a tuition fee to the trustees for them.

The following report on the state of Indian education in Nova Scotia for the fiscal year ended March 31 is furnished by Mr. A. J. Boyd, Indian superintendent:

'The number of school-houses provided to date for the education of the Indian population of Nova Scotia is eleven. Two of these are new up-to-date buildings erected in 1910—one at Eskasoni to replace the old house, which had become unfit for occupation, and the other at Malagawatch. Up to that time, the Indians of the latter small settlement had not been furnished with school accommodation or a school; because, previously, their number was altogether too small to warrant the comparatively large expenditure necessary to establish a school.

'The school buildings at Sydney, Salmon River, Bear River, Middle River and Whyecomagh were thoroughly repaired, painted and otherwise improved during the summer vacation last year, so that now seven of our Indian schools are in excellent condition so far as accommodation is concerned. The school-rooms are spacious, comfortable and well equipped; the outbuildings are suitable and convenient, and all in proper order.

'It is proposed to effect necessary repairs and improvements to the remaining school buildings in this province during the coming summer vacation.'

'Ten schools are in operation, conducted by as many teachers, who, in point of efficiency, will compare quite favourably with teachers of the same class employed in any of the common schools in Nova Scotia. All the schools are making progress—some of them surprising progress considering the difficulties teachers have to contend with, chief of which is the irregular attendance of pupils.

'This retarding factor is due to the following causes, which are difficult if not impossible to control:—As a rule when the school term begins, about the 1st of September, in each year, at least one-half the population of every reserve is absent. The ordinary individual, after his farm work is completed in spring, often goes home to seek employment for a time. If he be a married man, he leaves his wife and children behind and they take care of the home, those of the children who should attend school doing so whenever possible. But such is not the case with an Indian. When he goes from home for a time, he must take the whole family with him, and then both home and school may take care of themselves so far as he and his are concerned. Besides, an Indian's absence from his reserve is usually prolonged from spring till early winter. The result is that during the warm season of the year, when conditions are such as to enable the children of even the poorest in the land to attend school regularly, if so disposed, the Indian child is in camp with his parents or guardians, near some town or industrial centre; whereas, if he were at home, he might be profiting by irregular attendance at school.

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'Early winter finds the Indian and his family back to the reserve with, perhaps, food barely sufficient to keep those in his care from experiencing the pangs of hunger until the return of spring; but with his children poorly clad and unprepared to go from home in the cold weather even so far as the school-house. As a consequence, children so situated may attend school on fine days in winter, but yet, so irregularly as to be of little or no practical benefit to them.

'Therefore, teachers' statistical returns must show a small average attendance in the great majority of cases, and will continue to exhibit the same thing until a remedy be found for the state of affairs which I have endeavoured to describe in the preceding paragraphs. I need hardly observe that irregular attendance at school on the part of pupils will paralyze the efforts of all interested, and make satisfactory progress in Indian education generally extremely slow and difficult; and hence it is that I say some of our Indian schools are making surprising progress under existing circumstances.

'I am not disposed to particularize in the present report with regard to the schools that are doing the best work, but feel that I should do so on a future occasion, as a matter of justice. I shall content myself with stating that the expenditure made yearly by the Federal government for Indian education in Nova Scotia is money well spent; for, although many children who should be deriving substantial benefits therefrom, are not, as indicated above; yet, many also are making satisfactory progress in acquiring a correct knowledge, not only of the elementary branches of education, but of some of the more advanced branches as well. In several schools I have been pleased to listen to pupils reading with fluency, distinctness and a good accent; to witness their ready and intelligent solutions of arithmetical problems; while their work done in penmanship and drawing was all that could be desired.'

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LENNOX ISLAND.

Number of children of school age.	54
Number of pupils enrolled.	45
Average attendance.	20

This school is in charge of a young Indian, Mr. John J. Sark, son of the ex-chief of the Lennox Island band. He was educated at St. Dunstan's College, and holds a teacher's license. There is a good school-house on the reserve and all the children of school age are enrolled, and those who attend regularly are doing well. Mr. Agent Arsenault reports that the children are very obedient and seem to love their teacher. The Indians on the reserve are all civilized and the majority can read and write, and with very few exceptions show an interest in the education of their children. Prizes are given and the deserving poor receive assistance in the way of clothing for their children to enable them to attend school. The public school inspector for Prince county, P.E.I., in his report on this school writes as follows:—
'I was very favourably impressed with Mr. Sark's method of teaching and with his manner in the school-room. He is very energetic, commands the respect of his pupils and seeks to improve them.'

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.

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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. The attendance is improving owing to the supply of boots and clothing to destitute children, and the outlook continues generally encouraging.

BURNT CHURCH, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age..	36
Number of pupils enrolled..	29
Average attendance..	14

A new frame school-house on a concrete foundation was finished last fall, and Mr. Superintendent Irving says it is the nicest and most comfortable and up-to-date building in the agency and compares more than favourably with any of the white school buildings in similar localities.

The present teacher, Miss Catherine Laura Geraghty, took charge after the summer holidays. The Rev. J. J. Ryan, superintendent of Indian schools in the province, reports that he was much pleased with the good showing made by Miss Geraghty since her appointment to this school, and he feels assured that when she has a little experience among the Indian children she will do good work. The superintendent and teacher are doing their best to interest parents and children in the cause of education. Sewing and calisthenics are regularly taught.

EEL GROUND, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

Number of children of school age..	28
Number of pupils enrolled	24
Average attendance..	10

The teacher is Miss Margaret Isaac, a well-educated Micmac Indian girl who holds an elementary diploma for the province of Quebec, and has had five years experience in Indian schools and is doing good work.

The superintendent of Indian schools reports that the pupils are orderly, and comfortably clad, and the building and furniture in good condition and the outhouses all clean and very presentable. Sewing, knitting and fancy-work are taught and prizes distributed.

Parents are interested in education and the younger members of the band can read and write English very well.

BIG COVE, KENT COUNTY.

Number of children of school age..	60
Number of pupils enrolled..	44
Average attendance..	16

The superintendent of Indian schools reports that it seems a very difficult matter to secure a competent teacher for this reservation owing to the difficulty of securing suitable accommodation within a reasonable distance from the school. For this reason, rather than have the school closed after Miss Archibald left, owing to ill-health, a young man was placed temporarily in charge, and efforts are being made to obtain a qualified teacher, but none will be available until after the summer holidays.

The Indians are anxious to have a good teacher and the Rev. J. J. Ryan, superintendent of Indian schools, and Mr. R. H. Irvine, Indian superintendent, are doing all in their power to meet their wishes.

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The school was quarantined for some time during the winter owing to an outbreak of small-pox on the reserve.

KINGSCLEAR, YORK COUNTY.

Number of children of school age..	21
Number of pupils enrolled..	21
Average attendance..	12

The Rev. J. J. Ryan, superintendent of Indian schools, reports that the attendance at the school continues good when the parents are not absent from the reserve.

Miss Rene Agnes Donahoe, the teacher, is thoroughly in earnest, and is bringing the children along nicely.

The Indians on this reserve are civilized and educated and interested in the school.

ST. MARY'S, YORK COUNTY.

Number of children of school age..	29
Number of pupils enrolled..	32
Average attendance..	22

Miss Maria J. Rush is a qualified teacher, and has had charge of this school for the past eighteen years, and the superintendent of Indian schools reports that under the conditions that exist he considers she is doing splendid work. She is most faithful in visiting the homes of the Indians and advising them in the matter of keeping their houses clean and teaching the children to be respectful and well behaved.

The attendance continues good; the games provided by the department and the prizes given at the end of the term being the means of keeping the attendance up to the mark.

Class work is satisfactory and shows marked improvement and much good has resulted from the lessons in sewing. All the parents take an interest in the education of their children, and there has been a decided improvement in this respect in the last few years.

OROMOCTO, SUNBURY COUNTY.

Number of children of school age..	10
Number of pupils enrolled..	20
Average attendance..	12

A new frame school on a stone foundation with a modern system of heating and ventilation, was erected last summer on the reserve. The inspector of Indian schools says it is very comfortable and commodious.

Mrs. Blanche McCaffrey, the teacher, holds a second-class license, with many years experience in white schools, and considering the up-hill work she has had during the past year has been very successful. Mrs. McCaffrey, while a strict disciplinarian, has the happy faculty of drawing her pupils to her, so interesting them in their work that good progress is evident in the class-room, while all things considered the attendance is satisfactory.

The Indians on this reserve are very poor and move from place to place. Mrs. McCaffrey has effected a great change in their habits, especially as regards personal cleanliness.

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EDMUNDSTON, MADAWASKA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	11
Number of pupils enrolled.	17
Average attendance.	11

The agreement with the Edmundston convent for the tuition of Indian children terminated on June 30, last. Arrangements were made for carrying on a day school on the reserve, and this school was opened after the Christmas holidays in a rented building. Miss Virginie Dionne was placed in charge.

Mr. Agent Baxter reports that the Indians are pleased with the prospect of having a school, and it is hoped that good results will follow. The agent and teacher are much interested and a successful start has been made.

WOODSTOCK, CARLETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	11
Number of pupils enrolled.	20
Average attendance.	14

A new school-house was built on the reserve last summer, which the Rev. J. J. Ryan, superintendent of Indian schools, reports is up to date in every particular. The heating is furnished by a hot-air furnace and is very satisfactory. The out-buildings are also new and when the grading of the grounds is finished this spring the new building will show up to advantage and will provide ample playroom for the children.

Miss Frances Milmore holds a first-class license, and having several years experience before taking charge of this school last year, understands her work thoroughly. At the exhibition in Woodstock her pupils succeeded in carrying off special prizes for drawing, and this in spite of the fact that the conditions under which she taught in the temporary school were far from favourable. In so far as the management of this school is concerned Miss Milmore is doing well. Beginning a year ago in a temporary building with a class of children who never had the privilege of attending any school, and who in consequence were most unruly and difficult to manage, in addition to being ill kempt and slovenly, she has succeeded in subjecting them to wholesome discipline, and instilling into their minds the necessity for cleanliness. Sewing and knitting are taught with good hopes for success. The parents, while anxious to have their children taught, have no education themselves and are very poor, but an improvement is noticed in their homes, attributable to the school influence.

TOBIQUE, VICTORIA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	34
Number of pupils enrolled.	42
Average attendance.	27

Miss Bradley, the former teacher of this school, resigned last November, and was succeeded after the Christmas holidays by Miss Ethel F. McGrand, a qualified teacher with some years experience in white schools. The Rev. J. J. Ryan, superintendent of Indian schools, reports that in so far as he has been able to see the working of this school, he is glad to say that he does not think it has suffered in consequence of the change of teachers. In the matter of the studies the pupils are progressing favourably, and in this as in other schools seem to thoroughly enjoy the

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calisthenic exercises. Having been only a short time at this point, Miss McGrand is not thoroughly familiar with the Indian characteristics, but Father Ryan has no doubt, from the manner in which she conducted the school in his presence, that she will do very efficient work, both in the class-room and outside of it.

Mr. Agent Baxter reports this school to be doing good work. Oral lessons on hygiene have been introduced, and to interest the school in farm work the older pupils have prepared statements showing the distribution of the products of the school garden, giving a practical turn to the school work.

The meetings of the Domestic Science Association on the reserve have been regularly held during the winter, and in addition to the sewing and knitting and dressmaking, instruction on sanitation and hygiene has been given, and the effects of bad air and overheated rooms explained to the mothers, who listen attentively and are apparently impressed with what they hear.

Mr. Indian Superintendent Irving has submitted the following report on Indian schools and Indian education in the northeastern division for the past year:—

‘There are three Indian day schools in my superintendency. One at Big Cove, in the county of Kent, another at Eel Ground, and one at Burnt Church, both in the county of Northumberland. The school building at Eel Ground is a new building in good condition, being only built in the summer of 1908. The interior part of the school building at Big Cove was repaired and painted last summer. A fine new school-house was erected last year at Burnt Church, and the same is now being occupied. It is the nicest, most comfortable and up-to-date school building in the agency, and compares more than favourably with any of the white school buildings in similar localities. There are no Indian day schools in the other Indian reserves, but the Indian children attend the neighbouring white schools with good results, upon payment of a tuition fee. The attendance of the pupils has been greatly affected as a result of contagious diseases, measles, diphtheria and small-pox, which prevailed over the greater part of my superintendency for a considerable part of the year. At present, the Big Cove school is closed, being quarantined by order of the local board of health of the county of Kent, on account of the epidemic of small-pox which exists among the members of the band. The deportment of the children for the past year was exceptionally good, and it is interesting to note the improvement that is taking place in the demeanour and bearing of the children from year to year. Many of them exhibit pleasing manners and an air of culture and refinement, which is due, of course, to the careful attention and training of the teachers. The Indians, as a rule, do not take as much interest in education as they should, but in this respect I see a vast improvement and the results are quite apparent. The progress made during the year compares very favourably with that during the past years, notwithstanding the various epidemics that existed in the various reserves. The teaching is good. Our teachers are well disposed to do their very best, and in addition to teaching the various subjects of study, are instructing the children to sew and do fancy-work. The health of the students throughout the year was good, with the exception of those who contracted the contagious diseases hereinbefore mentioned.

‘The progress of these pupils, who have attended school in the past, is quite noticeable, and even though their education is in some cases quite limited, yet I find it fits them much better for any employment and has a tendency to make them more faithful, trustworthy, honest and reliable. The teacher of the Indian school at Eel Ground is a young lady of the Micmac tribe, from the province of Quebec, who is well trained and educated and is doing excellent work in that school.

‘Education to my mind does not only make the Indian people more industrious, independent and progressive, but it makes them more peaceable, law-abiding, better morally and more devoted to their church.’

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Mr. James White, agent for the southwestern division, also reports:—

‘As to the pupils attending the schools the teachers are doing a great work by instilling into them habits of neatness and cleanliness. First by seeing that the school building is properly cared for and then requiring the pupils to keep it in that condition. Second, they are also taught cleanliness by being urged to be neat and clean in their appearance at school. Of course this is often added expense to the government, for, in order that they should be respectable, clothes have to be provided for many of them. But these habits thus formed have a good effect upon the homes of the children, as it inspires them to make their homes neat and clean like the school-room.

‘The teaching of drawing I find does a great deal to arouse the interest of the parents in the school. Having a natural taste for bright colours, these drawings being coloured, are much admired, and the parents are pleased to see their children able to do such things. The following incident proves this. I received a letter from one of the parents on one of the reserves, and inclosed were drawings his child had made. It is well to get the parents interested, for too often they are not anxious to have their children attend school. Besides this, drawing teaches the children neatness, accuracy and a taste for beautifying.

‘In conclusion I think the new school buildings are an inspiration to the people of the reserves to improve their homes. The school and its teachers influence the parents in more ways than we can ever realize.

Mr. Agent Baxter reports as follows on the state of the Indian schools in his jurisdiction:—

THE EDMUNDSTON RESERVE.

‘This reserve is situated alongside the town of Edmundston, in the county of Madawaska, N.B. The Indian children on this reserve, during the winter of 1909-10, attended the convent school in the town. They were conveyed to and from the school, and the department paid a fee of one dollar per month for each child's tuition. This arrangement was appreciated by the Indians, and there was a good attendance up to the closing of the school for the summer holidays. To provide for the education of these children, a building was rented and fitted up for a school-room, and on January 4, 1911, a school was started in charge of Miss Virginia Dionne, of Edmundston, who holds a provincial license. The Indians had long been wanting a school on the reserve, and have shown their appreciation of the favour by making a good attendance during the cold winter months. Miss Dionne is making a good beginning and interesting both children and parents in the work of the school. Sewing and knitting are taught.

THE TOBIQUE RESERVE.

‘The school in the Tobique Point Village did good work under the efficient management of Miss Bradley until November 13, when the school was closed until after the winter holidays, in consequence of Miss Bradley's having resigned to enter a convent in St. John. I very much regretted the resignation of Miss Bradley, as she had experience and good success in teaching Indian children.

‘Miss Ethel McGrand, who holds a provincial license, and has had several years experience in teaching in the public schools in the province, succeeded Miss Bradley and took charge after the winter holidays. I am very confident that the high character of the school will be maintained under the management of Miss McGrand.

‘In connection with this school a school garden was in operation, and up to the summer holidays and after the holidays the boys and girls under Miss Bradley's direction, worked in the garden at cleaning the ground, weeding, hoeing and harvesting.

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During vacation the garden was looked after by myself, with Indian labour. The proceeds of the garden, which consisted of turnips, carrots, beets, parsnips and potatoes, of which there were 100 bushels, were stored in the school cellar and given out once a week during the winter to those who needed them. The school garden demonstrated what a small piece of land could be made to produce and how necessary good cultivation was, and also the luxury of having a supply of vegetables during the winter. Those who looked upon the school garden as a doubtful experiment and waste of money should be convinced that it can be the means of giving knowledge and practice of getting food from the land.

'Arbour day was duly observed and trees were set out on the school grounds, and a small flower garden started in front of the building. Physical culture was introduced and instruction was given in hygiene. To improve the home surroundings the Social Science Association that was introduced last year by Miss Bradley was continued through the winter, meeting once a week, in the evenings, at their houses, where instruction in sewing, knitting, domestic economy, and hygiene were given. In the conduct of these meetings Miss McGrand was ably assisted by Miss Ryan, sister of the priest in charge of the reserve. The health of the children during the year has been remarkably good and the attendance very satisfactory.

'Boys from 14 to 16 years of age seem to lose the desire to attend school. The confinement and restraint of school discipline seems to be difficult for them to bear. They have so much animal energy to get rid of that they would rather not go to school. This seems to be the critical period of their lives when they want to earn money for the pleasure of spending it. As their opportunities for earning are largely confined to working in mills, or in the woods or stream-driving, they are early exposed to a mode of life that has not on the Indian character an elevating or refining influence, and their school education has little influence in improving their surroundings. I see no possible way of improving the conditions of the Indians on this reserve unless they learn to get their living from the land and by working at their Indian craft. Opportunities to hire out at good wages will keep them just where they are; but if they can become interested in farm work, together with stock-raising, their conditions would yearly improve. To accomplish this object the work of the school should be supplemented by the work of the farm. The way should be provided for those in the higher grades to receive practical instruction in farm work as part of their school education. This would require the establishment of an industrial farm upon the reserve, which for a few years would call for the expenditure of money, but eventually may become self-sustaining and give results that could be obtained in no other way. Improving any race of people by education is a slow process, and the progress that is made depends more on the object aimed at than the methods in use. It seems to me that the school education should finish with practical work on an industrial farm.'

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.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	381
Number of pupils enrolled.	284
Average attendance.	161
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute.	10
Number attending Wikwemikong.	31

There are four schools on the Caughnawaga reserve: three in the village and one in the country on the east side of the reserve. A new school building will be erected to accommodate the children on the western portion of the reserve this spring and will be ready for occupation after the summer holidays. Two new school buildings were put up in the village last summer and opened just before the Christmas holidays.

Boys' School (Roman Catholic).

This school is still held in the old council building, centrally situated and very old, built in 1721. It is the intention to erect an up-to-date school for the boys in a more spacious site which will afford ample room for playgrounds, and tenders for the erection of this building have been called for. The school has two teachers, both educated Indians, conversant with the Iroquois, French and English languages. Mr. Peter Delisle, the senior teacher, has had eleven years' experience in this school, and Mr. Peter Williams has had charge of the junior classes for the past eight years. The programme of studies followed in this school provides for the course of study to be in English. The members of the Caughnawaga band are all civilized and many well educated. Lack of accommodation and want of interest on the part of parents, and seeming indifference as to the merits of schools, stand in the way of progress, but it is hoped that after the new school is built these obstacles will be overcome.

Girls' School (Roman Catholic).

Since the last report was issued, the new brick building has been completed, thoroughly equipped and occupied. Mr. School Inspector Longtin in his report says that it is a splendid school, spacious class-rooms, well lighted and ventilated, provided with all modern improvements as to the hygiene and good order of the school. Miss Mary E. Burke and Miss Sarah Burke succeed very well and are good teachers. Their pupils are well trained and acquire a good education.

Miss Burke reports that the erection of the new school has been very effective in arousing the interest of both parents and pupils in education. The children are really anxious to advance in the subjects taught. Some of the girls' sewing is very neat, and judging from their present progress the girls of Caughnawaga will, I think, prove very good, intelligent and enlightened women of their day and a credit to the department, whose efforts to give them every opportunity of advancing have never been wanting.

Methodist Mission School.

The new school building was completed and occupied in the early part of December last, and School Inspector Longtin reports it to very comfortable and provided with modern improvements. Miss E. M. Young, who has had seven years' experience in Indian schools, is a competent, energetic teacher, very popular with the Caughnawaga Indians. She has had charge of this school for the past five years and is doing excellent work.

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Bush School (Roman Catholic).

This school is about three miles from the village of Caughnawaga and provides educational facilities for the children living in the eastern section of the reserve, and is in charge of Mrs. Anne Beauvais, who has had sixteen years' experience in Indian schools. Mr. Longtin, public school inspector, reports that she is a well qualified teacher, zealous, patient and orderly, and her success in the school very satisfactory. The new school-house is well lighted, healthy and quite modern. The spacious playground is a great attraction and encouragement to the children.

BERSIMIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	120
Number of pupils enrolled.	65
Average attendance.	20

The Indians in this agency are principally located at Bersimis and Escoumains. At the latter place the Indian children attend the white school in the village, while at Bersimis there is a two-roomed Indian school conducted by the nuns in a building owned by the mission. The agent reports that but slight progress is noticeable, chiefly owing to irregular attendance caused by the nomadic habits of the Indians and their want of interest in education.

LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	128
Number of pupils enrolled.	47
Average attendance.	34

Sister Marie du Sacré Cœur, a qualified teacher, who has been in charge of this school since June 30, 1910, reports that the attendance has been generally regular while the Indians have been on the reserve, and the parents show an interest in the education of their children. During the winter months the Indians are away hunting and trapping and the children go with them.

RESTIGOUCHE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	103
Number of pupils enrolled.	78
Average attendance.	46

This school is in charge of two nuns, who are professional teachers with several years' experience in Indian and white schools. The school is new and well equipped. There is a notable improvement in attendance, although parents show little interest in education and take their children away from school at the earliest opportunity. The public school inspector reports that the teaching of the sisters is successful, and the pupils who attend regularly are progressing well. The girls are taught sewing, making and mending, and the result shows beneficial effects, the children like their work and the parents take a deep interest in it. The teacher remarks that at the annual visit they seem proud to test the progress of the children, and the women join them in preparing clothes, which are distributed to the poor. The children are said to be intelligent, obedient and well behaved. The Indians of the reserve are seldom absent, as most of the men are employed during the summer at the saw-mills and as guides, and during the winter in logging camps. Their mixing with the whites has had a civilizing influence.

PIERREVILLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	58
Number of pupils enrolled.	88
Average attendance.	64

Pierreville (Protestant).

Mr. Henry L. Masta, a well educated Indian, is in charge of the school. He is a successful teacher with long experience. The pupils are taught both in English and French and are well advanced. The school-house is in very good order and well supplied with modern equipment. The Indians of this reserve compare favourably with their white neighbours, and in their long sojourns at summer resorts in the United States selling their wares they have acquired familiarity with the English language and speak it fluently.

The teacher reports that the children are regular and punctual in their attendance and very obedient and interested in their work, which they thoroughly understand. English is spoken in the school, but explanations are given in Indian when necessary.

Pierreville (Roman Catholic).

This school, which is known as St. Joseph's Academy, is in charge of the Grey Nuns. The Rev. Sister Woods, the principal, is assisted by three sisters, who hold model school diplomas and are fully qualified in every way for their work. The older boys are under the personal supervision of the Rev. Father de Gonzague, the resident missionary on the reserve.

The Indians appreciate the zeal and devotion of the teachers, and the attendance and progress of the children is most gratifying. The pupils receive a thorough education in both French and English, a commercial course is taken by the senior pupils, while vocal and instrumental music and drawing are regularly taught with marked success. Three boys passed the necessary entrance examination to Nicolet College this year, and are now in attendance there.

The school is held in a modern up-to-date building provided with first-class sanitary ventilating, heating and lighting, and furnished with all the latest school equipment. Mr. J. S. Belcourt, inspector of schools, reports the progress to be very satisfactory.

ST. REGIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	304
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	206
Average attendance.	89
Number of children enrolled at Shingwauk Home.	4
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Institute.	1
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute.	12

St. Regis Village.

Miss Nolan, who has been in charge of this school for nearly five years, reports that the children who attend regularly are doing fair work. The girls are taught sewing and all the pupils are given calisthenic exercises daily. In order to improve the attendance a truant officer has been appointed for the purpose of enforcing the regulations relating to the education of Indian children, and it is hoped that this will have the effect of securing more regular attendance. Many of the residents in

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the village have to go away from time to time for long periods to obtain work, and this moving about interferes with the school.

A new school-house is much needed, as the old one has been in use for about seventy-five years. It is the intention of the department to put up a new building in the near future.

St. Regis Island.

Miss Elizabeth E. Gallagher was appointed teacher of this school after the summer holidays, and has been fairly successful considering the short time she has been in charge. The teaching of sewing was started this winter and a mid-day meal provided. Parents are interested in the education of their children, and as they are nearly all engaged in farming the prospects for a good school are encouraging. New equipment has been furnished, but the school-house is small for the number of children enrolled.

Cornwall Island.

Miss Kate Roundpoint, who is a member of the band, has had charge of this school for the past four years. She is energetic and interested in her work, keeping her pupils busy and maintaining good order, and she exerts a good influence over the children. The school-house is centrally placed, but the distance from the upper and lower ends of the island interferes with the attendance when the weather is bad.

The Indians on the island are highly civilized and have adopted the habits and mode of life of their white neighbours, but their inherent indifference to education is evinced by their carelessness in sending their children regularly to school. Plain sewing is taught and calisthenics is engaged in daily.

Chenail School.

Mr. Gilman, the public school inspector, reports that Mrs. Sarah Back, an educated Indian, who is still in charge of this school, is a very successful teacher, and that very satisfactory work is being done in the school and progress is being made. During the winter months arrangements were made for conveying the children to and from school, which produced a marked improvement in the attendance. Plain sewing is taught and the awarding of prizes has caused keen competition among the children. The teacher reports that there is a decided improvement in the interest taken by parents in the education of their children.

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	106
Number of children enrolled.	77
Average attendance.	25
Number of children in attendance at Shingwauk Home.	4

Two Indian schools are carried on in this agency by the Methodist Missionary Society for the children of Indian members of that church, one situated in the village of Oka and the other on the reserve.

Mrs. L. L. Smith, the teacher of the village school, is the holder of a first-class model school diploma, and a decided improvement is noted in this school since Mrs. Smith assumed the charge of it a year ago. The progress of the pupils is surprising, many of them could not understand a word of English when she commenced, now they all understand and speak English fairly well. The teacher has succeeded in inculcating habits of politeness, order and cleanliness in her pupils, and the parents are becoming interested in the education of their children.

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The Oka country school has been in charge of Miss Lillian R. White for the past three years, and considering the poverty and apathy of the parents and the irregular attendance of the children, as well as the unsettled condition of the Indians on this reserve, the school is progressing as well as can be expected.

A number of children from this agency attend the Ste. Philomene and Notre Dame schools, but returns have not been received.

MANIWAKI AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	74
Number of pupils enrolled.	66
Average attendance.	20

There are two schools on the Maniwaki reserve, the Maniwaki and the Congo Bridge schools:

Maniwaki School.

The school-house is a neat frame building in good repair, and well equipped with modern desks and appliances, situated on the main road, about 2 miles from the village, and is in charge of Miss Margaret McCaffrey, who has had four years' experience in this school and is doing well. The children are bright, and had it not been for an epidemic of measles and grippe during the winter, the attendance would have been very satisfactory. The introduction of sewing and distribution of the articles made up, along with the mid-day meal, have been a great incentive and have helped to increase the attendance.

Congo Bridge School.

The school-house is a comfortable frame structure, about 5 miles from the village, well equipped and furnished with all necessary school appliances and is in charge of Miss Rose H. Gilhooly, who has taught here for the past four years with fair success considering the irregular attendance caused by indifference of parents, sickness, bad roads and want of proper clothing. A mid-day meal is given and the girls are taught plain sewing, and the garments made by them are distributed to the most deserving pupils. Prizes are also given to encourage better attendance.

The Indian agent, reporting on these two schools, states that the result of the educational efforts being made is noticeable in the temporal and moral welfare of the Indians of the reserve, there being a marked contrast between the older and younger generation.

A few Indian children whose parents live in or near the village attend the public school, and three boys are inmates of St. Patrick's Orphanage in Ottawa.

MICMAS OF MARIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	27
Number of pupils enrolled.	30
Average attendance.	19

Miss Josephine Audette, who assumed the duties of this school last year, reports that good progress is being made in the school work, and that the Indians appear to appreciate her efforts. The school inspector, Mr. Marquis, also reports that the success of the teaching is very satisfactory. The teacher by various devices holds the attention of the pupils and does her best to advance them. She is a great favourite with her pupils and gives the Indians on the reserve instruction in different kinds of housework, singing is successfully taught. The school is well provided with all necessary appliances.

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LORETTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	101
Number of pupils enrolled.	51
Average attendance.	44

The school, which is situated in the Indian village of Lorette, is doing good work under the nuns who are in charge. The school building is commodious and well equipped and contains two class-rooms and comfortable quarters for the teachers. The agent reports that the building is in excellent condition and that the pupils are making steady progress. Instruction is given in both French and English, and the girls are taught sewing. The attendance is very regular with but few exceptions, and there is much emulation among the pupils, who are well behaved and polite. Monthly reports are sent to parents, giving the progress and standing of their children in school. These reports stimulate their interest in education.

TIMISKAMING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	57
Number of pupils enrolled.	33
Average attendance.	22

The school is in charge of Sister Monica, a member of the Society of the Good Shepherd, which has an establishment at North Timiskaming. The Indians on the reserve are well-to-do, but lack interest in the education of their children, and as a consequence the attendance is not very regular. The agent reports that the band has a very comfortable school-house about a mile from the village and that the children are polite and obedient and making fair progress, but that they are taken away from school at too early an age to derive the full benefit of the teaching this school affords.

RUPERT'S HOUSE, UNORGANIZED TERRITORY.

A new log school-house is under construction and the Church of England missionary acts as teacher while the Indians are there. All the Indian children within reach of the mission are enrolled, but the attendance is irregular and for short periods. The Indians of this district are non-treaty Indians, living the nomadic life of hunters and trappers, and are away in the spring and fall. The school aims to teach all the Indians to read and write their own language in the syllabic characters. Those who reside more or less at Rupert's House receive instruction in English. At each of the out-posts attached to Rupert's House, namely, Nutchequm, Nustassing, Waswanabe and Namiska, Indian catechists teach when possible and to the work of these men is due the fact that a very small percentage of the younger generation are unable to read and write syllabics.

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 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.

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.

A disastrous fire destroyed the girls' building at Wikwemikong, but the principal has taken prompt steps to replace it by a modern building which will conform in all respects to the new standard set by the department; with airy dormitories, a sanitary sewage system, and bathing facilities, &c.

Under the new contract arrangement improvements have been undertaken at the Mohawk Institute and at Mount Elgin, which are designed to make these institutions model ones in every respect.

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, placed, 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 those 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 carried on.

At Albany in connection with the school there is a small hospital, which the department supplied 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.

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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.

The boarding schools at Albany and Moose Factory are reported by the officer who visited those points during the summer of 1910 to be in a flourishing condition. Both these schools are in the northern division, and as the increase in the per capita grant from \$72 to \$125 will place them in a better financial position, no doubt the equipment and the dietary of the schools will be improved. The cost of living at both places is very high.

The school at Chapleau has also been successfully conducted and the improvement of the buildings is contemplated. They are owned by the government, and in due course they should be brought up to the standard.

The difficulty surrounding the operation of the day schools is great, but both at Moose Factory and Albany a certain degree of success has been attained. At the latter place during the summer 35 children were in attendance, being taught in the English language and also in the Cree syllabic. The same remark might be made in dealing with the school at Fort Hope, in which 40 children were enrolled.

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 Missinaibi 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.

Mr. W. J. McLean, who paid annuity in Treaty No. 9 during the summer of 1910, visited Fort George, which although not in the district of Treaty 9 proper, is on the east shore of Hudson bay. He found that the Anglican missionary in charge, the Rev. Mr. Walton, had a flourishing school of 70 or 80 children, whom he was instructing to read and write in their own language by the syllabic system, with a native teacher in charge.

ALNWICK AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	50
Number of pupils enrolled.	42
Average attendance.	23
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Industrial Institute.	6
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Industrial Institute.	1

Mr. F. J. Joblin is still in charge of this school and continues to give satisfaction to the Indians and to the department. The attendance and discipline are very fair and the public school inspector reports that the children are making good progress in their class-room work.

The building is in good repair and the premises are kept in a cleanly and orderly condition.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	61
Number of pupils enrolled.	75
Average attendance.	44
Number of children attending Mt. Elgin Industrial Institute.	2

Cape Croker School.

Miss Moffitt is in charge of this school. Mr. J. M. McCool, public school inspector, reports in part as follows:—'Success very marked; politeness of pupils a noticeable feature. In addition to school gardening, the girls are given instruction in sewing and cooking on Fridays and Saturdays regularly, Miss Moffitt giving her time almost entirely to her school.' The school is very attractive, the interior having been repainted by the pupils and the work very well done. A school library has been provided and the equipment is complete. The school garden has been productive of good results and there is a growing tendency among the older Indians to do more farming. Twenty-five men have joined the Farmers' Institute, and it is the intention to organize a Womens' Institute this spring.

Miss Moffitt has forwarded a special report on her work. This is given in full in the appendix.

Sidney Bay.

Provision has been made for the erection of a commodious new stone school-house, which will be built this summer. Miss Isabella McIver, the teacher, has had seven years' experience in Indian schools. Mr. McCool, public school inspector, reports that Miss McIver is doing very good work and the inspection of her classes and teaching was quite satisfactory. He says her teaching is very clear and that she has more than ordinary ability and with improved surroundings such as the new school will afford the result will be excellent.

Port Elgin.

Mr. George Johnson, a member of the band who was educated at Albert College, Belleville, has taught this school for the past two years. The public school inspector reports that he is strong and healthy, has good mental ability and his pupils are making progress. The inspector states that he has been pleased with his visit to these Cape Croker schools because he has been impressed with the fact that good work is being done and that progress is being made.

The Indians on this reserve appear to take an interest in the schools and have voted money from their own funds to provide for the higher education of deserving pupils.

CARADOC AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age	234
Number of pupils enrolled	160
Average attendance	76
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin Industrial Institute	44
Number enrolled at Mohawk Industrial Institute	13

There are three bands included in this agency, the Chippewas, the Munsees and the Oneidas.

The Chippewas have three schools, the River Settlement, Bear Creek and Back Settlement. Mr. Joseph Fisher, who had been in charge of the first mentioned for many years, died during the month of March, and a permanent successor has not yet been appointed.

Miss McDougall, teacher of the Bear Creek school, is doing splendid work. A simple mid-day meal was given during the winter months, and a school garden was made last summer. The garden proved of much interest to the pupils.

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Mr. Lyman Fisher is teacher of the Back Settlement school, and fairly satisfactory progress is reported. The school building was destroyed by fire recently and it is the intention of the department to erect a new one this summer.

The Munsees have one school, taught by a member of the band, Mr. John Case, who is meeting with very fair success.

There are two schools on the Oneida reserve, No. 2, taught by Mr. Williams, and No. 3, by Miss Clark. Mr. Williams has been in charge of this school for some years and continues to give satisfaction. Miss Clark is a new teacher, and it is reported that her first year's work has been very satisfactory.

Repairs were made to the No. 2 school building during the year, and a new brick building of modern design erected in No. 3 section.

An outbreak of small-pox on this reserve seriously interfered with the school work during the past winter.

Mr. Sutherland, the Indian agent, reports that the effects of education on the reserve are apparent. He cites several instances in which educated Indians are holding and satisfactorily filling good positions off the reserve.

CHRISTIAN ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	55
Number of pupils enrolled.	41
Average attendance.	14

Mr. James Oliver, M.A., who is in charge of the school on this island, is a very capable and zealous teacher. Some of the parents have been apathetic in the matter of sending the children regularly to school, but those pupils who attend regularly have made good progress.

A truant officer has been appointed, and it is hoped that his influence will have a salutary effect.

The results of Mr. Oliver's influence on the reserve are noticeable and a decided improvement can be recorded.

The buildings and surroundings are kept in a very satisfactory condition.

Mr. Oliver has submitted an interesting report from the standpoint of the teacher. This will be found in the appendix to this report.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	202
Number of pupils enrolled.	45
Average attendance.	20
Number of children attending Fort Frances boarding school.	45

There are three day schools in this agency, the Long Sault, taught by Miss Fryer; Manitou Rapids, by Mr. McGill, and the Seine River, by Mr. Spence.

The attendance at the schools is very irregular and the progress unsatisfactory. This is chiefly owing to the nomadic habits of the Indians. It has been decided to close the Long Sault and Seine River schools on June 30, next, and an endeavour will be made to have the children sent to boarding or industrial schools.

The Fort Frances boarding school provides educational facilities for a number of the children of the agency. There were 43 enrolled during the March quarter.

GEORGINA ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	11
Number of pupils enrolled.	23
Average attendance.	16

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On April 1, 1910, Mr. George Cork was transferred from the Mud Lake to this school, and a decided improvement in attendance and progress is reported. Mr. Cork is an experienced teacher and his influence on both the moral and intellectual life of the reserve is marked.

GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	30
Number of pupils enrolled.	34
Average attendance.	16

Miss Schruder still continues as teacher of this school and is giving splendid satisfaction. The attendance has been very fair and good progress has been made in the class-room. Sewing is taught to the girls.

In the report of last year reference was made to the need of better accommodation at the school. It was decided not to attempt to enlarge the present building, which is old and badly situated. It is hoped that a new school will be erected on a more favourable site at no distant date.

GORE BAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	105
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	70
Average attendance.	33

There are four reserves in this agency, West Bay, Sheshegwaning, Cockburn Island and Obidgewong. There is not a sufficient number of children to maintain a school on either Cockburn Island or Obidgewong reserves, and advantage is taken of the Wikwemikong industrial school.

Mr. Thorburn, the Indian agent, speaks as follows of the work performed at Sheshegwaning and West Bay schools, which are taught by Miss Duhamel and Miss Cushing, respectively:—

SHESHEGWANING.

‘This school is well conducted, has a good average attendance and is fitting the pupils for the every day callings of life. In addition to the usual course of study, calisthenics has been added this year and hygienic instruction is being introduced. A supply of food for cooking has been provided during the year that is past, and members of the board as well as the pupils have been instructed in cookery once or twice a week, practical housework, the manufacture of clothing; fancy-work and knitting are included in the regular courses of this school.

‘The band have in view the erection of a school and dwelling combined, plans for which are being prepared for the approval of the department. Suitable grounds have been selected that will better equalize the distance that the pupils have to travel to and from the school, and where gardening and horticulture can be introduced showing more advanced ideas and methods of growing the different kinds of vegetables and garden truck and flowers.

‘The teacher of this school is doing a good work. One of the pupils, Noel Dominic, is postmaster for the band and seems to be performing his work satisfactorily

WEST BAY SCHOOL.

‘This school is one of the best on the Manitoulin island; there is a good building erected, with fine grounds and good buildings. It is proposed to inclose the

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grounds, taking in a sufficient area to give sufficient space for a playground in front and on one side, and in the rear there is a fine grove that is to be thinned out and made suitable for a small park. The intervening space will be used in teaching the pupils horticulture and gardening. The land with a little fertilizing should be thoroughly adapted for it and it is thought that many useful ideas can be instilled in this way as well as practical for the pupils.

'The courses of an ordinary day school are taught, calisthenics has been added this year, and the study of hygiene is being introduced.

'The girls are taught knitting and fancy-work as well as the manufacture of clothing.

'The attendance has been good during the year that is past, better than might be expected, as several of the children have quite a distance to go.

'The teacher is teaching on a permit and has proved herself to be thoroughly proficient in the various duties required of her and has maintained the high standard of the school.'

KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES.

Number of children of school age.	527
Number of pupils enrolled.	35
Average attendance.	16
Number of children attending Fort Frances boarding school.	1
Number of children attending Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school.	41
Number of children attending Kenora boarding school.	37
Number of children attending Pine Creek boarding school.	2
Number of children attending Elkhorn industrial school.	6

There is only one day school regularly in operation in these agencies. It is on the Assabasca reserve and is taught by Mrs. Harper, wife of the missionary. The attendance is fair considering the nomadic habits of the Indians. Mrs. Harper is at times discouraged on this account. However, the influence of the teacher is noticeable.

Islington and Lac Seul.

