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DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1912

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

. 1912

[No. 27—1913.]



To His Royal Highness Field Marshal, Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom), Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; One of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order; Personal Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT ROGERS,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, September 9, 1912.



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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, September 9, 1912.

The Honourable ROBERT ROGERS,
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, 1912.

A perusal of the reports and statistical statements appended will show that progress is being made by the Indians of the Dominion towards independence and self-support.

With the exception of Manitoba and British Columbia, where the reports were generally favourable, weather conditions were such that the crops were rather under the average.

Although the winter was a severe one, the cattle came through the year with very small loss.

The suppression of the liquor traffic has continued to receive the earnest attention of the Department and the convictions obtained against those who violated the law by the sale of intoxicants to Indians have doubtless had a deterrent effect upon others desiring to engage in this traffic.

It is to be regretted that there are always those who are ready, for the gain connected with the traffic, to take advantage of the Indians in their desire for strong drink, and it requires the utmost vigilance on the part of agents and others to prevent violations of the law in regard to this matter.

The majority of criminal cases against Indians are due to their having been furnished with intoxicants. When, however, the number of Indians in the Dominion

is considered, as well as the environments of many of them, the number of cases of serious crime reported is small.

As stated in last year's report, one of the objects for which agents were appointed at Fort Simpson and Fort Smith, in the Northwest Territories, was to ascertain what crops can be raised in the latitude in which these places are located. Owing, however, to the late date of their arrival at the agencies, the agents were able to do little more in regard to this matter during the past season than to prepare the way for making experiments in farming. It is hoped that the work of the present season will enable the Department to secure, in some measure, the information desired.

A communication from the Indian agent at Fort Smith of later date than his annual report conveys the information that his presence at that point has already been of benefit to the Indians. His advice is sought after by them; and they have been ready under his direction to take advantage of the saw-mill erected at Smith's Landing. They have also asked for seeds, especially potatoes, the receipt of which will be of much benefit to them. The Indians can, he also states, be easily induced to raise horses in large numbers, as this can be done without heavy manual labour, as horses winter well without feed of any kind. Many of the Indians already own horses and wagons for which they have paid good prices.

POPULATION.

The Indian population on March 31, 1912, as shown in this report, is as follows:—

Alberta..	8,113
British Columbia..	24,781
Manitoba..	5,919
Nova Scotia..	1,969
New Brunswick..	1,903
Prince Edward Island..	300
Ontario..	23,156
Quebec..	11,571
Saskatchewan..	9,545
Northwest Territories..	12,953
Ungava..	1,246
Yukon..	3,500
	<hr/>
	104,956
Add to above, Eskimos..	4,600
	<hr/>
Total native population..	109,556
	<hr/>

Since that date, however, the new territory has been assigned to the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, and this change alters the population of these provinces and correspondingly reduces that of the old Northwest Territories.

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The Indian population is now as follows:—

Alberta..	8,113
British Columbia..	24,781
Manitoba..	10,373
Nova Scotia..	1,969
New Brunswick..	1,903
Prince Edward Island..	300
Ontario..	26,393
Quebec..	12,817
Saskatchewan..	9,545
Northwest Territories..	5,262
Yukon..	3,500
	<hr/>
	104,956
Add to the above, Eskimos..	4,600
	<hr/>
Total native population..	109,556
	<hr/>

HEALTH.

The reports regarding the health of the Indians have been generally good, although there was an outbreak of measles at Seven Islands in the Lower St. Lawrence, and on three reserves in Manitoba, on two of the reserves in the Pelly agency, Sask., and in the Williams Lake agency, B.C.

Grippe was also somewhat prevalent throughout the country, but, owing to the attention given by the medical officers of the department, the number of fatal cases reported for both diseases was small. Tuberculosis continues to prevail, and no doubt will continue to do so until there is a wider acceptance by the Indians of the information given them on the measures necessary for the prevention of the disease.

DWELLINGS.

Very encouraging reports have been received from Indian agents as regards the building operations carried on by the Indians. The steady improvement in this direction is not confined to any one province, but is general throughout the country. Shanties are in many instances being replaced by comfortable dwellings with modern improvements, while in others old buildings are being renovated and made more habitable.

AGRICULTURE.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the efforts of the department to have the Indians engage in agricultural pursuits is meeting with success. This will be seen by the following statement, which shows a very considerable increase in the land brought under cultivation, and of the grain and root crops harvested.

Province.	Population.	Land	Grain	Hay.	Value.
		Under Crop.	and Roots.		
		Acres.	Bush.	Tons.	\$ cts.
Alberta.....	8,113	5,980½	103,911	16,384	154,115 40
British Columbia.....	24,781	8,723¾	361,940	13,195	368,168 00
Manitoba.....	5,919	6,497	118,789	11,710½	108,377 00
New Brunswick.....	1,903	538½	13,149	275	7,700 00
Northwest Territories (part of).....	12,953	125	5,500	1,162	4,520 00
Nova Scotia.....	1,969	240½	9,703	910	13,706 00
Ontario.....	23,156	17,579½	455,823½	27,422	452,296 00
Prince Edward Island.....	300	427¾	2,074	63	1,515 00
Quebec.....	11,571	4,730¾	100,159½	6,834	116,229 60
Saskatchewan.....	9,545	16,770½	345,972½	44,094	257,719 30
Total, 1912.....	100,210	61,612½	1,517,321	122,049½	1,484,346 30
Total, 1911.....		58,550	1,494,452	123,198	1,460,462 46
Increase.....		3,062½	22,569		23,883 84
Decrease.....				1,149½	

WAGES AND VARIOUS EARNINGS.

While there has been a falling off in the amount received by the Indians from various industries, this has been more than compensated for by the increased revenue received by them for wages. As was pointed out in last year's report, the services of the Indians are becoming more generally utilized as farm-hands and as workers in other industrial pursuits.

Agriculture.....	\$1,484,347 00
Beef.....	255,109 32
Wages.....	1,616,049 27
Fishing.....	623,972 85
Hunting and trapping.....	804,517 40
Various industries.....	748,473 97

Province.	Wages.	Various Industries.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta.....	42,842 00	159,866 35
British Columbia.....	479,100 00	195,444 00
Manitoba.....	32,565 00	13,325 45
New Brunswick.....	51,625 00	15,450 00
Northwest Territories.....	31,400 00	
Nova Scotia.....	46,670 00	35,760 00
Ontario.....	602,367 00	145,001 95
Prince Edward Island.....	20 00	3,080 00
Quebec.....	252,260 00	92,965 00
Saskatchewan.....	77,200 27	87,581 22
Total, 1912.....	1,616,049 27	748,473 97
Total, 1911.....	1,540,021 10	852,944 63
Increase.....	76,023 17	
Decrease.....		104,470 66

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HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

There was a falling off during the past year in the receipts from fishing and from hunting and trapping. As regards the former, the decrease was due in a great measure to the failure in that industry in British Columbia on the Fraser river and its tributaries. As regards hunting and trapping, the scarcity of game in certain districts has been to some extent compensated for by increased prices and the ready sale of all kinds of pelts. It is, however, becoming more evident that many of the bands that have obtained a subsistence by these industries will in the near future have to turn their attention to other pursuits, as the game and fur-bearing animals are in many districts becoming scarcer every year.

The revenue received from these industries will be seen from the following statement.

Province.	Fishing.	Hunting and Trapping
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta.....	4,240 40	23,903 60
British Columbia.....	366,725 00	145,270 00
Manitoba.....	38,695 00	15,757 00
New Brunswick.....	9,853 00	1,480 00
Northwest Territories.....	18,750 00	191,700 00
Nova Scotia.....	4,790 00	9,445 00
Ontario.....	98,795 00	135,726 40
Prince Edward Island.....	880 00	55 00
Quebec.....	4,283 00	101,647 00
Saskatchewan.....	76,961 45	179,533 40
Total, 1912.....	623,972 85	804,517 40
Total, 1911.....	691,629 60	819,424 25
Decrease.....	67,656 75	14,906 85

EDUCATION.

The report of the Superintendent of Education and the reports and statements which accompany it contain full information on the subject of Indian education.

There was a total of 325 schools in operation during the year, an increase of one, as compared with the number in operation last year, a new boarding school having been opened at Kitamaat, in British Columbia.

These schools are conducted under the following auspices:—

- Undenominational..... 47 day and 2 industrial schools.
- Roman Catholic..... 80 day, 30 boarding and 9 industrial.
- Church of England..... 77 day, 13 boarding and 4 industrial.
- Methodist..... 38 day, 4 boarding and 4 industrial.
- Presbyterian..... 7 day and 8 boarding schools.
- Salvation Army..... 2 day schools.

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The total enrolment for the year was 11,303 pupils, 5,648 boys and 5,655 girls. This as compared with the preceding year shows an increase in the enrolment of 113 pupils, 41 boys and 72 girls.

There was an enrolment of 7,399 in the day schools, 2,335 in the boarding schools and 1,569 in the industrial schools.

SURVEYS.

New Brunswick.

On account of the limits having been obliterated, there was great dissatisfaction and danger of timber being taken in trespass from a number of lots in block A, Tobique reserve, Victoria county. The limits of the said lots were therefore retraced and posted.

Ontario.

The surveys of two Indian reserves at Osnaburg and one at Fort Hope in Treaty No. 9 which were commenced last year were completed, and a survey was made of the reserve at Marten Falls according to the provisions of the said treaty.

On account of the lapse of time and damage by fire, the limits of practically all the Indian reserves in the Kenora and Savanne agencies were obliterated. In order to avoid disputes and timber being taken in trespass, the work of retracing the limits was begun in 1911 and continued during the present year.

On account of timber having been taken in trespass, the boundaries of reserves 16 B and 16 D at Rainy lake were re-established.

A survey, plan and specifications for water-supply for Cape Croker village were made.

The lands in the Garden River Indian reserve occupied by the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church were surveyed and posted.

A survey was made of a tract of land at the northwest end of Okickendawt island, Dokis Indian reserve, which was omitted in the previous survey made in connection with the sale and surrender of the timber.

Quebec.

A school lot in the village of Caughnawaga was surveyed and posted and the disputed boundaries between Indian holdings Nos. 344, 222 and 223 were established.

The limits were re-defined of the reserves of the Abenakis of St. Francis No. 1218 and 1219 in concessions 2 and 3, St. Jacques, Pierreville, also No. 482, concessions 3 and 4, St. Jacques, St. François du Lac, for the purpose of placing fencing on the correct lines.

A school lot in the village of St. Regis was surveyed and posted.

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Manitoba.

The tract surrendered for the purposes of a town plot at Fairford was subdivided for sale.

Parts of the limits of the Fairford reserve were surveyed, also the Fisher islands were surveyed and connected in with the mainland.

Certain additions requested by the Indians to reserves Nos. 48 and 49 at Lake St. Martin were surveyed.

The remainder of the townplot of The Pas has been subdivided for sale.

The reserve on the Carrot river, being a portion of the lands received in exchange for the surrendered Birch River reserve, was surveyed.

An addition to reserve 28 A was surveyed, and the limits of reserve 29 re-adjusted. An examination was made of the disputed east boundaries of the Keeseekoose reserve.

Saskatchewan.

An exchange of part of the Kinistino Indian reserve for other land having been arranged, the said portion was surrendered and surveyed, and the lands to be received in exchange selected.

The hay-lands adjoining Piapot and Muscowpetung reserves were resurveyed.

Alberta.

The survey of the surrendered portion of the Blackfoot Indian reserve was completed and two portions in the unsurrendered part were subdivided for Indian occupation.

Eight sections of the Wabamun reserve and the townplot of Duffield in the said reserve were subdivided for sale.

A special examination into the claim of the Montana band of the Bobtail reserve, for more land, was made.

The land in the Stony reserve surrendered and sold to the Calgary Power and Transmission Company was surveyed. Part of the outlines of the said reserve were retraced and a revision made of the survey of the part of the reserve exchanged for other land with the Methodist Mission; also a traverse was made to locate a coal mine in the southern part of the reserve.

British Columbia.

A surveyor was sent to the Nass river to survey a number of plots of land to which the Indians made special claim; but on his arrival he was only able to indicate

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their positions, owing to the opposition of the Indians, who desired that a claim they had made to the whole territory should be first dealt with.

Twelve small plots of land in the railway belt near Lytton in addition to the twelve surveyed last year were surveyed and posted. The granting of these twenty-four reserves is under the consideration of the Department of the Interior.

Eight small reserves for the Yale band in the railway belt which were allotted some years ago by the late reserve commissioner were surveyed and posted.

At the special request of the Indian agent nine small plots of land in the Babine agency at Pinchie lake, Tatla lake, Bear lake, Bear river, and Chi-latta lake were surveyed with a view of having them constituted Indian reserves.

A change was made in the survey of the village of Lak-kalsap, Nass river, to allow better access to the river.

A survey and plan was made of the Metlakatla townplot.

In order to settle disputes with the adjacent owners, the boundaries of reserve No. 1 of the Seshart band and No. 1 of the Opitchesat band, West Coast agency, were re-established.

To settle a dispute with the adjacent white owner, one of the boundaries of Indian reserve No. 9, Okanagan band, was re-established. For a similar reason the boundaries of the Priest Valley Indian reserve, No. 6, of the same band were re-established.

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 83,496.13 acres were sold, realizing the sum of \$1,219,473.51.

During the year 284 Crown grants were issued and recorded under the provisions of the Indian Act. Returns of patents to the number of 56 were prepared and transmitted to the different registrars of counties and districts in which the lands patented were situated, and 4 returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, covering lands patented within the province.