Summer schools were conducted at both these places during the season of 1910. The attendance was very fair and the results satisfactory.

The department has at present under consideration the establishment of a boarding school to accommodate the children of these bands. The parents are mostly engaged in hunting and it is impossible under the circumstances to make much progress with the education of the children in day schools.

The Kenora and Cecilia Jeffrey boarding schools have their complement of children, and Mr. McKenzie, the agent, speaks well of the work being done in these institutions.

MANITOWANING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	424
Number of pupils enrolled.	146
Average attendance.	72
Number of children enrolled at Shingwauk Home.	7
Number of children enrolled at Wikwemikong industrial school.	42

Educational matters are in a very satisfactory condition in this agency. Mr. Sims, the agent, deals with the school in an interesting report, which is given below

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almost in full. Since this report was compiled, Mr. H. Cartlidge has been appointed as teacher of the Sheguiandah school.

Mr. Sims's report is as follows:—

'There are at the present time seven day schools in this agency, situated at the following places: Whitefish Lake, teacher, Miss S. M. Swezey; Sucker Creek, teacher, Mr. F. Lyle Sims; South Bay, teacher, Miss Z. St. James; Wikwemikong boys', teacher, Mr. F. A. Parent; Wikwemikong girls', teacher, Miss Joeannah Kelly; Wikwemikongsing, teacher, Miss Emily Frawley; Sheguiandah, no teacher at the time of writing. It is regretted that we have lost the services of Mr. F. W. Major at the Sheguiandah school, as it will be some time before his place will be filled in so far as thoroughness and competency are concerned; however, a temporary appointment is expected to be made, and it is to be hoped that before long a duly qualified teacher may be found to fill the position.

'All the rest of the schools are under the charge of good teachers, who are well qualified for their work among the Indians, several of them having a good many years of practical experience as teachers of Indian schools. The South Bay and Wikwemikongsing teachers still take care of several children during the week, whose parents live at too great a distance from the school to allow the children to attend. At South Bay, Wikwemikongsing and Whitefish Lake the teachers give the girl pupils instruction in sewing and how to make their own garments, the department supplying the materials. A few of the Indian parents appear to be gratified at the care taken by the department of their children's future in regard to educational facilities. The schools not only perform the usual functions of such institutions with the pupils themselves, but radiate knowledge of better habits of life and morality through the homes to which the children return after school. The schools are, in my opinion, the greatest civilizing agency of any through which to operate upon the rising generation.

'Besides the day schools above referred to, there is also in this agency, situated at Wikwemikong, the Wikwemikong Boys' and the Girls' industrial schools. These institutions possess unsurpassed facilities for educating the Indian children. They are under an energetic and well qualified staff of management, and untiring efforts are being made by the teachers to do justice to this very important work'

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	39
Number of pupils enrolled.	26
Average attendance.	16
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute.	2

This school was taught by Miss Lacy till December 31, 1910. Miss Veigel took charge on January 3 of this year.

Miss Veigel is reported to be doing very good work. The building is in good repair and an improvement in the attendance is reported.

The work of this school has not been as successful as might be wished for, due largely to frequent change of teachers.

MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	249
Number of pupils enrolled.	144
Average attendance.	57
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Institute.	14

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Eastern School.

Miss Mabel Jeffrey was appointed teacher of this school after the last summer holidays. Mr. Clarke, the public school inspector, has only made one inspection since that date, and reported that some improvement since his last inspection was noticeable. It is hoped that Miss Jeffrey will continue to do good work.

Western School.

Miss Eva Oliver took charge of this school on the re-opening after the summer vacation.

Miss Oliver has had no professional training, but the inspector reports that notwithstanding this disadvantage she is doing fairly well.

Central School.

I regret to have to report that this school has been without a teacher since Miss Buchanan resigned at Christmas.

Miss Buchanan's work was very satisfactory and her resignation is a loss to the reserve. It is hoped that a teacher will be secured at an early date.

Mission School.

Mr. Leween still continues in charge of this school, and the inspector reports that very good work is being done.

Speaking generally the progress at the schools on this reserve has not been altogether satisfactory. The attendance has been irregular and the changes of teachers have had a bad effect. It is hoped that next year will show a decided improvement.

MORAVIANTOWN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	53
Number of pupils enrolled..	63
Average attendance..	26
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute..	4
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute..	5

The attendance has been very irregular during the past year, and the work of the school has not been kept up to the standard noted in last year's report. This condition may be due to a number of causes, but lack of interest on the part of the parents is probably the chief factor.

The new building is kept in good condition.

A special effort will be made to effect some improvement in the work on the reserve during the coming year.

PARRY SOUND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	90
Number of pupils enrolled..	86
Average attendance..	49
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home..	2
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute..	4
Number enrolled at Wikwemikong industrial school..	2

The Indian superintendent, Mr. Macdonald, reports in part as follows on the schools of this agency:—

Ryerson School, Parry Island Reserve.

'This is in charge of Miss Armour, who holds a first-class provincial certificate. She has been teaching in this school about seven years. The pupils who have attempted to be regular in attendance have made good progress. The greater portion of the pupils attending this school are children of non-members of the band. The boys, when they reach the age of twelve, quit attending, excepting a rare case. The girls attend up to sixteen and seventeen years of age and are much improved in intelligence and moral character, and adapt themselves to cleanliness and taste, surpassing many of their white neighbours.

'The school-house is neat, warm, clean and comfortable, well aired. The wood for the school is stored in a new and substantial woodshed built last fall, which adds much to the saving of fuel.

'The teacher's residence has been improved by a storm porch, which has added much comfort to the kitchen.

The Skene School, Parry Island Reserve.

'This school is about 9 miles from the Ryerson. Mrs. McKelvie is in charge; she holds a third-class provincial certificate and has been in charge for over five years. The few children who through the teacher's persuasion attend the school regularly are making good progress in their studies.

'The school-house is built on a light sandy slope in front of a locket harbour with a spacious playground. The wood-shed built last fall has proved a boon in keeping wood dry and fit for fuel.

Shawanaga School.

'Mr. W. A. Elias, an Indian, ex-Methodist missionary, is teaching under permit. The pupils attending this school regularly have made a marked progress since Mr. Elias took charge. The boys will not attend with regularity. When the spring opens they go with their parents or relatives to the summer fishing on the Georgian bay, and wander around picking blueberries, and idling around the steamboat landing. When the autumn comes, whatever taste they have for school is gone. It is an exceptional case to find a boy over fourteen years of age attending school. The parents will not urge them, and if the teacher uses the mildest form of discipline for infraction of school-room rules, the pupil retires and his parents endorse his opinion, and refuse to send him to school. The smaller or younger boys and girls attend with some regularity and make good progress. I may say that the native teacher's ambition in promoting the advancement of the Indian children in this school has found no sympathy or favour from the parents.

'The school-house is a well-built hewed pine-log house, built on cedar posts.

The Henvey Inlet School.

'This school is in charge of Joseph Partridge, an Indian, who has taught on permit for nearly three years. The pupils in this school who attend regularly are making good progress. The prevailing trouble here is with the parents, who keep moving from one place to another during the summer and autumn going to the saw-mills at French River and Byng Inlet to load lumber on barges and boats. They invariably move the whole family with them on these cruises. What the pupils learn during winter is forgotten in the summer. The pupils are devoted to their teachers. The whole trouble is with the parents.

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'The school is the best built house in the superintendency and the teacher's residence is a neat building; it is too small, having only one room on the ground floor, which is used as kitchen, dining-room and sitting-room.'

Gibson School.

'Miss M. L. Yarwood is the teacher in charge of the school. The pupils have made very good progress since she took charge, and I may say that the pupils and parents are much attached to the teacher.

'There are a few of the younger pupils that are residing a distance from the school, obliged to remain at home during the winter when the snow gets deep and the smaller children cannot break the trail.

'The school-house is a large and comfortable house with a wood-shed, and with commodious and secluded closets.

'The pupils have ample, high and dry playground.'

PORT ARTHUR AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	375
Number of pupils enrolled.	81
Average attendance.	33
Number in attendance at Fort William Orphanage.	23
Number in attendance at Shingwauk Home.	3

There are in this agency in addition to the Fort William Orphanage, where provision is made for the education of 35 Indian children, four schools in operation: Two of these, the Mountain Village and Mission Bay schools, are on the reserve at Fort William. The Lake Helen school is on the Red Rock reserve, and there is also one on Jackfish island, Lake Nipigon. The last mentioned has just been re-opened after being closed for some years.

The schools at the Pic and at Grand Bay were not in operation during the year.

The Mountain.

This school is in charge of Mrs. McLaren. The separate school inspector reports an improvement in the work during the year, and states that Mrs. McLaren is a fairly successful teacher. Sewing is taught the girls and is proving of interest to them.

Repairs were made to the building and it is now in good condition. New equipment in the way of desks and blackboards was provided.

Mission Bay.

Mr. Ducharme holds a teacher's certificate, but the progress of the pupils is very slow. The buildings are in very fair condition.

Lake Helen.

This school is taught by Miss Harrison, and it is reported that the children are making good progress. There is also an improvement in conditions generally upon the reserve.

RAMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	63
Number of pupils enrolled.	56
Average attendance.	29

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Miss Eva McBane still continues as teacher of the school and her interest in the work has not abated. The public school inspector reports that very satisfactory work is being done. Additional seating accommodation has been provided and a library installed.

An improvement in the attendance is reported and altogether this may be said to be one of the best of Indian schools.

The buildings and premises are in good condition.

RICE AND MUD LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	43
Number of pupils enrolled.	41
Average attendance.	19

The Indians of Rice Lake attend the public school, and Mr. McFarlane, the Indian agent, reports as follows:—

'The lot on which the school on this reserve is built was surrendered by the members of the Rice Lake band to S.S. No. 11, Tp. of Otonabee, on condition that the Indian children be allowed to attend the school, but the band must pay a part of the teacher's salary.

'This village, Hiawatha, is situated on one of the most beautiful spots along the shore of Rice lake, and the school is built in an ideal little corner.

'Miss Agnes Doris, a first-class teacher, is in this school. Miss Doris is very well pleased with the advancement the Indian children are making in their studies. Of course, as in all schools, there are some a little dull and others do not attend regularly (in the latter case I think the parents are to blame). But again some attend regularly and are bright and as a result are making very fair progress in their studies.'

SARNIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	78
Number of pupils enrolled.	58
Average attendance.	30
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home.	5
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute.	15

Kettle Point School.

Mrs. George, the teacher of this school, is reported by the public school inspector to be a very painstaking and successful teacher. The girls are taught sewing.

Repairs were recently made to the building, which is now comfortable.

Stony Point.

Mrs. McKinnon is teacher of this school. She has had no professional training, but is earnest, and fair progress is reported. Repairs were also made to this building, and a wood-shed erected during the year.

St. Clair School.

Miss Matthews is an efficient teacher, and very satisfactory reports on her work have been received. It has been arranged that Miss Matthews will take the summer course at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, 1911, with a view of fitting herself to give instruction to the boys in constructive work. Sewing is now taught the girls.

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Mr. Nisbet, the late Indian agent, speaks in most favourable terms of the results of education on the reserve and cites a number of instances to show that, with proper education, the Indian boy or girl is able to successfully compete with the children of the whites. In writing of the facilities provided, Mr. Nisbet concludes his report with the following words, 'I can only further say that the opportunity of an education is now within reach of all the children, and that it is their own fault and that of their parents if they do not avail themselves of it, and I feel sure that its final results must be for the uplifting of the entire Indian population of these reserves, and that thus alone can they have a fair start in the race for worldly success and secure for themselves respect and confidence from all classes, creeds and nationalities with whom they will come in contact.'

SAUGEEN AGENCY

Number of children of school age.	70
Number of pupils enrolled.	76
Average attendance.	52
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute.	3
Number enrolled at Amabel and Arran No. 1.	2
Number enrolled at Amabel No. 13.	3

Mr. Scofield, the Indian agent, has written an interesting report on the schools in this agency. Since it was compiled, the teacher of the Scotch Settlement school, Mr. John Burr, resigned, and Mrs. Robb, an experienced teacher, took charge after the Christmas holidays. The department is confident that Mrs. Robb will maintain the standard of the school.

Mr. Scofield's report is as follows: 'There are three brick school-houses on this reserve and two teacher's dwellings. Each school is well equipped and under the charge of a well qualified and energetic teacher.

Saugeen School.

'This is one of the best school buildings in the county of Bruce. The building and ground are kept in good repair. The present teacher, Miss Isabella Ruxton, took charge of this school during the last term of 1909. She has proved to be quite successful with Indian children.

Scotch Settlement School.

'This building is in good repair and well equipped, and has a comfortable teacher's dwelling in connection with it and is very pleasantly situated. Mr. John Burr successfully taught in this school for over 25 years. Amongst the best educated young men and women on the reserve to-day many have been his pupils.

French Bay School.

'The school and teacher's dwelling in this section of the reserve is in the most backward part of the agency, being seven miles from a post office. Some years ago the attendance of this school had fallen so low that a special effort had to be made to secure a better attendance. We secured the present teacher, T. J. Wallace, who has succeeded beyond our expectations. The large enrolment and comparatively high average attendance bears testimony to his success in securing attendance. He has also been successful in advancing his pupils.

'Speaking generally of educational matters, the Indians in this agency appear to be more alive to the benefits derived from education than heretofore. A great

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deal of credit is due to the efforts of the teachers, to whom must be attributed the success of the pupils. In regard to progress we should consider the difficulties an Indian child has to contend with in comparison with white children; such as hereditary tendencies and home surroundings, also that Indian children when first entering school cannot speak nor understand the English language. They must give very close attention to gain even a rudimentary knowledge of the language in the time they spend in school. I am pleased to say that by the persistent efforts of the teachers the language has been taught with some success. In fact it is a rare occurrence to meet any young Indian of this reserve who cannot read, write, speak and understand the English language.

'The ordinary course of school studies is not attractive to an Indian child. It requires all the tact and patience of the teacher to secure anything near regular attendance and keep the attention of the pupils centred on their lessons.

'The department is doing everything that can be done to put an education within the reach of every child in the agency. Many of them have taken advantage of the opportunity and have obtained a knowledge which tends to a higher standard of civilized life. This is evident in the personal appearance, conversation and general surroundings.

'The Indians who secure a fair education are generally chosen by the band in preference to those without as leaders and officers for the reserve. This class is also recognized by white men, for example two of our ex-pupils were engaged as officers on a steamboat during the past season. They are often engaged as foremen or timekeepers for a gang of men if their education fits them for the position. In conclusion it might be said that education has done much for this band.'

SAULT STE. MARIE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	169
Number of pupils enrolled.	100
Average attendance.	59
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home.	6
Number enrolled at Fort William Orphanage.	4
Number enrolled at Wikwemikong industrial school.	14

Garden River (Church of England).

Mr. L. F. Hardyman continues to show much interest in his work. The public school inspector, Mr. Green, reports that fair work is being done in the class-room.

The buildings and grounds are kept in good condition. A garden was successfully cultivated last year.

Garden River (Roman Catholic).

There are two teachers at this school. The senior classes are taught by Miss Isabella Reid, the holder of a first-class elementary Quebec diploma, and the junior by Miss Ida Reid. Mr. Jones, the separate school inspector, reports that excellent work is being done. There has been some improvement in the attendance, due largely to the efforts of the teachers. The building is in good condition.

Michipicoten.

Extensive repairs were made to the building, including teacher's residence during the past summer. New desks were placed in the school-room and the building and equipment are now quite satisfactory.

Miss O'Connor has succeeded in effecting an improvement in the attendance and has done good work in the class-room.

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Goulais Bay.

This school was closed on September 30, last, Miss Roussain having resigned on that date.

Owing to the inaccessibility of the reserve, it has not yet been found possible to obtain the services of a teacher, but it is hoped that the school will be re-opened at an early date.

SCUGOG AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	8
Number of pupils enrolled.	16
Average attendance.	10

Mr. Williams, the Indian agent, writes of this school as follows:—

‘At the foot of the island is situated the Indian village, which boasts of a good, roomy and comfortable school-house. It is a union school, where the attendance of whites and Indian children is about equal. In the past good teachers were not secured, or at any rate the same attention was not shown to the advancement of the Indian children. Now, however, a good teacher is in charge, splendid progress is being made, and the children are showing a marked intelligence.

‘I have reason to believe that the parents are putting forth every effort to have their children procure a modern education.’

SIX NATIONS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	803
Number of pupils enrolled.	534
Average attendance.	234
Number enrolled at Mohawk Institute.	85

Mr. Gordon J. Smith, the Indian superintendent, has submitted a full report on the schools and educational work generally on the Six Nations reserve. This report is given almost in its entirety:—

‘Buildings.—There are 10 school buildings on the reserve, three brick and seven frame. No. 2, in the village of Ohsweken, is a two-roomed brick building, with cement basement used as a play-room and furnace-room. No. 7 is a two-roomed frame building, but not in good condition, being too old and hardly suitable for school purposes. No. 4 was vacated during the Christmas holidays, and the school moved to Capton’s Corners, a mile and a quarter north and closer to the Grand river, where a well appointed frame building has been erected by the council at a cost, exclusive of ventilating equipment, of \$1,184. This new No. 4 school will serve as a model for new buildings, which I trust will be erected in the near future, as many of the present buildings are not suitable for school purposes, particularly Nos. 1, 3 and 7.

‘All the schools are provided with individual desks of the latest pattern.

‘The school board feels the necessity of additional schools on the reserve, and considering that the population now is 1,186 more than 25 years ago, and the average school attendance 227 as against 144, 25 years ago, it is felt that the school accommodation is not keeping up with the demand. During the winter the distance to some schools is too great for young children to walk.

‘Trustees.—The school board held regular meetings during the year, and in July a minute inspection was made of every school on the reserve by a special committee, whose report, when presented to council, was acted upon, and extensive repairs carried through at almost all the schools.

‘Teachers.—Of the 12 teachers employed, 5 are Indians and 7 whites. We still experience great difficulty in securing qualified teachers, and until such time as the

school grant is very materially increased we cannot get them. The surrounding white school sections, which pay much higher salaries than the Six Nations, cannot fill their vacancies, therefore it can hardly be expected that our school board, with the two great handicaps of lower salaries and enforced residence on an Indian reserve, can secure qualified white teachers. Our only hope for the future is the education of Indians at the Normal School until they secure qualifications. The cost of this is almost prohibitive. Of our 5 Indian teachers one or two contemplate qualifying at the Normal, but the others have no intention of doing so. The council has consented to advance the necessary funds to parents whose children desire to qualify, to be repaid out of interest money and the teacher's salary, when he or she gets a school. This may relieve the situation, but not for two or three years at the soonest.

'The Six Nations teachers held a teachers' convention at Ohsweken last spring, which was well attended and considerable interest manifested by them in this work. The County of Brant Teachers' Convention was held in the fall at Paris, and was attended by several of our teachers. The schools are under the able inspectorate of T. W. Standing, public school inspector of Brant county, and are visited by him at least twice a year.

'Pupils and Parents.—I group these two under one heading, as the school attendance depends as much upon the one as the other. During the berry and fruit season in the Niagara district some of the schools are almost emptied owing to parents taking their whole families away with them, for the youngest child can earn as much money as his parent. The harvest season is also detrimental to education. There are also cases where the mother of the family is dead and the daughter had to stay at home to attend to household duties; or perhaps the father is away all day and there is no one to look after the children who naturally run wild. Inability to provide suitable clothing during the winter season is another cause of irregular attendance. The so-called deists or pagans have numerous festivals at stated times of the year to which all men, women and children go. Some last a week at a time, and being of a religious nature are considered of greater importance than the, "white man's education." These festivals are particularly ruinous to schools Nos. 10 and 11. At these schools many children cannot speak English when they begin school, as it is not spoken in their homes and the teachers have an extra laborious task in teaching their pupils. The last class of parents to whom I will refer are sometimes the educated and well-to-do Indians who object on principle to compulsion, and claim that their treaty rights give them the privilege of doing now as they did in ancient times and that they cannot be compelled to send their children to school. Many parents during the year have been notified by letter to obey the law and some have obeyed. Others have been summoned before me and admonished and generally promised to obey, and have done better, but some lapse into their former state of carelessness. The truant officer's efforts have caused many to send their children to school.

'Ex-pupils.—The progress of the average ex-pupil is as good as that in white communities. All the best agriculturists on the reserve have had no other education than that obtained in our day schools. Many have advanced to higher education. Of such three are now attending the Caledonia High School, one the Hagersville High School, four the Brantford Collegiate Institute, two the Brantford Conservatory of Music, two in the second year at McMaster University, one in the final year at Queen's Medical College, two in hospital training for nurses, four are teachers on the reserve, one is clerk in the Indian office, Brantford, two have graduated as nurses from Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, and two are practising medicine in the United States.

'General.—The council has at all times shown itself most sympathetic towards education as evidenced by insisting on qualified teachers, which we cannot get as above stated) by increasing the school grant, by erecting new school buildings and

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repairing others, by establishing a night school, and by presenting a medal annually for the highest standing at the entrance examination. The effect of education is seen in the decreasing number of Indians who cannot read or write. Nearly all the younger generation can write. Daily, weekly and farm papers have a wide circulation and are eagerly read. The reading of newspaper tends to broaden the mental horizon of the reader; he learns what is going on in the outside world, how other people live and how they act under circumstances such as surround him. The result cannot but be beneficial. The moral standard is, I believe, raised as education advances. And as evidence of a growing interest in education on the reserve a night school was opened at No. 2 school, Obsweken, on the 11th inst., when nineteen young men and women enrolled their names. Mr. John Clark, the principal of this school, has charge. The movement for this school started amongst the Indians themselves, the council took it up at once and made all arrangements, including payment of Mr. Clark's salary. The department, however, generously made provision for the salary without cost to the Six Nations or the pupils. The instruction includes an elementary commercial course, and any necessary instruction in the rudiments of a common school education. The experiment is being watched with interest by the council and trustees.'

STURGEON FALLS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	97
Number of pupils enrolled.	109
Average attendance.	65

Mr. Geo. P. Cockburn, Indian agent, has prepared a report dealing very fully with the educational work in his agency.

Mr. Cockburn's report is as follows:—

NIPISSING SCHOOL.

'This school building is of large size, furnishing ample accommodation for the pupils in attendance, besides comfortable living quarters for the teachers. The grounds in connection are large and well kept.

'Miss Agnes Kelly, who has a Quebec model school diploma, is in charge, and takes an active interest in the routine of the work. During the past summer the department made considerable necessary improvements to the buildings, consisting of a new foundation, improving the teacher's quarters, and painting. The attendance at the school has not been as desirable as it should be, owing to a number of the Indians being engaged in hunting, and who when leaving to follow this vocation take their families with them. The children in attendance are progressing in their studies. In addition to the general routine of studies, the children are taught sewing, and preparations have now been made to cultivate a garden at this school.

GARDEN VILLAGE.

'The buildings at this place are of good size with suitable grounds adjoining, furnishing accommodation to the children in attendance. A noticeable feature of this school is the good attendance.

'Miss McDermott, the teacher, is the holder of a first-class certificate, and takes an active interest in the children.

'The parents at this place take great interest in their school, which assists materially in the good attendance.

BEAR ISLAND, TIMAGAMI.

'A new school building was erected at this place, and equipped with suitable grounds in connection last year, and occupied by the pupils this summer.

'The children of this band are very bright and appear to learn readily. The school for the past term was in charge of Miss Ahearn, a student of Queen's University.

'The Indians of this band follow hunting during the winter, and when they start for the woods they remove their families with them, which necessarily closes the school during the winter months.

'In addition to the schools above noted, a grant of \$250 is paid to the Mattawa separate school at this place. A number of Indian families belonging to the Nipising band reside here and their children attend this school. The attendance is good, and the children are doing exceedingly well.

'The children in attendance at the schools in this agency as a whole are progressing in their studies and show a keen desire to learn. And a very noticeable feature is that only a few years ago none of the children on the reserves could understand any of the English language, while to-day the majority understand it, and can speak quite fluently. This has been made possible only by the attendance at the schools.

'The parents take quite an interest in the education of their children, which materially assists in keeping up the attendance.

'In reviewing the progress of the pupils of the Indian schools, in most cases it has been most beneficial to them, not only in their manner of living and surroundings, but in some cases profitable from a financial source, boys who previously attended the schools having procured more remunerative positions by having a little education.

'The Indians are beginning to understand that, as their former vocations of hunting and fishing are being depleted, they will be obliged to seek other sources of employment from white men, and a knowledge of the English language will be beneficial to them in securing such.

'While there are a few exceptions to this, there is not any doubt that the Indian schools on the different reserves have a very beneficial effect on the community.'

THESSALON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	86
Number of pupils enrolled.	144
Average attendance.	51
Number of children attending Wikwemikong industrial school.	1
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home.	6

There are in this agency five schools, the Sagamook, taught by Miss Fagan, the Spanish River, by Miss Cadotte, the Serpent River, by Mrs. McKay, the Mississaga, by Miss Kehoe, and the Thessalon, by Miss Shaddeau.

Mr. Hagan, the Indian agent, in reporting on these schools, says in part as follows:—

SAGAMOOK.

'This is a two-story building with a large class-room well lighted, and is kept very clean and in a good sanitary condition. There are 25 children on the return for December quarter—12 in the first form, 5 in the second, 5 in the third, 1 in the

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fourth, and 2 in the fifth. I am pleased to say these children are getting along fairly well. Some of them are able to write letters for their parents and read the answers, and at school they are very attentive to their studies.

SPANISH RIVER.

'There are 11 children on the return for the last quarter—7 in the first book, 2 in the second, and 2 in the fourth. Some of these children have over 3 miles to travel to attend, and in rough weather the attendance is very small, but those who can attend regularly are doing well.

SERPENT RIVER

'This is an old school, and consequently there are more in the upper classes. These children mix with whites at Cutler, and consequently they can speak better English. There are 2 in the first standard, 14 in second, 5 in third, and 1 in fourth, making a total of 22.

MISSISSAGA.

'The teacher is taking a great deal of trouble to bring them forward. She is doing well for the chance she has.

THESSALON.

'We, I think, have a good teacher. The school was open only a month last year, but the children seem to like going to school, and I am sure we will have a good showing next year if all is well.

'I beg leave to say that we have reason to be well pleased with our year's work. The children have much improved. The idea of teaching our girls to do needlework is a long step in advance. Our teachers showed some clothing, made by the children themselves, that was really a credit to both teacher and pupils. Another great advance made is providing material for the mid-day meal and making the children prepare it. I also saw some knitting or crochet work, and some of our little girls arrayed themselves in clothes of their own make, and they looked very nice and becoming.'

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	102
Number of pupils enrolled.	76
Average attendance.	33
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute.	3
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home.	3

There are two schools in this agency, known as No. 1 and 2.

No. 1 School.

'Miss McDougall is temporarily in charge of this school. She has had no professional training, but the public school inspector reports that she is doing fairly satisfactory work, and the attendance is much improved. An effort was made to secure a qualified teacher, but with no result. The building is in good repair.

No. 2 School.

Improvements are to be made to the building in this section during the summer holidays.

Mr. Samson is a diligent and faithful worker, but the results are not all that might be desired, due to some extent to irregular attendance. Prizes are to be given at each of these schools at the end of the current term, and it is hoped that this will have a beneficial effect.

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 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 school.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	692
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	475
Average attendance.	183
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school.	3
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school.	4
Number enrolled at Brandon industrial school.	80
Number enrolled at Fort Alexander boarding school.	4
Number enrolled at Norway House boarding school.	55

There is one boarding school in this agency, situated at Norway House. There are also sixteen day schools in operation. The agency comprises an immense territory and schools can only be visited at long intervals.

Mr. Calverley, the Indian agent at Norway House, has dealt in a general way with all the schools except those at Norway House, which he visits more frequently.

Mr. Semmens, inspector of Indian agencies, also gives a report on the schools visited by him during the year which were in operation at the time, to which I beg to direct attention for further information. Mr. Calverley's report is as follows:—

‘In all this district extending over 500 miles north and south and over 300 miles east and west, the Indians are not confined to their reserves; they are hunters, trappers and fishermen and roam over this vast district wherever they can reap the best reward for their labours. In the majority of cases, whether hunting or trapping in the bush or fishing on the lakes, the family accompany the head of the house.

‘Most of the reserves are situated at the mouths of rivers, and in the spring and fall it is difficult and dangerous to cross these rivers.

‘There are day schools in operation at Black River, Hollowwater, Fisher River, Jack River, Berens River, Poplar River, Grand Rapids (Sask.), Nelson House, Split Lake, Oxford, York Factory, two at Cross Lake and three at Norway House. To all of these, except, perhaps, Fisher River, the above remarks apply; of these schools 7 are Methodist, 6 Anglican and 2 Roman Catholic.

‘The Anglican school at Norway House is, since the Rev. J. Marshall took charge, making good progress. Mr. Marshall evidently takes great interest in his school

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work and has the confidence and good will of both children and parents. The attendance has increased and the pupils are showing good progress. The difficulty here and at all the other schools is to obtain regular attendance.

'The Roman Catholic school at Norway House is in charge of the sisters. These have lately been moved from Cross Lake to Norway House, and the school is hardly in good running order as yet.

'The Methodist day school is in connection with the boarding school, thus giving graded rooms. The attendance of the reserve pupils is irregular. In all these schools there is a desire and effort on the part of the teachers to do good work, but they are handicapped by the existing conditions.

'A school was conducted for 35 days during the summer on the Bloodvein reserve by Mr. Wilding, with an enrolment of 32 pupils.

'There is one boarding school in this agency situated at Norway House; the management is under the charge of the Methodist Church. There are about 50 pupils in this school. They are from Norway House reserve, Trout Lake, Island Lake, God's Lake, Oxford, Cross Lake and Nelson House.

'Here the Indian children are kept in touch with their own people, habits and customs. They never become strangers to their families or estranged from their own people as they do when sent far away for a number of years to obtain an education.

'The children appear bright, clean and intelligent. They talk English freely, and in reading, writing, arithmetic and drawing show considerable efficiency. The girls are trained in general housework and the boys have training in gardening and care of cattle, in addition to their studies.

'Of the ex-pupils of the day schools I can say nothing, but in a number of cases on this reserve the ex-pupils of the boarding school have shown in a marked degree the benefit of their school training. In cleanliness of person, care of the house and care of children—for most of the girls are married immediately after leaving the school—they show the value of their school life. The young men are spoken of as intelligent and active workers, and judging by the results accomplished by the Norway House boarding school, under such conditions as exist in this district, this is the best and the only method to successfully educate Indian children.'

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES.

Number of children of school age.	413
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	214
Average attendance.	133
Number enrolled at Portage la Prairie boarding school.	32
Number enrolled at Pine Creek boarding school.	67
Number enrolled at Sandy Bay boarding school.	42
Number enrolled at Kenora boarding school.	2
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school.	6

Mr. R. Logan, Indian agent, has submitted a comprehensive report which will give the reader full information in respect to the educational establishment in these two agencies, and the results attained.

Mr. Logan's report is given in full:—

'In these agencies there are three boarding schools, Portage la Prairie, Pine Creek and Sandy Bay, and eleven day schools. There is also a school building on Crane River reserve, which is closed for want of pupils.

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

'In this agency a grant is made to the boarding school situated in the city of Portage la Prairie. There are thirty-two pupils in attendance. There are also two day schools, one at Swan Lake and the other on the Roseau Rapids reserve.

'The Swan Lake day school is in charge of Miss Jessie Bruce, who has had many years' experience teaching in provincial schools, and who will do good work at this point. Her sister acts as housekeeper, and they give the children a warm mid-day meal. The children help to prepare this meal and also wash the dishes and put everything in readiness for the following day. It affords an excellent training, which is carried in an inoffensive manner into the homes of the children.

'The Roseau Rapids day school is in charge of Miss Rosa Godon, who manages the school very satisfactorily. Things around the school are neatly kept and the children are very courteous towards their teacher, who has a kindly way of managing them. The children are making good progress in their studies, which would be much better if the attendance was more regular.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

'There are two boarding schools in this agency, Sandy Bay and Pine Creek, and nine day schools, one on each reserve except Crane River.

'Ebb and Flow day school is situated on the Ebb and Flow reserve and is taught by Miss Nora Shannon. There are seventeen children on the roll, but owing to irregular attendance the average is not high.

'Lake Manitoba day school is situated on a reserve by the same name. It is conducted by Mr. Martel, who has been many years in the work.

'Upper Fairford day school is situated on the Fairford reserve, at the upper end of the Fairford river. This school is taught by Mr. Rupert Bruce, and has an average attendance of twelve pupils. The Canadian Northern railway passes within a short distance of the school, and this formerly out of the way community will now be in the heart of a thriving town.

'Lower Fairford day school is situated at the lower end of the same river. It is taught by Mr. Colin Sanderson, who succeeds in keeping up an average attendance of twenty-five. It is only five miles from where the town of Fairford will be located, and so will no longer be removed from civilization.

'Lake St. Martin is situated on a reserve of the same name. It is taught by Mr. John Favel, and has an average attendance of twenty-nine children, the largest average of any school in the agency. Mr. Favel has been many years in the service.

'Little Saskatchewan day school is situated on a reserve of the same name. At present it is without a teacher, Mr. Geo. Storr having resigned at the end of September, 1910.

'Waterhen day school is situated on the Waterhen reserve, and is taught by Miss Louise Adams. The teacher finds it difficult to get the children of school age to attend regularly.

'Pine Creek day school is worked in connection with the Pine Creek boarding school. A class-room of the boarding school is used and is taught by one of the teachers on the staff. The work of the school is entirely satisfactory.

'Shoal River day school is situated on the Shoal River reserve, and is taught by Rev. T. H. Dobbs. He is a very resourceful man, with a great deal of tact and a kindly self-sacrificing disposition. His average attendance is twenty-one, while there are only twenty-four children of school age on the reserve. His personality seems sufficient to overcome the question of irregular attendance.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

'Since making my last report, the prospect of better conditions surrounding the day schools of Manitowapah agency is likely to follow the advent of the railway passing near by many reserves formerly isolated. Lake Manitoba, Fairford, Little Saskatchewan and Lake St. Martin will now be near the line of railway, and it will be possible to get a better class of teacher to undertake this work.

'The question of Indian education is a very complicated one, and is freighted with difficulties. While our present system has not been as satisfactory as we had wished, yet we have had some schools of each class, industrial, boarding and day, which have done good work. No one system of schools can be generally adopted, as the needs of the many localities differ widely. A boarding school will be found most effective where the Indian homes are long distances apart, making it impossible to reach a day school, or where the people must leave the reserve to make a living. A day school will be found most efficient where the homes are not scattered, and where the parents remain on the reserve and make their living by farming.

'The final goal, however, must be the day school system. Any other course is working in a direction different from that in which the state aims in educational matters generally. The Indian will be a tiller of the soil, and when we have him on his own farm, making his living as other citizens, sending his children to his own rural school, inspected and managed in the same way as the surrounding rural schools, our goal is reached.

'If this is true, wherever a day school can be worked satisfactorily, and serve the needs of the Indian, one should be built. It will prove less expensive, more efficient in its influence and moving towards a final solution of the problem. The objections raised against taking children away from their home to be educated in a residential school are many. First, the child is brought up amid surroundings which he will not find duplicated when he returns to his home. The lighting, heating and general equipment, such as bread-mixer, washing-machine, knitting-machine, separator and other appliances, &c., cultivate in him a contempt for things as he will have to meet them on the reserve. The result of it all is that the Indian child is educated out of touch at the very point where he must be in touch in order to make a success of life. Again, a child is taken away from its home at six or seven years of age, and for nine or ten years he only spends a month each year under the parents' care and influence. The ties between the child and the parent are to a large degree broken, and when he graduates from school the parent finds his influence over his child weakened. My experience has taught me that the co-operative influence of the parent is one of the strongest and best forces in the work of uplifting the children. If you have the parents' good will, you can soon devise a means to get a regular attendance in the day school, unless the locality is entirely unsuitable for such a school. Again, there is also a break between the child in the residential school and the younger ones of the family. The associations formed by children from three to seven years of age, playing together, are strong ties, and have much to do with the unity of the family in after years. The great secret of the school end of this work is to win the confidence of the parents and to look at questions as far as possible from their point of view, and thus get a solution for your difficulties in a way not offensive to the mothers and fathers of the children under your care.

'We find the day school where it can be successfully operated the one system which works in closest harmony with the reserve, and where you can begin the new life of the child where the old one left off. It must be, however, more than a mere class-room with twenty or thirty children going through the daily programme of a common school. It should be rather a real life within itself: a school garden growing vegetables for the mid-day meal, the care of a horse and a cow or two, a small poultry plant, the preparation of the mid-day meal, washing dishes and putting

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everything in readiness for the next day, the care of the class-room, the teaching of sewing and knitting, also school amusements to make the school the centre of life for the child. The result is that this life is carried into the parents' home, in a manner so inoffensive that they are hardly conscious of it, and so are made to share the benefits of the daily work of such a school. You then have the centre of influence in the home of the Indian, and instead of taking the Indian out to civilization you carry our civilization to him. You may not be able to lift the child so high as you could in a residential school, but you uplift the home as well as the child, and what progress you have made will be lasting. You have a further advantage in that you get the Indian to take a part in the work and responsibility of uplifting himself, rather than that we should do all the work and he refuse to accept it.

THE EX-PUPILS.

'We hear of graduates degenerating when they go back to the reserve. No doubt there are too many illustrations of this for us to deny it, but perhaps not more than we might expect. The problem of changing these people from hunters and trappers leading a nomadic life, which they have done for ages untold, to a pastoral people, is not the work of a few years, but at least a few decades. We find that when a school boy goes back to the reserve the old people laugh at his un-Indian ways, and the young people who have not been at school seem cut off from him. Here he is suspended between heaven and earth, no wonder the not overstrong characters give up part of the new and accept part of the old.

'Where a school has kept in mind what the boys and girls have to do when they graduate, and has shaped its teaching entirely to that end and has also worked in co-operation with the agent, not so many degenerates result. My experience has been that failures among the industrial school graduates are more frequent than those from the boarding schools. This, I think, is due to the chasm created between pupil and parent by their long periods of separation, and the impossibility of close co-operation between the agent and principal for the welfare of the pupil when he returns to the reserve.

'I question if any branch of the Indian work offers greater returns than that of the school work if the right sort of teaching is kept in view. There are many well-wishers of the Indian who look upon him as a white man with a red skin, and if you only give him enough education that he will apply it himself when he reaches the reserve. There are many disappointments in store for such. One of the best informed men on Indian education has said, "the education of the Indian child does not require length but rather breadth." He should be taught to apply what he has learned at every step of his school work. The reason given for a girl to remain an extra year in a boarding school after she had reached eighteen was that she was getting along so well in her music. An extra year to complete her musical education and not an organ in a home on the reserve to which she was to return! A boy who came under my own experience spent twelve years in a boarding school and graduated for a teacher's certificate. He got a position for \$400 a year with board, but fourteen days of application sent him back to the reserve as a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water." I could quote many similar examples, but mention these merely to show that we must make our school work practical, and it must be adapted to the needs of the pupils as they will have to face life on the reserve.

EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON THE RESERVE.

'It is rather difficult to make an estimate of the progress of such work, since it goes on so silently. However, we are sure of this, that any system of education which tends to lead the child out of touch with the reserve life to which he must return,

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will not have much influence on the reserve. Our observations bear this out, since the best results are noticeable in those pupils who have enjoyed the fewer advantages of a day school on the reserve, or a small residential school near the reserve, where these advantages have been shared with the other Indians of the band as they went along.

'The Indians to-day are very different from what they were even ten years ago. They know what is going on in the larger world as well as many white communities. There are not many families without at least one member who can read the weekly paper. You see the iron bed, table, chairs, with the additional comfort of a rocking chair in a great many Indian homes. It is quite usual for graduates to take a weekly paper and a monthly magazine with which to while away the long winter evenings. Occasionally one will see an organ, and the ordinary type of farm house is slowly taking the place of the old log and mud hut.

'The general spread of intelligence throughout the many reserves enables the Indian to better understand the law of the country and so increases his respect for authority. His individuality is causing him to break away from the idea of holding everything in common, and each year sees him enter more fully into the competition of the white man. When we think that only forty years ago the Indians in western Canada were still in their nomadic state, and that in 1910 the net result of their industrial earnings was over half a million dollars, one cannot doubt the uplifting effect of education. It is a safe and solid basis by which we may hope to make the Indian a self-supporting man.'

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	322
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	130
Average attendance.	58
Number of children enrolled at Fort Alexander boarding school.	69
Number of children enrolled at Kenora boarding school.	7
Number of children enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school.	25
Number of children enrolled at Brandon industrial school.	23

There are two day schools and one boarding school on the Fort Alexander reserve, one day school on the Brokenhead reserve and two still in operation on the old St. Peter's reserve. Two buildings are now in course of construction on the Peguis reserve. These will provide accommodation for the children of the members of the St. Peter's band who have gone to their new reserve.

Brokenhead.

Miss Isbester was forced to resign the position of teacher, and Miss Monkman is temporarily in charge. The inspector who visited the school in March reports that fair progress is being made.

Lower Fort Alexander.

The change in the location of this school noted in last year's report effected some improvement in the attendance. Unfortunately Miss Folster has resigned and the school is now without a teacher. A new building will be erected next year.

Upper Fort Alexander.

Mr. Eley who conducted the summer school at Islington was transferred to this school in September last. Mr. Eley is reported to be doing fairly good work at this

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school, and no doubt an improvement in conditions will soon be evident. Repairs are being made to the building.

St. Peter's.

There are only three schools in operation at the present time on this reserve: St. Peter's North, St. Peter's South and the Peguis school. The work in these schools is dealt with in the report of Mr. Semmens appended hereto.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	99
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	25
Average attendance.	12
Number enrolled at Birtle boarding school.	53
Number enrolled at Pine Creek boarding school.	2
Number enrolled at Sandy Bay boarding school.	1
Number enrolled at Cowessess boarding school.	5

There are in this agency one boarding and two day schools. Mr. Agent Wheatley has submitted an interesting report on the school work and results, which is given in full:—

Birtle Boarding School.

'The Birtle boarding school is located in the town of Birtle, Manitoba, and is situated on the north side of the Birdtail creek, on the hillside overlooking the town. The school building is a two and one-half story stone structure, has a good basement, with cement floors, and is heated by two large wood furnaces and a hot-water heating plant for the bath-rooms, wash-rooms and lavatories. The water supply is furnished from wells, some 600 feet from the school, and the water is drawn by suction and gravitation by means of a force-pump and gasolene engine into a tank in the basement and then forced up to another tank in the attic. The protection against fire is as follows: there are fire-buckets filled with water and fire-axes conveniently placed through the building, also fire-hose apparatus on each landing. The pupils are put through fire-drill occasionally. The fire-alarm is worked by electrical buttons, placed at convenient points throughout the building. There is a good system of ventilation, providing a constant current of fresh air. A quarter of a section of land two miles from the school is now being cleared and ploughed and farming on a larger scale will be done, and the older boys will receive a better training in general farm work under a competent farming instructor. The boys do all the work in connection with the farm and care of stock, &c.

'There are 56 pupils on the roll, classified as follows:—S1, 4 boys and 3 girls; S2, 7 boys; S3, 7 boys and 6 girls; S4, 6 boys and 7 girls; S5, 3 boys and 11 girls; S6, 1 boy and 1 girl; total, 56.

'The pupils with a few exceptions are bright and seem anxious to learn, and are attached to the school. They are drafted from the following reserves, viz.:—Keeseekoowenin's, 13; Waywayseecappo's, 23; Rolling River, 4; Birdtail Sioux, 7; total, 47, Birtle agency; Valley River reserve, 5, Pelly Agency; Carlton agency, Sturgeon Lake, 1 and Mistawasis, 2; total, 3; Qu'Appelle agency, 1; grand total, 56.

'The routine followed for school studies is—pupils attending school in the forenoon are out in the afternoon, and so on. This is done so that each pupil receives training in school studies, and the boys are taught care of stock, gardening, use of carpenter's tools, &c., while the girls are taught dressmaking, cooking, laundry work and gardening and general housework, so as to fit them, the boys as practical farmers, and the girls as domestic servants, or as home-makers on their reserves in the future. Calisthenics is taught regularly each school day. The teacher, Miss

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McGregor, is very efficient, and all her pupils are well grounded and show progress in speaking English, reading, writing, geography, dictation and composition, also arithmetic. Miss McLaren, the matron, and her assistants, Misses McLeod and Tansley, who are in charge of the girls, are doing good work and are preparing them for the time when they shall leave the school and start out in life for themselves. The pupils are well grounded in religious matters and attend the Presbyterian services and Sunday school regularly every Sabbath.

'The excellent garden in connection with the school, and worked by the pupils, supplies all the potatoes and vegetables required for the table during the year. A few beef animals and pigs are raised for home consumption, and a small herd of milch cows supplies the home dairy. Poultry is also raised.

'The ex-pupils, with perhaps a few exceptions, have an excellent influence for good on the reserves, as the education and knowledge received by them at the schools impresses itself upon the pagan Indian, especially as these pupils are able to speak, read and write in English and are quite competent and qualified to build better houses, being handy with carpenter's tools and are up to date on the latest methods of farming, which the Indian who never went to school appreciates, and although at times he may condemn the ex-pupil as being no good, and all the years that he has spent in school as waste, from his point of view, he still has a warm spot in his heart and is very proud of the ex-pupil.

'On the Rolling River reserve, an ex-pupil of the Regina industrial school, Evan Bird, No. 67, has been appointed a councillor of his band, and I am quite sure that he will make good and be a credit to the band. He is farming on a small scale, as the land is very hilly and covered with timber and brush, and takes hard labour to clear and break up. He has been employed for several years firing on a threshing engine, and expects to be able to qualify for an engineer's certificate next season.

'On the Waywayseecappo's reserve good progress is being made by the following ex-pupils:— Basil Tanner, jr., of the Qu'Appelle industrial school. He is one of the best farmers on the reserve; had this season 1,670 bushels of oats, half of which he gave to his father. Broke 42 acres of new land, and summer fallowed 16 acres; put up 30 tons hay. Has a fairly good house and stables, 8 head of cattle, 4 horses and 30 poultry. Married, his wife an ex-pupil of the Birtle boarding school. In good health.

'Frank Seaton, Regina industrial school, is also progressing. Has a quarter section fenced; had 28 acres in crop last season; threshed 810 bushels oats, 40 bushels potatoes stored for the winter, and put up 30 tons hay, and has broken 13 acres new land. Has a fair house and stables, 1 horse, 3 oxen and 2 cows and 2 calves. Married, his wife never went to school. In good health.

'Walter Longclaws, Birtle boarding school, has quarter section fenced; had 10 acres in oats, harvested 430 bushels, broke 12 acres new land on his own farm, and on his father's quarter section, 10 acres; put up 10 tons hay for himself, and assisted his father, putting up 30 tons. Also worked out for short spells with farmers in the vicinity of his reserve, and earned quite a little sum this way. He has 4 head of cattle and 2 horses, besides his farm machinery. Not married, lives with his father. So far the young man has made very gratifying progress, is very steady and does not roam about, and is in excellent health.

'Ethel Clearsky, Birtle boarding school. This young girl since her discharge from school has been employed as a domestic in the home of Mr. Harry Stewart, a prosperous and good-living farmer, who resides two miles from Birtle, and received for her services \$15 a month, has given excellent satisfaction to her employers.. She is now in the home of Mr. Wm. Patterson, one of the best farmers in the district, and is giving equally good service. The reason of her leaving Mr. Stewart's service was on account of economy on his part, as his wife considered she could get along during the winter months without assistance. Ethel gives part of her earnings to her aged father. She is in excellent health and her conduct admirable.

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'Flossie Longclaws, Birtle boarding school, has also been employed as a domestic since leaving school. She has been with Mrs. Teeple, who lives west of the reserve on a farm P. O. Foxwarren, Manitoba. She has been receiving \$10 a month, now increased to \$12. She is well thought of by her employers, very steady and her character above reproach. Her uncle, Billy Longclaws, No. 144, is her guardian, with whom she stays when off for her holidays. She owns a sewing-machine and makes most of her own clothing. She is in excellent health and a credit to her friends and school.

'Jared Bunn, Birtle boarding school, first year from school, had 15 acres in wheat on light, sandy soil, which threshed 220 bushels, and 11 acres oats, which threshed 110 bushels; summer fallowed 12 acres and assisted Moses Bunn, John McLeod and Mahaichota in putting up their hay, summer fallowing, and at the harvesting of their crops. He has 3 horses, a horse stable, plough and disc-harrow; is unmarried and lives with his grandfather, John Bunn. He has done very well the past year and kept steadily at work all during the summer and fall, and as he was inclined to be a rover, I am pleased to commend him for his steadiness. Most of his earnings from his crops was given to his grandparents. He also looks after his grandfather's stock.

'There is no doubt whatever that the school graduates are a great influence for good on the reserves, and in the future this will be more marked. Excellent work is being done in the Birtle boarding school, but as there is now a large number of boys growing up fast, it will be necessary to have a first-class farming instructor and the necessary horse-power and farming implements, &c., to run the farm properly.

Okanase Day School.

'This school is located on the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, No. 61, and is quite close to the Mission house (Presbyterian). The school is about one and a half miles from the village of Elphinstone, Manitoba. There are 28 children of school age in the band, Keeseekoowenins, 13 attend the Birtle boarding school and 15 are on the roll of the day school, ages are from 6 to 13. Some of the pupils live 3 miles from the school, and during bad weather do not attend regularly. The parents as a rule are interested in the education of their children, but are not strict enough with them in the matter of regular attendance, as on any trivial excuse the children make to them they are kept at home. At this school the department authorized the expenditure for provisions, meat, beans, salt, tea, sugar and biscuits for a mid-day meal for the children as an inducement to a better attendance. The result so far has been an improvement in regularity. As the teacher's salary has been increased to \$400 per annum, supplemented by \$150 by the church authorities, good work should result.'

'The pupils are classified as follows:—S1, 4 boys and 6 girls; S2, 2 boys and 2 girls; S3, 1 girl; total, 15.

'The teacher, Miss Maggie E. Murray, has no certificate, but is doing her best to advance her pupils. The children seem bright and anxious to learn, and are making a little progress in speaking English, reading, writing and number work. Calisthenics is taught regularly, and the girls are taught knitting and sewing twice a week for an hour in the afternoon. There is also a small garden, in which the boys and girls have each a small plot which they cultivate and care for, under the direction of the teacher. It was not a success last season on account of the roughness of the ground, but a better showing will, I hope, be the order for next summer.

'The school building is used for the Presbyterian services each Sabbath.

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Clearwater Lake Day School.

'This school was opened in 1909 on the initiative of the Indians living at Clearwater Lake Fishing Station, which forms part of Keeseekoowenin's reserve, No. 61, and is 25 miles northeast of Keeseekoowenin's reserve, Ephinstone, Manitoba, and is in the Riding mountain timber reserve. The teacher is Miss Mary Neshotah, No. 174, Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62, and is an ex-pupil of the Pine Creek boarding school. The number of children of school age living at Clearwater Lake is 8, and the number on the roll, 9. One child from Waywayseecappo's reserve, No. 50, attends this school. Calisthenics is taught regularly, also sewing, knitting, and there is a small garden attached, each pupil having a plot of their own, which they attend to, under the direction of the teacher, and which was a success last summer. Each plot was carefully looked after and thoroughly free from weeds, and each pupil had quite a little return for their labour, in the way of potatoes, radishes, lettuce, onions and flowers, which shows that the teacher took an interest in her work. The work in the class-room was very satisfactory, as the children read English very well, but were backward in speaking it. Writing in ink was very good, also composition, spelling and number work. The teacher is about to resign, and it will be difficult to fill her place. Religious instruction is taught daily in the school, and on Sundays, when the teacher is present. Services are held on Sundays, Roman Catholic, which the Indians attend.

'All the band at Clearwater Lake are in favour of having their children educated.'

GRISWOLD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	84
Number attending Brandon industrial school	5
Number attending Elkhorn industrial school	13

There are two reserves in this agency—Oak Lake and Oak River. There has never been a school on the Oak Lake reserve. One was formerly conducted on the Oak River reserve, but it was closed some years ago.

Since Mr. Hollies, the Indian agent, made his report, arrangements have been made to re-open this school.

The report of the agent is in part as follows:—

'Naturally at first sight, it might appear that as on Oak River reserve, No. 58, there has not been a school in operation for the past four years, and on Oak Lake reserve, No. 59, there has never been a school in existence, there could not be anything to report; whereas, in fact, there is much of interest to report. My object shall be to represent conditions as clearly and as tersely as possible.

'All the Indians under this agency are Sioux. They came from across the boundary line in the first place as refugees from the United States; were allowed to remain, and in due time were given the Oak River reserve as their home. Some years later, they were followed by other Sioux, stragglers from the same country. The privilege of sending their children to the industrial and the boarding schools that have been established in the west during the last 25 years was accorded them. In addition, some 20 years ago, a day school-house was opened on the Oak River reserve under the auspices of the Church of England, which furnished the teacher, and it was kept in operation for 16 years.

'This provision has not been without its effect. Advantage to some degree has been taken of these schools. Even the day school, which is so slightly talked about by the Indians, has done marked service. Many were taught to read and write, and understand in part, the English language. It kept the children in touch

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with the teacher, and to some extent with the teacher's mind; they obtained ideas and methods, which they practise at the present time when transacting their own business, and they wish they had more of this same education. However, the day school gradually got into disrepute, attendance declined and dwindled to nothing; and for the last 4 years it has been closed altogether.

'At the beginning of the present fiscal year, it was decided to re-open this day school once more under the auspices of the Church of England.

'The department offered \$500 a year for a teacher having a certificate, but there were no applicants.

'When it was found there was no chance for the day school to be opened, a plan of campaign was followed to secure volunteers for the Elkhorn industrial school. By the end of October 9 applications were made and accepted, and 5 applicants were admitted to the Brandon boarding school. These 14 volunteers were from the Oak River reserve, and none from the Oak Lake reserve.

'I have reason to believe that this is but the commencement of a regular movement, to be continued for the future, to these schools; and this in the face of the fact that during the last 4 or 5 years nothing could move any of the Sioux to send their children to school anywhere. Nevertheless, previously to that, during a series of years 30 boys and girls had been admitted to one or other of the boarding or industrial schools.

'At the present I am using my best endeavours to secure further volunteers; I have 7 that are physically fit, the parents being opposed just now to sending them to school. If I send them by force, then the parents of the 7 will become my constant opponents, whereas my purpose is to get them into working line with me for the future welfare of the children; I believe I shall succeed; I believe that means that were successful with the 14, will eventually succeed with the rest.

'The Oak River band favour the boarding and industrial schools, while the Oak Lake band has petitioned for an improved day school, and has received a favourable answer from the department.

'The Sioux of each band are awakening to the need of education for their children.

'To what extent this attitude is due to the ex-pupils of the schools, or to their daily intercourse with outsiders, or to the resident missionary on each reserve, would be difficult to define; but in all probability, all these influences combined have gradually induced in them a keener desire to receive advantage of the educational facilities provided.

'In closing this report, I would add that I have made inquiries concerning the children admitted to the Elkhorn school, and the answer came that they were attentive and industrious, likewise I have inquired from the visiting parents as to their impressions of the school, and, without exception, the answer has been one of great satisfaction.'

THE PAS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	204
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	165
Average attendance.	74
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school.	8
Number enrolled at Battleford industrial school.	14
Number enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school.	3

The attendance and progress at the schools in this agency, are, for reasons shown in Mr. Fischer's report, unsatisfactory.

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At present, children who are to be educated in residential schools are sent to Battleford or Elkhorn, principally to the former. On account of the distance the Indian parents strongly object to sending their children.

It is, therefore, proposed to close the Battleford industrial school and erect a boarding school building near the Pas, which will provide accommodation within easy reach of their reserves for the Indian children of this agency.

Mr. Fischer reports on the day schools as follows:—

Moose Lake:

‘The teacher of this school is Mr. C. T. Mitchell. The progress of the pupils of this school is slow, as the Indians take their children with them when hunting, making the attendance so irregular that the teaching has to be gone over again.

Chemawawin Reserve.

‘This school is taught by Rev. M. Leffer. A slight improvement has been shown, but the attendance is irregular, owing to the Indians, when hunting, taking their families with them.

Pas Reserve.

‘Big Eddy, teacher, R. H. Bagshaw; lower end of reserve, Miss M. E. Coats.

‘As shown there are two schools on this reserve. The progress and improvement of the pupils is very slow on account of the irregular attendance. Most of the children are very young, and the older ones are made use of by their parents, and are only sent to school when there is nothing to do at home. I may mention that the two children of Councillor Cook, at the Big Eddy, who have attended regularly, show considerable improvement during the year.

Shoal Lake Reserve.

‘Teacher, Francis Daniels.

‘This school has been closed for nearly two years, and at the time of my visit had only been re-opened a short time, I can, therefore, not report on the progress made, if any.

Red Earth Reserve.

‘Teacher, J. G. Kennedy.

‘This school is doing fairly well. The teacher is earnest and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. This reserve, and that at Shoal lake, are the most isolated in the agency. The Indians live entirely by the hunt, and as there are no white people in their vicinity, the children have no chance to learn English, or rather to practise speaking the language outside of the school.

Cumberland Reserve.

‘Teacher, J. A. Keddie.

‘The teacher has been at this school but a short time. At my last visit, under the former teacher, the children seemed bright, and were progressing very well in their studies. The larger part of this band live at Pine Bluff, about 35 miles distant, for 8 months in the year; it can therefore be seen that, as the school is only attended during the summer months, the average is low.

‘While a good, well-attended day school on the reserve is an ideal form of education for the Indians, this cannot be carried out to advantage in this agency, on account of the nomadic habits of the people, and this is necessary on account of the

large extent of country which these people must cover in order to make a living by the hunt, and for this reason they are obliged to take with them their families.

'With regard to the discharged pupils who have returned to the reserve, I must say that the effect of the education they have received, is apparent in many ways. They seem more self-reliant, and are anxious to find work in order to purchase for themselves clothes and other things to which they have been accustomed while at school. This is a great incentive to work. Another noticeable fact is that their point of view is more in keeping with the white man's than the Indian's.

'The girls make an attempt at first to make some little improvement in their homes, but as a rule the rest of the family do not enthuse in this direction, and in a short time they are the same as the others. This cannot be otherwise, but at the same time, there are many little mannerisms and ideas which are imitated with advantage by the others, which is the seed of future improvement.'

SASKATCHEWAN.

The province of Saskatchewan is well equipped with means of Indian education. Two of the largest 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.

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 Inspector W. M. Graham. His report on the season's operations of the colony will be found with the other reports.

The special effort which was made to promote the farming operations of ex-pupils was, on the whole, successful. A number of the boys, who were aided by the department, broke up their allotted portion of land, and as they will be under constant supervision during the season of 1911, it is hoped that they will have good crops, and be encouraged by the direct evidence of their power to support themselves to increase their acreage.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	56
Number of pupils enrolled at day school..	26
Average attendance..	13
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial school..	6

On July 4, last, a day school was opened on this reserve in a new and modern building erected during the early part of the season. Miss Lawrence, who holds a second-class professional certificate, is the teacher. A mid-day meal is served, and a garden will be conducted in connection with the school this summer.

The department is highly pleased with the success of this school so far. Very satisfactory reports have been received. The work in the class-room is spoken of by Mr. Inspector Graham in commendatory terms.

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Mr. Grant, the agent, reports as follows on the work of the school and the effect of education on the reserve:—

‘There are a number of graduates of schools in this reserve. Most of the boy graduates start farming in preference to other occupations. The majority of them are making rapid advancement in this work, but there are two farming at present who require great urging to make them do anything. Some of them when they commence farming become more zealous each year to improve their work. There are others again, who start farming, do well for a couple of years, then they become careless or indifferent. It appears to me as if it is human nature, as such cases are found among white farmers. A number of the graduates have built neat dwelling-houses.

‘Strange to say that there are very few girl graduates of schools living belonging to this reserve. There are just five. Three of them are living on the reserve. They have made good use of their educational privileges, as their homes present a neat and clean appearance. The sanitary precautions are observed by them. Their children are also kept clean and neat. They are taught to speak English as well as their native tongue. The other graduates are working for white people; they are excellent general housekeepers and they are well liked.

‘The influence of the ex-pupils is evident upon the general life of the reserve, as the older Indians are in favour of educating their children. Also the mode of dress of the older Indians is like that of the white man, and the painted face is rarely seen now. A number of the graduates take newspapers, they interpret what they read to the older people, in this way they have a knowledge of what is going on in the world; thus they see the advantage of attending school. They also realize that without an education it is difficult to transact business with the white people. The older Indians learn from the girl graduates the art of keeping their homes and children clean, also how to prepare food for eating.

‘A day school is in operation since July 4 on this reserve. During that time the children attending have made progress, considering that the majority of them are handicapped by lack of English. It is certainly a difficult task to take a number of children utterly unused to restraint of any kind, not understanding English, and shut them up day after day in a school-room and keep them contented. At first it was hard to maintain discipline; but a good deal of this has been overcome by giving them “merit cards.” Every day each child would receive one if he or she were good during the school hours, thus there was a striving who should obtain the most.’

‘The general impression is that Indian children are stupid, but such is not the case. Any person having any experience with them knows better. When they commence to understand English, it is interesting to observe their intellect widening. I have noticed that one of the great difficulties encountered in the school-room is in mathematics, as calculation seems foreign to their nature. It is also difficult to make them speak distinctly, this is owing to their bashfulness. I think by carefully instructing the children in these two subjects, they will become good mathematicians and readers. A great deal lies in making them thoroughly understand each step before proceeding to more difficult things. If a foundation is not laid in the lower grades, all the teacher’s work is wasted.

‘The parents of the children take an interest in educational matters. I consider this half the battle.

‘Notwithstanding all the difficulties encountered, the majority of the pupils are attentive and apply themselves to their duties, they love study and give themselves heartily to it.

‘The cold weather is hard on the children attending the day school, because very few of them are properly clad. The children of all denominations attend this school.’

TREATY NO. 10.

Number of children in attendance at Lac la Plonge boarding school.	30
Number of children in attendance at Lac la Ronge boarding school.	50
Number of children in attendance at Duck Lake boarding school.	5

There are no day schools within the limits covered by this treaty. The Indians follow the chase for a livelihood, and two boarding schools have been established, one at Lac la Ronge, under the auspices of the Church of England, and one at Lac la Plonge, conducted by the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Inspector Chisholm in his report deals with the work of these two institutions, and reports from the principals will also be found in the appendix.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	108
Number of pupils enrolled at Cowessess boarding school.	33
Number of children enrolled at Round Lake boarding school.	33
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school.	22

Mr. Millar, the Indian agent, writes respecting educational matters in this agency as follows:—

As in former years the educational work has been carried on by the missions of the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches, each conducting a boarding school. A number of pupils from this agency are enrolled at the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

Cowessess Roman Catholic Boarding School.

At this school uninterrupted work has been carried on throughout the year under the principalship of the Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I., and staff. Number of pupils authorized is 45, and the roll is always filled.

Buildings.—The school building has been painted and decorated both inside and outside during the year, and is now a most complete and suitable building for the work. Stabling for horses and cattle here is insufficient and poor. Plans are being made to provide good stabling during next year.

Round Lake Presbyterian Boarding School.

At this old established school the principal is the Rev. Hugh McKay, D.D., assisted by a staff which varies and in which there have been frequent changes. The number of pupils allowed is 40, but this number has not been reached for some time.

Buildings.—The school buildings are wooden structures, which have been erected many years. They are badly out of repair, badly located in relation to the surroundings, and of such poor architecture that, in my opinion, it would be an unwise expenditure of money to attempt remodelling and reconstruction.

Ex-pupils.

General.—How best to deal with the ex-pupils is a complex and difficult question, and I regret to say that in this agency, although we have a number of young

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men who have been out of the schools for many years, we have not been able to get results in material progress that could be considered satisfactory or encouraging. I think that it is generally admitted that the boy for the first two or three years after his discharge from school, if he has friends and relations to go back to on his reserve, finds it almost impossible to make a start on his own behalf until by marriage or circumstances he is thrown more on his own resources. Often the ex-pupil returns to his home where there may be already some progress towards the development of a farm, and the accumulation of the things necessary for the carrying on of agriculture, including horses and cattle. When the boy returns he usually, although perhaps gradually, assumes the position of proprietor, and the property dwindles until the old people find that they have little or nothing left. This is especially true of cattle and horses. With few exceptions I have found it impossible to get the ex-pupil to take any real interest in the rearing and care of cattle, in fact they do not want them. While they are all keen to own horses, the experience is that, with lack of care and proper feeding, and from over-driving (not over-work) and neglect while in a heated condition, the mortality among the horses is so high that they are unable to earn money fast enough from any source to keep themselves equipped with power necessary to carry on a small farm. Another source of impoverishment is their habit of trading, often the very thing they can least spare for something which they really do not require, and if money is wanted in a hurry anything they have will be sacrificed without thought of future consequences. These are only some of the difficulties met with in dealing with the ex-pupils, but notwithstanding these and others, I am firm in the conviction that, if the moral fibre of the boy and girl can be held up and he can be protected against the traffic in intoxicants and some of the worst Indian practices, it is only a matter of time until their evolution into industrial occupations becomes complete, and many of the difficulties which retard progress or make it impossible now will disappear. This condition cannot be expected in the first, and perhaps not in the second generation of educated Indians. Meantime, I think that the ex-pupil or uneducated Indian who is doing anything at all with any degree of consistent interest in his work, no matter how small his effort, is worthy of encouragement on the principle that he is better occupied on the land, living close to nature, than he would be without occupation and following the life of a wanderer.

'This spring we are starting, by assistance provided by the department, four or five boys, some of them for the second time. They will start under promise of sticking to work, but only time will show how far they will be able to do so. The surrounding environment and associations, as well as the natural disinclination to follow a steady occupation, will be very strong temptation and few withstand it. Some of the pressing hindrances retarding progress of the ex-pupils are his inordinate love of sport, for which he will spend too much time and money, billiards and pool being an all-year-round drain on him; intoxicants, the obtaining of which is easy owing to increased number of settlers and places of supply, and reduced number of policemen charged with duty of suppression (this work now largely depends on the agent's personal effort, and, if neglected, the whole moral tone of an agency must surely suffer); dislike of keeping cattle and general lack of interest in them, or appreciation of the great value and usefulness of their live stock, including horses; shifting place of abode from time to time, and frequently abandoning and giving up altogether when sickness and death enters the family; proximity to, and influence of, family connections of the old type who oppose submission to the new order of things; extravagance and lack of frugality generally, with no thought of making provision beyond the immediate present need.'

'Health.—During the year the general health of our pupils, and ex-pupils has been normal. There was some sickness and a few deaths among the young women.'

CARLTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	217
Number of pupils enrolled.	126
Average attendance.	50
Number enrolled at Qu'Apelle industrial school.	26
Number enrolled at Battleford industrial school.	14
Number enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school.	31

The report of the Indian agent, Mr. Borthwick, on the day schools in this agency is given in full:—

The Sturgeon Lake Day School, Reserve No. 101.

'George Crain continued in charge of this school for the June quarter, when it was closed and was not reopened during the year. The school register showed the names of 17 pupils available, but only 7 were in attendance during the quarter mentioned. It is hoped that the next teacher selected by the Anglican Church, under whose auspices the school is conducted, will prove more successful.

The Mistawasis Day School, Reserve No. 103.

'This school, for which the Presbyterian Church is responsible, is located at the headquarters of the agency, and is the best of those with which I have to do. The closing of the Regina industrial school early in the year returned to the reserve a number of pupils in excess of the accommodation. The very youngest children, and those of 15 years of age and over, had, therefore, to be excluded, and also all children of employees, including those of the missionary and teacher. The exclusion of the white children has proved detrimental in thus practically eliminating the use of the English language by the children during their play hours, a circumstance which in the past has contributed to no small extent to familiarizing the younger children with English, and thus assisting them to a better understanding of the teacher.

'The returns from this school show the number of pupils on the register to be 25, and the average attendance during the year to have been 15.69:

'The pupils are graded as follows:—Standard 1, boys, 7; girls, 5; Standard 2, boys, 1; girls, 4; Standard 3, boys, 5; girls, 1; Standard 4, girls, 2; total, 25.

'The Rev. C. W. Bryden, resident missionary on the reserve as well as teacher, possesses qualifications unusual in teachers of Indian schools, being a graduate in Arts of Dalhousie University, and the holder of a first-class professional teacher's certificate. All pupils who attend regularly show the progress to be expected from a teacher of Mr. Bryden's ability, especially those in the higher grades.

'A system of transport for the children living at a distance has been introduced by the department, and a mid-day meal is furnished, the services of Miss C. Sutherland having been secured for this purpose. The girl pupils are taught cooking and trained in other household duties.

'A new teacher's dwelling was erected by the department during the year at considerable cost. The building is large, well laid out, contains dormitories, kitchen and dining-room for the Indian children, independent of the teacher's family, and proved during the coldest weather to be the most comfortable dwelling in the agency. The workmanship is most creditable to the contractor, Mr. W. J. Wright, of Prince Albert.

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Ahtakkakoop's Day School, Reserve No. 104.

'This school is under the control of the Anglican Church. Through the difficulty in securing teachers of suitable qualifications, the old teacher of this school—Louis Ahenakew—an educated Indian of the band, was continued on for the past year. The number of pupils of school age on the reserve is about 46; but a large number of these reside too far from the school to permit of their attendance, and only 26 are recorded as being within reach of it. The number of pupils on the school register is 17, and the average attendance during the past year has been 9.58.'

'Those in attendance have been classified as follows:—Standard 1, 4 boys; 2 girls. Standard 2, 5 boys; 1 girl. Standard 3, 1 boy. Standard 4, 2 boys; 2 girls. Total, 17.

'Improvements planned by the department in the erection of a suitable teacher's dwelling, the employment of a teacher with superior qualifications, and the introduction of the plan of transporting children to the school are expected to inaugurate a new era in the history of education on this reserve:

Kenemotayo's (Big River) Day School, Reserve No. 118.

'This school, which is under the direction of the Church of England, has to contend with the opposition of the pagan element of the band, which fears interference with their heathen religion. The teacher, Mrs. J. C. Macleod, is a lady of excellent qualities for the work, being of a kindly, sympathetic nature, and calculated to gain the confidence of the children and to secure a good influence over them. She teaches the girls many useful household arts.

'The transport of some of the children during the winter season was authorized by the department with beneficial results, the average attendance during that quarter being raised to 11.03. The previous attendance was so limited at times that the average attendance for the year was only 4.96. The records show 26 children residing in the vicinity of the school, 25 of whom are enrolled.

'The twenty pupils in attendance during the last quarter were graded as follows:—Standard 1, 11 boys; 5 girls. Standard 2, 1 boy; 1 girl. Standard 3, 2 boys. Total, 20.

Montreal Lake Day School, Reserve No. 106.

'This Anglican day school is taught by Mr. John R. Settee, a graduate of Emmanuel College during the incumbency of the first Anglican bishop of Saskatchewan, the late Right Rev. John McLean.

'The attendance at this school varies greatly with the time of the year through the movements of the families in the hunting and fishing seasons. During the past year the number of children residing in the vicinity of the school numbered from 28 during the June quarter to 16 in the September quarter, and every child within reach was in attendance. The children have considerable native intelligence, and under a modern and more inspiring teacher would show good progress.

'The pupils in attendance during the last quarter of the year were graded as follows:—Standard 1, 5 boys; 5 girls. Standard 2, 3 boys; 5 girls. Total, 18.

'The average attendance during the year was 13.48.

The Wahpaton (Sioux) Day School, Reserve No. 94.

'This school is under the management of the Presbyterian Church, the teacher being the resident missionary.

'The movement of the Sioux from the encampment near Prince Albert, which was expected and hoped for, did not take place during the year, and there are still only 7 children residing within reach of the school.

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'Those in attendance during the March quarter were classified as follows:—
Standard 1, 3 boys; 2 girls. Standard 2, 2 boys. Total, 7.

'The average attendance during the year was 4.54.

'Sewing and knitting are taught by Mrs. Beverly, the teacher's wife.'

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	146
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	66
Average attendance.	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Battleford industrial school.	31
Number of pupils enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school.	2
Number of pupils enrolled at Thunderchilds boarding school.	22

There are in this agency: one industrial school, Battleford; one boarding school, Thunderchilds, and five day schools, on which Mr. Day, the Indian agent, reports as follows:—

Red Pheasant Day School.

'The school on this reserve is a well constructed building, convenient in size, well lighted and ventilated, also warm and comfortable. It is constructed of logs, on a stone foundation; the outside being plastered with mortar; inside lathed, plastered and wainscotted; the ceiling is formed of matched lumber; the building is well roofed and shingled, the whole being nicely painted, inside and out. The school is conducted under the patronage of the Church of England. The teacher, Mrs. Jefferson, who is the wife of the farmer, has taught school on this reserve for the past fifteen years. The children have shown most satisfactory progress under her tuition. They have a good substantial mid-day meal at the farmer's house every day, and are well cared for in every way. One great advantage Mrs. Jefferson possesses is the fact that having resided so long on this reserve, most of the parents of the younger children were also taught by her, and, therefore, they are better able to appreciate her value as a mentor for their children. This school-house has ample accommodation for at least 24 children who reside within a radius of one mile from the school. The average attendance for the past year was 4.31; but I trust that this will be much increased in the future. Four children were transferred to the industrial school.

Stony Day School.

'This school is under the management of the Church of England. Although it is situated near the village, the Indians are, excepting in the wintertime, generally encamped in various other parts of the reserve, and are apparently very apathetic about the education of their children. There have been three changes of teachers here, which have, of course, militated against progress; but I hope that the new teacher will make a reformation in this regard. This building is in very poor condition, and at present is hardly adequate for the comfortable housing of the few children who do attend. There are, however, a number of youngsters who will soon attain school age; when this time does arrive I will advise you, as I consider it will then be necessary to have a new school-house, with a married teacher.

'A good noon meal is served to these pupils every day.

Little Pine Day School.

'The Church of England authorities control the day school on his reserve. It is situated quite close to the Indian village. The school-house has been temporarily repaired, so as to provide accommodation for the present children until next sum-

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mer, when I fully expect that on account of the increased attendance a larger building will be necessary.

'The present teacher, Rev. A. Butcher, appears to be very earnest and enthusiastic in his work, and has already largely increased the attendance, so that I hope in the future great benefit may be derived by the Indians from this school.

'Since the new teacher commenced his duties here, the average has increased to 11.75. A good noon meal, provided by the department and prepared by the teacher, is partaken of by these children every day. As Mr. Butcher only started to teach on the 1st of November, there has been little chance for any material progress to be shown, but the children are evidently eager to learn, and so there is every chance of a general move forward in the state of this school.

Poundmaker Day School.

'This school has been put in a temporary state of repair which will keep it going until next mid-summer, when it will be necessary to build a new one. There are quite a number of children in this band, the average attendance for the past year being 6.90. Three changes of teachers during the last twelve months have considerably detracted from the showing of much progress; they are, however, now getting along fairly well. A good teacher on this reserve would find plenty of scope for the display of much energy and ability, as these Indians are most anxious for their children to have the benefit of a good education.

'This school is under the management of the Roman Catholic Church authorities. Soup and hard-tack are given to the pupils every day at noon time.

Meadow Lake Day School.

'This school is conducted under the management of the Roman Catholic Church. The teacher is also the overseer of the reserve. A change has taken place in teachers since my last report, and I hope that for the future more interest will be taken by the parents, pupils and teacher. A larger number of the Indians now reside on the reserve in the summer-time instead of going hunting as was formerly their custom; therefore, if we can manage to get the attendance at this school well established, I think that the Indians would soon begin to realize the benefit to be derived from a little more useful knowledge, which would help them to solve the problem of making a living without wandering all over the country and suffering untold hardships.

'The average attendance for the past year was 3.30, and the progress shown was very slim. I will endeavour, however, to have an improvement made under both these headings during the coming year. The school-house is constructed of logs, and is attached to the overseer's dwelling.

Thunderchild Boarding School.

'This boarding school, which is situated at Delmas, is adjacent to the old Thunderchild reserve. The building is of modern construction, is well equipped and has ample accommodation for forty pupils and staff. It is conducted by the Sisters of the Assumption. They are up to date in their methods of teaching, and much good has resulted to the Indians of this agency since the establishment of this school ten years ago. This is noticeable, not only in the homes of those pupils who have graduated from this school, but also in the houses of their parents, and in a number of cases their good examples of work and housekeeping have been copied by their neighbours, thus fulfilling the true purpose which the department had in view when

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these schools were established. The children are making very steady progress and are all intelligent-looking, clean, happy, well fed and clothed; which combined with their healthy appearance, makes a living tribute to the care bestowed upon them. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, history and geography. The boys are also shown how to farm, garden and to milk, as well as properly look after live stock. The girls are taught thoroughly the art of housekeeping in all its various phases, such as cooking, making bread, sewing, knitting, making and mending clothes, washing, ironing, milking and butter-making. They are also well grounded in Christian knowledge.

Battleford Industrial School.

'This school has apparently outlived its period of usefulness as an industrial institution for teaching trades, as for some time past it has been nothing more than a boarding establishment, where the children are taught, in addition to the ordinary rudimentary school course, housekeeping in its various branches, and a limited amount of farming and care of stock.'

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.....	208
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.....	74
Average attendance.....	36
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school..	2
Number of pupils enrolled at Battleford industrial school....	5
Number of pupils enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school..	43

There are three day schools in this agency, the Fort à la Corne North, taught by Miss Hawley; the Fort à la Corne South, by Mrs. Godfrey, and the John Smith's by Rev. Mr. Macdougall, who took charge on January 1, last. There is also one boarding school near Duck Lake.

In this agency the improved type of day school has been introduced and successfully operated. Miss Hawley and Mrs. Godfrey continue to do excellent work both in the class-room and on the reserve. It is proposed to erect a new school-house and residence in the northern section this summer.

The residence with dining-room attached on the John Smith's reserve was completed last year and the Rev. Mr. Macdougall took charge of the class-room on January 1, of this year. Mrs. Macdougall acts as field matron. The department is confident that under their management this school will attain the high standard of the other two in the agency.

Mr. Macarthur writes as follows concerning the four schools in his agency:—

Duck Lake Boarding School.

'The health of the pupils of this school during the year was, on the whole, very good. Unfortunately, however, tuberculosis trouble is still rooted there, four cases having developed during the year, three of which proved fatal and the other will follow. An experiment was tried of letting two of the pupils in their last year, work on the reserve under the direct supervision of the principal. This experiment worked fairly well in that the boys put in a small crop and broke about 10 acres of new land each. The personal supervision and control of the principal failed, as the boys once free from school control would not return to it again.

Of the three day schools in the agency, two of them, the La Corne, north and south, continue to do excellent work. The driving of the children to school during the winter months no doubt helps the attendance, but the mid-day meal is, I con-

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sider, the most important improvement made. The children receive one well-cooked substantial meal each day, and that, I believe, helps them physically, makes them brighter and wards off colds and other causes of illness. In this connection, I may quote from a recent letter I wrote to the teacher of the La Corne south school:— "Let me add that of my many pleasant visits to your school, the last was the most pleasant. I can't explain it, but everything was just right, from the healthy, well clad boys and girls to the quiet and genuine continuous work being done.'

'The John Smith's school continues in the same old rut. Now, however, with the Rev. Mr. Macdougall in charge, there is no reason to doubt that a great improvement will take place. Mr. Macdougall informs me that for the quarter ending March 31 he expects to show an average attendance of 15. The attendance for the same quarter last year was a fraction over 5.

'The general effect of education is without doubt for good, not only to the ex-pupils themselves, but also has its effect on reserve life. I can observe a gradual increase in mail matter. Some of the young men subscribe for farm journals, others a good weekly paper, while the number of catalogues from such houses as Eaton's, Simpson's and the Hudson Bay Co.'s, shows that at least some of them are enterprising enough to try and make their money go as far as possible. I cannot say much for the progress of the ex-pupils. While not altogether discouraging, the progress is very slow; they do not take life seriously, depend too much on their parents and older friends, and, as a rule, show no desire to become self-supporting and independent. Of course, there are individual exceptions. Nor do I think that in the average case the fact of education is much of a factor; rather it is the temperament that the individual is born with.'

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	263
Number of children enrolled at Onion Lake (C.E.) boarding school.	5
Number of children enrolled at Onion Lake (R.C.) boarding school.	38
Number of children enrolled at Blue Quill's boarding school.	2
Number of children enrolled at Battleford industrial school.	1
Number of children enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school	3

There are no day schools in this agency. Of the two boarding schools, the Onion Lake (C.E.) and the Onion Lake (R.C.), Mr. Sibbald, the Indian agent, writes as follows:—

'In this agency there are two boarding schools, one conducted by the Roman Catholic Church and the other by the Church of England; and, considering that the buildings are almost adjacent to each other, it may not be out of place to mention that very little friction, if any, occurs between the staff or pupils of these institutions.

'The number of Indian children boarding at the Roman Catholic school is at present 38, 14 boys and 24 girls; besides these there are 20 other boarders, comprised of half-breeds and white children, and 15 day pupils, mostly white children.