On April 18, 1911, tenders were called for a number of islands and subdivisions of islands in the Georgian bay, and 28 tenders, being equal to or greater than the upset prices, were accepted and the islands and subdivisions disposed of.

The undisposed of, surrendered land on the Cote, Key and Keeseekoose Indian reserves, near Kamsack, in the province of Saskatchewan, were offered for sale by public auction on June 7, 1911, at Kamsack; 1,431 acres on the Cote reserve were sold, realizing \$16,229; 47 acres on the Keeseekoose reserve were sold, realizing \$282; 1,827.04 acres on the Key reserve were sold, realizing \$8,141.60.

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The portion of the Blackfoot Indian reserve which had been surrendered by the Indians to be sold for their benefit was subdivided and offered for sale by public auction at Gleichen on June 14, 1911; 60,771 acres were sold, realizing \$941,872.25.

The unsold surrendered lands on the Mistawasis Indian reserve, west of Prince Albert, were offered for sale by public auction at Shell Brook, in the province of Saskatchewan, on August 2, 1911, and 1,591 acres were sold, realizing \$28,180.

The Crespioul Indian reserve situate in the county of Lake St. John, in the province of Quebec, containing 8,374.85 acres, which had been surrendered by the Abenakis Indians to be sold for their benefit, was offered for sale by public auction at the city of Quebec on June 1, 1911, and the reserve was sold for the sum of \$15,100, cash.

The unsold surrendered land on the Roseau River Indian reserve, near Dominion City, in the province of Manitoba, was offered for sale by public auction at Dominion City on May 17, 1911, and 800 acres were sold, realizing \$14,440.

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 98, and on March 31, last, there were current 1,594 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 98, and on March 31, last, there were 1,188 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, 1912, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to \$6,592,988.99 had increased to \$7,030,426.93.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund voted by Parliament for the purposes of the Department was \$1,756,567.49.

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 \$61,164.84. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated \$40,711.99, and withdrawals \$40,786.57.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK PEDLEY,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS

OF

INDIAN AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHAPLEAU AGENCY,
CHAPLEAU, April 26, 1912.

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, 1912.

ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, CHAPLEAU.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the east side of the Kebesquashing river, south of the village of Chapleau, and contains 220 acres. The land is not valuable. It is very rocky, with little timber and only spots fit for cultivation.

Population.—The population of this band (including absentees) is 78, many of them living part of the year at Missinaibi and Biscotasing, along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Health and Sanitation.—Most of them are away yet, hunting and trapping, in which they engage during the winter months. Some of them have died during the winter of severe colds and consumption. No epidemics have visited them, and on the whole, they have passed the long cold winter well.

Sanitation.—While the Indians are living on the reserve the sanitation is very fair; but, when away at their hunting grounds it is often the opposite, as generally too many of them are living and sleeping in very small space.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting and fishing. They are expert hunters, but do not care much for ordinary work, though some of the younger men act as guides, canoe-men, and packers in the summer months, and get good wages. The women make a few dollars at fancy-work, and are also expert canoe-makers.

Buildings.—A few of them live in their own homes, but the majority in tents and teepees. These as a rule are kept clean and comfortable.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Progress.—These Indians make little progress, though they are very law-abiding, but care little for civilization, and have little thought of the future.



Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are all very temperate. I very seldom hear of a case of intemperance among them. Their morality has always been fairly good.

ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, MISSINAIBI.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises 216 acres, as well as two small islets, one containing four 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 (including absentees) is 88.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had some sickness, such as colds and lung troubles; but no contagious diseases or accidents have come to them, and on the whole they have stood the long and severe winter well.

Among the majority of the families sanitation is very fair, especially those who live in houses; while others living in tents and teepees, owing to lack of space, are not so good, but improving.

Occupations.—These Indians are much the same as the Chapleau Indians, though inclined to be smarter. They see more of the world, and pick up the English language better. They are excellent canoe men, good guides, knowing every foot of the country, and especially in the summer months are almost constantly employed, and earn good wages. Some of the older heads work for the Hudson's Bay Company as well as a French company, and earn a good deal of money. The women also earn a little by washing and working around the village, and are as a rule good workers.

Buildings.—They have some houses, and these are kept very clean and comfortable, and those that live in tents and teepees are above the average in cleanliness.

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

Farm Implements.—They have no implements with the exception of a few garden tools. These are well looked after.

Progress.—These Indians are like the majority. They look only for to-day, not caring for what cometh in the morning; consequently, do not make much headway, but are on the whole law-abiding, good citizens.

Temperance and Morality.—The older men and women are very temperate, though some of the younger men, as well as some of the young women, will drink to excess when they get the opportunity, and Missinaibi has always been a bad place for liquor-sellers. The place being so situated, and liquor so easily smuggled in, it is hard to catch them, though a vast improvement is noticeable during the past year in this respect.

Morality during the past year seems much improved. I have heard of only a very few trifling cases, and, as is usually the case, liquor was the cause.

CREES, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Cree nation, and were formerly at James bay.

Reserve.—The reserve contains 160 acres fronting on the Kebesquashing river, close to the village of Chapleau.

Population.—The population (including absentees) is 75.

Health and Sanitation.—Nearly all these Indians live in the village and are healthy and prosperous; coming under the laws of the town, they are obliged to keep their homes clean and sanitary. This they do fairly well.

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Occupations.—These Indians are of a superior class in many respects, having had the advantage of sending their children to the public school in Chapleau, most of them read and write good English, and nearly all the parents speak English and are good citizens; most of them work around the village, while quite a few are employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as labourers and bridgemen, and get good wages; but very few do any hunting or trapping of any consequence. The women and girls do the laundry for the village and some few hire out as servants. They also receive good wages and plenty to do.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians live mostly in the village, and have their own homes, generally small log cabins. These are kept clean and comfortable. They have no stock, except a few fowls.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements, with the exception of a few garden tools, such as hoes, rakes, &c.

Progress.—These Indians are improving each year, getting into the ways of the white man, and as a rule are not indolent, especially the women.

Temperance and Morality.—Past records have been bad for both intemperance and morality, as these Indians are in touch with civilization; but during the past two years—especially during the year just closed—a vast improvement is noticeable by every one. Some of the younger men and the young women also will drink to excess if they can get liquor, but they are watched very closely, and it hard for them. Several white men were fined during the past year and are much more careful about what they do than formerly. When the liquor is kept away, morality is generally good.

OJIBBEWAS, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

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

Population.—The population (including absentees) is 59.

Health and Sanitation.—Some sickness, such as colds and consumption, has been among them during the winter, and we have been obliged to assist, but no contagious diseases have visited them, and Dr. Sheehan has been able to look after them satisfactorily. Many of them are not back yet from hunting. Those that are here seem to have stood the long cold winter well, and at present all are happy and in fairly good health.

Sanitation is not very good. As a rule too many live together in small tents and teepees; still it is slowly improving.

Occupations.—These Indians live solely by hunting and trapping in the winter months, and are good hunters. Some of the younger men earn good wages in the summer as canoemen and guides. They are very indolent and do not like hard work. The women earn some money by making canoes and fancy-work. At these they are experts, and are very quick, and keep almost altogether to themselves.

Buildings.—They have some, very good buildings on the reserve, mostly log. These are kept fairly clean and comfortable. Many, however, live in tents and teepees. These are generally overcrowded, and are not so well kept.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock of any kind. They have repeatedly asked for some, but personally I do not think it would be a wise thing to give them. Being away a large portion of the year from the reserve, especially in the winter months, there would be no one to look after any animals they would have, and consequently they would be neglected.

Progress.—These Indians are industrious in their own way, are excellent hunters, good canoemen and guides, and are generally successful. They take quite a pride in keeping the reserve in good condition, especially the women, and are always improving it a little. Very few speak English.

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Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are very temperate, very religious in their ways, and immorality is something very unusual. The chief, a very strict old man, seems to have full control of his band.

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 (including absentees) is 90.

Health and Sanitation.—Among this band there are several aged Indians that we have had to aid. During the past two years no epidemic or serious sickness has been among them, and they are mostly healthy and happy. Mr. Miller, the Hudson's Bay factor at this post, is very good to them. Sanitation needs vast improvement, as they all live in tents and teepees, which are generally overcrowded, especially in the winter months. They live mostly on the Hudson's Bay ground.

Occupations.—These Indians are above the average, are good workers at almost anything, excellent canoe-men, great guides, speak very good English, and get good wages. A few are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company. The women are good canoe-makers and make considerable at fancy-work, selling mostly to prospectors going into the silver country. They also do considerable laundry work for these men passing through.

Buildings.—These Indians do not live on the reserve, they have only one small house on it. They do not take much interest owing to the misunderstanding in regard to the timber. They at first understood it belonged to them; now they seem to have become disheartened.

Stock.—They own no stock, though the Hudson's Bay Company owns several cows that they look after and derive considerable benefit from.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements; what they use belong to the company.

Progress.—They do not look ahead, and consequently progress is very slow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are inclined to be temperate, as they very seldom have the opportunity to get liquor. Some few have been known to get the worse of it at Bisco, but it is a very rare occurrence. Morality on the whole is much improved. I have heard no complaints of any consequence during the past year.

OJIBBEWAS, 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 (including absentees) is 90.

Health and Sanitation.—In this band also are several aged Indians whom we have had to assist and who are not able to work. No serious diseases have been among them, and, with the exception of colds and lung troubles, they have passed the long and cold winter well. Sanitation at this point is below the average, and always has been so. The Indians all living in tents and teepees, the latter are overcrowded as a rule. These Indians see little of civilization and are stupid, very few being able to speak English. During the past year there seems to be some improvement on account of the Hudson's Bay factor having his daughter with him. She has taught them considerable.

Occupations.—They rely mostly on hunting and trapping, are good hunters, and good canoe-men, but do not care much for work. Some few earn quite a sum

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bringing in freight from Bisco, which is the post for the company, and the women earn a little by making fancy-work and canoes. The women are also great trappers, and are generally very successful.

Buildings and Stock.—They have never been satisfied with their reserve, as it is very low and swampy, but many of them live on it, mostly in tents and teepees. There are only two small log houses on it. They own no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—None of them own any; what they use belong to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Progress.—These Indians make slow progress, caring little for the future, but are as a rule quiet and peaceable, and are apparently happy.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have always been temperate, but their morality is not so good. I always have more or less trouble with them in this particular. It originates more from ignorance than anything else; it seems hard to educate them or make them understand the evils of immorality. By reports I shall have some more trouble when I reach these Indians this spring, as I usually have had in previous years.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE INDIANS, TREATY 9.

Tribe.—These Indians all belong to the Ojibbewa nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west shore of the Missiniaibi 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 (including absentees) is 125.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are of a superior class for inland Indians. They are healthy as a rule, though the dread disease consumption has taken quite a few during the past two years. Outside of this, no sickness of any account has been among them. They dress well and keep themselves clean, and their homes are well kept. Their chief is a very good man and takes pride in teaching the members, and preaching to them each Sunday when he is with them.

Occupations.—These Indians are first-class workers and are not lazy, many being employed around the post. All are excellent guides and canoeemen. In the winter months they go to their hunting grounds, and the women as well as the men are generally successful.

Buildings.—These Indians all live on their reserve and take pride in it, though as yet no house of any consequence has been put up, nearly all live in tents and teepees. These are of a superior class and are well kept and decent.

Stock.—They have no stock, and what farm implements they use the Hudson's Bay Company supplies.

Progress.—These Indians are getting more like the white man each year. Most of them can speak English, and a good many of the children have been and are at present attending the Indian school at Chapleau, and are very bright. Some few have a little money saved and laid away.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are all temperate, and very religiously inclined, which is no doubt due to the example set them by their chief. Their morality has always been above the average, and we very seldom hear any complaints.

Your obedient servant,

H. A. WEST,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
DELAWARE, May 16, 1912.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Oneidas, Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames, for the year ended March 31, 1912.

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 farming land.

Population.—This band has a population of 780.

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

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

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwelling-houses are mostly frame buildings in fairly good repair, though during the past few years a number of cement and brick houses have been erected.

Those who farm are well supplied with implements and farm buildings. The land is mostly inclosed by wire fences. The Indians do not raise much stock, but what they have is of average quality.

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

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

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies a part of the Caradoc reserve, in the 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 during the past year, no epidemic having broken out.

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

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Buildings and Stock.—The dwelling-houses are mostly frame and log buildings. There are also several brick houses of fair size. The barns and stables are small, though generally in good repair. Most of the Indians do not keep much stock, but what they have is of average breeding.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are usually law-abiding and industrious. There are a few who are making fair progress and getting along well, but the majority of them 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. The marriage law is not observed as well as it should be.

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

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

Population.—The population of this band is 113.

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

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the men of this band are farming and day labour among the whites.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwelling-houses are mostly log and frame houses, and are in fairly good repair. Those who farm are well supplied with implements. Not much stock is raised, but what they have is of average quality.

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

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are very temperate and fairly moral, though there are a few exceptions to this rule.

Your obedient servant,

S. SUTHERLAND,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPÉWAS OF CAPE CROKER,

CAPE CROKER, April 16, 1912.

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, 1912.

Reserve.—There is but one reserve in this agency, situated in the extreme north-east portion of the township of Albermarle, 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 381 treaty and about 30 non-treaty Indians on the reserve.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on this reserve for the past year has been good. Sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed. Premises with few exceptions are kept clean and no contagious diseases prevail.

Occupations.—Quite a number of these Indians are engaged in farming and getting out timber during the winter; sugar-making, basket-making, and fishing are also engaged in by them at different seasons of the year. Some of them find remunerative employment in rafting and working in saw-mills during the season of navigation.

Buildings.—In addition to other buildings, there is a large two-story hall, two splendid stone churches, and three school-houses. The dwellings are fairly good and comfortable, and in general are kept neat and clean; the outbuildings are not so good.