'This school is an exceptionally well conducted one, and is a great credit to the staff of sisters who have complete management. The dormitories and class-rooms are kept scrupulously clean, and the children appear to be happy and comfortable. There are two class-rooms at this school, a senior and a junior, and in each room the class work is well conducted and very satisfactory progress is being made. Thorough instruction is given the girls in household work, such as sewing, knitting, laundry work and cooking. A good-sized kitchen garden is kept, and about an acre of potatoes, in looking after in which the pupils render much assistance.

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'Concerning the progress made by ex-pupils of this school, I will deal only with those discharged during 1909 and 1910.

'Mary Paquette.—Has been working for several months as general servant at the Hudson Bay Co.'s store here. Has now left but intends going back; promising.

'Lilly McGarty.—Married to an Indian of this agency, and shortly afterwards separated from him. Now living with parents; not promising.

'Paul Chocan.—Living and working with father, who is an industrious Indian; is a very promising boy.

'Ellen Waskawitch.—Married to an Indian of this agency, but is now separated from him and living with parents.

'Patrick John.—Living and working with father, who farms and raises cattle, is a very promising boy.'

'Cecile Viviers.—Married to an Indian of this agency. Has poor health; not promising.

'Adelaide Callingbull.—Living with parents on reserve; promising.

'Louis Paul.—Living with brother on reserve. Sickly; not promising.

'The number of Indian boarders at the Church of England school is now only 9, some having recently been transferred to the industrial school at Red Deer. Besides these Indian children, there are 19 half-breed boarders, and counting two of the principal's own children, 6 day pupils.

'Progress in class work at this school has been somewhat retarded on account of frequent changes of teachers, but with the teacher now in charge is satisfactory.'

'During the years 1909 and 1910 three pupils that had attained the limit of school age have been discharged, viz.:—

'Ellen Singer.—This girl was for some time employed by the boarding school and was afterwards transferred to the staff of the Battleford industrial school. She, however, has now severed her connection with that institution, and is, I believe, now working with a married cousin who was a fellow pupil at the school and is married to a white settler.

'Eli Singer.—At present living on the reserve with no steady occupation. Has been working with survey parties during the summer. He is not disposed, as yet, to settle down on the reserve.

'Jane Paynter.—This girl had every opportunity of remaining in the employment of the mission; in fact, was employed for a short time, but would not stay. She is now working for the agency interpreter.

'With regard to the progress of ex-pupils of schools, it is not so much in advance of those who have not attended schools, as one would be inclined to expect. It is, however, now the exception to go into an Indian house and not find some one who can converse in English, and of late years it is noticeable that those who can speak English are more ready to do so than formerly, and the old Indians are more ready to encourage them to do so. Many of the ex-pupils grow up to be strong, healthy men and women, while it is noticeable that others die young. It is only natural that the parents welcome their children back to their houses, but the change of living and the surroundings are so different from what the child has left that the more delicate of them are apt to become sickly. There is a demand for house servants among the farmers and townspeople, and it is surprising that, as there are so many openings for boys and girls in this way, so few are willing to take advantage of them, and there is a disposition on the part of the parents to prevent them.

'With regard to the effect of education on reserve life, I do not see that morally the rising generation are any better than the older, so in this respect it would not appear that education has had any improving effect on reserve life.'

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PELLY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	139
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	11
Average attendance.	10
Number of pupils enrolled at Keeseekoose boarding school.	29
Number of pupils enrolled at Crowstand boarding school.	50
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school.	1
Number of pupils enrolled at Gordon's boarding school.	2
Number of pupils enrolled at File Hills boarding school.	4
Number of pupils enrolled at Birtle boarding school.	20

There are two boarding schools, Keeseekoose and Crowstand, and one day school, Valley River, in this agency, and of the work being done, Mr. Blewett, the Indian agent, reports as follows:—

‘There are two boarding schools and one day school in this agency, viz., Keeseekoose, Crowstand and Valley River.

‘The Keeseekoose school is under the management of the Roman Catholic Church and is situated on the east of Keeseekoose reserve and gets most of its pupils from that reserve; the balance are from Cote and Key reserves. The school is in the hands of Rev. Father DeCorby and a staff of sisters. The reverend father, who was one of the most faithful pioneer clergy, has too much work on his shoulders to attend to the proper management of this school, and the dormitories and dining-room of the school have been neglected too much for the health of the school. These conditions have prevented as good work being done as should have been done. During the past fall a new staff of sisters took positions in the school and are trying to better the sanitation and general conditions. I was told on a recent visit at this school that they were seriously considering the construction of a new school building; such being the case, it would be advisable for the department to stipulate the best plans for the building and prevent unsanitary and inconvenient schools being again built. Considerable trouble has been experienced with children deserting from this school. To-day I had to go there and severely reprimand two girls for so doing, and I warned them that a repetition would force me to ask the department to transfer the deserters to a distant school. The sisters asked me to go to the school for this purpose, and while there complained to me of children being very impudent and threatening to them as well as to the Rev. Father DeCorby. The reverend father, who is sadly overworked for one of his age (about 80 years), must have an able assistant in this school if good results are to be expected.

Crowstand School.

‘This school is managed by Rev. W. McWhinney, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. It is near the south side of Cote reserve and draws most of its pupils from that reserve, a few coming from Keeseekoose and Key reserves. This school has a good paying farm in connection, and the reports of the principal will show that the farm and the stock are in a prosperous condition. The school buildings have been painted and also improved in sanitation within. The class work is good, as a good teacher has been retained for several years past; the only fault I could see in the school was that some of the pupils failed to speak up clearly, otherwise splendid progress was made.

Valley River School.

‘The day school has been started on this reserve since last mid-summer holidays. It is non-denominational. The Indians built the school building and the department

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furnished the equipment and a teacher. Unfortunately we were unable to obtain a certificated teacher and had to accept the services of an Indian graduate of Birtle school. This girl, however, has done very good work and her pupils all speak out clearly and are advancing very well.

'Some of the graduates from the various boarding and industrial schools on returning to their reserves have kept right on working and using their training to good advantage, but in many cases they have listened to the old and foolish ones of their former associates and become loafers or half-hearted hunters. One great drawback is that the graduates have to return to their associates at all, because the natural tendency is to go back to the level of the old race rather than bring up the old folk to their level. If the school graduates were put on a reserve or new holding of their own entirely separate from the old people, they would in most cases continue to progress from the moment they left the school, and would in a short term of years be independent and satisfied settlers. This applies, in my mind, very much more especially to young Indian boys returning to homes where the parents are loafers or hunters.

'There is no doubt that the educational and agricultural training given at the schools does in a more or less degree produce good results on the various reserves to which the pupils return. But the demoralizing effect of the old pagan or half-civilized hunter is very detrimental to success on the part of the graduates. The young girl graduates also are subjected to very bad influences in many of their homes where the old people's standard of morals is, innocently, very low. If the girls are married shortly or immediately after leaving school, this is offset to a great extent; but separate reserves for the young folk would be a great deal better.'

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	30
Number of pupils enrolled at day school..	24
Average attendance..	18
Number of children in attendance at Qu'Appelle industrial school..	5

Miss Armstrong still continues in charge of this school and is at present assisted by Miss Innes, who, in addition to some work in the school-room, performs the duties of field matron on the reserve. Improvements were made to the building last summer and it is proposed to erect this year a building in which to house the children who are kept in residence during the week.

Mr. Cory, the Indian agent, reports as follows:—

White Bear Day School.

'This school is situated on the White Bear reserve, a short distance from the east end. It is a very comfortable frame building on a stone foundation and it is fairly well ventilated. The original building is 20 ft. by 30 with a 10-foot wall. A space about 8 feet square was walled off in one corner of the room and was used as a wash room and a place for the children to hang their clothes in.

'In the fall of 1910, an addition 12 feet by 20, was built with a good stone foundation under it. This addition was built to be used as a kitchen where the mid-day meal can be prepared for the children and where the girls can be taught to cook. There is also a bath-room and pantry in it, and under the addition there is a good cellar 10 feet by 16 feet and 7 feet deep. In the cellar there is a 54 barrel soft water tank and lots of room to store vegetables. From the corner of the cellar a drain pipe 7 feet below the surface runs to a cess pool eighty feet from the building; this pipe will be connected with the overflow pipe from the tank and with the pipes from the bath and sink as soon as the weather permits. I had the old porch that was over

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the front door removed and placed over the kitchen door, and had a new porch built 6 feet by 12 feet over the front door to serve as an ante-room for the children to hang their clothes in and had the old one pulled down, adding very materially to the size of the school-room, and the new porch adds very much to the appearance of the school building. When the whole building is painted, it will have a very neat appearance, I am having a flag pole erected in the spring, and a neat iron gate put in the garden fence. There is a good vegetable garden in connection with the school, which is looked after by the children and produced a good supply of vegetables last fall which are being used in the school. This garden is inclosed by a neat woven wire fence 4 feet high. As the department is aware, the plan of housing and providing food for the children that live too far away to walk to school in the winter time was adopted and it has worked very well, but if this plan is to be adhered to, a much larger building will be required for next winter.

'Splendid work is being done by the teacher and her assistant and the result is very noticeable in the homes of the people. The attendance has been very good and the interest of the parents in the work being done in the school is growing, and every year makes them more favourably disposed towards it.

'As to ex-pupils, the young girls who have passed through this school and have married show, with one exception, a decided improvement. As to the boys of the day school, there were three or four well grown boys who attended for a short time when the school was first opened and who are no doubt the better for the time spent there, but the only boy who was attending school when I came here is in school now. As to the ex-pupils of the industrial schools, both male and female, they are a big disappointment to me and should be to their teachers.'

Miss Armstrong, reporting upon the work on the reserve of Miss Innis, her assistant, writes as follows:—

'Systematic work on the reserve has been begun and carried on by Miss Innis. This part of the work is extremely difficult, entailing a good deal of hardship. The winter is the best, in fact the only time, to give instruction in housekeeping, as the Indians are then living in their houses. These houses are a considerable distance apart; often the roads are almost impassable; at best, there are long cold drives to be undertaken, and altogether the results attained seem very small in comparison to the effort put forth. But a good deal has been accomplished. There is more willingness on the part of the women to be instructed. Many of the houses have been limewashed within and without, floors are generally scrubbed and dishes washed. In many of the houses comfortable furniture may be seen. The food is being more carefully prepared. Attention is being given to the cleanliness of the children. As a result of this, the little wash-room in the school-room has been taken away, there was so little need of it. The children come from their homes quite neat and clean.

'Civilized methods of treating the sick are almost fully adopted. Several of the boys are keeping poultry, and there is a strong effort being made to arouse interest in vegetable-raising and keeping cows for milk.

'We have a very faithful and efficient assistant in Miss Innis, and though the reserve work is very difficult now, we hope soon to see a much greater improvement in the homes of the Indians.'

TOUGHWOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	236
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	29
Average attendance.	18
Number of children attending Muscowequan's boarding school.	38
Number of children attending Gordon's boarding school.	32
Number of children attending Qu'Appelle industrial school.	12
Number of children attending Elkhorn industrial school.	2

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There are two boarding schools, Gordon's and Muscovequan's, and two day schools, Day Star's and Fishing Lake, in this agency. Mr. Murison, the agent, reports upon the work performed during the year as follows:—

Muscovequan's Boarding School.

'This school is situated in a central position near the north side of the Muscovequan reserve, on lands belonging to the Order of Oblate fathers.

'The main building is two stories high, with a basement in which are located the kitchen, dining-room and girls' play-room. The old stone school contains the boys' dormitories, play-room and office; all are steam heated.

'The staff consists of the Rev. Father Planet, O.M.I., principal; two lay brethren, one of whom acts as the farm instructor. The inside work is supervised by five Sisters of Charity, including the teacher.

'The class-room work is conducted by Sister Gilbert, who is an excellent teacher. The usual programme of studies is closely followed and the pupils are well advanced in their studies. Instruction is also given in calisthenic exercises.

'The boys have an opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of agriculture and the care of stock, and the girls are given instruction in all branches of domestic work, as well as sewing, knitting, dressmaking and tailoring.

'The pupils are mostly drawn from the Muscovequan band, and as the boys leave the school they are now given a start to enable them to commence farming for themselves. A large percentage of the ex-pupils of this school made a fair showing at breaking new land during the past season.

Gordon's Boarding School.

'This school is situated in a central position on the Gordon reserve, and is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. The staff consists of Mr. Mark Williams and his wife as principal and matron, respectively. They are assisted by a teacher and an assistant matron.

'The school is a large, square, stone building, with a basement and two floors above. There is accommodation for about 40 pupils. The land immediately surrounding this school belongs to the reserve. There is a half section belonging to the church, situated about a mile distant, but so far no attempt has been made at farming. About 5 acres of land is cultivated as a garden, and an abundant supply of vegetables is grown for the use of the school. Mr. Williams is an excellent gardener, and the pupils have an opportunity of becoming proficient in that line of work.

'The girls are given good training in housework under the supervision of Mrs. Williams.

'The ex-pupils from the school are adopting mixed farming as a means of livelihood.

'In addition to the usual programme of studies the pupils are given a regular course of calisthenic exercises and fire-drill. A bugle is used for sounding the fire-alarm. I have heard the alarm sounded after the children had retired to their beds and inside of two minutes they were all lined up in the class-room.

Day Star's Day School.

'This school is located on the Day Star reserve about eight miles from the agency buildings.

'The school is a neat frame building and during the past summer a nice frame cottage was erected for the teacher, both buildings are nicely painted and present a pretty appearance. The buildings are entirely surrounded by poplar bush.

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'The attendance of fourteen is drawn from the Day Star band. All the children of school age who are physically fit are enrolled. The attendance is very regular. Mrs. Smythe, the teacher, has been in charge for a number of years.

'The pupils are making fair progress in reading, writing and arithmetic. Sewing, knitting and gardening also receive attention. There is a small garden in connection, in which each child is given the care of a plot, a prize being given for the best kept one.

'Regarding the ex-pupils, I may say that some of the boys are making very fair progress at farming. They are taking good care of their stock and in a short time will be in better circumstances than the older Indians. The girls invariably return to their old manner of living. They have of course a knowledge of the English language, but I have found it a difficult matter to get them to talk anything but Cree. My opinion from observation in this agency is that the boarding school training confers a much greater benefit on the girls than that received in the day schools.'

Fishing Lake Day School.

'This school is situated on the Fishing Lake reserve. Mr. F. H. Stephens has been in charge since August as teacher.

'Thirteen pupils are enrolled and they are all classed in the lower standards, 7 in standard 1, and 6 in standard 2. The teacher appears to be very diligent in the discharge of his duties, but owing to the irregular attendance since he took charge I cannot report much progress.

'The Indians of this band follow hunting to some extent and in consequence are absent from their reserve a good deal during the fall and winter months, and until they settle down we cannot hope for any great results from this school. As each year adds new recruits to the list of farmers, I hope that in a short time a more successful school will be possible.'

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

The children from this agency attend principally the Qu'Appelle industrial school and the File Hills boarding school. Full information respecting these schools may be found in the reports of Mr. Graham, inspector of Indian agencies, and the respective principals.

As previously pointed out in the opening remarks in regard to the province of Saskatchewan, in the appendix will also be found an interesting report of the File Hills colony by Mr. Graham. It is proposed to establish this year a day school for the children of the colonists who are now coming of school age, and tenders for a building have already been called for.

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 Reer and that at Davisburg.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	123
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	20
Average attendance at day school.	5
Number of pupils enrolled at Crowfoot (R.C.) boarding school.	42
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood (C.E.) boarding school.	2

The attendance at the Old Sun's day school has been so poor that it has been decided to re-open the boarding school. With that object in view a building fully equipped and modern in every respect will be erected during the coming summer.

In the absence of the agent, Mr. Jowett, the clerk of the agency, reports in part as follows upon the work of the Blackfoot reserve:—

'As a whole, the ex-pupils of the boarding schools find their knowledge of English and simple letter-writing of frequent use to them. Many of them write good hands and good English.

'A few of the old boys speak very good English, with a full vocabulary and a good clear accent; one of the best is Arthur White Elk and another is Joe Royal.'

'Most of the ex-pupils are fond of reading and spend many evenings that way, but I do not find that they make much use of arithmetic except for simple calculations in buying and selling.

'Some of them show a readiness and aptness for work when it is obtainable. Haughton Running Rabbit is a first-class carpenter—in fact, a gentleman who was speaking to me about him, and for whom he had done work as a carpenter, styled him a "finisher" on a building. He earns \$4 a day in the summer building season. Joe Royal is another ex-pupil who is a clever carpenter, and who told me yesterday that he earned \$4.50 a day last summer.'

'The ex-pupils of both Old Sun's boarding school and Crowfoot boarding school seem to have made serious efforts to put in practice the lessons they were taught in school, and if they have not always given satisfaction, it would be, I think, unjust to blame them too severely, being as they are, thrown in the midst of a pagan reserve and its temptations as lived by their parents, relatives and friends; with such examples it can hardly be wondered at that they "go and do likewise."

'The annual so-called "pageants," held in the surrounding towns, help much to demoralize our ex-pupils. After we have laboured for years to induce them to throw off Indian clothes and habits, they are induced by "show promoters" for advertising effects, to dress up in pagan clothes, and the attention they get, for the time, and the applause from the spectators, induce even the ex-pupils to feel proud when they are decked as braves in tawdry war paint and feathers.

'Finally, we must remember that Indians are Indians. It is only a matter of say 35 years ago since they were hunting buffalo, and one must not expect to change the whole nature of a native tribe to our standards of Christian civilization in the course of a generation. The only way is to keep on teaching, guiding, watching, and encouraging them to abandon their old standards and take up ours.

'I am sure that the general effect of education, so far as it has gone, has been productive of good on the reserves, and even to acquire a certain influence upon older Indians, as many of them see the good effects of education upon their children.'

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ALBERTA.

BLOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	178
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood (C.E.) boarding school..	38
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood (R.C.) boarding school..	37
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school..	2

There are no day schools on the Blood reserve. Two boarding schools, the Blood Roman Catholic and Blood Church of England, and the St. Joseph's industrial school provide educational facilities. Mr. J. A. J. McKenna, inspector of Roman Catholic Indian schools, reports fully upon the work of the Blood Roman Catholic school and the St. Joseph's industrial school. This report will be found in the appendix.

Blood Church of England Boarding School.

As far as buildings and equipment will allow, this school has been efficiently managed and good work performed. The work of the girls' school is especially worthy of commendation.

EDMONTON AGENCY..

Number of children of school age.	131
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Albert boarding school. . .	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Ermineskin's boarding school..	9
Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake boarding school.	7
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer industrial school..	19
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school..	7

There are no day schools in this agency, but as will be seen from the above statement a large percentage of the children of school age are enrolled at the boarding and industrial schools in the province, principally the St. Albert school.

Mr. Verreau, the agent, reporting upon the effects of the education received as evidenced upon the reserve, writes as follows:—

'The education of Indian children of the reserves of this agency has been of far greater benefit to them, both morally and physically, than would perhaps be deemed possible, when it is taken into consideration the life they left when going to school and the restraint and conditions they return to on their discharge.

'Their school life has imbued them with self-respect; so consequently, they, who are married, take care of their wives and families, providing them with all possible for their material comfort. By the training of their minds in their scholastic courses, they have a better reasoning power, are more self-reliant, and better capable of deciding wisely for themselves and their condition generally.

'The wisdom of the young men marrying girls who, like themselves, have had the advantage of a school training, is most apparent in the environment of their home life; where better cooking, cleanliness and order are more evident than in the homes of their parents, who have not had the advantages of education, or been subject to discipline.

'In the matter of farming and care of stock, the young men graduates of the industrial schools have a full knowledge and may be considered capable; but the lack of constancy in their work is the cause of greater success not being attained.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	153
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	41
Average attendance.	14
Number of pupils enrolled at Ermineskin's boarding school.	40
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer industrial school.	6
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school.	6
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Albert boarding school.	1

A decided improvement in the attendance at the day school has been effected by the present teacher, Mrs. Watters, who is enthusiastic and capable. The boarding school, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, is doing splendid work.

Mr. Mann, the Indian agent, submits an interesting report, which is as follows:—

Ermineskin's Boarding School.

'This school is situated on Ermineskin's reserve, near Hobbema siding, on the Calgary and Edmonton railway. It is conducted by the sisters of the Roman Catholic mission, under the direction of the Rev Father Dauphin, O.M.I., principal.

'Fifty children are enrolled as resident pupils, and all appear bright and healthy. The building is frame and three stories high. It is heated by wood-stoves. Two fire-escapes, extinguishers, pails and axes afford sufficient fire-protection, and the fire-drill is carefully practised.

'The class-room is in charge of the Rev. Sister Lutgarde, who is a qualified and devoted teacher. The work has been conducted according to the programme of studies prescribed by the department, and during the year the pupils have given evidence of good progress. Good practical instruction in domestic work and the art of sewing and knitting is also given.

'There is a mandolin orchestra of 16 girls, who play very well, and the boys have a brass band. The entertainments given by the pupils are very interesting.

'This institution is well managed, and every apartment kept scrupulously clean and well ventilated.

'Of the four pupils discharged from this school during the year, two were married to young men of the reserve, the other two were discharged on account of delicate health; the young man has since died of consumption.

'Several young men, ex-pupils of the above school, are living on the reserve, and with their parents engage in farming and are doing fairly well.

Samson's Day School.

'This school is located about the centre of Samson's reserve, and last August was placed in charge of a new teacher, Mrs. Watters. A plan was adopted here for conveying the children to school from the remote parts of the reserve, and at mid-day a substantial meal was served to them. By these efforts the following improvement in the increased attendance is the result:—

For September quarter, 1909, average daily attendance.	5
“ December “ “	8
“ September quarter, 1910 “ “	10
“ December “ “	17

The teacher is very energetic, and in addition to the class-room work instructs the girls in sewing and knitting, the material for which is supplied from the department. In the different branches of studies fair progress has been made.'

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SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	127
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	47
Average attendance.	10
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer industrial school.	31
Number of pupils enrolled at Blue Quill's boarding school.	45
Number of pupils enrolled at Onion Lake (C.E.) boarding school.	3
Number of pupils enrolled at Onion Lake (R.C.) boarding school.	4

On June 30, 1910, the Whitefish Lake day school was closed, and on April 1, last, a similar course was taken with the Saddle Lake school, due in both cases to lack of sufficient attendance.

It will be noted, however, that there is a substantial increase in the enrolment at the Red Deer school from this agency.

Of the work performed at the Blue Quill's boarding school and at the day school, Mr. Batty, the agent, writes as follows:—

Blue Quill's Boarding School.

'This school is situated on the west portion of Saddle Lake reserve. It is under the management of the Roman Catholic Church. The total number of pupils at the end of the year was 45—22 boys and 23 girls; they are classed as follows: standard one, 15; standard two, 8; standard three, 6; standard four, 6; standard five, 6; standard six, 4. Good progress was made by the pupils during the year, and the attendance was good. Good order and discipline is maintained; the pupils at all times are neat, tidy and well dressed. The different class-rooms, dormitories, dining-room, and other apartments of the school are well equipped, well ventilated, and are kept clean and tidy. The precautions to guard against fire are satisfactory. Three pupils were admitted, 1 discharged, and 1 died during the year.

Saddle Lake Day School.

'This school is situated about the centre of Saddle Lake reserve. It is under the management of the Methodist Church; Mrs. Jas. Steinhauer is the teacher. There are 11 pupils on the roll, 7 boys and 4 girls, classed as follows: standard one, 6; standard two, 4; standard three, 1. The attendance during the year has been so irregular that the department has decided to close this school temporarily from the first of April.'

Goodfish Day School.

'This school is situated at the south end of the Whitefish Lake reserve. It is under the management of the Methodist Church. Three different teachers were in charge at different times during the year. The present teacher is Mrs. Alldritt. There are 14 children on the roll, classed as follows: standard one, 8; standard two, 2; standard three, 4. The attendance during the year has been good, but no marked progress was made by the pupils.

Whitefish Lake Day School.

'This school is situated at the north end of the Whitefish Lake reserve, it also is under the management of the Methodist Church. The teacher of this school resigned on June 30, 1910, and as the attendance had been very irregular, the department decided not to re-open the school for some time.

General Remarks.

'The system of teaching hygiene and calisthenics introduced by the department, during the year, should prove of great benefit to the children, and help to improve the home life of the Indians in general. The school-houses are in such decay that they are not fit to be occupied as such.'

PEIGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	87
Number of pupils enrolled at Peigan (C.E.) boarding school.	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Peigan (R.C.) boarding school.	28
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school.	6

There are two boarding schools on the Peigan reserve, one conducted under the auspices of the Church of England and the other under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The local conditions were such that it was deemed advisable to discontinue the field matron work upon the reserve, which had been conducted during the year by Miss Stenning.

Mr. Yeomans, the agent, writes as follows concerning the work of the past year:—

'The Sacred Heart, or R. C. boarding school, is situated in the northern portion of the reserve on the banks of the Oldman river, and commanding a fine view of the valley to northeast and southwest; the buildings situated on an elevated bank present an imposing and attractive appearance.

'I have visited this school as regularly as other duties would permit, and have noted improvement and good progress; the pupils present a clean and tidy appearance, are comfortably clothed, and are on the whole a healthy group of children; the respectful behaviour of both boys and girls is noticeable.

'School buildings, outbuildings, and yards are kept in good order. The former principal, Rev. Father Doucet, has been replaced by Rev. Father Salium, who is energetic in the discharge of his duties, and who is ably assisted by the Sisters of Charity.

'The Church of England boarding school is situated in the southwesterly district, and just outside of the reserve, in the valley of the Pincher creek, and though presenting a pleasing and attractive appearance from the higher ground, the view is somewhat obstructed from the building itself, which, being situated on the lower flat, is frequently flooded by the overflow of the river and creek during high water. The higher land is used for cultivation and pasture; gardening is very successfully carried on, the school pupils growing all roots required for table and other use.

'I have visited this school regularly. The staff is composed of the Rev. W. R. Haynes, principal; a male supervisor, female teacher, matron, and cook. Owing to frequent changes in the membership of the staff, and the illness and consequent absence of the reverend principal, progress was somewhat retarded, though on the whole a fair showing was made.

'The buildings and grounds are well kept, and the pupils generally in good health.

'There is a noticeable improvement in the general health of the children at both schools since the addition of the fresh-air dormitories erected during the year.

'The department's instructions with reference to manual exercises have been carried out with good results.'

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SARCEE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age. 28

Number of pupils enrolled at Sarcee boarding school. 19

The Sarcee boarding school, conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, provides educational facilities for the children of this agency.

Plans for a modern boarding school building and separate class-room have been proposed, and it is hoped that by next fall these buildings will be ready for occupation.

Mr. McNeill, the agent, reports on the boarding school as follows:—

‘The Sarcee boarding school is situated close to the agency headquarters on the Fish creek, near the southeast corner of the reserve.

‘The accommodation is ample for 30 pupils, but the buildings are very much out of repair and in the winter are very cold, in fact are not fit to live in in a winter like the one just experienced. They are beyond repair, and new buildings should be erected at once. It is on these grounds that many of the Indians are averse to sending their children to school. After the new school is built it will not be so difficult to get new pupils.

‘The children should be taken from their parents at seven years and placed in the institution. We now have only 15 pupils on the roll who receive help from the department.

‘The only way that a regular attendance will ever be secured is by compulsory education, and more stringent measures enforced than at present.

‘About 10 acres are fenced in for school purposes, this includes pasture and garden.’

‘The pupils are taught gardening and are very fond of it. This is one of the best things taught them at the institution.

‘Generally speaking, the health of the pupils has been good. Sometimes a pupil develops tubercular trouble, when they are allowed out on sick leave on the advice of the medical officer, Dr. Lafferty. Strict attention is given to this matter, and the school authorities are trying to co-operate with those who are doing so much for the common good of our country in their efforts to stamp out all tubercular diseases. Every precaution has been taken to keep off any active tubercular troubles, and with considerable success. The supplying of warm clothing to the pupils, and the keeping open of dormitory windows all winter, besides the generous supply of good wholesome food, has helped in this.

‘The boys are taught the care of horses, cattle, &c., gardening and cutting wood. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, washing, ironing, and all that goes to assist them in becoming good home-keepers.

‘The school staff consists of the principal, the assistant principal, and matron. In addition, the wife of the assistant principal gives her services free.’

TREATY NO. 8.

Dr. W. B. L. Donald's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.) boarding school.	44
Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.) boarding school.	12
Number of pupils enrolled at Sturgeon Lake (R.C.) boarding school.	35
Number of pupils enrolled at Whitefish Lake (C.E.) boarding school	10

Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw (R.C.) boarding school.	26
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw (C.E.) boarding school	17
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Vermilion boarding school.	19

Inspector H. A. Conroy's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Chipewyan boarding school.	35
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Resolution boarding school.	25
Number of pupils enrolled at Hay River boarding school. . . .	40

The large district comprised under the general heading of Treaty No. 8 is divided into two parts: the Lesser Slave Lake agency is administered by Dr. W. B. L. Donald, Indian agent, and Mr. Harold Laird, assistant agent; the other division of the territory is under the supervision of Inspector H. A. Conroy, who has also general inspectorial jurisdiction over the whole of the treaty.

The Church of England boarding school at Lesser Slave Lake, in Dr. Donald's agency, receives only a day school grant of \$500 per annum. A grant of \$300 per annum is also paid to the school at Peace River Crossing, conducted by the Church of England. At the latter school the attendance during the past year has been very small.

The reports of Dr. Donald and Inspector Conroy are given below in full.

REPORT OF DR. DONALD.

St. Bernard's Mission Boarding School, Lesser Slave Lake.

This school, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, is situated on a hill overlooking Buffalo lake.

The main building, a three-story structure, 72 x 28 feet, is heated by a hot-air furnace, and contains the girls' dormitories, recreation-room, dining-room and chapel. The girls' dormitories, 25½ x 20 x 9 feet, 31½ x 27 x 9½ feet, and 28 x 13 x 9½ feet, contain 49 pupils. These rooms are well ventilated by outside doors, windows and ventilators in the ceilings. The recreation-room is a large bright one, 31½ x 27 x 10 feet.

The boys' building is two stories high, 61 x 25 feet, and is heated by stoves. On the lower floor is a class-room, 24½ x 15¼ x 8½ feet. This room is connected by large sliding doors, with a dining-room of the same size, and the dining-room doors with a recreation-room, 24 x 30 x 8½ feet. These doors are kept open during school hours. The average attendance in this room is 40. Upstairs is a dormitory, 60½ x 24½ x 9¼ feet. This dormitory is very airy and contains ventilators in the ceiling.

A third building contains two dormitories, each 27 x 16¼ x 10¼ feet. There are 40 beds in the three dormitories.

The other class-rooms occupy a two-story building, each class-room being 30½ x 24½ x 9 feet. The average attendance of one is 26, the other 30 pupils. This building is heated by stoves.

There is also a hospital, where pupils can be placed in case of sickness.

All the buildings mentioned are lighted by coal-oil lamps.

The drainage is excellent. The water-supply is obtained from wells and the small river connecting Buffalo lake with Lesser Slave lake.

The health of these children is on the whole excellent. Together with the rest of the district, these children suffered from an outbreak of measles during the year. Although every precaution was taken, the epidemic ran through the whole school. There was, fortunately, only one fatality, a case of pneumonia, following measles.

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The pupils are intelligent and industrious. They are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography. The girls are also taught sewing and housework. The boys work in the garden and on the farm surrounding the mission, during special hours after school work is finished.

St. Peter's Mission School, Lesser Slave Lake.

This school receives a grant of \$500 per annum for the tuition of Indian children.

It is under the auspices of the Church of England, and is situated on the north side of Buffalo lake.

There are at present 9 Indian children in attendance, who are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography, in which they are making satisfactory progress. The girls are also taught sewing and housework. The boys work in the garden and on the farm when the season permits.

The building is heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps. The water supply comes from the Hart river.

The average attendance is 20, including white and half-breed children.

The school-room is 34 x 21 x 11½ feet, and is light and well ventilated. In the boys' dormitory there are 8 beds in a room, containing a little more than 3,000 cubic feet of air space. The girls' dormitory is 21½ x 23 x 9½ feet, and has at present 12 beds. This room has a ventilator in the ceiling.

These children seem all quite healthy; although they all suffered from the epidemic of measles that swept the country during the winter, all made a good recovery.

St. Andrew's Mission Boarding School, Whitefish Lake, Alberta.

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

The school building is a log structure, situated on the shore of Whitefish lake. The main building is two stories high, and is 28 x 24 feet, with a wing, 16 x 14 feet. There are also storehouses and a carpenter workshop. Wood stoves are used for heating and coal-oil lamps for lighting.

Buckets and barrels filled with water are kept for fire-protection, and ladders from the dormitory windows serve as fire-escape.

Water for all purposes is obtained from Whitefish lake.

The children suffered from a general epidemic of measles; otherwise their health was good.

The children are instructed in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. The boys are taught to work in the garden and to care for stock. The girls are taught sewing, knitting and housekeeping.

St. John's Boarding School, Church of England Mission, Wabiskaw, Alberta.

This school is situated on a tract of land, containing about 40 acres, near the south end of the west Wabiskaw lake. About 10 acres of this land is under cultivation.

The school building is 1½ story high, 24 x 33 feet, with a wing 22 x 16 feet. It is heated by stoves and is lighted by coal-oil lamps. Water is obtained from Wabiskaw lake.

The pupils are well grounded in reading, writing, arithmetic and English, the more advanced being taught grammar and geography; besides which, the boys are taught gardening and the girls housekeeping and sewing.

The health of the children has been excellent throughout the year. They were attacked by measles, in the early part of the winter, but of a mild type.

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St. Francis Xavier Boarding School, Roman Catholic Mission, Sturgeon Lake, Alberta.

This school is situated on an elevation on the east side of Sturgeon lake.

The mission has quite a large tract of land adjoining the school, which is surrounded by the Indian reserve. About 30 acres of this land is cultivated.

The main building, 27 x 40 feet, is three stories high, and contains, besides the apartments for the staff, the girls' dormitory, dining-room, and chapel. An annex to this building, two stories high, 27 x 20 feet, is used as a kitchen on the ground floor and the boys' dormitory above. A class-room occupies the whole ground floor of another building, two stories high, 30 x 25 feet. Above the class-room is a recreation-room of the same size.

These buildings are heated by wood stoves and are lighted by coal-oil lamps. Good water for all purposes is obtained from Sturgeon lake.

Besides the work done in the class-room, the boys assist in the care of the stock, gardening, and other outdoor work. The girls assist with the general housework, sewing, &c.

The health of the pupils has been satisfactory during the year, this school being the only one in the agency to which the epidemic of measles did not spread.

St. Martin's Boarding School, Roman Catholic Mission, Wabiskaw, Alberta.

This school is situated on a point on the north shore of the east Wabiskaw lake.

The school building, 42 x 32 feet, is 3 stories high, and contains the girls' dormitory, recreation-room, dining-room, sewing-room, &c. A wing on the west side contains a class-room on the ground floor and boys' dormitory on the second floor. The dimensions of this wing are 24 x 20 feet.

In the class-room the children are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and vocal music. The boys are also taught to take care of stock and gardening. The girls are taught housework.

The health of the pupils has been good throughout the year.

St. Henri Mission Boarding School, Fort Vermilion, Alberta.

This school is situated on the Peace river near the Hudson's Bay Company's post, Fort Vermilion.

The building is a frame structure, 80 x 35 feet, and is surrounded by a farm of about 60 acres. On this farm the boys are taught gardening, farming and the care of stock.

The children are taught reading, writing, spelling, geography and arithmetic. The girls receive instruction in sewing and housekeeping.

The Peace river furnishes the water-supply.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR CONROY.

Fort Chipewyan Boarding School, Alberta.

The first school I visited was at Chipewyan. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Mission. Beautifully situated at the west end of Lake Athabaska, it stands in a little valley between rocky hills. The convent is a substantial frame building with all modern improvements which can be brought into the far north.

The water-supply is obtained from the lake.

The building is heated by a hot air furnace, and lighted by oil lamps. The dormitories are light and airy, and the whole building is well laid off. The sanitation is excellent.

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There are extensive playgrounds, and the children amuse themselves at hand-ball, football and baseball. Many of the older boys materially assist with the work around the mission, and take charge of cutting and splitting the wood.

Chipewyan is a very poor place for a garden, but it appears that nothing stops the Roman Catholic mission from making nature produce. They had to cart soil from quite a distance and build up a big enough garden to supply the mission with all species of vegetables.

There are between 60 and 70 pupils, and a large staff of teachers and sisters. The teaching staff is in charge of Principal Sister M. McDougall, who is an up-to-date Indian teacher.

I have tried to impress on the teachers that they should be particularly careful about admitting unhealthy children. These, especially when they show signs of tuberculosis, are far better left with their parents. I never saw greater kindness than the sisters show the sick children.

The curriculum includes English, French, reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, grammar, geography, Canadian history, music and domestic science for the girls. The military drill for the boys is as good as can be seen anywhere.

Fort Resolution Boarding School, Mackenzie District.

The next school visited was at Resolution. It is well located on the south bank of Great Slave lake. The grounds are well laid out, part as playground and part as garden. The buildings are on elevated ground, high and dry, and to my mind the best north of Edmonton. They are quite new and nicely laid off to accommodate 70 or 75 pupils. The attendance has been excellent since the erection of the new convent this spring.

The curriculum is about the same as at Chipewyan. I was told by Principal Sister McQuillan that the children from the east end of the lake had made especially good progress during the year.

Hay River Boarding School, Mackenzie District.

The Church of England mission school at Hay River is in charge of Rev. Alfred J. Vale. The school is well located near the mouth of the Hay river, in the centre of a nice plot of very fertile land, where good crops of every species of vegetable are grown.

The school buildings are of logs and lumber which was sawn on the spot. They are comfortably arranged. The class-rooms are clean and as neat and nice as any in the north. Most of the pupils were away on their holidays when I was there in July.

The work done by the staff is of the best. The principal and teachers take a great interest in Indian education, and the children seem to advance very satisfactorily. They hear only English spoken, and those who have attended for a few years become quite fluent. Mr. Vale says he uses about the same curriculum as the Roman Catholic missions, and taking all in all this school does as good work as any I visited.

Providence Mission Boarding School, Mackenzie District.

Eighty miles north from Hay River is Providence, outside of Treaty No. 8 limits. Here the Roman Catholic mission has the most extensive school buildings in the north. They are beautifully situated on the north bank of the Mackenzie river. A large convent is under construction.

Over 65 pupils attend, and there is a large staff of teachers and sisters. The curriculum is about the same as that of the schools within treaty limits, and the progress is excellent.

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A magnificent garden surrounds the buildings, and a fine farm is close by. Quite a herd of cattle make the traveller think that he has reached civilization again.

The water-supply is derived from the Mackenzie river. Sanitation is excellent, and the general condition of the mission compares very favourably with any in the west and north.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In all cases the health and sanitation are all that can be desired. The children are clean, happy and bright. I had quite a talk with some of the boys. Two years ago they could not speak or understand a word of English or French. I consider it an evidence of the great progress that in two years they can become fluent in both languages. The teachers find the Indian children as bright and clever as the whites, and as a rule as healthy and docile.

SCHOOLS OUTSIDE TREATY.

A day school is in operation at Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River district.

There is also a boarding school at Fort Providence, on the Mackenzie river, for which a grant for 65 pupils is provided. Although this school is outside the limits of Treaty No. 8, Inspector Conroy visits the institution. His report on this school has already been given on page 369, under the heading 'Providence Mission Boarding School, Mackenzie District.'

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.

A new building for Indian girls at Alert Bay is now under course of construction and will be finished in the autumn of 1911.

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BABINE AGENCY.

As stated last year, these Indians are located in a number of villages. In ten of these are schools, a new one having been opened at Rocher Deboulé in charge of Rev. Father Godfrey.

Of the nine schools in operation when his report was completed, Mr. Loring, the Indian agent, writes in part as follows:—

Kitselas School.

‘This school is fairly centrally situated in the village of New Town, on the right bank of the Skeena, and about four miles below the Kitselas canyon. The teacher is Mr. E. S. Cole.

‘The attendance is somewhat irregular, for the reason that the children’s parents absent themselves at intervals, especially during the summer.

Meanskinisht School.

‘This school is also located fairly centrally in the village of that name. The teacher is Miss A. L. Thomlinson. Good progress is being made and the school has a wholesome influence on the reserve.

Kitwanger School.

‘This school, centrally situated in the village, is making good progress. The teacher is Miss Netta Broomfield. Class-room work is very good, and the attendance is large and regular, and the results are highly satisfactory.

Andimaul School.

‘This school is centrally located in the village. There is usually a large attendance. The teacher is Mr. Duncan Rankin. The result of this school’s work is encouraging to a large degree.

Kitsegukla School.