Stock.—They have some good heavy draft horses and a number of good driving horses, a fair number of pigs and poultry, but very few cattle.

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

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians as a rule are temperate. Some few will drink to excess if they can get liquor. Generally speaking, the morals of these Indians will compare favourably with those of the whites.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. DUNCAN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND,

PENETANGUISHENE, April 2, 1912.

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, 1912.

Tribe.—This band is also called the Chippewas of Beausoleil, the band having lived formerly on the island of that name.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Christian island, about half way between Penetanguishene and Collingwood, and about 20 miles from either place. The village is situated on the south side of the island, gradually sloping to the water's edge.

The reserve contains an area of 9,672.83 acres. There are two small lakes on the island, comprising about 320 acres in all. The land on the border of the island is of a rolling surface, and very sandy, partly covered with wood. The interior of the island is still pretty well covered in places with good hardwood bush. Where cleared the soil is clay loam and very well adapted for cultivating all kinds of grain, hay and roots, and highly suitable for stock-raising.

Population.—The band has a population of 278, including 50 non-treaty Indians.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general has been good. They seem to take very good care of their persons in regard to cleanliness, and are warmly clad. Their premises are kept fairly clean.

Occupations.—A few of the Indians do a little farming, especially the older men; while the younger men take more to lumbering in winter, and working in saw-mills in summer. Very few do any fishing, although there is a two-mile reserve around the island for their own use.

Buildings.—The houses are mostly built of hewn timber and whitewashed, with the exception of a few good frame houses, and two churches, one for the Roman Catholics, and one for the Methodists, which are built of brick.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle of the Polled Angus breed, and pigs. Although better stabling accommodation might be provided, the stock winters fairly well.

Farm Implements.—The Indians who are farming have nearly all the implements they require; but the lack of buildings is the reason why they are not all kept under cover.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are fairly industrious, and law-abiding; but more progress could be reported if they took more to farming, for they are really good men when working at anything that takes their fancy.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a great many Indians on the reserve who are strictly temperate, while some of them must have liquor if they go to town, and they always find some unscrupulous persons ready to supply them with some. As a rule they are not of a quarrelsome nature.

The morals of the band are fairly good.

Your obedient servant,

C. J. PICOTTE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLANDS,
SUTTON WEST, March 31, 1912.

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 of the Indians residing on Georgina and Snake Island reserve during the twelve months ending March 31, 1912.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the south shore of Lake Simcoe, Georgina island being about 2 miles from the mainland. Snake island, another part of the reserve, is about 12 miles to the west of Georgina island, and about a mile from the mainland. The reserve contains 3,497 acres and has a good clay soil, well adapted for raising any kind of farm produce and stock.

Population.—The Indians belonging to this band number 99.

Health and Sanitation.—The medical attendant on the Indians of this reserve reports that there have been no epidemics, and that the health of the Indians has been exceptionally good for the past year.

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Occupations.—Very few of the Indians farm to any extent. Some of them raise vegetables, but most of the young men prefer working at river-driving, lumbering, hunting or acting as guides for hunters and fishermen, while the old men make axe-handles and assist the women in making baskets.

Buildings.—The buildings are fairly good. About one-half the number are frame and the other half log. What few barns and stables there are appear to be in pretty good condition.

Stock.—The stock on the reserve is pretty good; but, on account of the shortness of feed caused by the great drought during last summer, the stock is likely to come through in thin condition.

Farm Implements.—There are plenty of farm implements on this reserve for the use of the Indians, and they are fairly well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of the Indians are industrious and make progress; but the majority do not care to work on their own land.

Temperance and Morality.—Two or three of the old men and a few of the young men give some trouble by their drinking habits; but the majority do not drink at all, and none of the women.

The morals of the Indians are fairly good.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BOURCHIER,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPÉWAS OF RAMA,

RATHBURN, April 12, 1912.

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, 1912.

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

Reserve.—Rama reserve is situated in the northwestern 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 is rocky and fairly well timbered.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 241, being a decrease of 1.

Health and Sanitation.—In general the health of the Indians has been good. In spite of the severity of last winter and the general hard times, no epidemics prevailed among them. The homes and surroundings are clean. The death-rate this year has been greater than the birth-rate.

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

To the north are the lumber camps, paying good wages; here the Indians find work for the winter as bushmen and during the spring as river drivers. A limited

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number engage in trapping. Some even go as far north as New Ontario. This fur can be disposed of at a good price in Orillia or any of the neighbouring towns. A few engage in fishing, chiefly for home use.

Buildings.—The greater per cent of the buildings are frame. They 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. The animals are very well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Some new farm implements of good quality have been purchased in the past year. These are not so well cared for as they should be, owing to poor outbuildings.

Characteristics and Progress.—The older Indian usages are gradually disappearing, and the members of this band are gradually 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 have an opportunity.

They live fairly good moral lives.

Your obedient servant,

MURDOCH MACKENZIE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,

SARNIA, April 10, 1912.

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, 1912.

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 424 Indians belonging to the band; 267 live on the Sarnia reserve, and 157 at Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves.

Reserves.—There is only one band, but it 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 6,258 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

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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.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule the men are healthy and rugged; the same is true of many of the women. Far more deaths occur among the young men, women and children, than among those of mature years. This grows, I think, out of the bad habits of the young men and women, being out at night up town to shows, &c., thus exposing themselves to cold and damp while out, and doubtless conditions are not conducive to health at their homes when they reach them at late hours. The infants and young people do not receive the care they should, and hence many die young.

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, and 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 being 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 nineteen 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 the 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.

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 appetite 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.—On the Sarnia reserve there are two churches, Anglican and Methodist, a brick council-house, and a brick school-house. At Kettle Point there are also two churches, Anglican and Methodist, both frame; a frame council-house and school-house. At Stony Point there is a frame Methodist church and school-house. All the buildings mentioned above are comfortable and convenient.

The school grounds and buildings were much improved during the past summer; about \$500 was spent upon them and a further sum of about \$200 is expected to be spent next summer on the council-house to complete improvements, which will include a cement foundation.

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The department has undertaken to encourage the Indians to improve their dwellings by lending them money for this purpose, which they undertake to repay in instalments. Several, about a dozen, took advantage of this privilege during 1911, the result being that they now have fairly comfortable homes, much more sanitary than formerly.

General Remarks.—After a year's experience as agent for these people, I am led to believe that their development from native habits is comparatively slow, especially with a large proportion of them, and assuming those of the white man costs them considerable effort. Still, quite a few of them seem to realize fully the superior advantages accruing from the adoption of habits and customs, in their various forms, of the whites, and show unmistakable evidences of advancement, and I am strongly of opinion that patience and persevering efforts to elevate them to positions of honour and responsibility will be amply rewarded.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

R. C. PALMER,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

GORE BAY AGENCY,

GORE BAY, March 31, 1912.

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, 1912.

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 54.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is generally good, and the past year has been free from 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 the summer.

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

Population.—This band has a population of 349.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is poor. Sanitary measures are fairly well carried out. The houses are neat and clean and are 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, at which they are making good progress. Some thirty odd families reside permanently on their farms, and are doing well. Others work in the saw-mills, peel ties and posts, or load vessels in summer. In the winter the resident farmers cut and market timber off the reserve. The others work in the lumber woods; berry-picking, basket-making 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. Some good buildings have been erected during the year.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Their horses and cattle are improving in size and breed. The implements purchased are modern and fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, take an interest in their reserve, do their statute labour, and are law-abiding generally. They are copying the white settlers and workmen with whom they mingle, and are doing away with their old tribal customs, and are gaining in wealth. They are well dressed, drive good horses and vehicles. The postmaster is a member of the band, and is also a general merchant, and is succeeding well. Several papers and periodicals are subscribed for and the younger Indians are fairly well informed of the general topics of the day.

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 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 the band is 6.

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

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

SHESHEGWANING BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas.

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

Population.—This band has a population of 181.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been poor, but is steadily improving. The sanitary regulations are being more thoroughly applied, largely due to the efforts of the teacher. No deaths have resulted from contagious disease.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and gardening are the chief occupations. Sixteen families reside permanently on their farms, cultivating the soil, and raising stock; others are employed in the mills, making timber, fishing, loading vessels, &c.

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, musical instruments and other luxuries. Some good buildings were erected during the year and the band has in course of erection, a fine concrete school and dwelling combined; part of the upper flat can be utilized as an hospital, if any serious epidemic breaks out, all the labour of which is being done by the Indians, under the supervision of the department.

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 in general use, 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 had 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.

As a whole the band has not increased in wealth; but individually the farmers have made more than ordinary gains. The younger generation is well dressed, able to read and write and converse intelligently on the different topics of the day.

Temperance and Morality.—Outside of the infractions of the liquor clauses of the Indian Act, there have been no convictions registered. Intemperance is probably not worse than usual, but a more rigid enforcement of the law, owing to the co-operation of the New Ontario police force calls more attention to the fact.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT THORBURN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
 MANITOWANING AGENCY,

MANITOWANING, March 31, 1912.

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, 1912:—

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 large portion of this reserve is good arable land; the remainder is rocky and broken. The pine on the reserve is exhausted, and there is not much merchantable timber left.

Population.—The population of this band is 73.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been very good during the past year, no epidemic having broken out; and the sanitary regulations of the department are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are farming, gardening, hunting, berry-picking, fishing, basket and grass work. Some of them work in the lumber mills, while others engage in loading lumber barges during the season of navigation, and work in the lumber camps in winter.

Buildings.—They have very comfortable dwelling-houses and outbuildings.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, hogs and poultry, which receive very good attention from their respective owners.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band who devote their time to farming are well supplied with what farm implements they require, and they have an ample supply of sleighs and cutters for winter driving and working.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on this reserve who work their farms are sober and industrious and may be classed as progressing favourably. On the whole the progress of this reserve is slow, which state of affairs is due to the number of these Indians who prefer a nomadic life, working for wages instead of improving their land.

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

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. A goodly portion of this reserve is suitable for agricultural purposes; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The population of this band, counting residents of the reserve and non-residents, is 47.

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

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

Buildings.—They have very comfortable log dwellings and outbuildings, which are kept in good repair.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry.

Farm Implements.—As these Indians do not do much general farming, they have very few farm implements. They are possessed of an ample supply of hand tools, such as hoes, rakes, scythes and spades.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are sober and industrious. They are progressing slowly, but do not give as much attention as they should to tilling the soil.

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

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. A large portion of the reserve is good agricultural land; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—This band has a population of 168.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been up to the average. Quite a number of these Indians are afflicted with tuberculosis, but those who are free from this disease may be considered a healthy and robust lot of people. All the resident members of the band have been successfully vaccinated.

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

Buildings.—Their dwellings and outbuildings are constructed mostly of logs; some of them are well furnished and kept neat and clean.

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

Farm Implements.—As these Indians devote very little of their time to agricultural pursuits, they have very few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the members of this band appear to be up to the average in intelligence, and are fairly industrious. Were they to give more attention to agriculture, good results would follow.

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

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

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

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

Population.—There are 218 persons in this band.

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

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

Buildings.—Their buildings are for the greater part of log construction with shingle roofs. Their dwelling-houses, barns, stables and other buildings are kept in good repair.

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

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

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are exemplary in these respects.

MAGANATAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside on the Manitoulin island number 40. They live mostly on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island and at West Bay. This reserve, together with the affairs of its Indians, is under the supervision of the Parry Sound agency. The general conditions applying to these 40 Indians are identical with those of the reserves on which they live, 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 prosperous and 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 are of the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Reserve.—Their reserve is situated in the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, on the Manitoulin island. It has an area of 599 acres. A goodly portion consists of good farming land; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The population of this band is 12.

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

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

Buildings.—They occupy comfortable log dwellings. Their outbuildings are quite commodious, and a credit to the reserve.

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

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

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and well behaved people, and are getting along well.

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.

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

Population.—According to the last census, these Indians number 112, which includes both resident and non-resident members of the band.

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

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

Buildings.—Most of these Indians have large comfortable dwellings on their farms, which are a credit to the community. Their houses are well furnished and in every respect will bear good comparison with their white neighbours throughout the township.

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

Farm Implements.—They are fully equipped with all kinds of up-to-date agricultural 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.—This band has a population of 110.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been below the average. There has been no epidemic or contagion among them. Chronic troubles seem to be the prevailing ailments.

Occupations.—These Indians farm a little; sugar-making, basket-making, and berry-picking are also engaged in by them at the different seasons of the year. Some of them work at loading lumber barges and in the saw-mills during the summer months.

Buildings.—Their buildings are as a rule well constructed, and in some cases are very well furnished.

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

Farm Implements.—They have an ample supply of farm implements to meet their requirements.

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

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

SOUTH BAY BAND.

These Indians occupy a portion of the unceded part of Manitoulin island. They number 73. They are of the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of the Indians of Manitoulin island unceded, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

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INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND, UNCEDED.

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

Population.—This band has a population, according to the last census, of 694 souls.

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

Occupations.—In agricultural pursuits the members of this band are making good improvement from year to year. The majority of them are now located on their farms and have given up the habit of living in the crowded villages. This is very commendable from every standpoint. Some of them follow fishing for a livelihood, while others work as common labourers at the different saw-mills on the Manitoulin island and at points on the north shore. During this winter these Indians took out a large quantity of cedar railway ties and fence posts, which were disposed of by the department for them at the highest market prices. The women members of the band engage in the making of fancy bark and grass work, at which they are very skilful; they find a ready sale for their wares at the shops in Manitowaning and Killarney, Ont.

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

Stock.—Their stock is improving in both quantity and quality from year to year, and receives the average care and attention.