‘This school is situated about the centre of the village of New Kitsegukla. The teacher is Miss Hannah Edgar. Here the progress had been somewhat untoward on account of the people of the old village being dilatory in joining the new settlement, but since the middle of last October several families made that move. This has resulted in an increase of several children of school age.

Hazelton School.

‘This school is located on the north end of the Hazelton town site and thus convenient to the Indian village. The teacher is Miss E. J. Soal. This school has generally a large attendance, which is being well sustained. The teaching is very effective, and the results derived are correspondingly most gratifying.

Glen Vowell School.

‘This school is located in the centre of the village on the Sikedach reserve. Its teacher is Miss Agnes Law.

‘This school is making a steady and well sustained progress, and the general results in connection therewith are productive of much good.

Kispitax School.

'For the use of this school the department erected and equipped during last summer a large and commodious building. It is well lighted and ventilated and perfect in all its appointments.

'It is situated on an eminence of ground most ideal for the purpose, which affords area enough for gardening and a playground for the pupils. School has been taught in the new building since the middle of last November. The teacher is Miss F. B. Kemp, who is painstaking with her work, for the results of which she can well be complimented.

Kisegegas School.

'This school is the most northerly in the agency and completes the list of day schools in the district of the Skeena. It is in charge of an exceptionally intelligent native teacher named Joshua J. Harvey. The school building is centrally located in the centre of the new village. Very fair progress is being made; the teacher assisted by his wife, is effecting good general results. The girls are taught to sew, knit, cook, &c., &c.'

Mr. Loring concludes his report with some observations upon conditions generally which show that the Indians of his agency are awakening to the necessity and value of an education for their children.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	305
Number of pupils enrolled at day school..	115
Average attendance..	39
Number of pupils enrolled at Kuper Island industrial school..	77

In addition to the Kuper Island industrial school, where 71 children are at present in residence, there are seven day schools in this agency.

Songhees.

Sister Mary Berchmans continues in charge of this school, and very commendatory reports with reference to the work are received. The enrolment and average attendance are very good, showing that the teacher has succeeded in obtaining the confidence of the pupils and parents.

Somenos.

This school is in charge of Miss Lomas. The progress is very poor owing to the irregular attendance. The teacher is competent, but the parents show great indifference in the matter of the education of their children, despite the efforts of the teacher.

Saanich.

It is regretted that no practical improvement in the attendance at this school can be recorded, due to the indifference of the parents. Inspector Green when he visited the school in January last held a meeting of the parents, who promised to send their children more regularly. A slight increase resulted, but the returns are still very unsatisfactory.

Koksilah.

Mr. Charles Dockstader, teacher of this school, is energetic and capable, and the results attained are satisfactory. Good progress is being made in the class-room work.

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Nanaimo.

Rev. Mr. Knott has charge of this school and is a competent teacher. The attendance, however, is discouraging and prevents progress, although the children who attend regularly are advancing favourably in their studies.

Quamichan (Roman Catholic).

Miss Louise Douglass took charge of this school on February 1, last. Rev. Father Semmons taught up to that time and obtained a fair attendance. The inspector reports improvement in the class-room work.

Quamichan (Methodist).

During the past year this school has been taught by Mr. Ernest Bowden, a probationer for the Methodist ministry. Mr. Bowden is reported to be doing good work. As in the other schools of this agency, the attendance is irregular, but good results from the efforts of the present teacher are looked for.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	389
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	110
Average attendance.	29
Number of children enrolled at Clayquot industrial school.	70
Number of children enrolled at Ahousaht boarding school.	39
Number of children enrolled at Alberni boarding school.	54

Mr. A. W. Neill, the Indian agent, reports as follows upon the day, boarding and industrial schools within the limits of this agency:—

‘There are more schools in this agency than in any other in British Columbia. They are as follows:—

‘Industrial school at Kakakwis, near Clayoquot, maintained by the Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B., is principal, assisted by a staff of sisters of the same order. There is also a manual instructor. The pupils receive an excellent training.

‘Boarding Schools.—Two in number, under the charge of the Presbyterian Church, situated at Alberni and Ahousant.

‘At the Alberni school those in charge are:—Principal, Mr. H. B. Currie; matron, Mrs. H. B. Curie; assistant matron, Mrs. Stevens; teacher, Miss G. Cox.

‘At Ahousaht the principal is Mr. J. T. Ross, and Mrs. Ross acts as matron, with Miss Hall as assistant and Miss G. Whiting as teacher. Both these schools are doing good work.

‘There are day schools located as follows:—Kyuquot, Nootka, Clayoquot (Roman Catholic) and Clayoquot (Methodist), Ucluelet, Numukamis and Dodger’s Cove, Claoose, and another one is in contemplation at Wyah.

‘The teacher at Kyuquot is the Rev. E. Sobry; at Nootka, Rev. A. S. Stern; at Clayoquot (Roman Catholic), the Rev. J. Schindler, O.S.B., all of the Roman Catholic faith. The Ucluelet, Numukamis and Dodger’s Cove schools are supported by the Presbyterian Church, which has during the past year only maintained one teacher, Mr. H. Vander Veen, who teaches at Ucluelet. The other stations have been vacant for over two years. The Methodists have charge of the schools at Clayoquot (Methodist), Claoose and at Wyah, when the latter is started. The Methodist Clayoquot school has been vacant since last summer.

'The day schools are not very successful for various reasons. The habit of the Indians moving so often from one reserve to another according to the season, often to where they can obtain their chief source of food—salmon—is much against regular attendance. Some of the churches do not pay enough salary to induce properly trained teachers to go to the isolated places, and in consequence the schools are either often vacant or filled by untrained teachers.

'While the boarding schools do much better in the way of showing educational results, the system of keeping the children in until they are 18 years of age is against the success of the school. It makes parents reluctant to sign them in, it leads to trouble in the maintenance of order and discipline in the school, and too often tends to lower the vitality of the pupils, so that the health of ex-pupils is often found to be undermined. Indian children mature very rapidly, so that 18 years represents a much older equivalent age in white children.

'The dual system of control between the department on the one hand and the church on the other, each with their different ideals, the one requiring a secular education, and the other looking more to the spiritual instruction of the children, is almost somewhat anomalous.

'The Indians are, as a rule, not opposed to seeing their children educated, though many are not sufficiently interested to take any trouble to allow them to attend school. The ex-pupils find their education so convenient in their ever-increasing intercourse with the whites that there is no doubt that they will be anxious to see that their children in turn acquire an education, and from these children better results may be expected. For the most part, in fact almost entirely, the ex-pupils in this agency follow the mode of life of their parents; that is, they go sealing in the season, or to the salmon fishing, hop-fields, &c. A few get work in saw-mills or logging camps, and two or three have started stores on their reserves; but none have been very successful in their commercial ventures. As to the general effect of education on the reserve life, that is somewhat hard to determine. Undoubtedly the lessons learned in the boarding and industrial schools have a good effect in the homes and habits of the ex-pupils, especially where two ex-pupils are married, but for the most part the older Indians will not alter their mode of life or habits on account of their children's greater enlightenment. The Indian language is the only one used on a reserve even among those quite able to speak English. If two ex-pupils were conversing with a white man in English and had occasion to address each other, it would certainly be the Indian tongue they would use and then return to the English language to speak to the white man.'

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	413
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	55
Average attendance.	33
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza industrial school.	101
Number of pupils enrolled at Yale boarding school.	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Sechelt boarding school.	49
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Mary's Mission.	79
Number of pupils enrolled at Squamish boarding school.	50

There are in this agency two day, one industrial and four boarding schools.

Mr. McDonald, the Indian agent, has reported fully upon the work at these schools as follows:—

Coqualeetza Industrial School.

'This school is situated in the fertile valley of Chilliwack, about four miles from the city of Chilliwack, and sixty-five miles from the city of New Westminster, and

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is now connected with these cities by the British Columbia electric railway, which provides a cheaper and more direct means of transportation for pupils and others in reaching the school than was available before the opening of this line in the month of October last.

'The pupils, numbering 101, come from various parts of the province, and chiefly from the northern coast district and Vancouver island.

'The school buildings are spacious, comfortable and well ventilated. The grounds are neat and attractive in appearance, and are favourably commented on by strangers. The ninety acre farm attached to the school is all under cultivation and affords the pupils a splendid opportunity of acquiring a useful knowledge of farming in all its branches.

'Besides the usual course of studies prescribed by the department, the boys are given practical training in farming, gardening, the care of horses and other stock, and some of them receive instruction in carpentry, blacksmithing, &c. The girls are taught cooking, washing, sewing and all the other details of housework. The pupils take a keen interest in all that is taught them, and are making satisfactory progress.

'The Elk Creek Water Company furnishes the school with a constant supply of pure water from a mountain stream both for domestic and fire-protection purposes.

'The principal, Mr. R. H. Cairns, is ably assisted by a competent staff, all of whom take a deep interest in the education and welfare of the children intrusted to the care of the institution.

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School.

'This school is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, a few miles east of Mission City. The school, comprising two separate buildings, one for the boys and the other for the girls, stands on an elevated plateau, from which there is an exquisite view of the Fraser river and the picturesque scenery of the surrounding country.

'The number of pupils at present in attendance is 79. Most of them belong to the Fraser river and Lillooet river districts.

'The school buildings are large, well ventilated and admirably laid out for school purposes; and, although built a good many years ago, are yet in good repair.

'There is an abundant supply of pure water conveyed by means of wood pipe from the rear of the school property to the school. Besides furnishing sufficient water for domestic use and good pressure for fire-protection, the system furnishes the power by which an electric plant that lights all the buildings is run. The power for wood-sawing and threshing is derived also from the waterworks. The operation of these plants by water power is economical and a great convenience to the institution.

'There are about 300 acres of land attached to the school, 200 of which is still uncultivated and unimproved.

'During the year the health of the pupils has been excellent, and their advancement in school work has been fully up to the average of past years.

'In addition to the ordinary school work the boys are taught farming, gardening, carpentry, shoemaking, painting and the care and feeding of stock. In the interior of the buildings may be seen the excellent painting and graining done by these boys, which would tax the capacity of an ordinary house painter to improve upon. The girls receive a practical training in all the duties pertaining to housekeeping.

'The Rev. J. M. Tavernier, O.M.I., has recently been appointed principal, replacing Rev. J. P. O'Neill, O.M.I., who was obliged to retire from the position owing to continued ill health.

Squamish Mission Boarding School.

'This school is pleasantly located in the city of North Vancouver; on the north shore of Burrard inlet, and near the Squamish mission reserve.

'There are 50 pupils enrolled, for which number there is ample accommodation in the large and well appointed building provided for the purpose.

'Of the 14 acres of land belonging to the school, 4 are under cultivation. The grounds are well kept, and consist of playgrounds, orchard and vegetable and flower gardens, which add greatly to the appearance of the school.

'The water-supply is obtained from the North Vancouver city water works, with which the school is connected, and furnishes good protection in case of fire.

'In the class-room the pupils are making satisfactory progress, and owing in a great measure to the constant care and attention bestowed upon them their health is good. They are contented and appreciate the advantages placed at their disposal, enabling them to acquire a good education and practical knowledge of useful occupations.

'The Rev. Sister Mary Amy, principal, and her efficient staff of assistants, are deeply interested in the education, health and general welfare of the children.

Sechelt Boarding School.

'This school is beautifully situated on Sechelt Indian reserve. It overlooks Trail bay, and commands a magnificent view of the mountain scenery for which that locality is noted.

'There are 49 pupils on the roll, all of whom belong to the Sechelt band.

'The school building is a fine, substantial frame structure, admirably planned for convenience, and is well ventilated and was designed to accommodate fifty pupils.

'The water-supply is good in winter, but during the summer months it is insufficient, and the water system requires to be improved so as to insure a plentiful supply for the house, garden and fire-protection purposes at all times.

'The vegetable and flower gardens are attractive in appearance and are attended to by both boys and girls, under the supervision of the sisters in charge. The pupils take a great interest in the garden work.

'In addition to the regular programme of studies, the boys are taught such industries as carpentry, shoe-repairing and gardening, and during last fall they erected a spacious woodshed from material supplied by the department. The workmanship on this building is far superior to what one would naturally expect of boys of their age. The girls are taught everything pertaining to housekeeping, such as cooking, baking, laundrying, sewing, mending, as well as fancy-work and basket-making.

'The health of the children has been exceptionally good, and their robust, happy and contented appearance furnishes evidence of the care and attention bestowed on them.

'The school was awarded several prizes for exhibits of needlework, &c., at the provincial exhibition held in New Westminster last autumn.

'Rev. Sister Theresine and her competent staff are very devoted and interested in the general welfare of the pupils, whose excellent progress will testify to the good work that is being done at the school.

Homalco Day School.

'This school is situated near the mouth of Bute inlet, on the Aupe Indian reserve.

'The number of pupils on the roll is 25. They reside in the school for months at a time, while their parents are away working in logging camps and at other occupations, the latter supplying the necessary provisions and clothing. By this system

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a good attendance has been maintained. The parents and children take a deep interest in the school work, and fair progress has been made during the year.

'Mr. Thompson is the teacher, and he is assisted by Mrs. Thompson, who, with the aid of a servant paid by the department, also looks after the housework and care of the children while resident in the school during the absence of their parents from the village.

Sliammon Day School.

'This school is located on the Sliammon Indian reserve. The number of pupils on the roll is 21. The attendance was good except during the summer months when the Indians were obliged to be absent from the village working, taking their families with them.

'The Slimmon Indians appreciate the opportunity afforded them of having their children educated, and show a great interest in school matters, which is evidenced by the progress of the school.

'Mr. J. W. L. Browne has occupied the position of teacher at this school since it was opened two years ago.

General Remarks.

'Generally speaking, the Indians of this agency take much interest in the education of their children, and some of the boarding schools, while now educating a considerable number over that for which the department furnishes a per capita allowance, are, for want of means and accommodation, obliged to refuse many applications from parents for the admission and education of other Indian children.

'In the schools every attention possible is given to the education, training, health and comfort of the pupils, and the department is to be congratulated on the results accomplished with the funds expended on the education of the Indian children.

'As a rule, with a few exceptions, the ex-pupils are getting along well. Most of them marry and settle down on the reserves soon after leaving school, and for the most part follow the same occupations as the other members of the band to which they belong, but in many cases young couples, not having houses of their own at the time of marrying, usually go to live with the parents of the young wife. This practice is being discouraged as much as possible, as it does not give the young woman the same opportunity of practising the system of housekeeping acquired at school, as she would have in a house of her own. However, the improvement in housekeeping noticed even under such adverse conditions is gratifying; but in the case of girl ex-pupils who after marriage have their own houses, the good results of the training received at school are quite apparent in the neat and orderly arrangements of their homes, even with the moderate means at their disposal.

'The influence for good exercised by ex-pupils over other members of the bands who have not had the advantages of education is quite apparent, and in this connection I might mention the names of Chief Pierre, Hope, Chief Harry Stewart, Chil-wiack, and Chief Julius, Sechelt, who are ex-pupils. They have done much by word and example for the betterment not only of the members of their own respective bands, but also for many other Indians of the agency.'

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	662
Number enrolled at Kamloops industrial school.	73

Mr. Irwin, the Indian agent, reporting on the work of the Kamloops industrial school, the only one in the agency, writes as follows:—

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'During the year what was formerly the Kamloops-Okanagan agency was subdivided into the Kamloops, Okanagan and Lytton agencies. By this division the only school remaining in the Kamloops agency is the Kamloops industrial school, near Kamloops. For the portion of the year I presided over the whole territory, schools numerically remained as on the occasion of my former report, viz.: two industrial schools—one at Kamloops, the other at Lytton—and two day schools, located at Lytton and Shulus, Lower Nicola. If any progress has been made, as was the intention, in the establishment of further day schools, I am not advised.

'The establishment of day schools in this province I consider a tentative proposition. In some, probably many, respects it would appear to be the best method of imparting secular education to Indians; but they have first to be educated to the point of desiring and appreciating such. Too frequently the intention shown by them is but a spasm, and is over before operations to start a school can be commenced. As has already been experienced, too, the difficulties of procuring suitable teachers are well-nigh insurmountable, when the element of missionary enterprise is eliminated. There are not lacking moral reform agitators and politicians who are eager to advance the Indian through the means of education, but it has been found difficult to find a very limited number who will undertake to teach Indians at a fair remuneration. Our Indians are not confined to their reserves, at the will of the agent, as is the case in other provinces, and this freedom to go and come at pleasure makes it difficult to keep together a sufficient number of children, even where a locality exists with enough children to warrant the experiment of starting a day school.

'The two day schools which have been in operation for almost three years have done very well in the matter of attendance, but they are semi-mission schools. In the matter of progress the school inspector's report will no doubt furnish information. From the little personal knowledge I have been able to acquire, the progress made appears to be encouraging.

'In a few instances Indian children have been permitted to attend provincial day schools, which have been established contiguous to Indian settlements, the department allowing a per capita grant for tuition. To my mind, could this arrangement be more generally followed, it would prove an excellent and practical way of educating the Indian for contact, competition and assimilation with the white race in subsequent years. But a very marked prejudice exists, I might say, generally, among the whites against the association of Indian children. It must be conceded that this prejudice is not without foundation.

'Turning to industrial schools, that at Kamloops has accomplished all that could be looked for in the way of common school education, and to the girls who have attended instruction in housekeeping, needle-work and music. In farming operations the institution has been handicapped by lack of ground and unfavourable conditions. In carpentry the boys have shown well. Credit must be given the principal, Rev. A. M. Carion, for the excellent work and standing of the institution. While provision is only made for 50 pupils, the attendance for the past year has been between 60 and 70, and applicants are each term turned away. In contrast to this, at the Lytton institution it has been found nearly impossible to get boys and very difficult to retain those in attendance.

'It is perhaps too soon to look for any great or marked results from training or knowledge acquired at school. Some of the girls have shown marked improvement in housekeeping, while the tendency in others is to revert to the old life. Could the theory of intermarriage among ex-pupils be carried more into effect, the results of education would, I have no doubt, be more apparent. As conditions are, we have pupils from a dozen or more bands attending. Intermarriage between bands in a general way has not worked out satisfactorily. No objection could. I

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think, be made to the infusion of blood; but it so frequently happens, in order to preserve matrimonial bonds and felicity, the husband has to leave his own people and go with the woman to hers. The parents on the girl's side exercise an undue influence and control. And where it happens that a man is admitted to another band, he rarely assimilates well, or acquires distinction.

OKANAGAN AGENCY,

There are no schools within the limits of this agency; but at Penticton and Simalkmeen the Indian children attend public schools, and returns are forwarded to the department.

A grant based upon the attendance is allowed these schools.

LYTTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	360
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	41
Average attendance.	18
Number of pupils enrolled at Lytton industrial school.	29

There are day schools at Shulus and Lytton within the limits of this agency, and an industrial school at Lytton and a boarding school (All Hallows) at Yale.

School Inspector Green and Agency Inspector Ditchburn have reported fully on the residential schools, and I would refer to the reports of these officers.

'The schools of this agency are of two classes, day and industrial.

'The schools of this agency are of two classes, day and industrial'

Day Schools.

'There are two, at Shulus and at Lytton. The day school at Lytton is in charge of Miss Lily Blächford, an able teacher, whose influence extends beyond the school into the homes on the reserve. The difficulty of crossing the Fraser river at all times of the year (there is no bridge), makes the average attendance appear less than it should; but at present, of those immediately on the reserve, the attendance is high. The building, which is an old log house, requires some repairs, but it is fairly warm and comfortable.

'At Shulus, which is near Merritt, the school is in good order, and appears to be warm and comfortable. Attendance here is fairly good. It is expected that contemplated changes will materially affect and alter the condition of affairs here and largely increase the attendance by drawing from the surrounding reserves.

Lytton Industrial School.

'This school is situated about two miles from Lytton; is in charge of the Rev. Geo. Ditcham, and has capacity for 35 to 40 boys. The buildings have been put up in a most substantial manner, and the airy and well ventilated dormitories are a credit; whilst the large farm attached serves to give practical lessons in agriculture.

'The All Hallows school for girls, at Yale, is under the charge of the Rev. Sister Constance, and is owned by the All Hallows Community. A staff of competent teachers has produced good results.

'So much has been written of the schools in previous reports that I feel I may be pardoned if I digress therefrom and deal with the matter of Indian education on a larger basis.

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'It seems to me desirable that there should be many more day schools in this agency, the distribution of the reserves over a large mileage making it impossible for many children to get any education at all.

'It would appear to me, both for boys and girls, that if day schools could be established to take children, say, up to 12 years of age, and if between the ages of 13 and 18, they could then be sent to industrial schools, preferably technical schools, I believe that good, possibly great, results would follow.

'I believe that there should be religious training in both day and industrial schools.

'In day schools, if the department could see its way clear to provide, say, wooden alphabet blocks, and institute practically a kindergarten class, it would help to interest those children who are too young for lessons, and yet who, in certain cases, owing to their mothers being away from home, are in charge of school children, and if these come, the family has to come too.

'But to go deeper yet, so far as I can see, no Indian has any idea of giving his children toys, such as building blocks, and all that vast array which white children have, and which all tend to throw the child's mind towards something in use in later daily life. When the Indian can be induced to do this in his home life, I believe we shall have commenced at the bottom and have a solid foundation to build on.

'To know, even by heart, one book and one book only on any subject, does not give more than a brief knowledge of that subject, and so at present, education is largely a veneer, which, except for a slight ability to read a little, and write and figure, is forgotten and thrown aside almost as soon as the children leave school; for there are no toys for their younger relatives which might recall lessons learnt, no books, no papers, nothing to which they can turn when they leave school, except the daily object lesson of their people's lives and customs and habits in daily use, and which have the weight of age behind them.

'Now, if day schools took pupils only up to and including 12 years of age, they would not call for as high a standard of teacher, and, therefore, the department would be able to have more teachers for the same amount of money, and they would act as preparatory schools for the industrial or technical schools, to which pupils would come with a little knowledge, and not as they do now in most cases totally ignorant. It would, therefore, be sound policy to have as good teachers at these industrial schools as the department could afford. The department would also be in position to insist on a certain standard of education being necessary before admission to the industrial schools.

'On the Coldwater reserve there are about 30 children without any attempt at schooling.

'On the Douglas Lake and Hamilton Creek reserves, jointly, about the same number of children with the same conditions.

'The religion of the above is mostly Roman Catholic.

'Between Boston Bar and Siska Flat, the Indians say about 60 children are without any attempt at schooling. Archdeacon Pugh says this number is too high. I believe 30 to 40 may be safely counted on. He has this point under consideration.

'From Lytton, up the Fraser river, there are also (comparatively) many children with no attempt at schooling.

'The religion of these last is mainly Church of England.

'Owing to the large number of small reserves, all of which carry their quota of children, but which collectively extend over many miles, the matter of education and schools is, in this agency, hard to handle, and it is difficult to suggest a policy to be pursued, as what is suitable in one place is not so in another. Thus, from Boston Bar to Siska Flat, a distance of some 30 miles, there are reserves scattered all the way and on both sides of the Fraser river. This area is without bridges, and has

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reserves on both sides of the river. Ice and flood make this river at many times impassable.

'At Lytton there are children within the school radius, but on the opposite bank to the school, and for the same reason, they seldom see school.

'So far I have met no Indian prepared to sign his name, though I know that a percentage of the younger ones can both read and write fairly well.

'Notwithstanding the apparent lack of education, the standard of home life with regard to cleanliness and civilization is much higher than it was 20 years ago, and one is justified in attributing this largely to the effect and environment of civilization and education and to contact with clergy and teachers.

'I have been several times struck by the undoubted and earnest desire of the older Indians, that is, men of 45 years of age and over, that the younger ones should get education, and in one instance the old chief complained that the children were not taught enough. "Mr. Drummond," he said, "we wish our children taught the same as the whites. They go to school, maybe, five, six, seven years. They learn read a little, write a little. That's all. Not much use."

'The Indians of this agency along the Fraser and Thompson rivers have a natural gift for many trades, and make good mechanics. The past summer on the big Canadian Pacific Railway bridge at Cisco, one of the local Indians, who had never been on bridge construction work before made such rapid progress that an offer was made to him to get him his union ticket and pay him \$5 a day, and the Canadian Pacific railway intended to keep him on bridge construction work had he taken up the offer. The same may be said of mason work. It is because of this natural aptitude that I have previously in this report suggested the idea of technical schools, including under this head agriculture.

'The conditions of this country have changed to such an extent that we are now down to a farming basis, and it would, therefore, be wise to see that a good number of the boys finished their education on the broader lines of farming, particularly fruit-raising, for which a large amount of that land which is cultivatable is, within this agency, peculiarly adapted.

'At the Quiskanaht reserve, known to the department as Nooaitch, No. 10, Nicola, Lower, men of 20 to 45 years of age expressed their desire to learn to read and write. There is no school at all available for them. On this reserve there are from 6 to 10 children also without any chance of schooling.'

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	134
Number enrolled at Kootenay industrial school.	66

Excellent work continues to be performed by the staff of the Kootenay industrial school.

It is proposed to erect during the year a new building, which will provide accommodation now for 100 children, and when this is completed, the educational needs of the children of the agency will be provided for.

Mr. Galbraith, the Indian agent, reports as follows upon the work of the school:—

'The Kootenay industrial school is located at the St. Eugene mission, near the St. Mary's reserve, and there is an excellent farm of good agricultural land in connection therewith of 33 acres.

'At my visit in January, last, there were present 63 pupils, and the number of children of school age in the agency is 134.

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'The work at the school for the past year has been entirely satisfactory, and the staff have discharged their duties in a most creditable manner. They have proved themselves faithful and zealous, and have maintained excellent discipline.

'During the fall a number of the pupils passed out, having completed their time at the school, and it is hoped that they will prove useful amongst their people on the different reserves to which they belong.

'The training of the pupils at the institution is of a most practical and useful character, and in addition to the studies prescribed by the school regulations, the girls are carefully taught housekeeping, dairying and dressmaking, and the boys principally farming and the care of stock, together with carpentry and shoemaking.

'There is a band in connection with the school, and the boys are instructed weekly in music by a competent teacher.

'The work on the farm is under the direction of an instructor, and he, with the assistance of the pupils, do all the labour necessary, and raise sufficient fruit, vegetables and hay required at the school.

'The buildings, although very old and dilapidated, are kept in excellent condition, and the grounds surrounding them are a model of neatness.

'No difficulty is found in keeping up the attendance. A number of children had to be refused admission owing to want of sleeping accommodation in the dormitories.

'The parents of the pupils visit their children from time to time, and they seldom leave without, in their simple Indian way, expressing to the Sisters of Charity, their appreciation and gratitude for what is being done.

'Very little sickness was noted during the year, and the food supplied was wholesome and well cooked and in abundance.

'The work of the institution has attained an excellent degree of efficiency, and it is earnestly hoped that when the proposed new school building is completed, the work will be further extended.'

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	175
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	84
Average attendance	32
Number of pupils enrolled at Alert Bay industrial school	39
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza industrial school	101

A contract for the erection of a new girls' building at Alert Bay has been let and the work is now well under way.

The agent, Mr. Halliday, reports as follows upon the school work in the agency:—

'The Indians in this agency have not taken kindly to education. They are so wrapped up in their old potlatch customs that everything else has to be set back on account of the potlatch and its ramifications. There is an absolute indifference displayed by the older men towards the education of the boys, but almost an antipathy towards the education of the girls. There are several reasons for this. One reason is the fact that in most matters there is practically no parental control, and the Indian girls, like most other children, are not anxious to go to school. It has not become a fashionable pastime for them to be educated, and as the parents have no desire to send them to school, the natural result is a very slim attendance. Another reason is the fact of the nomadic habits of the Indians, who travel about from place to place, according to the season of the year, and take the children with them on these expeditions. The principal reason, however, seems to be that they are afraid that, if the girls are educated properly and learn the white men's ways,

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they would be no longer useful as an adjunct to the potlatch. All the Indian marriages are arranged at the potlatch, and gifts are given to the friends of the bride, who have the use of them for a certain time, during which they expect to double or even treble them before they are ultimately given back to the donors. In regard to marriage alone, is there any deference paid to the wishes of the parents, and it is very seldom that they refuse to accept the husband selected by the parents.

'In the Kwawkewlth agency there are three day schools. The best attended and most progressive of these is located at Alert Bay, and is under the tutelage of Miss Louisa Harris, who has good control over the pupils and is doing very good work. Miss Harris is herself an Indian girl whose parents gave up the potlatch years ago, and live more or less apart from the rest of the Indians. The classes are all primary ones, but there are very good results attending her efforts. I am pleased to state that the attendance has shown a very marked increase during the last year.

'The Gwayasduns day school, which is held part of the year at Kingcome Inlet and part of the year at the winter village of Gwayasdums, should be the best in the agency, as the Tsawataineuks are the most populous tribe, but the results are not at all satisfactory. When a tribe moves from one village to another, it makes a great break in the school term. This occurs twice in the year. Then during the time they are engaged in getting their winter fish, they leave the village and are scattered here and there, and, of course, take the children with them. In addition to these, what might be termed legitimate breaks in the school term, there are the delays caused solely by the potlatches and feasts, and it makes the average of attendance very low. The teacher, Mr. Hertert Pearson, is very faithful in the discharge of his duties, but feels at times thoroughly disheartened with the lack of progress.

'The third day school is located at Cape Mudge village and is presided over by Mr. J. E. Rendle. The remarks made about the Gwayasdums school are largely applicable to this school also.

'There is also an industrial school for Indian boys situated at Alert Bay. During the past term the attendance has been about an average of 35, which is the complement for the school. Only about 50 per cent, however, of the boys in attendance belong to this agency, the rest coming from the more northern agencies. This is in itself a very good thing. It creates a sort of friendly rivalry between the members of the various tribes, and they get a better knowledge of one another's ways, and a more important consideration, as these boys speak a different language, it is more encouragement to make the English language the medium of conversation. The school is under the management of the Anglican Church, the principal, Mr. A. W. Corker, being nominated to the position by that body. He is assisted in the school-room by George M. Luther, one of the old pupils of the school. One of the chief ideas in industrial schools is that boys should be taught a trade, so that on their discharge they may be in a position to earn their own living and compare favourably with the whites, with whom they would necessarily come into competition as well as association. However, in this industrial school there is only one trades instructor, and though he, doubtless, does the best he can under the circumstances, he has more than he can handle. In an institution like this there is always a great deal of work to do, such as pumping water, cutting wood, cleaning up of premises and such work. This is under the control of the trades instructor and takes a lot of his time. It has been urged upon the school management the necessity of also teaching the boys the rudiments of farming and gardening, but the difficulty has been in getting the land cleared for farming operations. Recently the Department of Indian Affairs, in order to assist in clearing land, supplied the school with a horse and a stumping-machine, as only hand labour, and that being boys, it necessarily was a slow operation, chiefly owing to weather conditions. At the time of writing, the weather has been very wet and trying since the arrival of the horse and machine, but still considerable has been done towards an enlargement of the cleared land.

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'There is absolutely no doubt in the mind of the writer that the industrial school system is the only system of education for this agency. Here the boys are in residence all the year with the exception of about six weeks in the summer when they accompany their parents and friends to the various salmon canneries. It is a matter of pleasure to consider that plans have been drawn, and tenders called for, to build a girls' home, also, at Alert Bay. The site chosen for this institution is on the Industrial School reserve, and about two and a half acres have been cleared of timber and the stumps taken out ready for the building operations. The stumps are still lying on top of the ground where they were hauled out waiting for fine weather to burn them. When this institution is completed, it should be a great factor in doing away with the potlatch. The girls will at any rate be given an opportunity to escape being married until they are of an age to choose for themselves, and the education they receive should give them better ideas of life, and they would be taught to keep house so that a better civilization should ensue.

'With regard to the influence on the Indians generally of those who have been educated at the various schools in the agency, the results up to the present have been somewhat disappointing. Many of the young men are capable of doing much better than they have done, but unfortunately here again the potlatch creeps in with its influences. One of the young men with whom the writer was speaking not long ago told him that the education he received so far he could not consider an available asset. It is impossible, he said, to get a wife except through the potlatch, and this fact throws them back upon their old ways too much. After a few years, however, when the girls have arrived at the same stage of education as the boys, one may look for a great improvement. Another factor in the case is that up to the present for some years now work has been plentiful and good wages paid for it, and this has taken away largely the "spur of necessity." Their native food, which consists largely of the products of the sea and the rivers, has generally been plentiful and easily obtained. Recently, however, the fishing regulations have been not only more strict, but are more strictly enforced, and it will soon require more labour to satisfy their wants, which will also be an important factor in making them more industrious.'

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	230
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	208
Average attendance	72
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza Institute.	101

There are in this agency six day schools and these are dealt with in a general way in the report of the agent, Mr. Fougner.

The Girls' Home at Kitamat, which has received only a day school grant, will from April 1 of this year, be allowed the usual boarding school grant. Good work was done during the year by the nurse-deaconess, but, unfortunately, the duties were too arduous and Miss Kilbourne found it necessary to resign.

New buildings were erected during the past year at Kitkatla and Bella Coola, and material got ready for building operations at Hartley Bay during the coming season.

Mr. Fougner's report is as follows:—

'While many young Indian boys and girls from this agency attend the Coqualeetza industrial school, the educational system within the agency itself is composed of day schools only.

'There are six in number, viz.: Kitkatla, Hartley Bay, Kitimat, China Hat, Bella Bella and Bella Coola. Bella Bella has the largest number of pupils with an enrolment of over 50. The best attendance is at Kitamat with an average of 28.

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'Though we are fortunate in having teachers well equipped and interested in their arduous work, the result has not always been encouraging. The Indian does not value books, and it is to be feared that he considers it a favour conferred upon the teacher when he sends his child to school. He often leaves the reserve taking with him the whole family. Thus the attendance is irregular, which is always a bane to good school work.

'A great difficulty is, of course, the language. The children speak their native tongue at home; therefore, they do not readily understand the teacher or get the idea from the printed page. They learn to read, but their oral reading is generally in a low indistinct voice, lacking the life and expression which only comes from correct silent reading.

'In arithmetic, they can handle astonishingly big figures in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, but only learn to apply this knowledge to the very simplest problems in the books. Adult Indians are very clever in mental arithmetic, however.

'Their knowledge of geography and maps is limited. Good work is sometimes done in drawing, and I have seen some very fine specimens of penmanship.

'As a rule the children are well and comfortably dressed and always well fed. The schools are furnished with washbasins, soap and towels; so hands and faces are kept clean.

'All the schools have good houses, with the exception of the one at Hartley Bay. The material for a new building is on the ground; the coming of a heavy fall of snow prevented its being built this year. Bella Coola and Kitkatla had buildings erected lately, both of which are fine structures. A noticeable feature of the interior equipment is the ample blackboard space.

'Some schools have experienced difficulty in getting the Indians to supply dry and suitable fire-wood.

'It is to be regretted that the ground round some of the schools is ill-suited as a playground or for garden purposes. The dampness of the coast climate covers the earth with thick moss; in this particular Bella Coola, being further inland, is a noticeable exception.

'It cannot be doubted that the work of the day schools and the return of young men and women from the industrial schools have some influence upon the life of the villages, particularly noticeable in improvement in dress, manners and cleanliness of person. That it is so hard for the ex-pupil to find useful employment at the trade he may have learned at school must be very discouraging to him. At their home villages there is but little call for tradesmen outside of house carpenters, and, when applying for work outside of the reserve he is often refused because white men are as a rule unwilling to work alongside of Indians.'

NASS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	437
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	291
Average attendance.	81
Number of pupils enrolled at Port Simpson Boys' and Girls' Homes.	67

There are in this agency the two boarding schools at Port Simpson and also day schools at Port Essington, Kincolith, Aiyansh, Kitladamax, Lakalsap, Port Simpson and Metlakatla.

New buildings were erected during the year at Port Essington and at Kincolith, and it is proposed to build during the coming summer at Aiyansh, Kitladamax and Lakalsap.

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Mr. Perry, the Indian agent, has submitted an interesting report, which is as follows:—

‘Prior to the present year the matters affecting the education of Indian children of this district have not been creative of satisfaction either to the Indian agent, the teachers or the people themselves, partly on account of the unrest among the tribes in connection with land matters giving rise to a carelessness and hostile disposition, and partly the result of inadequate building accommodation and the effect of solitary residential conditions among teachers unaccustomed to living among Indians in the more remote settlements.

‘Beginning at the Indian village of Kitladamax, the oldest settlement on the Nass river; during a recent visit to this village a meeting of the people was held to talk over matters affecting the welfare of the people. Among them the subject of schools was dealt with, and the people expressed a desire to make a fresh start for the betterment of the environment of the village children. In the past little has been accomplished here by way of education. A little log house exists, where occasionally a missionary teacher provided by the English Church and the department did his best to teach the children; but, in spite of his efforts, he was regarded as the thin end of a wedge to pave the way of the white man who was following the missionaries to occupy their lands. With this idea in their minds the Indians refused to take any interest in what facilities were available for their children’s education, with the result that the missionary had to fetch wood from the reserve to keep the school warm, and finally, on account of the apathy of the Indians, left the village in disgust.

‘Happily there is awakening among this people a desire to give the children the advantages of an education at a day school. The coming of white settlers has made the Indians to see that, having little knowledge of the English language themselves, it will also be difficult for their children to transact business in the future, unless they are given an opportunity to learn, not only language, but also mathematics and general knowledge.

‘The decision of the department to erect a school at this point is timely, and I am of opinion that when adequate school accommodation is provided, the difficulty in securing a competent teacher will be materially lessened, and progress will be made.

‘Steady progress has been made at Aiyansh, on the Nass river. For some time past the children here have been receiving tuition from Mr. Priestly, a mission teacher employed by the English Church and assisted by the department. School has been carried on here in a small and inadequate private room of the local missionary, until last year, when the premises were totally destroyed by fire, making it necessary for the teacher and scholars to remove to an old and dilapidated church building, which has been temporarily repaired by the department pending the erection of a new building, for which the purchase of material has been authorized and which building will be commenced as soon as the river is navigable in the early spring. The erection of this school will also be a step toward higher civilization through education.

‘Lak-kalzap school has been without a teacher. This is also on the Nass river. A year ago the teacher then in charge, Mr. Smeath, vacated his post on account of the apathy of the Indian parents consequent upon land difficulties. I am pleased to report that this station has now been filled by the appointment of a medical missionary by the Church Missionary Society. A new school is about to be erected also at Lak-kalzap, and I am of opinion that education will be successfully developed here. Lack of interest on the part of the Indian parents is likely to be stifled by the advent of an efficient worker as medical missionary among them, for they will appreciate his true worth.

‘A new school has been built at Kincolith, at the mouth of the Nass river, and it is a very fine school. The desideratum here also has been in the past lack of sufficient interest on the part of the parents. Notwithstanding there is every prospect of

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success in the future. Miss Elsie Collison is an efficient teacher and is doing a satisfactory work.

'The Port Simpson Indian day school has for some time past been poorly attended. Mr. Lionel Dineen, the teacher, who is a very capable man, is being succeeded by Miss Bland, of Vancouver, who is reported to be a good teacher. In the interval the school is being taken by Mr. Emsley Raley, son of the local missionary, and attendance is begining to pick up, the register now showing an attendance of over eighty.

'Miss Helena Jackson is in charge of the Metlakatla school. A public examination was held just before Christmas, at which I was present and addressed the pupils and parents. It was a most pleasing function. I was able to observe a marked improvement in the scholars. Memory-training and calisthenic exercises form an important part in the school curriculum. Satisfactory progress is being made at this school. I visit and examine the pupils at this school regularly every month.

'At Port Essington a new school has been erected this past year and takes an important place in the progress of the children here. Miss Kate Tranter, who for many years had taught at this school, has left on furlough, and her place has been taken by Rev. Robert Pierre, a native missionary.

'Progress is very slow at this school on account of the village forming a season camp during the salmon-canning. The population has been waning for some time past, as the Indians remain up river at their home villages, where they can earn more money at packing freight and otherwise working for the Grand Trunk Pacific than at fishing. It appears likely that this school will be under the supervision of a native teacher more or less in the future.'

'The aforementioned are all the schools of this agency. Supplied from time to time with the necessary school supplies, this group of schools should make good headway, provided competent teachers are supplied by the missionary societies and the department.

'Then there are also the boarding schools at Port Simpson, viz.:—The Crosby Girls' Home and the Boys' Home.

'The former is a well ordered institution with an ideal management. One disadvantage it has, however, in the form of a badly ventilated and cramped school-room. When all the pupils are at school the atmospheric conditions are far from desirable and likely to imperil the health of the teacher.

'The Boys' Home pupils attend the Indian day school in the village.'

'The schools of the agency are visited as often as possible and a careful oversight of their needs kept.

Progress of Ex-pupils.

'The colour line seems to me to be the greatest hindrance to the progress of ex-pupils of each class of school. Here and there one finds flashes of ambition in scholars of the best type. In many cases they desire to associate with the white people and make for the cities. They find employment as deck-hands, draymen, shop assistants and carpenters, and earn good money, which they put to good use, marrying and making comfortable homes. They feel desirous of abandoning the reserve as much as possible—perhaps feeling a little proud of their success.

'Then as Indians usually find little sympathy among the better class of white people, that is, social sympathy, they find association with the lowest type of white man an easy thing, and presently there is a case of supplying liquor to Indians, and in many cases Indian women are in this way inveigled into the habits of common prostitution. Especially is this so among ex-pupils of boarding schools, where the girls are made too smart for the Indian villages and not fitted (because of inherent hereditary tendencies) for city environment.

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'In other instances there are both girls and boys who are a credit to their race. Employed as teachers, native missionaries and traders they do well. These, however, are in the minority.

'In some proportion are lads and girls who have made fair progress at school but who lack the initiative to help themselves. These return to the reservations and earn a scanty livelihood during the canning season only and spend the remainder of the year idling around in the villages. They are in many cases morally weak.

'It seems that the Indians will, for many years, remain a distinct class and will stand alone to a great degree on account of the inability to mingle freely with the white communities.

'Generally observing, I consider the effect of education on the reserve life good I should say that where girls have entered a boarding school for a term and then have left, fifty per cent have married and made good housewives and the other fifty have degenerated to their former more primitive condition. The benefit of education is shown in the fact that many of the pupils develop a taste for good reading, and communicate knowledge to the older people, besides being able to make bread and cook and do their own dressmaking. They have a cleaner appearance and interest themselves in physical exercises.'

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	85
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	118
Average attendance.	38

There are now day schools in this agency at Massett and at Skidegate.

Skidegate School.

Rev. J. C. Spencer succeeds Mr. Kelly as teacher of the Skidegate school. He is assisted by his daughter. Good work is being performed in the class-room.

The department has purchased for school purposes a building erected by the Methodist Church. This will provide suitable accommodation.

Massett School.

Mr. Sherwood resigned his position as teacher of this school in February last, and was succeeded by Mr. Charles A. McConkey. Miss Edenshaw acted as assistant teacher during the period the children were all on the reserves.

Mr. Green, the inspector, reports that decided progress was made during the year. Mr. McConkey is an enthusiastic worker and good results are hoped for.

Writing generally of educational work upon the reserve. Mr. Deasy, the Indian agent, reports as follows:—

'In compliance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the following with reference to the Haida nation, of which so few now remain out of the many thousands who guarded these islands, keeping back from our land the hordes of Japanese and Chinese, on the one side, and the Russians, on the other. The large deserted villages, along the shores of the Queen Charlotte group, go to show how numerous this nation must have been but a few years ago. Their totem poles stand as mute evidence of their power and glory, in the days of yore, and it was a God-send to the remaining few when the missionaries brought them to the two reserves, to Christianize and educate them.

'It has been my good fortune to spend over half a century in British Columbia, and, during that long period, the Indian and his ways received a great deal of atten-

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tion. From the Kootenay country, to the coast of Washington, I have seen the Indian in his native home. In former years my duties required that I should follow the Indian to the cannery towns and the hop-fields; to visit reserves and watch over the aborigines of all tribes. For many years after Confederation, the majority of Indians knew little of our ways, and the endeavours to uplift them. Some, even to-day, take little heed of the influences at work for their betterment, choosing rather to walk in the footsteps of their forefathers. Not so the Haidas. Where we once had over thirty thousand of these people, to-day we have less than one thousand. Barely sixty years ago a missionary visited their camps, and then only periodically; to-day we have them on two large reserves, with their churches and schools; their well built houses, stores and lodging houses, cattle roaming on the island, men and women making a good living for themselves and their children; their choirs in the churches—singing our English psalms of praise—and brass bands in which are splendid musicians. Old and young realize that “education is the hope of the future,” and I am pleased to report that the tribe is increasing.

‘We have men in the Haida nation who can take their places in any community. They received an education at the industrial schools fostered by the government. The building in which I write this article was wholly constructed by some of them. Others built a new wharf, last year, which the government inspector informed me was one of the best constructed on this coast. A company has been incorporated, at Skidegate, of which the principal shareholders are Indians, and they have a store, wharf and oil works. We have five stores on the Massett reserve all owned by members of the band. One of the Indians owns a launch, which was built by Indians, and is worth \$2,000. Another Indian built a schooner, navigated it for years, carrying the mails to the islands, and sold the vessel for \$1,500. They construct their houses, school buildings and churches. A number speak English fluently and are endeavouring to aid their brethren. We have town councils, elected as is done in any of the cities. All are ready and willing to “advance.” So much for the grown members of the two communities.

‘We now come to the children of to-day and the means of making them the Haida nation of to-morrow. Few are receiving the education that their fathers obtained. The industrial and boarding schools are too far away from Queen Charlotte islands. Indians, like other people, desire to keep in touch with their children. The educated Indians we have on our reserves were, in a majority of cases, raised in schools near their homes. The members of the Massett band went to Metlakatla school, which, I understand, has been closed. The Skidegates go to Coqualeetza, which is a great distance from Queen Charlotte islands. There are no industrial or boarding schools in this vicinity.

‘When I visit the Indian day schools and see the grandchildren of former slaves sitting with the grandchildren of the past great chiefs of the nation; when I know that all the opportunity they have to grow up and meet the thousands who are pouring into our country, is the few hours teaching they receive for five days of the week, I feel that the Indian cannot take his place in the years to come. The people of these reserves go away to the fishing grounds and the canneries during the summer months. Their schools are then closed and what they learn during the few short months of the winter is not sufficient to place them on an equality with their white brethren in an educational way. The day school is sufficient for the whites, for the reason that they can attend almost the year round. When a white child goes to his home, the father and mother talk to him in the language that he will use through life. His surroundings are the best. Everything tends to advance the white boy. Not so the Indian. Four hours at school—twenty hours with his parents—talking the Haida language and continuing in the ways of the Indian. Five months at the day school, seven months wandering round with the parents, in the canneries and towns, learning nothing that is useful, and seeing a great deal that the young should avoid

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'We must give the clergy of these reserves great credit for the manner in which they have Christianized the Indians. Their churches are well attended; their Sunday schools overflow with children. For the number of Indians on the reserves no more moral communities can be found in the province. In the few years the missionaries have been with the Indians the results are astonishing. From heathendom to what the Indians are to-day has been more rapid than with any other people. It is the same wherever I have been throughout the province. The missionaries are eager to teach the gospel to the Indian; the native is willing to learn.

'In the Indian day school it is encouraging to see the cleanliness of the children of these reserves, and to notice how the boys and girls look for advancement. We know they are slow, but the day school, as we have it on our reserves, will never place the coming generation on the same level with those who received their education in the industrial and boarding schools. It is "results" we are all looking for. The "effect of education upon reserve life" has been the advancement of our Indians almost beyond comprehension. The middle-aged Indians, who were pupils in the industrial schools, are foremost in all good work on the reserves. The older Indians look to them for advice; the young Indian is eager to follow their example. Fathers and mothers of the young children notice that education is necessary; but the Indian has his living to make, and has no means to stay at home. When the parents go away, the children are taken also. The two town councils of Massett and Skidegate have brought before me the question of a school on the reserves in which the children might remain and receive care and education during the summer months. They are willing to leave the children, and we have enough to conduct two good schools. I have spoken to the pastors of both reserves on the matter. They consider that a plan of this kind would be a great benefit. For several months the children would be under proper care. The Indians state that when they go to the canneries, they return with a number of dead bodies and sick children. This shiftless, nomadic life and the environment of the children will always keep them from advancing.

'It would add most materially in this province, where the reserves are the best portions of land for agricultural purposes, if some means could be devised to educate the young in farming and gardening. In visiting the schools, one finds that a number will read and write very well; but how many of them understand the meaning of the words they use? What the Indian requires is a good, practical education. The farm and garden, carpenter work, boat-building—in fact any outside occupation—would be better for the children than simply to try to teach them to master the English language. The Japanese, Chinese, and all other foreigners we have in this country pick up the English language through contact with our people. The Indian is different. At the canneries and around the fishing camps the Indian children have a value. Boys and girls over a certain age are employed in the canneries. In the fishing camps they procure wood and aid in fishing. Even on the reserves many children miss attending school because the parents want wood. If the teacher is not interested in his work, the Indian children spend their days in the woods and the quarterly reports will show that a large number of our children are continually absent.

'It is proverbial of the Indian that he will not chastise the young. The children rule in the home, and there is little or no restraint. In the school-houses the teachers must be careful how they punish. On our reserves the Indians live in small colonies and are related, one to the other. Seldom will one of a tribe marry a member of another tribe. An offence to one family means that a number will resent. There is no great incentive for the young to learn our language. They receive no prizes and the school-house is not what the Indian children have been accustomed to.

'In this agency, it must be remembered, the Indians have been far removed from the whites. The missionaries and teachers controlled them until they went to the

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fishing grounds and canneries. Now, with the settlement of the islands, there is a danger which faces young and old. Just so long as the Indian can be kept under certain restraint and associates little with the whites, Japanese and Chinese, there is hope for him. If we can keep them on their reserves, in their homes, they will not be in the way of temptation. I know cannery towns, and the towns and cities of this province. The young Indian learns nothing to his benefit in them. He can see all other people drinking and carousing and there is nothing to lead him in the right path. Even when some of our educated Indians go to the cities, they fall. The next census will show that the Haidas are increasing in numbers. They are proud of their standing and are anxious to go ahead. Their children require and are getting our best attention; but there is the one thing lacking, and that is to keep them in their homes and schools all the year round. The missionaries, the teachers, all recognize this; but the Indian will not pay for the education of his children. The children have a value in the cannery and fishing camp, and the parents feel that if the government will find a way to keep the children at home, while they, the parents, are away earning a living, it is as much as they can and will do towards educating them. The present day school has some advantages—it is leading the young in the right path; but the twenty hours of home life against the four of the school will not solve the problem of educating and uplifting the Indian child. They have the example of the middle-aged Indians, who use our language and follow our ways, and we must say that there is a great deal of hope for the advancement of the Haida nation. The moral training they are receiving is the best. The large majority of the older people desire the children to learn and retain the enviable record they have on the coast. In the past sixty years their progress has been astonishing. All the young need is an incentive and encouragement—the paternal care of the white and to be taken from the environment that goes so far to keep them backward in the march of civilization. The Indian day school will not accomplish this object. In a country like ours, where “the fittest survive,” the Indian must be able to compete with the thousands now flocking to our shores. The Indians of the Queen Charlotte islands realize that they are receiving special attention from the Department of Indian Affairs, and they are grateful; but our work is only beginning and their increasing numbers indicate that we have a task that will show results in the future well-being of a people who, in the years of their forefathers, were the guardians of the country which one of our leading statesmen recently described as “the sentinel islands between Asia and America.”

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	341
Number of pupils enrolled at Williams Lake industrial school.	50

The Williams Lake industrial school, which receives a grant for 50 pupils, is the only school in this agency.

Mr. Ogden, the Indian agent, reports as follows upon the work of the school and the results upon the reserve:—

‘Whenever I visit this school, I find its appearance very satisfactory.

‘The health of the children is very good. Although the measles broke out in the school, no deaths were reported. One boy died of some other complaint. The children seem to be happy and contented while at school, but whenever they take their vacation it is a hard matter to have them return. The reason, in my opinion,

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is that an Indian child, no matter how well he may be treated at any school, when he goes home does not like to leave his parents. Consequently, when the vacation is over and children return to school, their whole mind is on their parents for about two weeks, and during that time they think of nothing else but running away, as I have noticed that all the desertions that occurred took place shortly after the vacation.

'Both the boys' and girls' apartments are very nicely kept, very clean, up-to-date and in order, and great interest seems to be taken in the school by the teachers and principal.

'The progress of the different classes is noticeable. I received several letters from the children of the school since my appointment, and their composition, handwriting and spelling are very good indeed. As a rule Indian children make a wonderful advancement in their studies in the first year or two until they reach a certain grade; they then seem to stop and the progress is very slow after that, and I cannot give any reason for it.'

STICKINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	71
Number enrolled at day schools.	45
Average attendance.	28

As was intimated in the report of last year, the school on the Tahltan reserve was re-opened on June 14, 1910, by Rev. Mr. Thorman. The grant to the school in the village of Telegraph Creek is also continued for the benefit of the children residing in the village.

No returns have been received from the Atlin school since June 30, 1910.

Mr. Cox, the agent, writes as follows concerning these schools:—

'An assisted school located at Telegraph Creek is fairly well attended by the Indian children. Some of them have advanced very well, but with most of them it is difficult to secure a regular attendance, which is a great drawback. Another obstacle is that the children cannot get any help in their studies at home. As far as I am able to notice, the ex-pupils do not seem able to put their learning to any practical use, and after leaving school do not seem to add much to their little store of knowledge. Some of the young men who have never attended school at all have learned to read and write. It may not be out of place to mention here that, if a night school could be established, it would be a good thing for them.

'The school on the Tahltan reserve, which was opened last June, has been fairly well attended by small children whose parents seem to be very anxious to have their children educated, but unless they attend regularly, I fear that what little they can learn will not be of much use to them. Of course, it must be admitted to raise them to any extent from total ignorance is a great benefit.'

YUKON.

Number of children of school age.	256
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	100
Number of pupils enrolled at Carcross boarding school.	22

During the past year the boarding school at Carcross has had an average attendance of 18 pupils. The day school at Moosehide has also been continuously in operation. Schools were also conducted for short periods during the summer of 1910 at Whitehorse, Champagne Landing, Selkirk and Teslin Lake.

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The contract for a new boarding school building at Carcross has been let. This building will be modern in every respect and will provide accommodation for thirty pupils and the necessary staff.

In the past good work has been performed by those in charge of this institution, and it is confidently expected that, with the facilities that will be available at an early date, increasing beneficial results will be attained.

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.

STATEMENT of Indian 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	Mrs. Minnie A. Howe	Roman Catholic...
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	Cape Breton Co.	Arch. J. McKenzie..	"
Sydney	Sydney	" "	Miss Marg. A. Mc- Lellan	"
*Halfway River.....	Franklin Manor ..	Cumberland Co.	Miss G. M. Jeffers..	"
Indian Cove.....	Fisher's Grant....	Pictou County....	Miss Gertrude Mc- Girr	"
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria "	Mrs. Annie MacNeill	"
Millbrook.....	Millbrook	Colchester "	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.....	Lenox Island	P. E. I. Superin- tendency	John J. Sark.....	Roman Catholic...
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church.....	Church Point.....	Northeastern	Miss Laura C. Geraghty.....	Roman Catholic...
Big Cove.....	Big Cove	"	Miss Ray McMerney	"
Eel Ground	Eel Ground	"	Miss Marg. Isaac...	"
*Summerside.....	S. S. District No. 7	"	Miss Eliza Miller...	"
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Southwestern.....	Miss R. A. Donahoe	"
Oromocto	Oromocto	"	Mrs. Blanche J. Mc- Caffrey	"
St. Mary's.....	St. Mary's.....	"	Miss M. J. Rush...	"
Woodstock	Woodstock	"	Miss Francis Mil- more.....	"
Edmundston	Edmunston.....	Northern.....	Ethel F. McGrand..	"
Tobique.....	Tobique	"	Miss Virginie Dionne.....	"
Total, New Brunswick.	"

* This is a white school attended by Indian children.

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STATEMENT.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

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		
8	8	16	9	5	2	4	2	3	.....	Bear River.	
11	13	24	9	11	5	3	4	.....	1	Eskasoni.	
15	9	24	9	8	4	6	3	2	.....	1	Sydney.
1	4	5	2	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	*Halfway River.	
19	12	31	18	18	6	2	2	2	.....	1	Indian Cove.
14	14	28	8	21	3	2	2	.....	.....	1	Middle River.
8	10	18	7	7	3	1	1	5	.....	1	Millbrook.
8	6	14	8	2	2	6	.....	.....	.....	4	New Germany.
11	12	23	8	15	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Salmon River.
9	11	20	5	18	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Malagawatch.
18	24	42	23	23	12	1	.....	6	.....	.....	Whycocomagh.
122	123	245	106	130	42	31	16	18	8	.....	Total, Nova Scotia.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.											
22	23	45	20	25	13	2	3	2	.....	.....	Lennox Island.
NEW BRUNSWICK.											
15	14	29	13	11	4	7	5	.....	.....	2	Burnt Church.
21	23	44	16	18	19	5	.....	2	.....	.....	Big Cove.
10	14	24	10	15	6	2	.....	1	.....	.....	Eel Ground.
4	.....	4	3	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	*Summerside.
12	9	21	12	7	5	6	2	1	.....	.....	Kingsclear.
9	11	20	12	7	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oromocto.
16	16	32	22	7	15	5	5	.....	.....	.....	St. Mary's.
10	10	20	14	1	5	12	2	.....	.....	.....	Woodstock.
7	10	17	6	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Edmundston.
21	21	42	28	16	6	3	9	8	.....	.....	Tobique.
125	128	253	136	99	70	46	23	13	2	.....	Total, New Brunswick.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Caughnawaga (boys).....	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	{ Peter J. Delisle (Princ).....	} Roman Catholic.
" (girls)	"	"	{ Pet'r Williams(Asst (Miss Mary E. Burke (Princ)	
" (bush)	"	"	{ Miss Sadie Burke (Asst)	" "
" (mission)	"	"	Mrs. A. Beauvais...	" "
Bersimis	Bersimis	"	Miss E. M. Young...	Methodist.
*Escoumains	Escoumains	Bersimis	Sr. St. Francois Xav'r	Roman Catholic...
Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Joseph L. Otis	" "
*Kiskissink	At Kiskissink	"	Sr. M. du Sacré Coeur	" "
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche	Miss M. J. Bouchard { Sr. Mary of the Holy Rcsary (Princ).. (Sr. M. St. Jos'h(As't	" "
St. Francis (Prot.)	Pierreville	Pierreville	Henry L. Masta	Ch. of England. ..
" (R. C.)	"	"	Rev. Sister Woods..	Roman Catholic...
St. Regis (Island)	St. Regis	St. Regis	Elizabeth E. Gallagher	Undenominational
" (Village)	"	"	Miss M. V. Nolan ..	"
Chenail	"	"	Mrs. Sarah Back	"
Cornwall Island	"	"	Miss Katie Round-	"
Oka (Country)	Oka	Oka	Point.	"
" (Village)	"	"	Miss Lillie R. White	Methodist.
Congo Bridge	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Mrs. L. L. Smith	"
Maniwaki	"	"	Miss R. H. Gilhooly.	Undenominational
Maria	Maria	Maria	" Mrgt. McCaffrey	Roman Catholic...
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	" Josephine Audet	" "
			{ Sr. St. Jean Baptiste (Princ)	} " "
			{ Sr. St. Etienne(Asst	
*Ste. Lucie	Doncaster		Miss M. Couter	" "
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	Timiskaming	Sister Monica	" "
Ruperts House	At Ruperts House.	James Bay District	Rev. J. E. Woodall	Church of England
Total, Quebec				

*This is a white school attended by Indian children.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

NUMBER ON ROLL			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
QUEBEC.										
102		102	60	62	24	11	5			Caughnawaga (boys).
	98	98	53	53	16	16	12	1		" (girls).
20	20	40	29	14	16	8	2			" (bush).
16	28	44	21	34	4	3	2	1		" (mission).
29	36	65	20	25	23	14	3			Bersimis.
8	11	19	16		8	5	4	2		*Escoumains.
17	30	47	34	30	7	10				Pointe Bleue.
5	5	10	4	3	7					*Kiskissink.
34	44	78	46	31	31	13	3			} Restigouche.
7	5	12	9	7		4			11	St. Francis (Prot.).
41	35	76	56	12	14	7	24	9	10	" (R.C.).
19	12	31	15	16	6	5	4			St. Regis (Island).
29	14	43	23	13	16	9		5		" (Village).
31	34	65	27	39	22	4				Chenail.
35	32	67	28	55	3	4	1	4		Cornwall Island.
13	11	24	12	12	1	6	3	2		Oka (Country).
11	10	21	13	14	4		3			" (Village).
10	25	35	9	16	1	5	4			Congo Bridge.
7	24	31	11	13	8	5	5			Maniwaki.
9	21	30	19	12	6	7	5			Maria.
21	30	51	44	19	14	18				} Lorette.
	2	2	2	2						*Ste. Lucie.
										Timiskaming.
18	19	37	23	5	5	11	10	6		Ruperts House.
23	28	51	16	51						Total, Quebec.
505	574	1,079	590	538	245	165	90	30	11	

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

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	"	"	Isabel McIver	"
Back Settlement.	Caradoc	Caradoc	Lyman W. Fisher	"
Bear Creek	"	"	Miss M. McDougall.	"
Muncey	"	"	John L. Case.	Church of England
Oneida No. 2.	Oneida.	"	Levi Williams	"
Oneida No. 3.	"	"	Miss Annie Clark	Methodist.
River Settlement.	Caradoc	"	Joseph H. Fisher	Undenominational
Georgina Island.	Georgina Island.	Georgina Island.	George Cork	Methodist.
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Miss L. M. Schruder	Roman Catholic.
Sheshegwaning.	Sheshegwaning	Gore Bay.	Miss Adele Duhamel	"
West Bay	West Bay	"	Mary E. Cushing	"
*Graham S.S. No.5	Tp. of Graham	Manitowaning	Miss Julia Handfield	Undenominational
Sheguiandah	Sheguiandah	"	Harry Cartlidge	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 S. M. Swezey.	Roman Catholic.
Wikwemikong (boys).	Manitoulin Island. (unceded).	"	Rev. F. A. Parent.	"
Wikwemikong (girls).	Manitoulin Island. (unceded).	"	Miss Jocannah Kelly	"
Wikwemikongsing.	Wikwemikongsing	"	Miss Emily Frawley	"
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	George A. Snider	Undenominational
New Credit.	New Credit.	New Credit.	Clarence A. Veigel.	"
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.
Lake Helen.	Red Rock	Port Arthur.	Miss C. Harrison.	Roman Catholic.
Mission Bay (Squaw Bay)	Fort William.	"	Dominick Ducharme	"
Mountain Village.	Fort William.	Port Arthur	Mrs. Ang. McLaren.	Roman Catholic.
Rama.	Rama	Rama	Miss Eva M. McBain	Methodist.
*Hiawatha.	Rice Lake.	Rice Lake.	Miss Agnes Doris.	Undenominational
Mud Lake (Chemong).	Mud Lake.	"	J. H. Prosser.	"
Kettle Point.	Kettle Point.	Sarnia.	Mrs. Angus George.	"
Stony Point.	Stony Point	"	Mrs. R. McKinnon.	"
St. Clair	Sarnia.	"	Miss A. M. Mathews	Methodist.
French Bay.	Saugeen.	Saugeen	T. J. Wallace.	Undenominational
Saugeen	"	"	Miss Isabella Roxton	"
Scotch Settlement.	"	"	Mrs. B. Robb.	"
Garden River (R.C.)	Garden River.	Sault Ste Marie.	Rev. V. Renaud, S.J.	Roman Catholic.
(C.E.)	"	"	Lucius F. Hardyman	Church of England
||Goulais Bay.	Goulais Bay	"	Miss F. J. Roussain	Roman Catholic.
Michipicoten.	Michipicoten.	"	Miss Annie O'Connor	"
*Missinaibi.	At Missinaibi.	"	Mrs. S. H. Ferris.	Undenominational
*Scugog S.S. No. 3	Scugog Island.	Scugog.	Miss Elizab. Nesbitt	"
Six Nations No. 1.	Six Nations.	Six Nations.	Miss M. H. Jamieson	"
"	"	"	John Clark (Princ.)	"
"	"	"	Miss Julia L. Jamieson (Asst.)	"

*This is a white school attended by Indian children.

|| Closed during the December quarter, 1910, and March quarter, 1911.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO.										
22	20	42	23	21	6	6	9			Alnwick.
22	16	38	25	7	5	10	6	7	3	Cape Croker.
12	9	21	9	10	2	4	4	1		Port Elgin.
6	9	15	7	8	3	1	3			Sidney Bay.
20	20	40	17	15	8		13	4		Back Settlement.
6	9	15	9	7	2	3	3			Bear Creek.
7	8	15	5	4	4	5	2			Muncey
16	14	30	17	22	2	4	2			Oneida No. 2.
26	7	33	17	18	7	5	3			Oneida No. 3.
14	13	27	14	4	11	6	6			River Settlement.
15	8	23	16	7	4	6	6			Georgina Island.
16	18	34	16	16	5	6	7			Golden Lake.
16	13	29	18	17	2	9		1		Shesheganing.
18	23	41	15	17	18	6				West Bay.
1	1	2	2		1	1				*Graham S. S. No. 5.
7	8	15	5	9	3	2	1			Sheguiandah.
15	15	30	18	11	3	8	5	3		South Bay.
3	6	9	4	8		1				Sucker Creek.
6	10	16	12	7	6	3				Whitefish Lake.
38		38	12	36	2					Wikwemikong (boys).
	19	19	10	16	3					" (girls)
6	13	19	13	9	7	2	1			Wikwemikongsing.
37	26	63	26	28	5	8	12	10		Moraviantown.
12	14	26	13	11	5	2	7	1		New Credit.
7	12	19	11	8	4	3	2	2		Gibson.
11	8	19	12	6	2	7	4			Henvey Inlet.
8	11	19	11	4	6	7	1	1		Ryerson.
8	11	19	9	8	3	4	4			Shawanaga.
4	6	10	8	3	1	4	1	1		Skene.
16	25	41	14	12	4	16	8	1		Christian Island.
12	9	21	8	15	4	2				Lake Helen.
13	5	18	10	8	6	1	3			Mission Bay (Squaw Bay).
15	25	40	16	17	9	7	7			Mountain Village.
23	33	56	27	25	14	9	7	1		Rama.
3	6	9	5	3	1	4		1		*Hiawatha.
14	18	32	14	16	8	5	3			Mud Lake (Chemong).
13	7	20	11	9	4	3	3	1		Kettle Point.
3	6	9	5	6	1	2				Stony Point.
8	21	29	14	16	5	4	4			St. Clair.
19	9	28	22	10	5	6	7			French Bay.
12	8	20	12	10	7	1	2			Saugeen.
17	19	36	21	10	14	9	3			Scotch Settlement.
30	25	55	20	25	15	9	4	2		Garden River (R. C.).
23	9	32	15	19	5	7	1			" (C.E.)
9	17	26	18	11	6	9				*Goulais Bay.
5	11	16	12	3	6	5	2			Michipicoten.
3	3	6	4	3	2		1			*Missinaibi.
13	3	16	10	4	9	1	2			*Scugog S.S. No. 3.
34	42	76	31	32	9	12	15	8		Six Nations No. 1.
44	51	95	48	37	16	15	13	13	1	" 2.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO— <i>Concluded.</i>				
Six Nations No.3.....	Six Nations.....	Six Nations.....	Miss Daisy Masters.	Undenominational
" 4.....	".....	".....	S. A. Anderson.....	"
" 5.....	".....	".....	Miss Ada H. Sharp.	"
" 6.....	".....	".....	Jno. R. Lickers.....	"
" 7.....	".....	".....	A. J. Blakely (Princ)	"
" 9.....	".....	".....	A. J. Sexton (Asst.)	"
" 10.....	".....	".....	Alvin J. Scott.....	"
" 11.....	".....	".....	Festus Johnson.....	"
(Thomas).....	".....	".....	Thomas W. Draper.	"
".....	".....	".....	S. L. Honey.....	"
Garden Village.....	Nipissing.....	Sturgeon Falls.....	Jeannie McDermott.	Roman Catholic...
*Mattawa.....	At Mattawa.....	".....	Sister Ste Benilda...	"
Nipissing.....	Nipissing.....	".....	Miss Agnes Kelly...	"
†Timagami.....	On Bear Island.....	".....	Miss Irene M. Ahern	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 Marg. Cadotte.	Church of England
‡Thessalon.....	Thessalon.....	".....	Miss L. C. Shaddean	Roman Catholic...
†Abitibi.....	At Abitibi.....	Treaty No. 9.....	Mrs. R. Gibbons.....	"
Albany Mission (C.E.).....	At Fort Albany.....	Treaty No. 9.....	John T. Griffin.....	Church of England
†French Post.....	At Moose River.....	".....	Miss E. M. Bennett.	"
Moose Fort.....	At Moose Fort.....	".....	Miss Edith Taylor...	"
Tyendinaga (Eastern).....	Tyendinaga.....	Tyendinaga.....	Miss Mabel Jeffrey...	Undenominational
" (Western).....	".....	".....	Miss Eva Oliver.....	"
" (Mission).....	".....	".....	Miss E. T. Buchanan	"
Walpole Island No. 1.....	Walpole Island.....	Walpole Island.....	Alex. Leween.....	"
" No. 2.....	".....	".....	Miss M. McDougall.	Church of England
Long Sault.....	Long Sault.....	Fort Frances.....	Joseph Sampson.....	Methodist.....
Mantou Rapids.....	Mantou Rapids.....	".....	Miss Eva Fryer.....	Church of England
Seine River.....	Seine River.....	".....	Robert R. Gill.....	"
Assabasca.....	Assabasca.....	Kenora.....	Peter Spence.....	Undenominational
†Islington.....	Islington.....	".....	Mrs. J. L. Harber...	"
‡Canoe River.....	Lac Seul.....	Savanne.....	Fred. Eley.....	Church of England
".....	".....	".....	Frank H. Aldous...	"
Total, Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*This is a white school, attended by Indian children. † Open during the summer only.

‡ Re-opened during the December quarter 1910, having been closed since June 30, 1902.

† During a part of the year the Indians at Moose Fort move to the trading post at Moose River (French Post) and a school was opened at that point for their benefit. † Open during the summer only. ‡ Re-opened May 2, 1910, having been closed since June 30, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI		
38	35	73	24	44	9	11	6	3	.....	Six Nations	3.
18	17	35	22	12	6	2	13	2	.....	"	4.
23	18	41	21	25	5	9	2	.....	.....	"	5.
22	12	34	19	12	6	7	3	6	.....	"	6.
48	45	93	42	75	8	10	.....	.....	.....	"	7.
18	18	36	17	14	5	9	7	1	.....	"	9.
26	25	51	16	24	9	14	4	.....	.....	"	10.
25	15	40	17	15	7	13	5	.....	.....	"	11.
23	20	43	15	17	7	12	6	1	.....	"	(Thomas).
17	16	33	14	15	10	8	.....	.....	.....	Garden Village.	
20	21	41	30	16	17	6	2	.....	.....	*Mattawa.	
9	6	15	10	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	Nipissing.	
13	7	20	12	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	†Timagami.	
19	16	35	10	23	2	5	5	.....	.....	Mississagi.	
13	12	25	15	12	4	7	.....	2	.....	Sagamook.	
11	16	27	12	6	12	7	2	.....	.....	Serpent River.	
6	5	11	5	7	2	.....	2	.....	.....	Spanish River.	
9	6	15	9	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†Thessalon.	
43	26	69	30	64	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	†Abitibi.	
41	43	84	27	71	7	4	2	.....	.....	Albany Mission (C.E.).	
6	10	16	12	13	2	1	.....	.....	.....	†French Post.	
24	19	43	27	18	19	6	.....	.....	.....	Moose Fort.	
22	20	42	19	24	4	9	5	.....	.....	Tyendinaga (Eastern).	
4	7	11	5	2	1	3	3	2	.....	" (Western).	
14	24	38	12	19	3	11	4	1	.....	" (Central).	
25	28	53	21	23	9	18	3	.....	.....	" (Mission).	
23	20	43	14	31	6	5	.....	1	.....	Walpole Island No. 1.	
14	19	33	19	28	2	2	1	.....	.....	" No. 2.	
6	8	14	7	10	3	1	.....	.....	.....	Long Sault.	
12	10	22	7	15	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	Manitou Rapids.	
4	5	9	7	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	Seine River.	
9	10	19	8	14	4	1	.....	.....	.....	Assabasca.	
7	9	16	8	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	†Islington.	
21	12	33	13	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†Canoe River.	
1,341	1,279	2,620	1,250	1,369	478	434	267	78	4	.....	Total, Ontario.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
Berens River.....	Berens River.....	Norway House... ..	Mrs. J. H. Lowes... ..	Methodist.....
Black River.....	Black River.....	".....	George Slater.....	Church of England
Cross Lake (Prot.).....	Cross Lake.....	".....	Miss Bella Stout.....	Methodist.....
" (R.C.).....	".....	".....	Albert R. Sinclair... ..	Roman Catholic..
||Fisher River.....	Fisher River.....	".....	Mrs. F. G. Stevens... ..	Methodist.....
Grand Rapids.....	Grand Rapids.....	".....	Charles Morris.....	Church of England
Hollowwater River.....	Hollowwater River	".....	Arthur Santimier... ..	".....
Norway House (R.C.)....	Norway House.....	".....	Sister Marg. Mary... ..	Roman Catholic... ..
Poplar River.....	Poplar River.....	".....	V. E. Jones.....	Methodist.....
Rossville.....	Norway House....	".....	Thomas Bolster.....	".....
†Bloodvein River.....	Bloodvein.....	" (North).....	Harold Wilding.....	".....
Jack River.....	Jack River.....	" (").....	Rev. J. F. J. Marshall... ..	Church of England
Nelson House.....	At Nelson House..	" (").....	Henry F. Wright... ..	Methodist.....
Oxford House.....	At Oxford House..	" (").....	John W. Niddrie... ..	".....
||Split Lake.....	Split Lake.....	" (").....	Charles G. Fox.....	Church of England
||Ebb and Flow Lake....	Ebb and Flow Lake	Manitowapah.....	Miss Nora Shannon... ..	Roman Catholic..
Fairford (Upper).....	Fairford.....	".....	Rupert Bruce.....	Church of England
" (Lower).....	".....	".....	Colin Sanderson.....	".....
Lake Manitoba.....	Lake Manitoba....	".....	L. E. Martel.....	Roman Catholic..
Lake St. Martin.....	Lake St. Martin... ..	".....	Jno. E. Favell.....	Church of England
Little Saskatchewan....	Little Saskat'wan..	".....	Peter Anderson.....	".....
¶Pine Creek.....	Pine Creek.....	".....	Rev. A. Chaumont... ..	Roman Catholic..
Shoal River.....	Shoal River.....	Manitowapah.....	Rev. T. H. Dobbs... ..	Church of England
Waterhen River.....	Waterhen.....	".....	Miss Marie L. Adam... ..	Roman Catholic..
Brokenhead.....	Brokenhead.....	Clandeboye.....	" Belle Monkman... ..	Church of England
Fort Alexander (Upper)..	Fort Alexander....	".....	Fred. Eley.....	".....
" (Lower).....	".....	".....	Miss Ellen I. Folster... ..	".....
Peguis.....	St. Peters.....	".....	Miss Myrtle Pruder... ..	".....
St. Peters (North)....	".....	".....	Peter Harper.....	".....
" (South).....	".....	".....	Miss Marg't Isbester... ..	".....
Roseau Rapids.....	Roseau Rapids....	Portage la Prairie..	Miss Rose Godon... ..	Undenominational
Swan Lake.....	Swan Lake.....	".....	" Jessie G. Bruce... ..	Presbyterian.....
Clearwater Lake.....	Keesekowenin's... ..	Birtle.....	Miss Mary Neshotah... ..	Undenominational
Okanase.....	Okanase.....	".....	" Maggie E. Mur- ray.....	Presbyterian.....
Big Eddy.....	Pas.....	Pas.....	Reginald H. Bagshaw... ..	Church of England
Chemawawin.....	Chemawawin....	".....	Rev. Edward Ahena- kew.....	".....
Cumberland.....	Cumberland.....	".....	John A. Keddie.....	".....
Moose Lake.....	Moose Lake.....	".....	C. F. Mitchell.....	".....
Pas.....	Pas.....	".....	M. E. Coates.....	".....
Red Earth.....	Red Earth.....	".....	Jno. G. Kennedy.....	".....
*Shoal Lake.....	Pas Mountain....	".....	Francis J. Daniels... ..	".....
Total, Manitoba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

|| No return received for the September quarter 1910. ¶ Day pupils attend classes in the Boarding school. * Re-opened July, 1910, having been closed from December 31, 1908. † Open during the summer only. ‡ New school opened August 1, 1910.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
MANITOBA.										
27	24	51	12	48	1	2				Berens River.
7	13	20	9	11	7	2				Black River.
19	19	38	8	30	3	1	3	1		Cross Lake (Prot.)
8	11	19	5	12	4	3				" (R.C.)
31	21	52	18	40	7		5			Fisher River.
11	15	26	12	18	5	3				Grand Rapids.
12	13	25	9	20	1	4				Hollowwater River.
7	7	14	10	9	4	1				Norway House (R.C.).
24	18	42	7	37	1	4				Poplar River.
22	15	37	6	36	1					Rossville.
19	13	32	11	18	14					*Bloodvein River.
17	3	20	7	16	4					Jack River.
12	14	26	13	26						Nelson House.
17	14	31	18	27	4					Oxford House.
7	8	15	5	11	4					Split Lake.
6	11	17	9	12	5					Ebb and Flow Lake.
8	11	19	12	6	6	5	2			Fairford (Upper).
19	19	38	18	21	9	6	2			" (Lower).
10	5	15	7	11	1	2	1			Lake Manitoba.
17	19	36	30	22	8	5		1		Lake St. Martin.
7	17	24	9	9	5	6	4			Little Saskatchewan.
14	8	22	18	14	6	2				*Pine Creek.
19	12	31	21	23	5	2	1			Shoal River.
6	9	15	8	11	4					Waterhen River.
16	11	27	9	18	7	1	1			Brokenhead.
18	9	27	11	16	7	2	1	1		Fort Alexander (Upper.)
9	8	17	7	10	6	1				" (Lower.)
19	21	40	11	21	10	6	3			Peguis.
13	13	26	12	17	2	1	4	2		St. Peters (North.)
21	12	33	10	11	5	9	3	5		" (South.)
7	8	15	6	5	3	6	1			Roseau Rapids.
7	6	13	6	8	5					Swan Lake.
5	5	10	7	10						Clearwater Lake.
6	9	15	7	10	3	1	1			Okanase.
15	6	21	6	15	4	1		1		Big Eddy.
14	13	27	14	23	4					Chemawawin.
13	16	29	8	22	1	6				Cumberland.
5	12	17	9	15	1	1				Moose Lake.
14	12	26	11	15	7	4				Pas.
16	8	24	11	11	3	4	4	2		Red Earth.
15	6	21	13	16	1	3	1			* Shoal Lake.
559	494	1,053	441	731	178	94	37	13		Total, Manitoba.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Ahtahkakoops	Ahtahkakoops.....	Carlton	Louis Ahenakew....	Church of England
Big River	Kenemotayo's.....	"	Mrs. J. Macleod....	"
Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake.....	"	J. W. Paquet.....	Roman Catholic..
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.....	Rev. Alwyn E. Butcher.....	"
Poundmaker's.....	Poundmaker's.....	"	Miss Catherine Favell.....	Roman Catholic..
Red Pheasant's	Red Pheasant's.....	"	Mrs. R. Jefferson..	Church of England
Stony (Eagle Hills).....	Stony.....	"	Rev. D. Macdonald..	"
‡ Valley River.....	Valley River.....	Pelly.....	Miss Annie C. Rattlesnake.....	Roman Catholic..
Fort à la Corne (South).....	James Smith's.....	Duck Lake.....	Mrs. A. A. Godfrey..	Church of England
James Smith's.....	"	"	Miss Anna A. Hawley.....	"
John Smith's.....	John Smith's.....	"	Rev. R. F. Macdougall.....	"
White Bears	White Bears.....	Moose Mountain {	Miss E. M. Armstrong (Prin.), Miss A. Innis (Asst.)..	Presbyterian.....
Day Star's	Day Star's.....	Touchwood Hills..	Miss Sophia O. Smythe.....	Church of England
Fishing Lake	Fishing Lake.....	"	Frank H. Stephens..	"
* Assiniboine.....	Assiniboine.....	Assiniboine.....	Miss Gertrude Lawrence.....	Presbyterian.....
Total, Saskatchewan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ALBERTA.				
Old Sun's	Blackfoot	Blackfoot.....	Robert C. Glaze....	Church of England
Samson's	Samson's.....	Hobbema.....	Mrs. Florence Waters.....	Methodist.....
Goodfish Lake.....	Pakan.....	Saddle Lake.....	Mrs. L. F. Aldritt..	"
Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake.....	"	Mrs. Jas. Steinhauer	"
‡ Whitefish Lake.....	James Seenum's...	"	Harrison Steinhauer.	"
† Morley	Stony.....	Stony.....	John W. Niddrie....	"
Lesser Slave Lake (C. E.).....	Lesser Slave Lake.	Treaty No. 8.....	G. W. Fisher.....	Church of England
Upper Peace River, (Christ Church Mission).....	At Shaftsbury, Upper Peace River.	"	Miss L. Millen.....	"
Total, Alberta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* New school, opened July 4, 1910.