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

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

Temperance and Morality.—A large number of the members of this band are temperate in their habits. Some of them will use intoxicants at every opportunity; but on the whole they may be classed as both temperate and moral.

Your obedient servant,

C. L. D. SIMS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,

ROSENEATH, April 3, 1912.

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, 1912.

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Reserve.—This reserve is situated 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 1,700 acres of this reserve rented to white men, and the sum of \$1,671.89 was collected for rents during the past year. The remaining cleared parts are worked and pastured by the locatees. This reserve is well adapted for farming, there being very little low or wet land.

Population.—This band has a population of 271.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of the band is at present very good. There is only one case of tuberculosis, and the patient has gone to the Muskoka hospital, and, I understand, is improving steadily. Their houses and premises are kept clean and tidy with a few exceptions.

Occupations.—Nine families are farming and doing fairly well, selling what is produced by mixed farming. A number of the Indians earn good wages at farming and on the rivers driving saw-logs, and working in the lumber camps in the winter season. A number of the girls work as domestics for the white people. Little is made from fishing, hunting, or trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all frame, and in general very well kept. The Indian women are nearly all clean and keep their houses clean and tidy; in fact some of them are a credit to a community.

Stock.—Their horses, cattle, and hogs are chiefly mixed breeds, and are very well cared for during the year.

Farm Implements.—All kinds of farm machinery can be found on this reserve, and the Indians take about the same care of their machinery as the average white man.

Progress.—The Indians are improving their lands each year by building good fences and making minor improvements to their buildings.

Temperance.—Some of the young men will take liquor whenever they can get it; but, I am glad to say that very few of the older men will indulge in strong drink at all, and they keep advising the young men to refrain from it.

Your obedient servant,

WALTON LEAN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,

HAGERSVILLE, April 1, 1912.

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 Mississaguas of the Credit agency for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 6,000 acres, 4,800 of which is situated in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, and 1,200 in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand. The reserve is adjacent to and lies to the south of the Six Nation reserve.

Tribe or Nation.—The Mississaguas are a band of the Ojibbewa tribe, once so numerous in Canada and the United States.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good during the year. A young girl, belonging to a large family, had a severe attack of diphtheria, but by prompt action of the medical officer and health committee the disease was prevented from spreading.

The health committee sees that all sanitary measures are carried out. A large majority of the dwellings are kept neat and clean.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of this band is farming. Nearly one-half of the men cultivate their own locations, and are making considerable progress. One Indian threshed 400 bushels of wheat from 10 acres of land last fall. Nearly twice as much wheat was raised as in the previous year. Other crops were about the same as in the previous year. Quite a number of men and women leave the reserve for the summer and work on fruit farms in the Niagara district, where they earn good wages, and return to the reserve for the winter.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in both buildings and fences on this reserve. Fences are built almost entirely of wire, as there is little, if any, timber for fencing. Many new buildings have been erected by the assistance of loans from band funds, which are repaid from interest money and proceeds of their land.

Stock.—While there is no increase in quantity, there is some improvement in quality. Some splendid horses and other stock are owned by members of this band. Nearly all who keep stock have comfortable stables. Although the winter has been very severe, I have not heard of a single complaint of a scarcity of feed among them.

Farm Implements.—Those cultivating their land are well equipped with modern farm implements, which, with a few exceptions, are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding; those cultivating their locations are making considerable progress and improving their holdings each year.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band, generally speaking, are temperate in their habits. There are a few, however, I am sorry to say, who are addicted to liquor, and will get it whenever an opportunity is afforded them. Several convictions have been made during the year and every effort is being made to catch the persons who supply the liquor.

The morality of the band is very good.

Your obedient servant,

W. C. VAN LOON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,

KEENE, April 15, 1912.

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, 1912.

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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, and 130 of this is under lease to white tenants, while the locatees cultivate the remainder of the said cleared land.

Population.—The total population shown by the present census is 97.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been exceptionally good.

Occupations.—A few of the Indians work their own locations, while the remainder either hire with farmers for the summer months or act as guides for tourists. In the spring some of them spend all their time trapping.

Buildings.—All the buildings are frame with the exception of one brick residence.

Stock.—They have a very good lot of horses, cattle, and hogs.

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

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

Temperance.—Some are fond of liquor of any kind, while others are strictly temperate.

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 by the present census is 210.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great deal of sickness during the year and quite a number of deaths. Some of the houses are very clean and tidy.

Occupations.—Some spend all their time hunting and trapping and acting as guides for tourists in the summer months, but there are a few who are becoming first-class farmers.

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

Stock.—Some of the Indians here have splendid stock, and are making quite a lot of money from their young cattle.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—They appear to be more industrious and law-abiding, and are trying to improve their locations and buildings.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority are strictly temperate, but a number are very fond of strong drink and indulge at every opportunity.

Your obedient servant,

WM. MCFARLANE,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,

PORT PERRY, April 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Mississagua Indians of Scugog for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Mississaguas is situated in the township of Scugog, in the county of Ontario, about 8 miles from Port Perry. It comprises 800 acres, about one-half of which is rented to the whites. The soil is clay loam and considered ideal land for mixed farming.

Population.—The population of the band is 34, being an increase of one over last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians is good. Sanitary precautions are strictly adhered to and all premises are kept middling clean. No contagious diseases prevail. Vaccination is not general.

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

Buildings.—The homes and outbuildings are modern, comfortable, and in a good state of repair.

Stock.—The live stock is few. It is of fair quality, but not well cared for.

Farm Implements.—The farm machinery is modern, but not well cared for, nor kept in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The band as a whole is not very industrious, still is fairly progressive. These Indians are good citizens and law-abiding, taking good care and precaution to retain their earthly possessions.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are considered 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 21, 1912.

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, 1912.

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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 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 where the stock has access to an abundance of pure water.

Population.—The population of this band is 1,375, being an increase of 32 over last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good, only 20 deaths having been reported, being a low death-rate taking the population into consideration. The principal diseases were a few cases of measles, grippe, scarlet fever, and other minor diseases, which were quickly overcome by the doctors, one of whom has charge of the east part of the reserve, while the other attends those who require his services in the western part. There were, however, a few cases of virulent type of pneumonia that in some cases resulted in death. There have been a few cases of tuberculosis, but the percentage would not appear to be more than those affected with this disease among the white people living adjacent to the reserve. There do not appear to be more than two or three cases now on the reservation. The doctors have endeavoured to give instructions to the Indians when called upon to visit tuberculous patients, to use every precaution possible, which the Indians appear to be willing and anxious to carry out, being desirous of keeping their houses, outhouses and surroundings clean, and in a sanitary condition, and I am sure they will compare favourably with any community of white people. They cultivate flowers and have gardens and grow vegetables, and in many instances have lawns, 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. A number intend going largely into growing tomatoes for a canning factory now being erected in Deseronto, which will be a source of revenue and will help those out who have small holdings. Some of the young men work in the iron smelter, others in saw-mills, car shops, box factories and machine shops, where they receive good wages, and I am informed by the managers of these works that they are among their best men, being temperate, reliable, punctual at their work, good workmen, and to whom they pay the highest wages. There are 74 engaged in farming, most of whom are very successful. The land when properly tilled is very productive, thereby paying them well for their labour and expenditures, and it is an incentive to greater endeavours to make farming operations successful. There are a few, however, who neglect their farms, thereby sustaining loss. The land when neglected has a tendency to grow up with foul weeds, becoming non-productive. A portion of the land is flat and needs draining badly. There are, however, some of the able farmers who have commenced draining operations, which will pay them well for the expenditure when completed. There are some instances where fences are in bad repair and they should be replaced by new fences, as some are wholly gone. Some of the Indians, however, are anxious to have their farms well fenced, and build a portion of new wire fence each year, which is a noticeable improvement, thereby providing protection for their crops, while those who have their farms leased to white tenants nearly in every case insist on having a portion of fence built each year and take pride in having their farms well fenced and in good condition, endeavouring to provide buildings to properly house the stock and farm implements. The crops were hardly as good as last year. The seeding-time could not have been better, the grain germinated splendidly and appeared to be healthy and

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was growing nicely when a drought set in that stunted the growth, causing the straw to be short and not properly filled, the grain light in weight. The buckwheat crop was almost a failure, the proper time for sowing being late in the season, and owing to the continued drought the land was very dry and parched, and seed did not germinate properly. It was very thin on the ground, in fact so much so that some fields were not harvested. However, farm produce being very high in price, brought results of farming operations to about the same as the previous year. There was, however, a fairly good crop of hay, which with the straw provided ample fodder for the stock during the winter months. Some farmers had hay for sale, for which they received a very high figure. Owing to the continued drought the root crop was almost a total failure, consequently it will be necessary for the farmers to procure potatoes for planting from some outside point, as very few farmers have potatoes for seed, which will be somewhat of a hardship. The corn crop owing to the dry weather was also badly damaged, the stock having dried up before the ear had properly filled, consequently it was scarcely half a crop. Owing to the scarcity of corn, it was difficult to fatten pork properly, thereby causing dissatisfaction. However, owing to the high price of pork it would appear that no great loss was sustained, if any. The agricultural society which was organized by the Indians some years ago still maintains its popularity. The membership is gradually increasing. They have held very successful fairs each year for a number of years in their grounds at the council-house, and the interest is well maintained. A large amount of stock and other farm produce was exhibited, and a very noticeable improvement in their cattle and horses is observed. Their milch cows and horses were in fine condition and well cared for, the large portion of cattle and milch cows being Jerseys, Holsteins and grade Durhams, some of which appeared to be fairly well bred. There was a large show of horses and colts, which were bred and compared very favourably with that of the whites in the adjoining townships and small fairs, which the Indians are proud of. Interest is also manifested in the show of poultry, there being some fine specimens.

Buildings.—There are two fine stone churches on the reservation, carpeted, and comfortably provided with seats, heated by furnaces, having organs, one of which is a pipe organ, the organist being a female member of the band. The churches and grounds are kept in a very clean and sanitary condition. Several buildings have been erected during the year which are up-to-date, very comfortable, and well and substantially built on stone or concrete foundations. Two barns have been built on concrete foundations sufficiently high for stables underneath, the partitions of which are concrete, with concrete floors, the roof is steel, the latest improved doors, and painted; these are considered to be the best barns in the township of Tyendinaga. Considerable repairs have been made to old buildings, and several houses have been painted, which would go to show that the Indians are progressing and more prosperous, making their houses and surroundings more homelike and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle and horses are chiefly a mixed breed and are being gradually improved. In many instances better stock has been purchased for breeding purposes, which yearly brings their stock to a higher grade. A desire has also been manifested still further to improve their horses, being careful to use very fine horses for breeding purposes, the result being that they have some very fine horses, which when sold command very large prices.

Dairying.—The Indians have gone largely into dairying, having a large number of cows and sending their milk to the cheese factories, two of which are located near the reserve, one being near the eastern part and the other located at the western part, being very convenient for this industry. A number, however, have milk-separators and are making butter, for which they find a ready sale in the surrounding towns and for which they receive a good revenue. The cows are well cared for and in good

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condition. The factories are in operation early in the spring; therefore, as the season is long, the Indians receive a good profit from their cows.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are well supplied with the latest improved farm implements, some of which are improperly housed. In many instances, however, efforts have been made to erect proper buildings to protect them from the weather when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are steadily progressing, being largely sober and industrious, thereby each year bettering their condition, taking pride in their stock, and keeping their fences, buildings and outhouses in good repair. A number of the younger members of the band see the prosperity of their fathers and have commenced farming and are becoming prosperous and comfortable. There are those who are indolent and are becoming destitute and miserable as they advance in years. Very few, however, are in this condition, the band being as a whole prosperous, comfortable and contented.

Temperance and Morality.—There are members of this band who use liquor to excess, wasting their means for liquor, and paying fines and costs when not sent to prison. The majority are temperate and look with contempt upon those who waste their means on liquor; others are teetotalers. The majority of the younger members look upon those addicted to liquor with contempt. Intemperance is a curse, and there appears to be no possible way to convict those who supply liquor to the Indians.

The morals of the band are very good and compare favourably with any community of white people. These Indians are law-abiding, courteous, kind to each other, and willing to help any member in sickness or distress.

Your obedient servant,

JOS. R. STANTON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,

HIGHGATE, April 20, 1912.

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, 1912.

This band is known usually as the Moravians, this name being given it principally because the Moravian missionaries were so long associated with this band.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Orford, county of Kent, and comprises 3,010 acres. The River Thames winds along its northern boundary. The land is rolling and well drained. The soil is a sandy loam.

Population.—The population of this band is 331.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this reserve is very good. There have been no epidemics. The Indians are repeatedly warned by their chiefs to keep their premises clean, in order to prevent disease. Vaccination is performed as occasion demands. There have been no contagious diseases excepting a few cases of measles.

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Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve are farmers. A number work for the white people. Several are very good carpenters. A considerable number of the girls go out to domestic service.

Buildings.—They are steadily improving in the kind of buildings they are erecting.

Stock.—Some stock is kept, and the Indians take very good care of the same.

Farm Implements.—The Indians like to have farm implements. They are fairly supplied with them, and take good care of the same.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are usually law-abiding, are fairly industrious, and considering their small holdings and difficulties, are as well-to-do as could be expected, and they are bright and intelligent.

Temperance and Morality.—These people have a few failings in these matters, but they hope to improve still more in these respects.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN BEATTIE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE ONTARIO, EASTERN DIVISION,

SAULT STE. MARIE, April 22, 1912.