† Only one return received.

‡ Closed from June 30, 1910.

§ Closed from July 10, 1910.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
SASKATCHEWAN.										
12	8	20	10	10	6	3	1			Ahtahkakoop's.
14	8	22	3	16	3	3				Big River.
8	2	10	3	8	2					Meadow Lake.
18	17	35	16	20	7	7	1			Mistawasis.
11	14	25	13	15	10					Montreal Lake.
2	5	7	5	5	2					Sioux Mission.
9	8	17	7	10	4		3			† Sturgeon Lake.
14	9	23	10	16	2	5				Little Pine's.
12	5	17	7	13	4					Poundmakers.
5	5	10	5	7	1	2				Red Pheasant's.
3	3	6	4	6						Stony (Eagle Hills.)
2	9	11	10	11						‡ Valley River.
9	11	20	12	12	2	2	4			Fort à la Corne.
12	17	29	13	15	9	5				James Smith's.
11	14	25	11	11	5	5	4			John Smith's.
13	11	24	18	14	5	4	1			White Bears.
6	8	14	10	5	3	3	3			Day Star's.
11	4	15	9	8	6	1				Fishing Lake.
14	12	26	13	23		1	2			* Assiniboine.
186	170	356	179	225	71	41	19			Total, Saskatchewan.
ALBERTA.										
10	10	20	5	15	3	2				Old Sun's.
19	22	41	14	23	15	3				Samson's.
15	5	20	6	15	3	2				Goodfish.
10	6	16	4	12	2	2				Saddle Lake.
5	6	11	6	8	3					† Whitefish Lake.
37	27	64	16	59	3	2				* Morley.
8	4	12	9	5	2	5				Lesser Slave Lake.
2	2	4	3	2	2					Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission).
106	82	188	63	139	33	16				Total, Alberta.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
||Andimaul	At Andimaul	Babine	Duncan Rankin.....	Salvation Army...
Gitwingak	Kitwingar	"	Miss Netta Broom- field	Church of England
Glen Vowell	Sichedach	"	Miss Agnes Law....	Salvation Army...
Hazelton	Gitamaksh	"	Miss E. J. Soal	Church of England
Kitsegukla	Kitsegukla	"	Miss Hannah Edgar.	Methodist
Kishifax	Kishifax	"	Miss F. B. Kemp	"
Kisgegas	Kisgegas	"	Joshua J. Harvey..	Church of England
Meanskinisht	At Meanskinisht..	"	Miss A. L. Tomlinson	"
†Rocher Déboulé	At Rocher Déboulé	"	Rev. A. Godfrey; O. M. I.	Roman Catholic ..
Koksilah	Koksilah	Cowichan	C. A. Dockstader ..	Methodist
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	"	Rev. W. J. Knott	"
Quamichan (Prot.)	Quamichan	Cowichan	Ernest J. Bowden..	Methodist
" (R.C.)	"	"	W. Lemmens	Roman Catholic..
Saanich	Saanich	"	Daniel Dick	"
Somenos	Somenos	"	Miss Mand Lomas..	"
Songhees	Songhees	"	Sr Mary Berchmans.	"
*Tsartlip	Tsartlip	"	Miss L. H. Hagan..	"
Clayoquot (R.C.)	Opitsat	West Coast	Rev. Jos. Schindler, O. S. B.	"
†Kyaquot	Kyaquot	"	Rev. E. Sobry	"
Nitinat	Clayoquot	"	John Gibson	Methodist
Ucluellet	Itedse	"	H. W. Vanderveen..	Presbyterian
†Yuquot	Yuquot	"	Rev. Alois S. Stern.	Roman Catholic..
Homalco	Aupe	New Westminster.	{ W. Thompson, Prin. Miss Annie Moses, Asst. Matron....	"
Sliammon	Sliammon	"	J. W. L. Browne..	"
Lytton	Lytton	Lytton	Miss L. Blackford..	Church of England
Sholus	Nicola Mameet..	"	J. Thompson	"
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwawkwalth..	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 Mary G. Reid..	Methodist
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	"	Miss Eveline Gibson.	"
China Hat	China Hat	"	Rev. G. Read, teach., Mrs. Harriet Read, field matron	"
Kitamaat	Kitamaat	"	Miss M. E. Lawson ..	"
Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla	"	Miss M. J. Gurd	Church of England
Port Essington	Skeena	"	Miss H. M. Bland..	Methodist
Aiyansh	Kitladamicks	Nass	A. F. Priestley	Church of England
Kincolith	Kincolith	"	Miss E. M. Collison.	"
†Lakalsap	Lakalsap	"	Dr. Sylvester Hore.	"
Metlakahla	Metlakahla	"	Miss Helena Jackson	"
Port Simpson	At Port Simpson..	"	Emsley Raley	Methodist
Massett	Massett	Queen Charlotte..	Chas. A. McConkey.	Church of England
Skidegate	Skidegate	"	J. C. Spencer	Methodist
†Atlin	At Atlin	Stickine	Rev. J. Allard, O. M. I.	Roman Catholic..
||Tahltan	Tahltan	"	Rev. T. P. Thorman.	Church of England
Telegraph Creek	At Telegraph Cr'k.	"	Angus McInnes	Undenominational.
†Penticton	At Penticton	Okanagan	Miss Etta J. Yuill ..	"
Total, British Columbia.				

|| Re-opened October 17, 1910, having been closed from December 30, 1909. † New school, opened January 3, 1911. * Re-opened April 1, 1910, having been closed from Dec. 31, 1908. † Only one return received. ‡ Closed during the June and September quarters 1910—no teacher. || New school opened June 14, 1910. ¶ White school attended by Indian children.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.										
8	11	19	17	16	3					Andimaul.
14	17	31	10	13	14	3	1			Gitwingak.
14	19	33	8	21	9	2	1			Glen Vowell.
13	27	40	13	17	14	6	2	1		Hazelton.
6	6	12	6	4	8					Kitsegukla.
19	29	48	14	27	11	6	3	1		Kishfiax.
16	9	25	9	18	7					Kisgegas.
8	8	16	8	3	8	4	1			Meanskinisht.
19	19	38	19	4	17	16	1			†Rocher Déboulé.
11	9	20	6	17		3				Koksilah.
11	10	21	7	13	6	2				Nanaimo.
15	6	21	4	20	1					Quamichan, (Prot.)
9	14	23	7	16	6	1				(R.C.)
10	1	11	4	10	1					Saanich.
4	4	8	7	4	4					Somenos.
5	6	11	8	4	5		2			Songhees.
5	10	15	5	15						*Tsartlip.
16	13	29	9	11	8	5	3	2		Clayoquot, (R.C.)
5	7	12	7	11	1					+Kyoquot.
19	12	31	23	15	13	2				Nitinat.
11	11	22	10	17	3	2				Ucluelet.
10	6	16	4	14	2					+Yuquot.
14	11	25	18	11	6	8				Homalco.
17	13	30	15	10	12	8				Siammon.
10	10	20	9	11	5	4				Litton.
10	11	21	9	21						Sholus.
15	12	27	11	17	10					Alert Bay.
9	14	23	9	9	9	5				Cape Mudge.
12	10	22	7	12	9	1				G'waysdums.
35	26	61	15	37	19	5				Bella Bella.
23	16	39	9	29	10					Bella Coola.
9	11	20	7	11	2	7				China Hat.
23	29	52	39	13	28	4	7			Kitamaat.
18	18	36	20	10	13	9	4			Kitkahtla.
14	17	31	9	17	6	6	2			Port Essington.
22	21	43	9	20	11	6	6			Aiyansh.
12	14	26	12	16	8	2				Kincolith.
18	21	39	8	26	13					†Lakalsap.
22	19	41	19	23	8	8	2			Metlakahla.
52	59	111	19	90	17	4				Port Simpson.
37	40	77	29	32	23	8	9	2	3	Massett.
20	21	41	13	13	19	7	2			Skidegate.
14	8	22	13	18	4					†Atlin.
13	10	23	12	18	5					Tahltan.
7	11	18	8	5	4	3	6			Telegraph Creek.
2	3	5	4	3	2					†Penticton.
676	679	1,355	533	762	385	147	52	6	3	Total, British Columbia.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	District.	Teacher.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.		
St. David's, Mission.....	At Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River District.....	Rev. Jas. R. Lucas.....
York Factory.....	At York Factory, Hudson Bay District.....	Rev. R. Farries.....
Total, N.W.T.....	.....	.....
YUKON TERRITORY.		
*Champagne Landing.....	At Champagne Landing, Yukon Territory.....	Rev. Chas. C. Brett.....
Moosehide.....	At Moosehide, Yukon Territory.....	Rev. Benjamin Totty.....
Selkirk.....	At Selkirk, Yukon Territory.....	Rev. John Hawksley.....
†Teslin Lake.....	At Teslin Lake, Yukon Territory.....	Rev. Chas. C. Brett.....
Whitehorse.....	At Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.....	Wm G. Blackwell.....
Total, Yukon Territory.....	.....	.....

* Closed June quarter 1910.

† Open from July 8, to August 26, 1910.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

Denomination.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI		
												NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
Church of England	6	16	22	7	20	1	1					St. David's Mission.
" "	11	12	23	19	11	8	4					York Factory.
	17	28	45	26	31	9	5					Total, N.W.T.
Church of England	30	13	43	5	7	8	20	8				*Champagne Landing.
" "	8	7	15	7	9	6						Moosehide.
" "	7	5	12	3	12							Selkirk.
" "	17	17	34	9	17							Teslin Lake.
" "	14	8	22	13	22							Whitehorse.
	59	50	109	37	67	14	20	8				Total, Yukon Territory.

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Albany Mission.....	At Fort Albany, James Bay.....	Treaty No. 9.....	Rev. L. Carrière, O. M.I.....	Roman Catholic ..
Moose Fort.....	At Moose Fort, James Bay.....	" ".....	Ven. Archdn. R. J. Renison.....	Church of England
Chapleau.....	At Chapleau, Ont.	Chapleau.....	Rev. P. R. Soanes..	" ..
Fort William Orphanage.	At Fort William, Ont.....	Port Arthur.....	Sister M. F. Clare ..	Roman Catholic ..
Total, Ontario.....				
MANITOBA.				
Birtle.....	At Birtle.....	Birtle.....	Rev. W. W. McLaren	Presbyterian.....
Fort Alexander.....	On Fort Alexander reserve.....	Clandeboye	Rev. Ph. 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...	Manitowapah.....	Rev. A. Chaumont..	" ..
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.....	¼ mile east of Por- tage La Prairie, Man.....	Portage La Prairie	Rev. J. L. Millar, B.A.....	Presbyterian.....
Cecilia Jeffrey.....	East of Shoal Lake reserve, No. 40..	Kenora.....	Rev. F. T. Dodds... Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I.....	" .. Roman Catholic ..
Kenora.....	Near Kenora, Ont.	"		
Total, Manitoba.....				
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Cowessess.....	On Cowessess re- serve.....	Crooked Lakes....	Rev. S. Perault....	Roman Catholic ..
Round Lake.....	On north side Round Lake, sec. 14, tp. 18, r. 3...	" ".....	Rev. R. B. Heron (acting).....	Presbyterian.....
Crowstand.....	On Côte's reserve, 3½ miles from Kamsack.....	Pelly.....	Rev. W. McWhinney	"
Keeseekouse.....	Adjoining Keesee- kouse reserve, sec. 2, tp. 32, r. 32	"	Rev. J. De Corby, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic ..
Duck Lake.....	3 miles from Duck Lake reserve....	Duck Lake.....	Rev. V. Gabillon, O.M.I.....	" ..

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March, 31, 1911.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO.										
14	19	33	29	26	6	1	.....	.....	.....	Albany Mission.
13	10	23	18	13	4	6	.....	.....	.....	Moose Fort.
12	18	30	26	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chapleau.
15	25	40	29	18	1	8	8	5	.....	Fort William Orphanage.
54	72	126	102	87	11	15	8	5	.....	Total, Ontario.
MANITOBA.										
30	28	58	53	7	7	14	13	14	3	Birtle.
32	44	76	64	18	7	21	20	10	.....	Fort Alexander.
19	26	45	34	11	7	13	6	8	.....	Fort Francis.
24	45	69	65	18	15	10	18	8	.....	Pine Creek.
24	20	44	32	11	10	18	5	.....	.....	Sandy Bay.
23	33	56	45	11	13	12	7	11	2	Norway House.
14	20	34	32	2	9	6	5	12	.....	Portage La Prairie.
22	20	42	40	13	7	13	5	4	.....	Cecilia Jeffrey.
22	27	49	33	15	4	15	10	5	.....	Kenora.
210	263	473	398	106	79	122	89	72	5	Total, Manitoba.
SASKATCHEWAN.										
22	26	48	45	17	10	12	9	.....	.....	Cowessess.
21	14	35	33	13	6	7	6	3	.....	Round Lake.
26	28	54	49	20	.....	18	15	1	.....	Crowstand.
13	16	29	26	5	8	4	7	5	.....	Keeseekouse.
57	48	105	99	21	15	21	20	11	17	Duck Lake.

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
<i>SASK.—Continued.</i>				
File Hills.....	Adjoining File Hills reserve, sec. 33, tp. 22, r. 11.	File Hills.....	Miss J. Cunningham	Presbyterian..
Gordon's	On Geo. Gordon's reserve.....	Touchwood Hills..	M. Williams.....	Church of England
Muscowequan's	Adjoining Muscowequan's reserve, sec. 14, tp. 27, r. 15.....	" " " "	Rev. E. Planet, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic..
Lac la Plonge	On la Plonge River	Treaty No. 10.....	Rev. François Ancell, O.M.I.	"
Lac la Ronge	On west shore of Lac la Ronge....	" " " "	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. 1/4, sec. 6, tp. 46, r. 18....	Battleford.....	Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic..
Total, Saskatchewan.....				
<i>ALBERTA.</i>				
Blood (C.E.).....	Off Blood reserve, opposite Blood Agency headquarters.....	Blood.....	J. Middleton.....	Church of England
" (R.C.).....	On Blood reserve..	" " " "	Rev. E. L. Ruau, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic..
Crowfoot.....	At South Camp, Blackfoot reserve	Blackfoot.....	Rev. J. L. LeVern, O.M.I.	"
St. Albert.....	At St. Albert settlement.....	Edmonton.....	Sister M. A. Digièrè	"
Ermineskin's	On Ermineskin's reserve.....	Hobbema.....	Rev. H. 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. K. Haynes.	Church of England
" (R.C.).....	" " " "	" " " "	Rev. J. M. Salaun..	Roman Catholic..
Sarcee.....	On Sarcee reserve..	Sarcee.....	Arch'dn. J. W. Tims	Church of England
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels).....	At Fort Chipewyan	Treaty No. 8.....	Rev. Sister Laverty.	Roman Catholic..
Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.).....	On Northwest side Lesser Slave lake	" " " "	Rev. B. H. Giroux..	"
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
Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.).....	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake.....	" " " "	Sister Mary Flore..	Roman Catholic..

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
SASKATCHEWAN—Continued.										
22	20	42	38	19	4	10	5	4	.....	File Hills.
14	20	34	32	11	12	3	8	.....	.....	Gordon's.
14	26	40	39	8	9	8	10	5	.....	Muscowequan's.
9	25	34	32	15	12	2	5	.....	.....	Lac la Plonge.
20	37	57	51	31	6	12	8	.....	.....	Lac la Ronge.
22	31	53	39	33	9	1	6	4	.....	Onion Lake (R.C.)
10	7	17	12	10	2	2	.....	3	.....	" (C.E.)
8	13	21	20	6	4	4	4	.....	3	Thunderchild's.
258	311	569	515	209	97	104	103	36	20	Total, Saskatchewan.
ALBERTA.										
27	16	43	38	14	5	11	10	.....	3	Blood (C.E.)
20	23	43	37	14	11	10	7	1	.....	" (R.C.)
30	16	46	33	19	9	7	6	5	.....	Crowfoot.
42	33	75	62	26	18	7	17	7	.....	St. Albert.
23	29	52	50	20	3	8	7	9	5	Ermineskin's.
20	23	43	37	14	11	10	7	1	.....	Blue Quill's.
18	12	30	26	12	5	8	5	.....	.....	Peigan (C.E.)
15	13	28	26	12	2	8	6	.....	.....	" (R.C.)
11	8	19	13	10	3	3	3	.....	.....	Sarcee.
12	25	37	33	16	11	7	3	.....	.....	Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels).
23	21	44	40	23	14	7	.....	.....	.....	Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.)
22	13	35	33	19	13	3	.....	.....	.....	Sturgeon Lake.
14	8	22	20	10	3	8	1	.....	.....	Vermilion (St. Henri).
10	9	19	15	13	.....	.....	4	2	.....	Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)
13	13	26	22	14	4	3	5	.....	.....	" " (R.C.)

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ALBERTA—Con.				
Whitefish Lake St. Andrews.....	At St. Andrew's Mission, Whitefish Lake.....	Treaty No. 8.....	Rev. C. D. White..	Church of England
Total, Alberta.....				
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 Fort Providence Mackenzie River District.....	Outside Treaty....	Sister St. Elzear....	Roman Catholic..
Total, N. W. T.....				
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Sechelt.....	On Sechelt reserve.	New Westminster.	Sister Theresine....	Roman Catholic..
Squamish.....	Northside of Burrard Inlet, opposite city of Vancouver.....	".....	Sister Mary Amy..	".....
St. Mary's.....	At St. Mary's Mission, on the Fraser river, 40 miles east of Vancouver	".....	Rev. J. M. Tavernier, O.M.I.....	".....
Yale (All Hallows).....	At Yale, on the Fraser river.....	Lytton.....	Constance Sr. Superior.....	Church of England
Port Simpson Boys' Home	At Port Simpson, on Tsimpsean reserve.....	Nass.....	Rev. Geo. H. Raley.	Methodist.....
Port Simpson Girls' Home	At Port Simpson just outside limits of Tsimpsean reserve.....	".....	Miss Frances E. Hudson.....	".....
Ahousaht.....	At Ahousaht adjoining Maktosis reserve west coast of Vancouver Isd	West Coast.....	John T. Ross.....	Presbyterian.....
Alberni.....	Near Alberni, adjoining Shesaht reserve, east coast of Vancouver Isd	".....	H. B. Currie.....	".....
Total, British Columbia.....				
YUKON TERRITORY.				
Carcross.....	At Carcross.....	Yukon.....	Miss F. M. Hutchinson.....	Church of England

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	VI	V	VI	
<i>ALBERTA—Continued.</i>										
14	8	22	8	5	4	8	3	2	.....	Whitefish Lake (St. Andrews.)
314	270	584	493	241	116	108	84	27	8	Total, Alberta.
<i>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.</i>										
11	14	25	24	10	8	3	4	.....	.....	Fort Resolution.
18	22	40	35	19	3	6	6	5	1	Hay River (St. Peter's Mission.)
23	42	65	62	32	17	11	5	.....	.....	Providence Mission (Sacred Heart.)
52	78	130	121	61	28	20	15	5	1	Total, N. W. T.
<i>BRITISH COLUMBIA.</i>										
23	26	49	48	8	17	7	8	6	3	Sechelt.
25	25	50	50	13	11	.....	11	9	6	Squamish.
36	43	79	79	3	22	16	21	17	.....	St. Mary's.
.....	27	27	21	6	6	5	5	3	2	Yale (All Hallows.)
25	.....	25	16	16	4	4	1	.....	.....	Port Simpson Boys' Home.
.....	42	42	37	8	3	6	15	10	.....	Port Simpson Girls' Home.
23	16	39	35	6	12	4	5	12	..	Ahousaht.
25	29	54	46	12	12	11	6	8	5	Alberni.
157	208	365	332	72	87	53	72	65	16	Total, British Columbia.
<i>YUKON TERRITORY.</i>										
12	10	22	18	11	3	.....	4	4	.....	Carcross.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

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	66	122	117	8	14	12	28	26	34									Mohawk Institute.
50	55	105	101	20	21	32	20	12										Mount Elgin Institute.
24	1	39	36	9	11	11	8											Shingwauk Home.
83		83	73	28	16	14	6	19		4								Wikwemikong (boys).
	76	76	69	21	19	15	9	12										" (girls).
213	212	425	396	86	81	84	71	69	34	4	4							Total, Ontario.
MANITOBA.																		
54	54	108	93	30	11	18	26	9	14									Brandon.
37	42	79	51	21	12	23	5	10	8	4	1		1		1			Elkhorn.
91	96	187	144	51	23	41	31	19	22	4	1		1		1			Total, Manitoba.
SASKATCHEWAN.																		
31	41	72	61	31	9	11	10	7	4	10								Battleford.
114	127	241	229	69	28	68	57	16	3	4	6				3			Qu'Appelle.
145	168	313	290	100	37	79	67	23	7	14	6			3				Total, Saskatchewan.
ALBERTA.																		
45	26	71	58	34	17	2	16	2										Réd Deer.
46	26	72	64	7	11	11	16	25	2									St. Joseph's.
91	52	143	122	41	28	13	32	27	2									Total, Alberta.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
35	31	66	63	34	5	18	7	2										Kootenay.
33	40	73	68	30	11	10	9		13	12	5							Kamloops.
29		29	19	6			17		6	6			3					Lytton.
56	45	101	87	27	14	19	15	17	9	9	4							Coqualsetza.
39	38	77	73	30	16	11	6	7	7	6	1			1				Kuper Island.
39		39	32	3	10	11	11		4	11								Alert Bay.
40	30	70	59	9	17	13	8	18	5	16	6							2 Clayoquot.
21	29	50	50		3	2	8	18	19	3								Williams Lake.
292	213	505	451	139	76	84	81	62	63	63	16		3	1				Total, Brit. Columbia.

household duties.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

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				122	123	245	
Prince Edward Island	1		1				22	23	45	
New Brunswick	10		10				125	128	253	
Quebec	24	5	14	2	3		505	574	1,079	
Ontario	84	40	22	14	8		1,341	1,279	2,620	
Manitoba	41	2	6	23	8	2	559	494	1,053	
Saskatchewan	19		3	12		4	186	170	356	
Alberta	8			3	5		106	82	188	
Northwest Territories	2			2			17	28	45	
British Columbia	46	2	12	15	14	1	676	679	1,355	
Yukon	5			5			59	50	109	
Total, Day Schools	251	49	79	76	38	7	3,718	3,630	7,348	

BOARDING

Nova Scotia									
Prince Edward Island									
New Brunswick									
Quebec									
Ontario	4		2	2			54	72	126
Manitoba	9		5		1	3	210	263	473
Saskatchewan	13		7	3		3	258	311	569
Alberta	16		11	5			314	270	584
Northwest Territories	3		2	1			52	78	130
British Columbia	8		3	1	2	2	157	208	365
Yukon	1			1			12	10	22
Total, Boarding Schools	54		30	13	3	8	1,057	1,212	2,269

INDUSTRIAL

Nova Scotia									
Prince Edward Island									
New Brunswick									
Quebec									
Ontario	5	1	2	1	1		213	212	425
Manitoba	2	1			1		91	96	187
Saskatchewan	2		1	1			146	163	313
Alberta	2		1		1		91	52	143
Northwest Territories									
British Columbia	8		5	2	1		292	213	505
Yukon									
Total, Industrial Schools	19	2	9	4	4		832	741	1,573

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Classes of Schools during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

SCHOOLS.

Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	STANDARD.						Province.
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
106	43·26	130	42	31	16	18	8	Nova Scotia.
20	44·44	25	13	2	3	2	1	Prince Edward Island.
136	53·75	99	70	46	23	13	2	New Brunswick.
590	54·68	538	245	165	90	30	11	Quebec.
1,250	47·71	1,359	478	434	267	78	4	Ontario.
441	41·88	731	178	94	37	13	1	Manitoba.
179	50·28	225	71	41	19			Saskatchewan.
63	33·51	139	33	16				Alberta.
26	57·77	31	9	5				Northwest Territories.
533	39·34	762	385	147	52	6	3	British Columbia.
37	33·94	67	14	20	8			Yukon.
3,381	46·01	4,106	1,538	1,001	515	160	28	Total, Day Schools.

SCHOOLS.

									Nova Scotia.
									Prince Edward Island.
									New Brunswick.
									Quebec.
102	80·95	87	11	15	8	5			Ontario.
398	84·14	106	79	122	89	72	5		Manitoba.
515	90·51	209	97	104	103	36	20		Saskatchewan.
493	84·42	241	116	108	84	27	8		Alberta.
121	93·08	61	28	20	15	5	1		Northwest Territories.
332	90·96	72	87	53	72	65	16		British Columbia.
18	81·82	11	3		4	4			Yukon.
1,979	87·22	787	421	422	375	214	50		Total, Boarding Schools.

SCHOOLS.

									Nova Scotia.
									Prince Edward Island.
									New Brunswick.
									Quebec.
396	93·17	86	81	84	71	69	34		Ontario.
144	77·00	51	23	41	31	19	22		Manitoba.
290	92·65	100	37	79	67	23	7		Saskatchewan.
122	85·31	41	28	13	32	27	2		Alberta.
									Northwest Territories.
451	89·31	139	76	84	81	62	63		British Columbia.
									Yukon.
1,403	89·19	417	245	103	282	200	128		Total, Industrial Schools.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

SUMMARY OF

Province.	CLASS OF SCHOOL.			Total number of Schools.	DENOMINATION.						NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of England	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Nova Scotia	11			11		11					122	123	245	106
Prince Edward Island	1			1		1					22	23	45	20
New Brunswick	10			10		10					125	128	253	136
Quebec	24			24	5	14	2	3			505	574	1,079	590
Ontario	84	4	5	93	41	26	17	9			1,608	1,563	3,171	1,748
Manitoba	41	9	2	52	3	11	23	10	5		860	853	1,713	983
Saskatchewan	19	13	2	34		11	16		7		589	649	1,238	984
Alberta	8	16	2	26		12	8	6			511	404	915	678
Northwest Territories ..	2	3		5		2	3				69	106	175	147
British Columbia	46	8	8	62	2	20	18	17	3	2	1,125	1,100	2,225	1,316
Yukon	5	1		6			6				71	60	131	55
Total	251	54	19	324	51	118	93	45	15	2	5,607	5,583	11,190	6,763

* All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls, sewing, knitting and general house

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SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Percentage of Attendance.	STANDARD.						*INDUSTRIES TAUGHT							Total.	Provinces.	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.			Painter.
43.26	130	42	31	16	18	8										Nova Scotia.
44.44	25	13	2	3	2											Prince Edward Island.
53.75	99	70	46	23	13	2										New Brunswick.
54.68	538	245	165	90	30	11										Quebec.
55.12	1,532	570	533	346	152	38	4	4								8 Ontario.
57.38	888	280	257	157	104	27	4	1	1	1	1					7 Manitoba.
79.48	534	205	224	189	59	27	14	6		3			2			25 Saskatchewan.
74.09	421	177	137	116	54	10										Alberta.
84.00	92	37	25	15	5	1										Northwest Territories.
59.15	973	548	284	205	133	82	63	16		3	1		2			85 British Columbia.
41.98	78	17	20	12	4											Yukon.
60.44	5,310	2,204	1,724	1,172	574	206	85	27		4	4	1	4	4	125	Total.

hold duties.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Mokawk Institute.	In township Brantford, some 1 1/2 miles from city of Brantford. <i>P.O. Brantford.</i>	Comprises lot 5 Eagle's Nest (10 acres) a Crown grant, 194 acres by license of occupation and 176 acres Mohawk Glebe lot in city.	Buildings form letter H, consisting of main building, including stores, cold stores, officers' dining rooms, etc., North Wing and South Wing, a boy's playhouse, a small hospital, stables, hog pen, 2 greenhouses, a carpenter shop, frost-proof fruit house, poultry house and silo.	From city water works.	Fire department of city including 4 hydrants with hose; 2 stand pipes with hose on all floors; 4 chemical fire extinguishers; 2 dozen blaze killer tubes axes and extension ladders. A branch firehall close by, for which school contributes \$60 per year.	Both wings occupied by pupils have coal and gas furnaces of large capacity. Main building, heated by hot water, kitchen, laundry and dairy all use natural gas. Buildings lighted throughout by electricity.
Mount Elgin Institute.	15 miles northwest of St. Thomas in county Middlesex township Caradoc. <i>P.O. Muncey.</i>	225 acres, being a portion of the Chippewa reserve.	A main building erected in 1895 four stories, brick; an old building 100 feet to east contains dwellings of two officers and families and a four-cot hospital and dairy cellar. Other buildings are a carpenter shop, implement shed, carriage shed, poultry house, stables, grain barn, etc., all on brick or cement foundations.	Abundant supply of spring water, furnished by hydraulic pumps.	Two large tanks located in attic. Pipes convey water to 18 hose distributed throughout building. Fire extinguishers, pails and axes placed in main hallways.	Three coal furnaces and hot water system heat main building and schoolrooms, lighted by coal oil lamps in hangers.
Shingwauk Home.	Located 1 1/2 miles east of business part of Sault Ste. Marie, but within town limits. <i>P.O. Sault Ste. Marie.</i>	Comprises 93 acres mostly cleared, being park lots 1 and 2 Tarentorus township.	Main block comprising 185 x 137 feet building and principal's residence, offices of institution, etc. To the east is a two-story frame building 60 x 30, drill hall and playroom and upper story a schoolroom; a chapel, hospital, farmer's cottage; carpenter's cottage; factory and stables.	A 3 inches pipe connects with city supply.	Has 2 hydrants connected with 3 inch pipe from city, inside and outside; 2 fire tanks capacity of 1,925 gallons in upper flat—a 50 lb. pressure maintained. Axes, pails kept handy.	Main building heated by a hot water system; separate buildings by stoves. Coal oil lamps used to light.

Wikwemikong Industrial School.	On the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island 10 miles north of village of Wikwemikong. P.O. Wikwemikong.	Comprises some 200 acres, 80 of which are cleared, Indian gift for school purposes.	Two buildings, one for boys and one for girls. A missionaries' residence, refectory, bakery, etc., in a mission stone building; a two-story frame building used as a washroom, etc., and a blacksmith and paint shop, and carpenter shop, planing mill and three barns.	Windmill and tank capacity of 15,000 gallons with piping to all buildings.	Hydrants from tank with 2 inch hose to all floors of buildings. Fire-extinguishers, axes and buckets. Fire-escape.	Boys' school by box stoves. Other buildings by hot water, lighted by acetylene.
Moose Fort.....	On Moose Island, 9 miles from where the Moose river joins salt water.	Land 10 acres is leased from Hudson's Bay Co. Produces hay and potatoes.	Boarding school building of 10 rooms and attic. Also a day school and stables, wash-house, sheds, store-room, and necessary outbuildings.	All water used is carried in buckets from river.	Buckets filled, axes and barrels filled always on hand, two ladders from roof.	Heated by three wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Chapleau Boarding.	On lot 2, section 6, township Chapleau, ½ a mile from town and across river.	Some 150 acres, only 15 of which is cleared.	Two main buildings, the larger used for dormitories, dining room, &c. Other with school rooms, drill room and for recreation latter is 22 x 44 feet.	Pure water obtained on school grounds.	Barrels and buckets are only existing means of protection.	Main building heated with wood stoves and school house with a coal stove. Lighted by oil lamps.
Fort William Orphanage,	Northwest corner of Franklin and Arthur streets, Fort William.	Comprises 3½ acres and belongs to school.	School is a three story solid brick building 78 x 40 ft. with an extension 33 x 22 feet, basement and attic.	City water supply...	There are 100 feet of hose on each flat connected with city power. Wrought iron fire escape from top to second floor and also from second to ground.	Heated by hot water system and lighted by electricity.
Ft. Albany Boarding.	Located at mouth of Albany river, 6 miles from the sea.	Belongs to the Hudson's Bay Co., a perpetual grant given.	School and six other buildings erected by missionaries, belong to Hudson's Bay Co.	Water taken to buildings in buckets from river.	Two ladders fixed at each end of building are only means of protection.	Heated throughout by seven stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Elkhorn Industrial	About ¼ mile from town of Elkhorn, Man.	320 acres as a farm, comprising southwest quarter section 4 and southeast quarter section 5, township 12, range 28.	Comprises main building, principal's residence, laundry, gymnasium and various stables, granary, dairy and other outbuildings.	From a well, water being pumped by gasolene engine into large tanks at top of main building.	A McRobie engine in basement with an 80 gallon tank, supplemented by 2 Babcocks, 5 Stempels and 20 Eclipse dry dust tubes.	Hot water boiler heated with tamarack wood. Lighted with acetylene.
Brandon Industrial	Is 3 miles northwest of Brandon, about centre of a hill that once formed the north bank of the Assiniboine river.	320 acres, being east half of section 28, township 10, range 19; about 240 acres of this is in the valley.	Main building of brick-veneer, 97 feet frontage, 3 stories high, with a 2 story addition across rear; principal's residence, asst. principal's residence, ice-house, root-houses (2), barn, stables, piggery and other outbuildings, new building for a granary and implement shed.	Spring water, pumped by windmill into large tank at top of building, with pipes to all parts of institution. Supplemented by well pumped by electric power.	A McRobie engine with hose to all parts of building. Hose from tank also. Fire escapes from dormitories.	Hot air from 3 large wood and 2 coal furnaces, in main building. Lighted by electricity.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—Continued.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Birtle Boarding...	On north bank of Bird Tail river ravine, within limits of town of Birtle.	Owens 30 acres and rents 30 acres in 6, 7 and 26, in municipality of Birtle. School farm situated 2 miles away on southwest quarter 16, 17, 26, having 100 acres arable land.	School is a 2½ storey structure in good repair, also barn, stables, (concrete), root house, hen house and ice house.	A large well 200 yds. from school, syphoned by underground piping. Tank in attic and barrels kept filled.	Have own brigade. Plenty of hose and regular drill of pupils. Electric bells throughout building. Hose on all floors, stand pipe and tank at top building. Escapes and extension ladder.	Three large wood furnaces and a coal hot water heater. Acetylene from the Birtle plant.
Fort Alexander Boarding.	On west bank of Winnipeg river, a mile from its mouth; where school stands is about ½ mile wide.	Partly purchased from Indians, land comprises 8 chains frontage and runs back of survey road 9 chains. Is No. 60.	School building is 70 x 40 feet 3 storeys and basement. All departments contained in this building.	.....	On third floor are 3 tanks each containing 600 gallons; pumped full by gasolene engine. Fire escapes from every floor.	Steam heated throughout. Lighted by gas.
Fort Frances Boarding.	Southwest of Rainy Lake.	Owens 65 acres, 50 of which is under cultivation.	Main building of 3 storeys 40 x 70 feet. Principal's office, icehouse and a workshop.	Water pumped by gasolene engine from lake.	Two fire escapes from either end of building. Also fire extinguishers, buckets and barrels.	Steam heated and lighted by acetylene.
Pine Creek Boarding.	On Lake Winnipegosis near Pine Creek reserve.	Section 1, township 35, range 19 west 1st meridian 160 acres; also south part of section 34, township 34, range 20 west 1st meridian.	School house is a stone building 115 x 45 feet, 3 storeys. Also a stable, saw mill, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop and ice house.	Water drawn from river by windmill.	Two iron stairs outside leading from floors. Two axes on each floor. Some pails and hose, latter worn out.	
Sandy Bay Boarding.	Centre of Sandy Bay reserve on west shore of Lake Manitoba.	Comprises 100 acres on section 16, township 18, range 9, given by Sandy Bay band.	Building is a 3 storey frame, 70 x 40 on stone foundation, with an annex 20 x 50 containing gasolene engine and plant. Ice house, stable, piggery, hennery and implement shed.	A good well and soft water cistern.	Two fire-escapes from dormitories. Hose on each floor connected with tank in attic. Also 10 fire extinguishers.	Heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.
Norway House Boarding.	Situated on a point projecting into Little Playgeen lake, which is a part of the east branch of the Nelson river.	A nominal claim on land, partly on reserve and partly in Rossville village; 2 acres under cultivation.	Main building frame, 40 x 100 feet, also 2 separate class rooms, stable, root house, ice house, &c., built of logs.	Obtained from lake.	Four tubes of Eclipse extinguishing dust hung in convenient spots. Three barrels kept full in kitchen, and one in each play room, buckets and axes.	Two furnaces and a box stove heat building. Lighted by oil lamps.

Portage la Prairie Boarding.	At the eastern side of the town of Portage la Prairie.	Has 2 acres owned by the Presbyterian Church inside town limits.	Main building frame with a wing, a stable and poultry house.	Present supply from a well, with tank for rain water.	Fire-extinguishers throughout building. In telephone communication with town brigade.	Hot air coal furnace; lighted by electricity.
Cecilia Jeffrey-Boarding.	At west end of Shoal Lake, 45 miles southwest of Kenora.	A peninsula of 210 acres registered as D492, granted Presbyterian Church by Ontario government.	Main building 66 x 38 feet with wing 22 x 30 feet. Two-story, frame, on stone basement. Also a principal's residence a stable and icehouse.	Good water supplied from lake. Pumped by windmill in to tanks in attic, thence by pipes throughout the buildings. Hot water from boiler. Rain tank.	Hose connected to tank supply on each floor. Axes, buckets and ladders kept in readiness. Fire-escapes from dormitories. Fire-extinguishers.	Main building heated by two hot-air furnaces, and wing by kitchen stove. A small box heater upstairs. Lighted by coal-oil lamps, with candles and lanterns.
Kenora Boarding.	Located 2 miles from town of Kenora on a hill commanding view of the lake.	There are 50 acres of land belonging to Roman Catholic Church Sub-divisional 8, township Jaffrey.	Two buildings frame, brick veneer, on stone foundation, 3 stories. An old residence, storehouse, machine shop, stable, icehouse and necessary out-buildings.	Lake of Woods.....	Have 3 outside escapes from all dormitories; 20 extinguishers, pails and axes.	Two hot-air furnaces in the old building aided by 2 box stoves. The new addition heated by stoves throughout. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Battleford Industrial.	On high south bank of Battle river, 2 miles south of town of Battleford.	A reserve of 566 acres immediately adjacent to school and one of 376 acres 3 miles east of school. Embraces portions of sections 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, township 43, range 16, west of 3rd meridian.	Main building principal's residence, 2 cottages, carpenter and blacksmith shops, stables, granary and various outbuildings	From excellent wells.	There are 4 tanks always filled, iron piping to floors and hose on each. Babcock and dry-dust extinguishers, a McRobie apparatus with hose, and escapes from dormitories.	Hot-air furnaces and stoves-wood used as fuel. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Qu'Appelle Industrial.	In the Qu'Appelle valley, close to 7 reserves of the Agency.	Some 1,300 acres consisting of various parts of sections all in township 21 range 13, west 2nd meridian of which about $\frac{1}{3}$ is arable. All is fenced and owned by department.	Main building 120 x 50 feet, girls building 80 x 50 feet and boys' building 80 x 50 feet. Also all shop buildings, stables and storehouse.	Drinking water from wells; water for domestic use and fire protection brought from lake into tanks.	Two 50 feet hose on each flat of main, boys' and girls' building are connected with the air-pressure tanks. Two McRobie chemical engines with hose; electric alarm system; 2 escapes to each of three buildings. Extinguishers, pails, etc.	Four Gurney steam boilers and stoves in shops. Siche gas system used to light the buildings.
Cowessess Boarding	South of Crooked Lake, on Cowessess reserve, Qu'Appelle Valley.	Land was bought of band, consists of 323 acres, lying adjacent to the school.	Main building 3 story, 58 x 38 feet, a priest's house, church, Indians house, large stable and various outbuildings.	Supply of water from well, in basement.	A McRobie chemical extinguisher, 6 Stempel and a number of hand grenades and dry-dust extinguishers. Fire drill regularly practised.	Main building heated by steam from a 30 horse power boiler. Other buildings by stoves. Lighted by acetylene gas.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—Continued.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Round Lake Boarding.	At east end of Round Lake, close to Crooked Lakes reserves in Qu'Appelle Valley.	Comprises south $\frac{1}{2}$ section 23, township 18, range 3, west 2nd meridian and 22 acres of northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of 14, same township and range. Owned by Presbyterian Church	Main building, including dormitories, dining room, waiting rooms, etc., the schoolhouse, barn and stable—all frame	Water from springs, also lake and river.	Fire-escapes from all bedrooms and an abundant supply of water kept handy. Some extinguishers on hand.	Heated by hot-air furnaces and stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Crowstand Boarding.	On Cote's reserve, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from town of Kamsack, on C.N. railway.	Consists of fractional south half of section 19, township 29, rge. 31, west 1st meridian and fractional southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ section 24, township 29, range 32, west 1st meridian, 350 acres.	Main building with two wings; principal's residence, granary, stables, milk house, poultry house, frame shop, and new barn.	.....	A system of water tanks with hose on each flat, pails and grenades.	Three wood furnaces and stoves in separate buildings. Lamps used to light buildings.
Keeseekooseland Boarding.	On Keeseekooseland reserve, Pelly agency.	Is homestead of Father DeCorbv, O. M. I., consists of southwest quarter section 2, rge. 32, township 32, west 1st meridian, in all 160 acres adapted to farming.	One building 35 x 60 feet, girls' building and one 20 x 35 feet used by boys and male teachers.	From a well	Fire-extinguishers, buckets full of water, ladders, &c.	Heated by stoves and lighted by lamps.
Duck Lake Boarding.	Located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from town of Duck Lake	Comprises 100 acres belonging to government. To this is added $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. northeast section 33, township 43, range 3, west 3rd meridian, which belongs to Oblate Fathers but used by school.	Main building with two wings; other buildings include stables, bakery, farmer's house, workshop, storehouse, laundry, milk house, hen house and ice house.	Two artesian wells.	A tank and force pump; 4 Stempel, 1 Victor and 3 Patton fire-extinguishers; pails and axes.	Steam heated and lighted by acetylene.