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, 1912, on this agency, embracing Garden River, Batchawana and Michipicoten bands of Indians.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve extends 10 miles along the north shore of the St. Mary river, and contains about 29,000 acres of land. The western boundary is about 4 miles east of the city of Sault Ste. Marie. Garden Station on the Canadian Pacific railway is situated about midway on the reserve from east to west. Echo river, Garden river, and Root river flow through the reserve from north to south.

Population.—The population of this band in October, 1911, was 428.

Health and Sanitation.—No serious epidemic has visited this band, but there are several cases of tuberculosis.

Occupations.—During the winter months many of these Indians are engaged in taking out pulp-wood and working in the lumber camps; in the spring in driving on the rivers; and in the summer in cultivating small plots of land on the reserve.

Buildings.—These consist of frame and log houses, many of which are well kept and clean.

Stock and Implements.—Horses, cattle and swine are kept by this band. A few ordinary farm implements are in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the members of the band are industrious and progressing; but many of them are not making much advancement.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the band are temperate, but the majority use intoxicants when they can get them. The morality in general is fair.

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BATCHAWANA BAND.

Reserve.—This band owns a small reserve on the west shore of Goulais bay, in the township of Kars, embracing about 1,600 acres, occupied by about 70 members of the band. Between 50 and 60 live on the shore of Batchawana bay, where they have squatted on private lands. There are a small number residing at Gros Cap, about 17 miles west of Sault Ste. Marie. The greater portion of the band reside on the Garden River reserve.

Population.—In October, 1911, this band numbered 406 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—This band has been free from any serious epidemic during the past year.

Occupations.—The members of this band engage in hunting, fishing, working in the lumber camps, cultivating small plots of land and picking berries.

Buildings.—The houses are mostly log with some frame houses. Many are well kept and clean.

Stock and Implements.—A few cattle and horses are kept by the members of the band residing on the Garden River reserve. Very little stock is owned by any of the others. Only a few of the ordinary farm implements are owned by this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are generally quiet and law-abiding, but their progress has not been very marked.

Temperance and Morality.—This band has been, generally speaking, temperate; but some of them indulge in intoxicating liquor. Their morality has been fair.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

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

Population.—The members of this band number 143. A few of them reside on the reserve, others reside at Michipicoten and Batchawana, while several families are at Sault Ste. Marie and Garden River.

Health and Sanitation.—No serious epidemic has visited the members of this band during the past year, but there are several cases of tuberculosis.

Occupations.—In winter these Indians hunt and trap, and in summer they fish and act as canoeemen and guides for prospectors.

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

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

Your obedient servant,

MURDOCH MACLENNAN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,

PORT ARTHUR, March 31, 1912.

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, 1912:—

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.—This band has a population of 281.

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

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the band is hunting. Some fishing is done, largely for their own use, as they have not much chance to dispose of their catch. A great many of the young men are employed as packers for the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Bros., who have posts at the head of Long lake. They also find employment as packers and canoemen into the line of Transcontinental railway and also on the line of the Canadian Northern railway now under construction.

Buildings.—They have few houses, and these are used during the summer months only. The majority live in tents and teepees.

Characteristics and Progress.—They do not cultivate their land to any extent, and support themselves by hunting and as packers.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are law-abiding and do not come in contact with the outer world to any extent, and have little, if any, opportunity to get liquor. There is a Jesuit mission church at Long Lake, and the missionary exercises a helpful influence over them.

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 growing vegetables and coarse grains. The Indians cultivate considerable of the land and have a number of lots well fenced.

Population.—This band has a population of 222.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good during the past year and their houses are kept clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are hunting, fishing and picking blueberries in season. They derive a good revenue from these sources. A number find employment as packers and canoemen for the Revillon Bros. and the Hudson's Bay Company and for railway survey parties.

Buildings.—Their houses are principally built of lumber and logs, and are kept clean and sanitary.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and make good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals and general conduct are good. They have a church on the reserve, and the Jesuit missionary has a wholesome influence over them. They are temperate.

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, 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 437.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been very good, despite the severe winter just passed. Their houses are kept clean and sanitary.

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Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are their chief occupations. A large number find employment as packers and canoeemen for the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Bros., who have posts around the lake. Some find work as canoeemen and packers in connection with the Transcontinental railway construction. A little gardening is done by the older Indians during the summer season.

Buildings.—Their buildings are chiefly made of logs and hewn timber, and are clean and comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are good hunters, packers and canoeemen.

Temperance and Morality.—They are law-abiding and are removed from places where liquor can be obtained. Their morals are good.

RED ROCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Nipigon river and contains 486 acres, well timbered. The land is clay loam and well suited for farming purposes.

Population.—The population of the band is 243.

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

Occupations.—They are good packers, guides and canoeemen and earn good wages at this work. They are also good hunters and trappers and carry on considerable fishing, and manage to live very well from the revenue received from these sources. Many of these Indians act as guides and canoeemen for tourists during the summer months on the Nipigon river, and as packers for the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Bros. in transporting supplies for these companies.

Buildings.—Their houses are made of timber, logs and lumber, and are kept clean and sanitary.

Characteristics and Progress.—They do not farm their lands as they should. They can find a ready sale for all vegetables and coarse grains owing to the railway construction work going on all around them. They are law-abiding, generally speaking.

Temperance and Morality.—They are too close to Nipigon village, where liquor is sold. A constable is employed by the department and his watchfulness prevents liquor being taken on the reserve to any great extent. The Jesuit mission and day school on the reserve exercises a good influence on these Indians.

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 these Indians is good, and their houses are clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, and fishing are the chief occupations. Some of the Indians are employed as guides for tourists and explorers. Many of the band make good revenue by picking blueberries in season. A little gardening is done by the older Indians.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and good workers and make considerable revenue at fishing.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, they are temperate, and very little complaint is made against them with regard to the use of liquor.

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FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—This 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 a large tract of good arable land.

Population.—The population of this band is 298.

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

Their houses are kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Occupations.—A number of these Indians do some gardening during the summer season, others are engaged in fishing, as they obtain a ready sale for their catch of fish. Some of the young Indians engage in hunting and trapping during the winter, others are employed in the bush, taking out timber. Some have learned trades and are good workmen. A number go out working as packers and canoe men and earn good wages at this work.

Buildings.—The buildings are made of lumber and logs, and are comfortable, and as a rule well kept.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, these Indians are temperate and moral. Some of them are addicted to the use of liquor, as they seem to be able to get it, regardless of the precautions taken to prevent it by the constables on the reserve. The Jesuit missionaries exercise a good, healthy influence over this band and their example is noticeably good.

Your obedient servant,

R. McKNIGHT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,

PARRY SOUND, March 31, 1912.

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, 1912:—

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—Parry island is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian bay, containing an area of about 19,000 acres, or 27 square miles. The Canada Atlantic branch of the Grand Trunk railway system has its lake port terminus at Depot Harbour on this reserve. Many of the Indians find steady employment here during the season of navigation.

Population.—This band has a population of 110. There are also 138 non-members residing on this reserve, some of whom are Indians belonging to other bands, while others are whites, half-breeds and nondescripts.

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Health.—The health of the members of this band has been indifferent during the year. There have been no epidemics or contagion among them; but there has been considerable illness, coughs, colds, bronchial and rheumatic troubles, with more or less lingering tubercular dregs.

Occupations.—There are but a few who work at farming, and, as a rule, they have the most comfortable dwellings and the best furnished houses, they have better outbuildings for their stock, and they save their crops with thrift. Many of the young men earn good wages by loading and unloading vessels. Others hang around the summer resorts to pick up a few hours with some tourist.

Crops.—The crops were a failure, owing to the drought and excessive heat.

Characteristics.—The old people invariably are sober and law-abiding. Others are the very reverse, lazy and untruthful, and addicted to strong drink and immorality. I was forced to dismiss a constable on account of his misconduct and neglect of duty. The chief, who is a relative of the constable, felt very much offended at the suspension of the constable. The chief came to my office and reported that his favourite constable was living in a tent with an immoral woman from some other reserve. I had the woman sent to her home. The favourite ex-constable is anxiously waiting for his restoration to office, and the chief is ready to endorse his application.

HENVEY INLET BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian bay, about midway between the Maganatawan and French rivers. The Indian village known as 'Kabekahnong,' is beautifully situated on the sloping hillside overlooking the deep dark waters of the inlet. The neat whitewashed log houses, the residential homes of the few members residing on the reserve, dot the hill-tops on both sides of the inlet.

The reserve contains an area of about 30 square miles. The greater portion of this reserve is flat rock, broken with ravines and marshes. The Sudbury-Toronto branch of the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the northeast portion of the reserve. The Canadian Northern Ontario railway has a branch line running through the reserve to Key Harbour, where docks and iron ore chutes have been constructed for loading vessels with iron ore from the neighbourhood of Sellwood.

Population.—This band has a population of 174. There are 60 members absent from their reserve, scattered from French River to Sault Ste. Marie; the absentees are principally engaged in the saw-mills and fishing for several fishing companies operating on the great lakes.

Health.—The health of the band has been very indifferent during the year. The school was closed about the middle of the month of February owing to an outbreak of measles, which was introduced from the Maganatawan reserve.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are neat, warm and comfortable. In addition to other buildings there are two churches and a commodious school-house, the teacher's residence, and the council-house.

Stock.—The stock, consisting of horses and cattle, is a fairly good grade stock. The Indians do not winter their animals with any care or interest in their comfort.

Characteristics.—The old people residing on the reserve are temperate and law-abiding. The younger members are more or less addicted to intoxicants. They are of a wandering disposition, travelling on the railway lines and coasting along the steamboat routes from one saw-mill to the next where they get work in loading vessels, after which they move on to the next place.

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 about 11,370 acres. The greater portion of this reserve is barren, fire-swept rocks, excepting some small narrow patches along the river. The Sudbury-Toronto branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through this reserve, with a spur line crossing the reserve to the village of Byng Inlet. The Ontario government built a wagon road from Bigwood and Graves Mill to the railway station.

Population.—There are residing on the reserve 29 actual members. The remainder are residing on the Great Manitoulin island. I have no knowledge how the absentees are conducting themselves; they are in the Manitowaning agency.

Health.—The health of the resident members has been fairly good, excepting during the months of February and March, when they had the measles. There were no serious results from the epidemic.

Occupations.—The members of this band cultivate their gardens and potato plots with thrift and labour. They find a ready market at their doors for the stuff they can raise. The women and children do a good business in berry-picking in their season.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band are industrious and fairly well behaved when out of reach of intoxicants, for which they are always on the look-out to get a supply from the many unscrupulous persons that are in that line, notwithstanding the heavy fines inflicted. The extortionate prices paid by the Indians for a bottle of liquor constitute an inducement for unscrupulous persons to keep in the business. The children attend the public school. They have no school-house or church on the reserve. They keep their residences warm, clean and comfortable, imitating their French Canadian neighbours.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the south side of the Shawanaga river, 3 miles from the Georgian bay—and about 23 miles from the town of Parry Sound via the stage route. The Sudbury-Toronto branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through the reserve, and has a passenger station close to the Indian village. The reserve contains an area of 14 square miles. The soil is light sandy loam. About 65 per cent of this reserve consists of rock, swamp, and marsh. The residue is well adapted for agriculture and grazing. The unburned portion of the reserve is well timbered with hemlock and hardwood, with small clumps of pine, which is a valuable asset for the band if protected from fire and reckless cutting and slashing, which has been going on.

Population.—The population of this band is 117. There are 21 non-members residing on the reserve.

Health.—The health of this band has been poorly. There have been chronic bronchial and stomach troubles, rheumatism and other ailments.

Houses.—The houses are neat, warm and comfortable.

Stock.—The stock consists of a very fair grade of cattle, which they stable with a degree of interest and comfort.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are in keeping with the farming; there are but two Indians on the reserve who make a pretense at farming.

Characteristics.—There are a few of the older members of the band that are abstainers from principle; but the rising young men are sure to be intoxicated every opportunity they get. Their frequent visits to the police court show how little temperance, truth, and honesty, are found among them.

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WATHA BAND (GIBSON RESERVE).

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

Reserve.—The Watha reserve is situated in the township of Gibson, about 6 miles from Bala falls, the outlet of the Muskoka lakes. It contains an area of 25,582 acres, about 50 per cent is arable land, the residue rocks, swamps and marshes.

The prevailing timber is black birch, maple and hemlock.

Population.—The population of this band is 137.

Health.—The health of the band has been fairly good during the year, excepting cases of rheumatism, coughs, colds, &c.

Occupations.—The members of this band confine themselves chiefly to farming. They do a good deal of lumbering in the winter. Many of the young men follow river-driving and guiding tourists in the summer months.

Buildings.—Their houses are substantial and comfortable and most of them built in the Quebec habitant style. Their stables are good and warm, and in many instances better than those of their white neighbours. Their church and school are fine modern structures.

Characteristics.—The majority of the heads of families are industrious and progressive. There are two saw-mills and a shingle-machine on the reserve. Their tilled fields, inclosed with wire fencing, and fairly good driving roads, are good indications of progress and prosperity. There are good law-abiding persons among them. While there are others of quarrelling, dissatisfied disposition, nursing imaginary wrongs that they would loathe to part with.

Your obedient servant,

D. F. MACDONALD,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

SAUGEEN AGENCY,

CHIPPAWA HILL, March 31, 1912.

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, 1912.

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 430.

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

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians cultivate their holdings to some extent. They 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.

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

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle and hogs. The number is small and does not vary much from year to year. The animals are fairly well cared for.

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

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

Temperance and Morality.—Few of the Indians are addicted to using intoxicants to excess, but many of them are otherwise immoral. I am of the opinion that the principle of temperance and morality is gaining ground among the Indians from year to year on this reserve.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

SIX NATION INDIANS,

BRANTFORD, April 16, 1912.