File Hills Boarding.	Adjoins File Hills reserve.	West $\frac{1}{2}$ section 32, township 22, range 11, west 2nd meridian and all that part of section 33 which is outside of Okanase reserve, in all 413 acres; belongs to Presbyterian Church.	Main building, class room, two stables, granary, two root houses, shed, all frame. New three story building with hospital annex.	Water for drinking from well.	Fire pails, axes, extinguishers and ladders; also barrels kept full of water.	One furnace and six stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Gordon's Boarding.	On west side of Gordon's reserve, 12 miles from agency headquarters.	Totals 320 acres, comprising east $\frac{1}{2}$ section 4, township 27, west 2nd meridian, owned by government.	Main building used for school purposes; also laundry, storehouse, ice house and stables, frame.	A well some 200 yards from school.	One Babcock, a pump with hose, hand grenades, tank, axes and barrels.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Muscowequan Boarding.	About 12 miles from the Touchwood agency and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Touchwood Hills post office.	Comprises 160 acres, being the northwest quarter section 14, township 27, range 15, west 2nd meridian. Belongs to Oblate order; 50 acres are under cultivation.	Main building, three story on stone foundation provides sufficient room for all rooms, dormitories, &c. Outbuildings.	A large tank, pumped full by a wind-mill.	Two Babcocks, fire extinguishers and axes; hose attached to the tank.	A furnace, steam heats building and it is lighted by coal oil lamps.
Lac la Plonge Boarding.	North of Junction of the Castor and La Plonge rivers.	Land not yet surveyed, but said to be on limits of the 71st and 72nd townships, rge, 2, west 3rd meridian.	Main building 3 story, frame, 100 x 34 feet; a presbytery 3 stories high, 26 x 36 feet, a wash-house, barn, saw-mill shelter.	From Lac la Plonge river.	Two outside stairs serve as escapes.	Heated by stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Lac la Ronge Boarding.	On west shore of Lac la Ronge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from mouth of Big Stone river.	Is Mission property belonging to Church of England.	Two buildings, 80 x 26 and 30 x 42 feet, frame. Stable, carpenter shop, store-room, milk house, hen house and other outbuildings.	Brought from the lake.	One fire escape. No special provisions.	Heated with stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Onion Lake R.C. Boarding.	Situated on Seekaskootch reserve some 12 miles from old Fort Pitt.	Between 7 and 8 acres, set apart for school purposes, and fenced	Main building 45 x 35 feet, 3 stories high. A second building 35 x 26 feet, 3 stories, both frame; a third log building 25 x 30 feet, 2 story.	From a good well near the buildings.	A well; tank with pumps, ladders, pails, axes and barrels of water kept ready. Twelve dry dust extinguishers and escapes from dormitories.	Fourteen wood stoves used to heat building and coal oil lamps light the rooms.
Onion Lake C.E. Boarding.	On northeast corner Makaoo's reserve, some 300 yards southwest of agency headquarters.	Some 30 acres, part of reserve.	Main building, 3 storey, frame, 30 x 40 feet; also a hospital, 3 storey, another building 20 x 22 ft., the Mission buildings, 6, for staff and various outbuildings.	From three wells....	Two small chemical and several Eclipse extinguishers, with plenty of water and constant watchfulness comprise fire protection.	Heated by stoves and lighted by lamps.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—Continued.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Red Deer Industrial.	On north bank of Red Deer river, 3 miles from town of Red Deer. Is 40 miles from nearest reserve.	Three quarter sections being part of section 14, township 38, rge. 28, west 4th meridian, also 14 acres of section 11, and half each of sections 16 and 20 as hay land. In all 1,140 acres, belonging to Department.	Main building of grey stone, a 3-story brick building, principal's residence, 3 cottages for married members of staff, stables, granary, cow stable, workshops and other out-buildings.	Spring water pumped into large tanks.	Large tanks and 36 dry dust extinguishers; 2 excellent fire escapes.	Two Smead-Dowd and two Pease furnaces heat main buildings and principal's residence. Cottages heated by stoves. Coal oil lamps mainly used for lighting; 7 gasoline gas lamps recently installed.
St. Joseph's Industrial.	Situated on High river, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from its mouth. Nearest post office is Davisburg, 4 miles away.	There are 1,870 acres in connection with school. Comprises east $\frac{1}{2}$ section 22, township 21, range 28; $\frac{1}{2}$ southwest quarter section 26, township 21, range 28; 30 acres of section 15, township 21, range 28, and 633 acres section 27, township 21, range 28, all west 4th meridian. Hay land made up of east $\frac{1}{2}$ section 26, township 20, range 27, and $\frac{1}{2}$ section 36, township 20, range 27, west 4th meridian.	Two main buildings, one for boys and one for girls, and a number of out-buildings, including stables, workshops, bakery, laundry, new hen house.	From High river...	Well supplied with stairs and escapes. Are 2 tanks and hose on each flat; 18 extinguishers, 48 hand grenades, 40 pails and 8 fire axes.	The two main buildings heated by steam, each with its own plant. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Thunderchild Boarding.	On R. C. Mission land, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Delmas Station, Sask.	Southeast quarter 6, township 46, range 18, west 3rd meridian, patented.	School is frame, on stone foundation 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ stories high, 36 x 26, with annex at south end 36 x 28, 3 stories.	A good well close to buildings.	Exits from dormitories, doors opening outwards. Two barrels kept full of water; a few axes and pails.	Heated by two hot air furnaces, using wood. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Blood C.E. Boarding.	Across the Belly river from agency headquarters. Is 15 miles southeast of Macleod.	Comprises 160 acres, bordering on Belly river.	Are arranged in a square; comprise girls' home, boys' home, the hospital, chapel, rectory, stables, granary and outbuildings, all frame.	A good well and windmill.	Sufficient exits from building; a good supply of hand grenades, axes and fire pails.	Heated by hot air furnaces and stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.

Blood R.C. Boarding.	On Blood reserve, 25 miles S.W. of Macleod; 1 mile from upper agency.	Comprises 5 acres; a part of the Blood reserve.	Main building, 36 x 36 feet, 3 stories, also a 3 story building behind main building; a laundry, stable, storehouse.	A nearby well	Five extinguishers, 4 hand grenades, 5 fire pails, 4 axes, and buckets kept full of water.	Two hot air furnaces heat building. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Crowfoot Boarding.	Is 2 miles from Cluny Station, near Bow river.	Comprises 25 acres, part of Blackfoot reserve.	Main building, 3 stories, 36 x 36 feet. Two wings, 2 story, 36 x 32 feet. A building 50 x 30 feet and one 24 x 16 feet used for hospital purposes. Two stables, implement shed, ice house and root house.	Pumped into house from a good well.	Fire extinguishers, hand grenades, fire pails and axes and a good water supply.	Partly by a hot air furnace and partly by stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
St. Albert Boarding.	Located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of C.N.R. Station, town of St. Albert.	335 acres, property of Sisters of Charity. Lies in township 54, range 25. Excellent farm land.	Main building, 4 story, frame, 180 x 35 feet. Also a 50 x 30 section, 4 story for boys; a kitchen adjoins 40 x 30, together with stables, bakery, repair shops, implement shed, barn, hennery and storehouses.	From wells, pumped into tanks.	Water distributed throughout buildings. Outside galleries and stairs give quick access; 500 feet of hose and grenades, extinguishers, pails and fire escapes.	Main building heated by 3 hot air furnaces; new section by two Economy water heaters. Stoves used also where needed. Primary building lighted by siche gas, new one by lamps.
Ermineskin Boarding.	On Ermineskin reserve, 1 mile from Hobbema Station.	Consists of 40 acres, fenced; 5 acres of this is garden, 5 school yard, balance for pasturage.	Main building, 45 x 50 feet. A building 25 x 20 feet, containing chapel and kitchen, Sisters' building 30 x 24 feet, a laundry 40 x 24 feet, including therein a room for contagious disease.	From an artesian well, pumped into buildings.	Two fire escapes, hose, pails, grenades and dry extinguishers provide fire protection.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Blue Quill's Boarding.	On Edmonton road, 6 miles west Saddle Lake.	.....	Is a frame building, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ story, 90 x 30 feet, divide into necessary departments.	.....	A fire escape from top story to ground.	Heated by wood stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Peigan C.E. Boarding.	On bank of Pincher creek, on Peigan reserve, 2 miles from Brocket.	Comprises entire $\frac{1}{4}$ section, being northeast quarter section 12, township 7, range 29, west 4th meridian, belongs to the school.	Main building, frame, stone foundation, 78 x 32 feet. Also laundry, stable, workshop and other necessary buildings.	A drive-well in house	There are 12 tubes hung in the main rooms.	Heated by 2 large Pease furnaces; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Peigan R.C. Boarding.	About centre of Peigan reserve, just north of Oldman river. Brocket is post office address.	Is a part of the reserve, some 51 acres, all fenced.	Main building, 108 x 26 feet, with an addition 19 x 26 feet and pantry, 17 x 14 feet, 2 stories high. Also a laundry, coal room, washing room, stable and barn	A good well	Buckets filled with water; some axes and extinguishers.	Heated by stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Sarcee Boarding.	Located on southeast corner Sarcee reserve, adjacent to agency headquarters.	Some 15 acres of reserve, fenced and used for school and mission purposes.	Contained in one building with 2 wings. Frame.	Well of spring water.	A barrel of water always kept full; extinguishers and doors opening outwards.	Heated by coal and wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels) Boarding.	Located at Fort Chipewyan.	Fifteen acres of farm land. Crop consists of potatoes and turnips, small vegetables.	Consists of school building, church, clergy house. Belongs to R. C. Mission (Grey Nuns).	From two wells and the lake.	A force-pump and hose, ladders, buckets and axes. Three fire-escapes.	Two hot air furnaces and 7 wood stoves heat buildings. Coal oil is used for lighting.
Lesser Slave Lake Boarding.	On northeast bank of Lesser Slave lake.		Main building, 72 x 28 feet, 3 story. Boys' house, 60 x 25 feet, 2 story, and a school building, 35 x 24 feet with class rooms only. All frame.	From a well, augmented by a small river.	Ladders and outside stairs form means existing for fire protection.	A hot air furnace heats main building, stove used for other buildings. Coal oil used for lighting purposes.
Sturgeon Lake Boarding.	On east shore of Sturgeon lake, in middle of Sturgeon lake reserve.	Some 240 acres, part of reserve and only 30 acres under cultivation.	Main building is a 3 story structure, 40 x 27 feet, with an addition 2 story, 27 x 20 feet. A second building, 30 x 25 feet, 2 story, contains recreation hall and class rooms.	From the lake	A supply of water kept ready; ladders, axes and buckets handy.	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Fort Vermilion Boarding.	On the Peace river, facing Caribou mountain.	About 1,000 acres, owned by Oblate Fathers, 400 of which is fenced.	A frame building, 80 x 35 feet, on stone foundation, contains all departments. Newly erected.	Water taken from Peace river.	A supply of water and ladders only form of protection here.	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Wabiskaw C. E. Boarding.	On Wabiskaw lake. Post office is Wabisca.	Has never been surveyed or measured: runs back $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from lake and a narrow strip lying between Hudson's Bay Co. and Revillon Bros. posts.	Main building is 33 x 24 feet with kitchen 22 x 16 feet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Church 17 x 22 feet. Mission house, 2 stories, 24 feet square storehouse; stables and workshop.	From lake. A poor source.	Ladders and a supply of water only means.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by oil and candles.
Wabiskaw R. C. Boarding.	On northern shore of Wabiskaw lake.	22 acres, 7 of which is under cultivation.	There are 4 buildings of hewn logs, two of them are 42 x 32 feet, 3 stories. A number of outbuildings.	From the lake	Ladders and buckets, together with a supply of water are only means.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Whitefish Lake Boarding.	Whitefish lake, not on a reserve.	Not surveyed 5 or 6 acres cleared.	School-house with kitchen attached containing 8 rooms and storehouse.	From lake or river..	Ladders, axes and pails. . .	Heated by wood stoves, lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Fort Resolution Boarding.	On Great Slave lake	4 acres, occupied by buildings.		From the lake hauled by cart.	Two chemical engines; outside stairs from dormitories and recreation rooms. Barrels of water, ladders and axes kept handy. Fire-drill taught regularly.	Heated by two hot-air furnaces; lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Hay River Boarding.	At mouth of Hay River, in Treaty No. 8.	Some 9 acres of Crown land.	Main building 2½ stories, contains 18 rooms; a dwelling-house, 2½ stories, 25 x 30 and various outbuildings, also new log warehouse.	From the Hay river.		Ten stoves, using spruce wood used to heat all buildings. Lighted with candles and lamps.
Kuper Island Industrial.	On Telegraph bay, 5 miles from Chemainus station.	A part of the Kuper Island reserve; 70 acres.	Twenty in number, are scattered on the southern portion of the land. Most of buildings are old.	Natural springs and for domestic purposes water from the bay.	Chemical extinguishers, ladders, buckets and axes. A regular system of drill taught pupils.	Heaters and box-stoves, using wood. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Coqualeetza Home	On south bank of Fraser river, 3 miles from Chilliwack.	90 acres, comprising lots 38 and 297, group 2, district of New Westminster, municipality of Chilliwack.	Main building, residence of principal, residence farm instructor, 3 barns, granary, wagon shed, and various outbuildings.	From the Elk Creek Water Co., pipes.	Exits numerous. All doors opening outwards. Fire escapes from dormitories; fire drill taught.	Smead-Dowd hot-air furnaces. Lighted by electricity.
Kamloops Industrial.	On north bank of South Thompson river, 2 miles from Kamloops.	Some 200 acres actually belong to the school, surrendered by Indians. Only a small portion is cultivated.	Main building, 2 story; girls' house, boys' home each 1 story high and various outbuildings, also new laundry.	Good water from South Thompson river.	Numerous chemical and dry dust extinguishers. A large reservoir tank and pump. Rubber hose; ladders and buckets.	Heated by numerous box-stoves. Coal-oil lamps and candles used for lighting purposes.
Lytton Industrial.	North of Lytton 2½ miles, on left bank of Fraser river.	Comprises 800 acres, owned by New England Co.	Main building and various outbuildings, including a saw-mill. All in good repair.	From a creek fed by 3 springs.	Two fire-escapes from dormitories, axes, buckets and hose.	Heated by hot air furnaces; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Kootenay Industrial.	Situated five miles northeast of Cranbrook.	An area of 33 acres belong to the school, on which buildings are; there are 120 acres belonging to Sisters of Charity cultivated by boys.	Comprise 3 frame buildings occupied by staff and pupils. A bakery, laundry, shoeshop and other outbuildings.	From Joseph creek; pipes into building.	Chemical extinguishers, ladders, axes, buckets; two pipes to which hose can be attached.	Heated by wood stoves and furnace. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Alert Bay Industrial.	Situated at Alert Bay, facing the sea.	There are 410 acres, Indian land; only 5 of which has been cleared.	School building is 60 x 40 feet, frame, with a wing, 54 x 18 feet, and various outbuildings.	From a well.....	Four extinguishers, 2 axes, 8 buckets and an iron fire-escape from upper bedroom. Hose and pump. Drill practised.	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Clayoquot Industrial.	On Clayoquot sound, west coast of Vancouver Island.	Owens 175 acres, title of which is vested in Abbot of St. Benedict's Abbey.	Main building, 2½ story with basement, 144 x 52 feet. A laundry, woodshed, barn, warehouse and hen house.	From a mountain stream; by means of a flume brought into 8,000 gallon tank.	Ten chemical extinguishers, pails, axes, 200 feet hose, connected with tanks. Outside escapes and fire drill regularly practised.	Hot water system used for heating; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Williams Lake Industrial.	Some 135 miles from Ashcroft, in a valley along San Jose creek.	Consists of pasture land and belongs to the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.	Comprises main building, girls' and boys' homes and a fourth building containing kitchen and dining room. Also outbuildings.	Piped from an artificial lake, part of San Jose creek.	Ordinary means; the pressure of the water supply is too low to form an efficient means of protection.	Three McClary hot air furnaces heat all occupied buildings. Lighted by acetylene gas.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Concluded.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Sechelt Boarding.	Behind Indian village of Sechelt. P. O. is Sechelt.	Belongs to the band and consists of 3½ acres.	Main building, 83 x 36 feet, with wing, 30 x 28 feet, with workshop, laundry and other outbuildings.	Is fairly good. Source not stated.	Extinguishers, buckets, ladder and 200 feet hose.	Wood stoves used to heat building and lighted by coal oil and gasoline lamps.
Squamish Mission.	On north shore of Burrard Inlet, opposite and 4 miles from Vancouver.	Some 14 acres belonging to the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus; only 4 acres are cleared.	Main building, an older building and various outbuildings.	Connected with Vancouver water system.	Stempel extinguishers, buckets, axes and ladders, with 250 feet hose. Telephone connection with city brigade.	Heated by 2 McClary hot air furnaces; lighted throughout by electricity.
St. Mary's Boarding.	On north bank of Fraser river, 40 miles east of Vancouver.	About 310 acres, the property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, over half un-cleared.	Boys' and girls' schools measure 75 x 35 feet with two wings. A large vegetable cellar and various outbuildings, also laundry and shingle-mill.	Piped from St. Mary's creek.	A number of extinguishers, axes and pails; plenty of hose and water pressure, and drill imparted to pupils.	Heated by wood stoves throughout and lighted by electricity.
AllHallows Boarding.	½ mile west of Yale station, on Fraser river.	About 4 acres of township Yale, bought by friends, aided by department.	Consist of main building a chapel, house for staff and outbuildings.	Piped from mountain streams, a good supply.	Three stand-pipes at rear of school, and 1 in front. Extinguishers, axes, pails and staircases. Pupils taught drill.	Heated by coal and wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Port Simpson Boys' Home.	At Port Simpson, facing the Pacific.	A lot 2 chains by 4 chains, belonging to Missionary Society of Methodist Church. Acquired from Indians.	Main building, 2 story, frame, is an old building. Necessary outbuildings.	A water system from a dam; often dries up in summer.	A large tank; hose, extinguishers, buckets, etc.	Heated by stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Port Simpson Girls' Home.	At Port Simpson, just outside Tsimspean reserve.	A part of section 4, township 1, range 5, Coast district, belongs to Women's Missionary Society.	Main building 3 story with basement and various outbuildings. New play-room.	From a mountain stream, conducted through wooden pipes to large tank.	A large canvas fire-escape from each dormitory. A ladder to roof, pails and axes and 2 chemical fire-engines. Drill, etc.	A furnace and stoves heat buildings. Lighted by coal oil.
Ahousesat Boarding.	Adjoins the Maktosis reserve, inside Flores island.	Some 140 acres belonging to Presbyterian Church, only a small portion cleared.	Main building 68 x 46 feet 2 story, frame, basement and attic; also a workshop, barn, woodshed and other outbuilding, also new launch-house and smoke house for drying salmon.	Chiefly dependent on the rainfall. A well supplements this.	A number of extinguishers; ladders at each end of buildings. Force-pump and hose, pails, etc. Pupils instructed in fire-drill.	Heated by a hot-air furnace, assisted by a stove in cold weather; lighted by coal oil.

Alberni Boarding.	Faces the Somas river and adjoins the Shesah reserve.	Some 150 acres, part of lot 81, district of Alberni. Belongs to Presbyterian Church	Main building 38 x 43 feet, 3 stories, with wing 32 x 46 feet 2 story. The old building used as a laundry, bake-shop and carpenter-shop; a number of outbuildings.	From a spring-fed tank and two wells.	Four Keystone extinguishers and six Haverhill-Eclipse, buckets, etc. Tank contains a large supply of water.	Main building heated by hot-air furnace; additions by stoves. Coal-oil used for lighting purposes.
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APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION

CONTAINING REPORTS OF INSPECTORS AND PRINCIPALS OF BOARDING
AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, TEACHERS OF DAY SCHOOLS,
AND COPIES OF CIRCULAR LETTERS, FORM
OF CONTRACT, &c.

(Copy of circular sent to Indian agents and principals of boarding or industrial schools)

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.

REGULATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOLS.

This regulation, by which all agents and officers of the department and principals and teachers are to be guided, was prepared by Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion entomologist.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE FLY NUISANCE.

House flies are now recognized as most serious carriers of the germs of certain diseases, such as typhoid fever, tuberculosis, infantile diarrhoea, &c.

They infect themselves in filth and decaying substances, and by carrying the germs on their legs and bodies they pollute food, especially milk, with the germs of these and other diseases and of decay.

NO FLY IS FREE FROM GERMS.

The best method is to prevent their breeding.

House flies breed in decaying or decomposing vegetable and animal matter and excrement. They breed chiefly in stable refuse. In cities this should be stored in dark, fly-proof chambers or receptacles, and it should be regularly removed within six days in the summer. Farm-yard manure should be regularly removed within the same time, and either spread on the fields or stored at a distance of not less than a quarter of a mile, the farther the better, from a house or dwelling.

House flies breed in such decaying and fermenting matter as kitchen refuse and garbage. Garbage receptacles should be kept tightly covered.

All such refuse should be burnt or buried within a few days, but at once if possible. No refuse should be left exposed. If it cannot be disposed of at once, it should be sprinkled with chloride of lime.

FLIES IN HOUSES.

Windows and doors should be properly screened, especially those of the dining-room and kitchen. Milk and other food should be screened in the summer by covering it with muslin; fruit should be covered also.

Where they are used, especially in public places as hotels, &c., spittoons should be kept clean, as there is very great danger of flies carrying the germs of consumption from unclean spittoons.

Flies should not be allowed to have access to the sick room, especially in the case of infectious disease.

The faces of babies should be carefully screened with muslin.

Flies may be killed by means of a weak solution of formalin or formaldehyde exposed in saucers in the rooms. This is made by adding a tablespoonful of formaldehyde to a pint of water. The burning of pyrethrum in a room is also effective.

House flies indicate the presence of filth in the neighbourhood, or insanitary conditions.

FRANK PEDLEY,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

Superintendent of Indian Education.

N.B.—This card must be posted in a conspicuous place in the Indian Office, and in the office, class-room, dining-room and kitchen of all residential schools, and in the class-room of the day schools.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, January 14, 1911.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE GUIDANCE OF TEACHERS IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The department desires to give special prominence on the curriculum of studies for Indian schools to the subject of hygiene and, with this object in view, it has been decided to adopt for use the text-book recently authorized by the Department of Education for Ontario.

A copy of this book is being sent you, and it is requested that you thoroughly familiarize yourself with the contents and give careful consideration to the best methods of presenting the subject to the pupils and imparting to them the desired information.

Hygiene should be one of the regular subjects of study in the fourth and higher standards, that is, for pupils using the third, fourth and fifth readers, and for this purpose the necessary number of text-books will be sent you upon requisition. In addition you should give at regular intervals informal talks on this subject in simple language to the younger children. Not less than twenty minutes each day should be devoted to this subject.

No portion of the text-book should be neglected, but special prominence might be given to the chapters dealing with sanitation, food, the use of alcohol, and tuberculosis.

One of the problems that confront all workers in their efforts to ameliorate the home conditions of the Indian is his indifference in the matter of sanitation and to a wholesome diet. It is desired, therefore, to impress upon the younger generation the necessity of cleanliness and proper sanitation in the home, and to give them instruction as to diet and the effect of alcohol upon the human system.

It is now recognized that tuberculosis, that dread disease to which so many fall victim, is curable in its early stages and its spread preventable. Fresh air, nourishing food and clean and sanitary homes are the essential preventives. The exercises which have been presented in the book 'Calisthenics and Games' will also assist by improving and strengthening the physical condition of the boys and girls.

It is desirable, therefore, that the greatest attention should be paid to the teaching of hygiene and calisthenics, and it is not doubted that you will give your best efforts to carrying out the wishes of the department.

Be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this memorandum.

J. D. McLEAN,
Assistant Deputy and Secretary.

Copy of Contract between Department of Indian Affairs and the Management of Indian Boarding Schools.

THIS AGREEMENT made this.....day of.....one thousand nine hundred and.....by and between His Majesty The King, represented by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs of Canada, of the first part, (hereinafter called the 'Superintendent General') and.....of the second part, (hereinafter called the.....).

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WITNESSETH that the said parties have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant and agree, to and with each other as follows:—

I. The.....for and in consideration of the compensation hereinafter named agree:—

1. To support, maintain and educate, in a manner satisfactory to the Superintendent General, at the Boarding School at..... known as.....not more than Indian pupils, and not to allow more than an excess of one pupil for every twenty or fraction of twenty of the above number of pupils to remain in the said school at any one time.

2. (a) That no child shall be admitted to the said school who is under seven years of age.

(b) That no child shall be allowed to remain in the said school who is over eighteen years of age unless by special permission of the Superintendent General.

3. That no child shall be admitted to the school by the..... until, where practicable, a physician, to be named by the Superintendent General, has reported that the child is in good health and suitable as an inmate of said school, and the Superintendent General has authorized the acceptance of such child.

4. (a) That no child shall be admitted to the said school without the special authority of the Superintendent General unless he or she is the child of a duly enrolled member of..... Band of Indians or.....irregular Band of Indians now under the supervision of....., Indian Agent.

(b) That no Half-breed child shall be admitted to the said school unless Indian children cannot be obtained to complete the number authorized by Article I, Sec. 1, and Sec. 4 (a) of this agreement, in which event the Superintendent General may in his discretion permit the admission of any Half-breed child; but the Superintendent General will not pay any grant for any such Half-breed pupil provided under Article II, Sec. 1 of this agreement, nor any part of the cost of its maintenance or education whatever.

5. That no child who has been in attendance at any other boarding school during the twelve months preceding the date of the application for admission to the said school, though otherwise eligible, shall be admitted to the said school without special authority from the Superintendent General.

6. That the said school shall be conducted under such regulations as may from time to time be approved of by His Excellency the Governor General in Council

7. To provide for the said school such sufficient number of teachers, officers and employees as may in the opinion of the Superintendent General be necessary for its satisfactory conduct and management.

8. Not to employ except on probation for a period not exceeding six months at said school any teacher or instructor until evidence satisfactory to the Superintendent General has been submitted to him that such teacher or instructor is able to converse with the pupils under his charge in English and is able to speak and write the English language fluently and correctly and possesses such other qualifications as in the opinion of the Superintendent General may be necessary.

9. To provide at the said school teachers and officers qualified to give the pupils religious instruction at proper times; to instruct the male pupils of the said school

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in gardening, farming, and care of stock, or such other industries as are suitable to their local requirements; to instruct the female pupils in cooking, laundry work, needlework, general housewifery and dairy work, where such dairy work can be carried on; to teach all the pupils in the ordinary branches of an English education; to teach calisthenics, physical drill and fire drill; to teach the effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics on the human system, and how to live in a healthy manner; to instruct the older advanced pupils in the duties and privileges of British citizenship, explaining to them the fundamental principles of the government of Canada, and training them in such knowledge and appreciation of Canada as will inspire them with respect and affection for the country and its laws.

10. To supply the pupils of the said school to the satisfaction of the Superintendent General with suitable and sufficient clothing, subsistence, lodging accommodations, and all other articles necessary to their personal comfort and safety; also to supply the said school with mechanical tools, seeds and all other articles and equipment necessary for its proper conduct except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

11. To keep the pupils clean and free from vermin both in their clothes and persons.

12. To keep and maintain the school buildings and premises, to supply proper sanitation and sanitary appliances, and to keep the buildings free from flies, insects and vermin.

13. To maintain the buildings at the said school and the school premises when they are the property of the..... in good condition and repair, the whole to the satisfaction of the Superintendent General.

14. To observe appropriately the King's Birthday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day and Thanksgiving Day at the said school.

15. To have school-room exercises on five and industrial exercises on six days in each week, legal holidays excepted; and excepting also a vacation not to exceed one month between the first day of July and the first day of October in each year, unless some other course is expressly sanctioned by the Superintendent General. During the vacation the pupils may, in the discretion of the..... be permitted to visit their homes, but the Superintendent General will not pay any part of the cost of transportation, either going or returning.

16. To make to the Superintendent General such reports upon the said school as he may from time to time require.

17. To permit the Superintendent General and any person or persons named by him for that purpose to inspect the said school, school buildings and premises, and to afford the Superintendent General and such person or persons every facility for making such inspection thorough and complete.

18. To make any change or alteration in the school building or premises or in the management or control of the said school rendered necessary to comply with the intent and spirit of the agreement, and to remove for cause from the said school any teacher, officer, employee or pupil when required so to do by the Superintendent General.

19. Not to assign this contract or any interest therein without first obtaining the written consent of the Superintendent General.

II. The Superintendent General, in consideration of the faithful performance by the.....of the above covenants and stipulations, agrees:—

1. To pay the at the rate of.....per annum for each pupil, but the number of pupils so to be paid for shall not exceed.....in accordance with the restrictions hereinbefore set out; the payments shall be made quarterly and each quarterly payment shall be computed on the average attendance of each pupil; provided, however, that the said grant shall be allowed and paid during the vacation; but no payments will be made until returns have been received by the Superintendent General duly certified by the that the said school has been maintained and managed according to the true intent and meaning of this contract.

2. To provide the pupils of the said school with medicines, school-books, stationery and school appliances.

3. To maintain the buildings at the said school and the school premises, when they are the property of the government, in good condition and repair, and provide for proper sanitation and sanitary appliances.

III. The Superintendent General shall have the right to cancel and rescind this contract if in his opinion the..... has failed to comply with any of the covenants and stipulations of this contract by giving six months' notice in writing to the..... and such notice shall be sufficiently served by sending it by registered mail addressed to the..... at.....

IV. Pursuant to the statute in that behalf, it is hereby expressly agreed that no member of the House of Commons of Canada shall have any share or part in this agreement or any benefit to arise therefrom.

V. Should the amount voted by parliament and applicable towards payment by the Superintendent General of the grant for each pupil in the said school hereinbefore provided for or towards payment of anything to be supplied, provided or done by the Superintendent General under this contract, be at any time expended during the continuance of this contract, the Superintendent General may give the..... notice to that effect, and thereafter the..... shall not be entitled to any payment under this contract, and the Superintendent General and His Majesty shall not be liable to supply, provide or do anything under this contract for which the expenditure of money may be necessary, until the necessary funds shall have been voted by parliament in that behalf, and in no event shall the..... have, make or prefer any claim against the Superintendent General or His Majesty for any damages or compensation.

VI. In this contract the word..... shall mean and include the..... and.....and the words 'Superintendent General' shall mean the Superintendent General or acting Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for the time being; and the words 'His Majesty' include His Majesty's heirs and successors.

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VII. This contract, unless rescinded by the Superintendent General under the provisions hereinbefore mentioned, shall continue in force for a term of years to be computed from the day of 19

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals the day and year hereinbefore written.

WITNESS:

. [Seal]

For the party of the First Part.

. [Seal]

For the party of the Second Part.

THE REPORT OF MR. J. A. McKENNA, INSPECTOR OF ROMAN CATHOLIC INDIAN SCHOOLS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, &c., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

KENORA BOARDING SCHOOL (ST. ANTHONY'S).

This school is situated on high land bordering the shore at the north of the Lake of the Woods, and about two miles from the town of Kenora.

Since the last report, an addition of 36 x 40 feet has been completed. It is of brick veneer like the rest of the building, three stories high with a tower in the rear, in which is placed a reservoir. The addition gives the school building a frontage of 112 feet.

Notwithstanding the increased accommodation, however, there is still need of additional room.

At the time of my visit, there were 51 children in attendance, 47 of these had been formally admitted by the department, but the per capita grant is only paid for 40.

The department's programme of studies is followed. The pupils are divided into 5 standards, and their progress in each is very good.

The bigger girls and boys follow the half-day system.

The girls are taught sewing and general domestic work. They make clothes for themselves and for the smaller girls and boys, and some of them are very adept at the work.

In addition, they gain experience in general household work by helping in the kitchen and assisting in the care of the dormitories. Some receive teaching in fine needlework, embroidery, and lace-making.

The bigger boys help with the gardening in the summer and in the care of the horses and cows.

The pupils are of healthy appearance and are cleanly and neatly attired. They are well mannered and well conducted, and speak English nicely.

The institution has a homelike atmosphere, the discipline is gentle but effective and order and decorum are maintained without damping the spirits of the children, or interfering with their proper freedom.

The land attached to the institution is rocky and barren. There is only enough cultivatable soil for a good-sized garden, a couple of potato patches, and pasturage for the cows.

The Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I., is the principal.

The Grey nuns are in charge of the domestic economy and of the teaching of the children.

FORT FRANCES BOARDING SCHOOL.

This exceptionally well-equipped school is situated at the southwest end of Rainy lake.

There is accommodation for 50 pupils. At the time of my visit, there were 44 children in attendance, 26 girls and 18 boys. Their ages range from 4 to 15.

Notwithstanding that they had only been some three weeks recovered from an attack of measles, they presented a healthy appearance.

They were well clad, bright and well-mannered, and gave evidence of being well cared for.

They showed fair progress in their classes.

In addition to the class work, the bigger girls receive a good training in general household work, sewing, knitting, and so forth. Most of the boys are too young to receive effective training in agriculture, but the bigger ones are trained in gardening and the care of the stable, and so forth.

Twenty-two acres were under cultivation last year.

An ample and well-equipped stable and barn has been completed since my last report.

The school is in charge of the Grey nuns under the supervision of Father Kalmes, O.M.I.

FORT ALEXANDER BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is well equipped, and well conducted. It is situated on the Fort Alexander reserve at a point on the south bank of the Winnipeg river, about a mile east of where it empties into the lake.

The institution is somewhat overcrowded. Some 70 children were in attendance at the time of my visit. Sixty had been formally admitted, and for that number the per capita grant is allowed.

There are two classes, and the pupils are divided into 5 standards.

Fair progress was shown in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar. The girls receive a good training in domestic work and clothes making and mending. The samples of their handiwork that I saw were most creditable to themselves and their teachers.

The boys receive such training in gardening and farm work as their ages admit of.

Father Vales, O.M.I., is the principal, and he is assisted by Father Geelen, who is directly in charge of the boys.

The girls are in charge of the Sisters of St. Andrew of the Cross, who have the care of the house, and the teaching of both boys and girls.

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is large and commodious, and is well conducted under the principalship of the Rev. A. Chaumont, O.M.I. The Franciscan Sisters attend to the domestic work and teaching of the classes. They give particular attention to the training of the girls in household work, general sewing, &c.

Cattle-raising, poultry farming, dairying and vegetable-growing have been the principal agricultural operations, and for these the bigger boys are trained under the Oblate brothers.

A per capita grant is paid for 65, but there is always a larger number in attendance.

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SANDY BAY BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school, which is built on the plan of Fort Frances, is well equipped and is situated about the centre of the settled portion of the Sandy Bay reserve.

When the school was established a few years ago, the 100 acres attached to it were pretty heavily wooded, it has been well cleared now, and last year some 40 acres were under cultivation and a good crop was raised.

The institution has 22 head of cattle, including two milk cows, a number of hogs and some 150 fowls.

The bigger boys receive a very good general training in farming.

At the time of my inspection, there were 43 children in attendance, 20 girls, whose ages ranged from 10 to 17, and 23 boys, aged from 8 to 17.

They are graded into 4 standards and are making fair progress, although the class is rather large for one teacher.

The domestic work is in charge of the Sisters of St. Andrew of the Cross, who train the girls well in general housewifery. They have three hours manual work every day, varied between the kitchen and household work, and clothes-making, knitting, sewing and general repairing.

The clothes cut out and made by the girls, and the stocking and socks knitted by them, reflect the greatest credit on both teachers and pupils.

The Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I., is the principal, his assistant being Brother Fafard.

COWESSESS BOARDING SCHOOL.

This institute is prettily situated at the south end of Crooked lake in the Qu'Apelle valley.

The building, which is 58 x 38 feet, is a three-storied one, and is well laid out and well equipped.

There is an attendance of 45 children, 20 boys and 25 girls. They are divided into 4 standards.

The sister in charge of the class-room is a well qualified teacher and the children evinced good progress in the different standards. The class-room, however, is rather crowded.

The older boys and girls have part day work in the class-room, and part of the day is taken up by manual work and agricultural training.

I saw some excellent samples of the girls' needlework when I was there. They receive practical teaching in plain sewing, clothes-making, knitting and so forth, and in general household work.

The boys help in the farm work, the principal himself giving direct attention to this part of their training, being assisted at certain seasons of the year by white farm help.

They also have an opportunity of acquiring such a knowledge of carpentering as would be useful to them as farmers.

There are some 100 acres under cultivation and there are 40 head of cattle, 9 pigs and about 100 fowls.

The pupils appear to be in good physical condition and presented a bright and happy appearance.

The Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I., is the principal, assisted by the Rev. A. Lariviere, and there is a staff of six sisters.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This institution is situated at Lebret, Saskatchewan, and occupies a pleasant site bordering Lake Qu'Appelle. It will soon have close railway connection, as the grading of the Grand Trunk Pacific branch is already completed as far as the school.

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The buildings, which were erected in 1906, and have been fully described in previous reports, are in good condition.

There are in residence in the school, 222 treaty children, 119 girls and 103 boys. There are also in residence, 21 half-breeds, for whom the per capita grant is not paid.

There are two classes for boys and two for girls. Each is graded, and progress is evidenced in the different standards.

The bigger boys and girls have half day training in manual work.

The boys engage in field work during the summer and help in the care of the cattle, while some of them work in the shops.

The girls are taught clothes-making, general sewing, &c., and domestic work.

There are well equipped carpenter, tinsmith, and shoe shops, and the men in charge appear to be good workmen and competent teachers of their crafts.

Agricultural operations are impeded by the fact that the farm-land is situated at considerable distance from the school.

Last year no grain was raised, so that the land should be left to summer fallow. But there was a good crop of fodder for cattle, potatoes and other vegetables. The institution is noted for its large and excellent garden.

The institution has 28 cows, 26 hogs, 39 horses and about 150 fowls.

The health of the pupils has been good and the institution has been free from any epidemic. The pupils have plenty of outdoor life and comport themselves well.

Everything is kept in good order. The dormitories are kept particularly clean and well aired.

The school is in charge of the veteran missionary, Rev. J. Hugonard, O.M.I. He has an Oblate father as assistant. There are two male teachers in addition to the manual instructors. The girls are taught by the Grey Nuns, who are also in charge of the domestic economy of the institution. The success of many of the boy graduates as farmers and the girl graduates as housewives, furnishes the best testimony to the success of the work of the institution.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This institution is situated about 12 miles from the Touchwood Hill agency.

The main building, which is new, is a frame structure on a good stone basement. Its dimensions are 42 x 52 x 38. It is well laid out, contains the usual apartments, has a large bright class-room, and ample, bright and airy dormitories. The old building was undergoing extensive repairs at the time of my last visit.

The outbuildings consist of stables, a workshop, 18 x 28 feet, and a well equipped flour-mill, 23 x 20 feet. It is intended to soon erect a separate laundry.

Heating is by a low pressure steam plant. Lighting is by oil. The heating system is quite efficient.

The different flats are connected with a large tank, and there are fire-extinguishers at various points. There are good fire-escapes.

The sanitary arrangements appear to be all right. The children are of healthy appearance, and show evidence of being well fed and well cared for.

In the class-room there are five grades, and good progress is being made.

I saw some excellent samples of clothes made by the girls. They receive a good training in sewing, knitting, and general housework.

The bigger boys help in the farm work and the care of the cattle, the principal giving personal attention to their practical training.

Section 14, township 27, range 15, west of the 2nd meridian, which belongs to the Oblate fathers, is attached to the school and farmed for its benefit.

The flour used at the school is ground at the school mill from wheat raised on the farm, and the bread made from it is palatable and wholesome.