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.	1,892
Oneidas.	374
Onondagas.	363
Tuscaroras.	423
Cayugas.	1,065
Senecas.	218
Delawares.	170
	<hr/>
	4,510

making a total population of 4,510, being an increase of 44 during the year.

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 average health was good; no epidemic occurred. There was one case of diphtheria. During the year 30 patients were treated at the Six Nation hospital, of whom 11 were tubercular.

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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 medical officer and others have taken advantage of every opportunity of urging improved dwellings, cleaner surroundings, particularly in regard to drinking water, and the general observance of the laws of health.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were slightly below the average, but better prices compensated for loss in quantity. Many of the younger members frequently seek employment off the reserve as farm labourers or domestic help. All the building on the reserve during the year, including public and private works and cement work, was done by the Indians. The growing of raspberries and strawberries is increasing, as is also market gardening for sale on the Brantford market.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in the buildings, and also in the fencing, which is now almost entirely of wire. Many new dwelling-houses, barns, and fences have been erected by the assistance of loans from the council, which loans are in most cases repaid at maturity. Many Indians have also rebuilt or repaired their buildings without loans.

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 are 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 and labour-saving devices in their barns.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are generally industrious. Those who are unable to work land for want of stock or implements seek and obtain employment off the reserve. The Six Nations are most law-abiding and steadily improving. During the year there were built, 7 barns, 14 frame houses, besides fencing, ditching and repairs, 3 concrete culverts were built, and a cement sidewalk laid in the village of Ohsweken during the year.

The Farmers Institute of the South Riding of Brant held an afternoon and evening meeting in February, 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 almost as successful in attendance and exhibits as any of its predecessors, although rain interfered very much with the attendance during the second day. 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 46 path-masters who are appointed by the chiefs in council at the 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 Supt.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

STURGEON FALLS AGENCY,

STURGEON FALLS, March 31, 1912.

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, 1912.

NIPISSING BAND.

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

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band 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 their land north of the Canadian Pacific railway, this portion having been surveyed and subdivided into three townships, viz., Pedley, Beaucage and Commando, and which has not yet been sold. This reserve is remarkably well situated for navigation as well as railway accommodation. The Canadian Pacific railway crosses the reserve and the Canadian Northern railway is at present constructing a new line. These with the big and little Sturgeon rivers, the Deuchene 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 295.

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

Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming, but the majority follow the Indian mode of life: hunting and fishing, and acting as guides to tourists and survey parties. During the winter a number find employment in the adjacent lumber camps, and others cut railway ties and pulp wood, which is readily disposed 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 are employed on survey work in connection with the Canadian Northern railway.

Buildings and Stock.—The members of this band are continually improving their buildings. This is very noticeable in regard to their dwellings, which are now more adapted to sanitary conditions and health, having proper ventilation. This is apparent in regard to their health. In former years they lived in small unventilated cabins, but they now have adopted more sanitary measures. Their dwellings are kept clean and comfortably furnished, and in this respect compare favourably with those of the white settlers in the district.

They have few barns, as they do not farm to any extent. Their stables for live stock are kept warm and in good condition.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band have a number of ploughs and harrows. They are well supplied with garden tools, such as shovels, spades, hoes and rakes. All the cultivation is done with these implements.

Characteristics.—A number of the Indians of this band are industrious and show desire to improve their condition. This is very noticeable in regard to their homes and surroundings. They are intelligent and are not easily taken advantage

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of in their business dealings with the various traders with whom they come in contact. A number follow hunting and work in the lumber camps and spend their income as they go along and have not any desire to become farmers, preferring their usual mode of life. The women of the band are more industrious than the men. The members of this band can always get outside employment at remunerative wages, which tends to take them away from agricultural pursuits.

Temperance and Morality.—There are always a number who will get liquor whenever an opportunity is offered; but, on the whole, there is a marked improvement, which is quite noticeable in regard to their living. The situation of this reserve with the adjacent towns and villages, where liquor is sold, makes it more convenient for the Indians to secure it if they can find some person to purchase for them. During the past year a number of penalties have been imposed upon persons supplying them with intoxicants. This, while it does not altogether prohibit the traffic, has a good effect, not only on the persons penalized, but upon the Indians.

The morality of this band is good.

DOKIS BAND.

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

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated at the head of French river, where it leaves Lake Nipissing. It contains an area of 39,030 acres, consisting of the large 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, as the timber is cut, this amount is increased by the addition of Crown dues. They have already received a large amount of money resulting from this sale. This money, with some exceptions, has been wisely invested in savings bank accounts, while the majority have erected substantial dwellings and other buildings, and purchased a number of horses, cattle and other live stock.

Population.—The population of this band is 92.

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

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting and fishing for their own supply, acting as guides to tourists who frequent the French river each season during the summer months; while a few work in the lumber camps during the winter and on the drives in the summer; those who live upon the reserve cultivate small gardens for their own use. On the whole they do not take to farming, but prefer their former mode of living, namely, by hunting and fishing.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians of this band have recently built several new houses upon their reserve that compare favourably with many found in the adjoining towns in this section, some of which are of good size and well finished. Their stock consists chiefly of horses and cattle; a number of each has also been purchased during the past year.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are not as industrious as they might be, considering their financial resources from the sale of their timber, but appear to be contented in their present way of living. 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 as yet been allotted to this band. The members live around the shores of Timagami lake, and a number live upon Bear island near the

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Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Timagami is situated 72 miles from North Bay and is now reached by the Timagami 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 94.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been much better than formerly.

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

They do not farm, as they have no land or reserve yet selected for them. 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 and at Austin Bay, but the majority live in teepees and tents.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are a bright and intelligent body and take readily to the mode of living of the whites. They are noted canoemen, and find ready employment for this work from the Hudson Bay Company and others visiting this vicinity. They are industrious and make good wages when employed, and appear to put their savings to good use.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are improving in this respect, which is quite noticeable in their manner of living; but there are always a few who will get liquor whenever an opportunity is open for them. They are very reticent in giving the necessary information to secure convictions against persons supplying intoxicants, as they know it affects a further supply. During the past a number of penalties have been imposed upon the persons who supplied them with liquor, and this has had a beneficial result. With a few exceptions these Indians 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 good, owing to typhoid in this section.

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

Buildings.—A few members of this band have houses upon the reserve; but the majority live in teepees.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are a happy, contented people, and appear to be well satisfied with their surroundings. The department supplied them with a small amount of seed-grain and vegetables, which has been made good use of and was the means of enabling them to make a start upon their new reserve. They devote their time to hunting and dispose of their furs to the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Matatchawan.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. P. COCKBURN,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

THESSALON, March 31, 1912.

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 agency for the year ending March 31, 1912.

THESSALON BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Objibbewas.

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 of this band is 102.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are very healthy. I have not heard of any disease among them.

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

Buildings.—Their dwellings are fairly good and are kept clean and tidy.

Stock.—Their stock is not numerous; but what they have is well kept.

Farm Implements.—A few hoes, rakes and axes are all they have.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are just about as smart as their white neighbours. They dress as well, and there seems to be no difference except in colour.

Temperance and Morality.—Some are temperate, but others will take liquor when they can get it. The majority of them are fairly moral.

MISSISSAGI RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Objibbewas.

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 of this band is 94.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. There were no epidemics among them last year.

Occupations.—They work in the lumber woods and on the drives, and load vessels with lumber at saw-mills.

Buildings.—Their buildings are fairly good and most of them are kept very clean.

Stock.—They do not appear to value stock as much as they should. They keep a few pigs, and poultry.

Farm Implements.—They have very few implements, only some hoes, rakes and axes.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a little more progressive than formerly, some of the younger people are doing fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been less drinking among them this year than any other year since I have had charge of them.

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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 of this band is 115.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have had excellent health during the past year. Sanitary measures have been strictly enforced.

Occupations.—Some of them work at saw-mills, and load vessels, and in the lumber woods. The older people who stay at home gather a green vine that grows in the woods here which they find ready sale for in eastern cities.

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

Stock.—They have very little stock, some pigs and poultry.

Farm Implements.—They have very few implements; just what are required to make gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are improving very nicely and getting better every year, especially the young people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not addicted to drink, and are fairly moral and law-abiding.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, and is bounded on the north by the Spanish river, and on the south and west by Lake Huron. It contains about 28,000 acres. The band is divided into three divisions. The first and second are living on the reserve; the third is on the Manitoulin island in charge of the agent for that district.

Population.—There are 261 Indians on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—They have been very healthy during the past year.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in the following pursuits: lumbering in the woods in the winter, at saw-mills, and loading vessels in summer, and the old people do some gardening.

Buildings.—Their buildings on the point, which they use in summer, are very good and are kept clean and tidy. Some are occupied all the time. The Indians are draining the low land where they live in winter, and it is much better.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good stock, and some farm implements. They do a good deal of gardening and grow their own potatoes, corn, and other things that are required by a family.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are not much addicted to drink, and are rather above the average Indian.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL HAGAN,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,

WALPOLE ISLAND, May 13, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit 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 side 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 farm and grazing land.

Population.—The population of the Chippewa band is 566, and the Pottawattamie band has a population of 172.

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 are improving each year.

Occupations.—A number farm and make a good living, but the majority of the younger people work away from the reserve amongst the farmers and in factories. The women do a large business amongst the tourists, selling fancy baskets and souvenirs, for which they receive good prices.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in their houses and a number are building wire fences, which make an improvement in the looks of their farms.

Stock.—The stock is of a good grade and the cattle have good pasturage and do well and command good prices. They have a market for all stock at home. The ponies are a good size and answer the purpose of larger horses, and are easier to keep.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve as a whole are law-abiding and fairly industrious. The majority work away from the reserve, and make good wages among the farmers and factories, but those that stay on the reserve and till their land are better off at the end of the year.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this reserve as a whole are temperate. There are a number of the younger people that use liquor, and it is almost impossible to stop them as long as they can get it across the border. Generally speaking, the morals of the Indians are good.

Your obedient servant,

J. B. McDOUGALL,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,

BECANCOUR, March 31, 1912.

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, 1912.

Tribe or Nation.—The majority of this band, which numbers 28, are Abenakis, 2 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 28, including absentees.

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

Occupations.—Farming, log-driving and working in the shanties are the occupations of these Indians. The women make baskets.

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

Stock.—They own some horses, several cows, a few pigs and some hens. They take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They have some implements and they keep them in good order.

Characteristics.—They are good workers. They are economical and a few are becoming rich.

Temperance.—This band is very temperate.

Your obedient servant,

V. P. LANDRY, M.D.,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,

PIERREVILLE, April 4, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistics for the year ended March 31, 1912.

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 occupied by the band is designated as No. 1217 on the official plan of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierre-

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ville, and contains 1,228 acres. This village lies on the bank of the St. Francis river, about 6 miles from its mouth, where it discharges into Lake St. Peter.

Population.—The population of this band is 333. From this number 10 should be deducted, being persons who are temporarily absent.

Health.—There has not been any epidemic disease during the year. Tuberculosis appears to be the trouble that threatens the health of this band.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Abenakis is basket-making. Some of them deposit these baskets with the merchants, and they take them back again when they leave for the United States, where they spend the summer in selling these baskets. Other families, more comfortably off, make and get others to make baskets as they can, and they also go and sell these in the United States. In spring and fall the young Abenakis act as guides to wealthy persons who come and spend these two seasons at the hunting and fishing clubs. These young Abenakis are very skilful and much liked for this kind of sport; also they are paid generously. The absence of the Abenakis during the summer season is the chief cause of the lack of progress in cultivation of the soil.

Houses.—The Abenakis are very proud of their new buildings; a good number occupy first-class houses; they are large and well lighted. The old dwellings are becoming more and more rare.

Stock.—The Abenakis who engage in agriculture generally own a horse, one or two cows, and some poultry, sufficient for the needs of their families.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements that the Abenakis own are of little value.

Morality.—After having consulted the principal Abenakis citizens, I may say that morality among them is improving very much, and drunkenness is diminishing; there are only a few persons that are victims of these two vices.

General Remarks.—The Abenakis of St. Francis are as civilized as the white people, with whom they get on well. Education is making great progress among the young members of the band; those who have attended the schools of their village for seven or eight years speak and write French and English very well. A good number of these young people are true musicians, their manners are good, so that it is very difficult for a stranger to recognize and say that they are Indians.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH COTE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,

MANIWAKI, April 18, 1912.

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, 1912.

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. It is about 86 miles from Ottawa by rail, and contains an area of 44,537 acres and 26 perches.

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Population.—The population of this band is 422.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general has been good during the past year with the exception of a few young people who died of tuberculosis. Small-pox visited a few white families on the reserve, but, through strict quarantine and vaccination, the Indians were prevented from contracting the disease, which has altogether disappeared in Maniwaki. All the Indians residing on the reserve were vaccinated during the year with the exception of those who had previously been vaccinated or had had small-pox. All precautions have been taken in regard to keeping premises clean, and sanitary regulations are strictly adhered to by the greater number of the Indians. A liberal supply of lime is furnished them each year by the department for sanitary purposes.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians of this band are farming, hunting, working in the lumber woods, and river-driving. Those who do not go to the lumber woods make canoes, axe-handles, snow-shoes and paddles. The women make baskets, moccasins, mittens, and fancy-work. The making of moccasins is a very remunerative work, and many of the women make considerable at this occupation.

Buildings.—The Indians are getting more ambitious about buildings and are adding new houses each year to the number already built.

Stock.—There has been some gain in the stock during the past year. Those who keep cattle take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in general are industrious at the work in which they engage, such as hunting and working in the lumber woods, and quite a number of those engaged in farming are industrious, doing fairly well, and compare favourably with any white settler under the same conditions.

The Indians of this band are certainly law-abiding citizens and generally dress well and live well; but, with the exception of a few, they put nothing by for a rainy day. The farmer in this respect has the advantage over the others, as he is always making improvements.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, the Indians have been very temperate during the year, Maniwaki having recently secured local option, which has done much to diminish the use of intoxicants among the Indians of this band. The morals of the Indians in general have been good throughout the year, with the exception of one case in which the culprits were sent to stand trial before the Superior Court.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. McCAFFREY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

AMALECITES OF VIGER,

CACOUNA, March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, accompanied by a tabular statement, in regard to the Amalecites of Viger for the year ended March 31, 1912.

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

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Population.—There are 107 Indians on the reserve. There was one death during the year.

Health.—The health of these Indians is not very good, especially among the old; but sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is the making of baskets, snow-shoes and fancy wares. The last named are made by the women and sold to tourists during the summer. The men do a little fishing and hunting. They also make snow-shoes in winter. Most of them are very poor. Some of them go to the shanties for a few months in winter. The government gives assistance to the most destitute of them, especially the widows; and they are certainly very thankful because it is a great act of charity to give some relief to these unfortunates.

These Indians do not engage in cultivation of the soil; that is why they are always poor; it is true there are several widows and also some old men unable to work.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, temperance is fairly well observed. The morality of these Indians is very good.

Your obedient servant,

ED. BEAULIEU,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

HURONS OF LORETTE,

JEUNE LORETTE, June 13, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the Huron band of Lorette. It also concerns the Indians, other than Hurons, settled in my agency; also the statistics for the year ended March 31, 1912, which I have compiled with care, in order that one might observe the greater or less progress of the band and its actual condition.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Hurons of Lorette is the only one that the band now owns. It contains 26.75 acres. Most of the Indians of Lorette reside all the time 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.—The population is at a distressing standstill. Thus in my last report I remarked that there had been an increase of only two persons in the year 1910. Now this year I observe that there is an increase of only one person. Thus while last year the population was 488, this year it is 489. This number does not include the Indians who reside outside of the Lorette reserve. Thus there is a family of Amalécite Indians residing at Laval, and another at Charlesbourg, in Quebec county. At St. Urbain, Charlevoix county, there is a group of Abenakis and Montagnais that again this year amounts to 38.

Resources and Occupations.—I observe that the principal business of making snowshoes and moccasins is again a little improved. This industry is in a more prosperous condition than it was last year. All the same, appearances for next year are still more favourable. Fishing amounts to nothing; but the hunt is fairly remunerative for the five or six Indians who engage in it habitually.

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Health.—I rejoice with all the members of the band at the excellent state of health of all the people on the reserve. We have not had any contagious disease, and, in spite of the unusual cold, which made itself felt in a persistent manner, the public health was not affected at all. All the measures suggested by hygiene as well as the regulations prescribed are strictly observed. I observe that cleanliness, which, is a preventive measure against disease, is apparent among the members of the band.

Temperance and Morality.—The behaviour of the people on the reserve is very good. They are religious and moral; we have no complaint to make in these respects. It is the same in regard to temperance.

The pursuits that have been followed during the course of the year have had excellent effects. There certainly has been progress, and I am happy to say that temperance has been scrupulously observed, and I have no complaints to make of any disorders whatsoever caused by the abuse of liquor or otherwise. This is certainly something in favour of the members of the band, who are constantly in contact with white people and exposed to intemperance. Happily the work of the anti-alcoholic league, assisted by governmental authority, produces excellent results.

Your obedient servant,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,
Indian agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,

St. Constant, April 15, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Reserve.—The Caughnawaga reserve is on the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, distant about 9 miles from Montreal, and contains an area of 12,625 acres. There is considerable good agricultural land, but the greater portion is under a second-growth timber. It can easily be brought under cultivation.

Population.—The native population is 2,185.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the past year. They dress well and keep themselves and their homes very clean and comfortable. There have been no epidemics prevalent during the year. The number of births has been greater than the number of deaths; and I may say that as far as I can learn there is only one case of tuberculosis on the reserve. Dr. Patton has been successful in getting the Indians of the reserve to submit to vaccination. Those who were sick were looked after at the Caughnawaga hospital under the management of Mrs. A. Peronno.

Occupations.—The farming operations, with but few exceptions, are not what could be desired from the Indians, it seems impossible to induce them to farm as they might. They make a good living by working for wages at the erection of structural steel works, driving logs, quarrying, also manufacturing lacrosse sticks, and snow-shoes. The young men work away from the reserve; they make good wages, but live up to them. The female portion make bead-work.

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Buildings.—There have been quite a lot of new buildings erected during last year, which have been well built, being very comfortable; also considerable repairs have been made to old buildings; they are of good size and fairly well finished.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle, swine and poultry, all of which are well cared for by the owners. Both cattle and horses are of mixed breed, but the Indians have a desire to improve their horses.

Farm Implements.—Those working their farms are well supplied with modern implements, but do not take proper care of them in some cases. The vehicles they buy are modern and of good quality and are fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the reserve are industrious, many of the young men and women are very well educated; they are quite clever and able to enter into discussion on the various subjects engaging public attention. 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, and this on account of the easy access to the adjoining cities, where there is no lack of unscrupulous men always ready to find means to supply them with liquor.

The morality of the band is very good.

Your obedient servant,

LORENZO LETOURNEAU,

Assistant Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,

St. REGIS, March 30, 1912.

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, 1912.

Tribe.—These Indians all belong to the Iroquois tribe.

Reserve.—The St. Regis reserve is located in the township of Dundee, county of Huntingdon, on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, and includes the islands from Prescott, Ont., to Lancaster, Ont. It comprises an area of 6,938 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 1,549 including the absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year, and no epidemic has occurred. A number of the Indians have been vaccinated. The sanitary conditions are good and the Indians are beginning to see the necessity of cleanliness.

Occupations.—Many are turning to farming and are meeting with good success, while others are engaged in hunting, fishing, manufacturing lacrosse-sticks, and making baskets and snow-shoes. Many also are employed by white people doing daily and monthly labour at various works.

Buildings.—Their buildings are in many cases small, but all those recently erected are of good size, comfortable and clean.

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Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Indians are industrious, but some want to get along with as little exertion as possible. There is no reason why both men and women cannot make an excellent living. However, they are progressing and those who have taken up farming are well equipped with farm implements, and the majority take good care of them.

Temperance and Morality.—A great many of the Indians are teetotallers, although some of the younger men are fond of strong drink.

The laws of morality are fairly well observed.

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS E. TAILLON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,

OKA, March 28, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the affairs of the Indians of Oka for the year ending the 31st inst.

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

Population.—The population of this band is 498.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians have all enjoyed fairly good health during the past year. There has not been any serious epidemic. Consumption is the disease that carries off most of the Indians.

Occupations.—Most of these Indians cultivate the soil and make staves and work in ice-houses for a company.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians can do rough kinds of work and are skilful. Their manner of living is fairly good.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, especially the young generation, like liquor; and without improvement morality this year has been more strictly observed. Liquor is the only cause of the poverty of these Indians combined with their efforts to return to ancient customs.

I have, etc.,

JOS. PERILLARD,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MICMACS OF MARIA,

GRAND CASCAPEDIA, April 1, 1912.

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, 1912, together with agricultural and industrial statistics for the same period.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Micmacs of Maria is situated on the shores of a magnificent river, the Grand Casapedia, and of Chaleur bay. It has a beautiful aspect, and contains 416 acres, 136 of which is cultivatable and has a fairly fertile soil.

Population.—This year the population is 113. In 1905 the population was 98.

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

Occupations.—The Micmacs of Maria have many means of making a living. They do a little farming, hunting and fishing. Sportsmen employ them as guides and canoe men on the Grand Casapedia river. Some of them work in the shanties and at stream-driving in the spring. Others are employed by farmers, or work at home, making snow-shoes, snow-shovels and baskets. They also tan green skins from which they make a great number of shoepacks for winter wear. These articles afford them their chief source of revenue.

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

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

Temperance.—Like other Indians, they are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but generally they do not make fools of themselves.

Their morality is good and they observe Christian principles.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MORIN, *Priest,*

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,

RESTIGOUCHE, April 25, 1912.

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, 1912.

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

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

Population.—The population is now 516, an increase of 3 since last year. There have been 28 births and 21 deaths; 4 have left the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the year. The houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—These Indians have many ways of earning their living, some do fairly good farming, others work with 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 are well furnished. They have also some good barns and other outbuildings.

Stock.—They have some good horses and some good cows and other animals. They take good care of them.

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, though a small minority of them are still improvident. However, I am pleased to observe that they are getting ahead every year.

Temperance and Morality.—I am sorry to say that a good many of these Indians have still a very pronounced taste for strong drinks, which they procure too easily from neighbouring places. However, I am glad to say that there is an improvement in this respect. The suppliers are well watched.

The morals of these Indians are fairly good.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. PITRE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,

POINTE BLEUE, June 1, 1912.

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, 1912.

POINTE BLEUE BAND.

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

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the northwest bank of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi, 5 miles from the town of Roberval. This reserve comprises the whole of Quiatchouan township, say 22,423 acres; but the Indians have surrendered 19,525 acres, which have been sold for their benefit. What remains is admirably situated. It is one of the finest pieces of land in the district, surrounded on all sides by young and flourishing parishes. The soil is first-class for the cultivation of grains and vegetables.

Population.—The population is 598.

Health and Sanitation.—The band in general this year enjoyed excellent health. There were again several cases of small-pox in the parishes bordering upon the reserve, but the Indians were preserved from it. Dr. Constantin, physician to the band, always discharges his duty conscientiously. The houses are well kept inside as well as outside, and sanitary regulations are followed to the satisfaction of the physician.

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Occupations.—Hunting and the cultivation of the soil are the two chief occupations of the Indians of Pointe Bleue. The hunters go away in the fall far into the northern forests, whence they do not return until the following spring. Most of them succeeded very well this year and sold their furs at good prices. The making of canoes, snowshoes, and moccasins, which occupies the time of a good number of hunters during the summer, is quite a source of revenue to them. Those who engage in agriculture follow the methods of their neighbours, the white people, and like them achieve fairly satisfactory results. There are still others who spend the winter in the shanties, who engage in floating the logs in spring, and when the season for hunting and fishing comes round, they act as guides to the sportsmen who visit our district.

Buildings.—Every year one observes improvements to the houses and outbuildings, which are generally kept with care and cleanliness.

Stock.—They try very much to improve and increase the herd, and take great care of their animals.

Characteristics and Progress.—One observes with satisfaction that this band is moving forward in the direction of progress and civilization, and more than one Montagnais astonishes a visiting stranger by his good appearance, his ability in business, and his practical mind. Last year much admiration was evoked by a military company at Levi composed in large part of Montagnais recruits. Our people received the praises of their superior officers for their smart appearance, their conduct, and their skill in military exercises.

Temperance and Morality.—There is again great improvement in respect to temperance. No serious offence was committed this year, and I can only congratulate myself on their conduct in general.

LAKE MISTASSINI BAND.

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

Population.—The population is about 172.

Reserve.—These Indians, having no reserve, properly speaking, group themselves near the Hudson's Bay Company's post to the southeast of Great Lake Mistassini, about 300 miles from Lake St. John.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians as a rule enjoy good health, and I have not been informed of any epidemic or contagious disease in this district.

Occupations.—These people live by hunting and fishing and exchange their furs for provisions at the Hudson's Bay Company's post.

Buildings.—They have no other dwellings than cotton tents and bark huts.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although fairly well endowed intellectually, nevertheless they live from day to day, pay their debts as much as possible, but do not seem to try to improve their mode of living, which is a monotonous nomadic life, almost without object.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians enjoy an excellent reputation in respect to temperance and morality.

KISKISINK GROUP.

Tribe.—The Indians of Kiskisink are a detachment from the Montagnais tribe of Pointe Bleue.

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

Population.—The population is about 45.

Health and Sanitation.—I am informed that this group has enjoyed good health during the course of the year, and that as a rule the laws of health are fairly well observed.

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Occupations.—They are, turn about, hunters or guides, and these two occupations provide them with an easy life.

Buildings.—Some live in comfortable wooden camps and others in tents.

Characteristics and Progress.—With rare exceptions, these people are industrious and their condition seems to improve from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—Nothing serious has been reported to me, and one can say that there has been progress in these respects.

STE. ANNE GROUP.

Tribe.—Montagnais from Pointe Bleue and Bersimis form this group.

Reserve.—There is no reserve at Ste. Anne. The Indians occupy lands leased or purchased from white men, in the midst of the village, on the banks of the Saguenay river, 75 miles from Pointe Bleue.

Population.—The number of this nomadic people varies frequently, but the average is 75.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has generally been good, in spite of the neglect of hygiene and cleanliness. On this subject Dr. Claveau, their physician, gives them good advice.

Buildings.—They reside in houses of fairly good external appearance, but badly ventilated and often too small for the number of persons occupying them.

Occupations.—They live to a great extent by hunting, and also engage in the making of canoes, snow-shoes, moccasins and other fancy articles, which adds a little to their revenue.

Characteristics and Progress.—There seems to have been last year a slight change for the better; but, if the people were more industrious and more provident, they would live comfortably. However, there does not appear to be any case of great poverty among them.

Temperance and Morality.—I am happy to be able to say that progress has been made in these two respects. This is due, no doubt, to the vigilance of the police of Chicoutimi, who do not tolerate a single Indian under the influence of liquor within the limits of the town. There have again been abuses; but it is to be hoped that this state of things is changing for the greatest moral good of the group.

Your obedient servant,

ARMAND TESSIER,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MINGAN AGENCY,

ESQUIMAUX POINT, April 8, 1912.

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, 1912.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Montagnais tribe.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this agency, Mingan and Chaloupe River. The area of Mingan reserve is about 5 square arpents; timbered in spruce and the land sandy. Chaloupe River reserve contains 1 arpent, is not timbered; and the soil is stony.

Population.—The population at Mingan is 155; and at Chaloupe River, 12.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is fairly good. During the months of June and July an epidemic of grippe broke out amongst them, and four adults and five children died from it. The houses of the Indians were disinfected after the epidemic had passed away. Sanitary regulations are fairly well observed, and there is very good drinking water.

Occupations.—Their chief occupation is hunting fur-bearing animals in winter and seals during the summer. Some of the Indians at Chaloupe River fish for cod in summer.

Buildings.—Most of the Indians at Mingan have little wooden houses, which are fairly comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fairly good. Some of them become intoxicated when they have the opportunity.

General Remarks.—These Indians as a rule are very poor. They observe the laws of the country fairly well.

Your obedient servant,

FRANK DOYLE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

SAGUENAY DISTRICT, SEVEN ISLANDS AGENCY,

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

SEVEN ISLANDS, April 15, 1912.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

SEVEN ISLAND BAND.

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

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this agency, situated at Seven Islands.

Population.—The population at Moisie is 240, and at Seven Islands 480, making the total population of this agency 720.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians as a whole is very bad. Many are afflicted with tuberculosis and phthisis. An epidemic of measles prevailed in the band last fall. This caused only three deaths, tuberculosis claimed seven, and infantile diseases six, making a total death list of sixteen.

Sanitation on the whole is fairly good.

Occupations.—The only occupation is fur and game hunting. A small number of Indians trapped and hunted within 50 to 100 miles from Seven Islands and Moisie. Some of these Indians have returned and report a very poor catch of furs; and barely enough game was killed to support them.

The majority of the Indians commence returning from their more distant hunting grounds towards the end of June in each year. There are no other resources of which they could avail themselves.

Buildings.—Nearly all the Indians in Seven Islands and Moisie live in fairly comfortable houses.

Characteristics.—The Indians are generally industrious and good hunters. They are also law-abiding. As the hunt is decreasing yearly, they are not becoming richer.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the younger Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, which habit appears to be increasing. On the whole, the morals of the Indians are very good.

Your obedient servant,

C. A. MacDOUGAL, M.D.,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

TIMISKAMING AGENCY,

NORTH TIMISKAMING, April 1, 1912.

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, 1912.

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 3,710 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 246, being an increase of 5 during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the past year, although there are 3 or 4 cases of consumption. In general the health of the Indians seems to decrease.

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 the band take out firewood, 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, and so no improvements have been done to the buildings.

Stock.—The stock is about the same as in the past year, and none of the Indians care to keep a large stock, although they have always plenty of feed to winter their animals.

Progress.—Not much progress has been made during the past year. The majority have land easy to work, and do nothing that they do not take any interest in and receive any immediate benefit from, and in general they are lazy.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate in their habits. There are 4 or 5 young men who occasionally succeed in getting liquor; but they are watched very closely by the authorities. There has been no serious case of immorality during the past year.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. RENAUD,

Indian Agent.

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NEW BRUNSWICK,

NORTHERN DIVISION,

ANDOVER, May, 22, 1912.

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, 1912.

The Andover agency consists of two reserves: Edmundston reserve, in the county of Madawaska, and Tobique reserve, in the county of Victoria.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Amalecite tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 700 acres, fronting on the St. John river and adjoining the town of Edmundston. Some 500 acres of this reserve is woodland, consisting of a small growth of spruce and fir, which is increasing in value. The highway road leading to the town of Edmundston and also the Canadian Pacific railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific railway pass through this reserve.

Population.—The population is 43. During the year there have been 2 births and 3 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band may be considered fairly good, although many have suffered from grippe during the past winter, and consumption claimed two, the third death was that of an infant. Sanitation is well maintained, hygiene being taught in the Indian school.

Occupations.—The members of this band support themselves largely from the land. Owing to the dry season the returns from crops were somewhat smaller than was expected from the seed used, the crop of oats and buckwheat being very light. The crop of hay was also light, but of good quality. Potatoes were a fair yield and of good quality. This band is asking for a larger appropriation for seed for the coming season. As the price of seed-grain and potatoes is extremely high, it is hoped that the department will be liberal in granting money for seed purposes. The young men are inclined to get work in the lumber woods and at stream driving, in mills or as farm help for their white neighbours, the getting of quick returns suiting them better than the slower returns from farming. The older Indians make baskets and moccasins to help in making a living.

Temperance.—There has been less complaint in regard to heavy drinking of liquor than in past years, but drinking is quite general. With the teaching of temperance in the Indian school, we hope that the young may not acquire the habit.

Stock.—The stock is well looked after and came through the winter in good condition.

Buildings.—One new frame house and one barn were built during the past year. Quite an interest is taken in farming, and with fair encouragement and help in obtaining seed, they will no doubt make a good showing, as the land is well adapted to tillage. They need some help in getting better houses. No income is derived from fishing, hunting and trapping, and they must farm to live.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a peaceful and law-fearing band.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—The unsundered portion of this reserve contains about 5,810 acres, about 4,000 of which is on the north side of the Tobique river. There is nearly 2,000 acres of forest land covered with spruce, fir, hemlock, poplar, birch and maple. The band has some 240 acres in pasture and under cultivation. The village of Maliseet, named after the tribe, is located on a point of level land on the west side of the Tobique river, at the junction of the Tobique with the St. John river. The site is a pretty one, and with the St. John river on the front and the Tobique river to the southeast, with high hills in the background, the village with its nice church, commodious school-house, council hall, priest's house and a few neat dwellings presents a pleasing view.

Population.—The population is 179, the same as last year, there being 8 births and 8 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—Colds and grippe have caused a lot of sickness, and consumption is quite common owing to many houses being small, old and poorly ventilated. There has been no epidemic disease except grippe, which has been of a very severe type. The extent of sickness has caused an unusually large call for relief, to which the department has generously responded. Sanitation and hygiene is taught in the school and is receiving more attention than in former years.

Occupations.—The members of this band, both men and women, are industrious, the older men working on the farms, while the young men work in the lumber woods during the winter and at stream driving in the spring and early summer, and for the remainder of the summer and autumn hire out at farm work. The women assist the men in making baskets, moccasins and snow-shoes, for which they find a ready sale, chiefly at the American market.

Farm Implements.—A few of the band own farm implements, and they are well taken care of.

Characteristics.—As a rule these Indians are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance.—The law against being intoxicated on the reserve has been rigidly enforced and fewer noisy Indians are in evidence.

General Remarks.—The weather was very wet in early May, delaying seeding. Then it became very dry and continued so during the summer, resulting in light crops of hay and grain. As the Indians of both reserves had given more attention to farming, the return was rather a disappointment; but an effort will be made to have them try again, as they must depend on the land largely in the future, as fur animals are scarce and little or no trapping is done and fishing is a thing of the past. Crops were secured in nice condition. A few horses have been purchased for the purpose of doing the necessary farm work; also a few cows are kept and some young stock, which came through the winter in good condition. The keeping of pigs is on the increase. There have been three new houses built during the year and some improvements made in others, but most of the dwellings are old and out of repair. It is to be hoped some help may be given to improve the homes. Quite a few of the young Indians are musically inclined and several families have organs in their homes, while we find a few violins in others, and in one a piano.

They have a large council-hall in which social dances are held once a month. The lock-up is of use as a warning to wrong-doers and we regret to state is sometimes used in locking up evil-doers.

Some progress is being made in agriculture, which is the chief industry.

Your obedient servant,

S. P. WAITE,

Indian Agent.

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NEW BRUNSWICK,

NORTHEASTERN DIVISION,

BUCTOUCHE, April 17, 1912.

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, 1912.

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 RESERVE.

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

Population.—The population is 94, a decrease of 2. There has been 1 birth and 3 deaths during the year.

BATHURST BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have two reserves: Pabineau reserve, about 7 miles from the town of Bathurst, in Gloucester county; and St. Peter's island, about half a mile from Bathurst. The Pabineau reserve contains 1,000 acres, chiefly woodland, and St. Peter's island, 16 acres, nearly all of which is cleared. The island is separated from the mainland by a passage about a mile wide. Most of the Indians during the summer season are settled on the island, but in the winter season they generally move to the Pabineau reserve.

Population.—The population is 27, a decrease of 1. There has been 1 death and no births during the year.

BURNT CHURCH BAND.

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

Population.—The population is 223, an increase of 1. There have been 8 births and 7 deaths during the year.

EEL GROUND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is beautifully 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 163, an increase of 8. There have been 5 births, 2 deaths, and 5 Indians left the band 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, the same as last year. There have been 2 births and 2 deaths during the year.

BIG COVE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Richibucto river in Kent county, about 10 miles above the village of Rexton. It contains about 2,000 acres, of which the Indians occupy about 300. The remainder is woodland, with a considerable tract of bog-land. The soil is generally fertile.

Population.—The population is 329, an increase of 1. There have been 8 births, 2 deaths and 5 Indians left the agency during the year.

INDIAN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the mouth of Richibucto river, in Kent county, and contains 100 acres of dry, sandy land. About 25 acres are cultivated by the Indians; the remainder is covered with small spruce and fir trees.

Population.—The population is 32, an increase of 1. There has been 1 birth 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 fertile.

Population.—The population is 20, the same as last year. There has been 1 birth and 1 death 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 Tabusintac reserve, in Northumberland county, belong to the Burnt Church band; the former contains 2,477 acres of woodland, chiefly growing small pine and spruce, with some bog-land; the latter reserve contains 8,070 acres of woodland and timberland, growing spruce, pine, cedar, hemlock and hardwood. Half of the Big Hole reserve, in Northumberland county, belongs to the Red Bank 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.

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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 56 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 1,002, an increase of 3.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable 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. Lemey Reneau one of the oldest and most respected Indians of the Eel Ground band, was a victim of pneumonia. There have been no epidemics of an infectious or contagious nature other than those mentioned. In the spring care was taken on all the reserves to remove the filth and garbage that had accumulated near their dwellings during the winter. Many of these Indians lime-wash and thoroughly cleanse their premises and disinfect their buildings.

Occupations.—The Indians residing on the reserves near the sea, engage in fishing; those further inland, work in the lumber woods and at stream-driving. In the summer season they work in the lumber mills and in loading vessels, at which work they get good wages. Most of them do a little farming. They all engage in the manufacture and sale of baskets, tubs, and other Indian wares. Those living off the reserves, live by begging and selling their wares. They are not so industrious. Very few of them do any hunting, but a number of them act as guides for sportsmen during the hunting season.

Buildings.—The Indians living on the reserves, generally occupy small frame houses. Many of them are comfortable, but others are badly built and afford poor protection against the cold. The Indians living off the reserves generally occupy small shanties badly ventilated and dirty. Those who keep stock, have small frame barns. The Burnt Church band has a new school-house built in a modern style and up-to-date in every respect. The band has also a council-house and a lock-up on the reserve, and this year it is the intention to complete the new church which is already well under way. The Eel Ground band has a new school-house, nicely located, a church, council-house and lock-up on the reserve. The church is not in a very good condition and is not large enough to accommodate the people. It is the expectation of the band, however, to commence the erection of a new one this year. The Big Cove band has a church, school-house, hall, lock-up and other buildings in connection, and last year apartments for the teacher were erected in the upper flat of the addition built to the new hall. These apartments have been nicely furnished and the same are now quite comfortable. The Indian Island band has a church as have also the Fort Folly Indians.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Several of the Indians of the Burnt Church, Red Bank, Eel Ground, and Big Cove reserves keep some stock, and a few farm implements; but the greater number of the Indians of this agency have neither. At Eel Ground the Indians have a disc harrow and a sulky plough for the use of the band. As a rule they do not take extra care of their stock or farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are industrious, progressive and willing to work, and those so inclined are improving their position financially; but the great majority of them are making no progress whatever. They are not a

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saving people as a rule, and sickness generally finds them without any reserves to draw from; then they need assistance from the department. They are as a rule peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are temperate; but there are many who get drunk whenever they can get liquor. They are, however, improving in this respect. Their morals generally are good.

Your obedient servant,

R. A. IRVING,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION,

FREDERICTON, April 22, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of affairs in connection with this agency. My report of the several bands may not be as thorough as should be given. This will be due to the fact that I have only recently been appointed Indian Superintendent of the southwestern division.

Since my appointment, February 17, I have visited all bands under my charge, and report as follows:—

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Situated opposite Fredericton. This reserve contains two acres. It fronts on the St. John river.

Population.—The population of this band is 118.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are hunting, guiding, and loading wood boats. No farming is done, as the reserve is so small.

Health and Sanitation.—As far as I can judge the health of these Indians has been fairly good, and the reserve has been free from contagious diseases during the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—The situation of the reserve offers many temptations. The majority are a sober lot of people. Once in a while an odd one of them will indulge in the use of intoxicants, necessitating the attention of the agent to the reserve, more frequently than otherwise.

OROMOCTO RESERVE.

This reserve is about about 10 miles from Fredericton, on the St. John river, and contains 125 acres. As near as I can judge, 30 acres are used for farming and pasture-land, the remainder is forest-land.

Population.—This band has a population of 54.

Occupations.—These Indians work in mills, on farms, and act as guides.

Health and Sanitation.—In consequence of being so well situated, the health of the Indians is fairly good, and the reserve has been clear of contagious diseases during the past year.

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KINGSLEAR BAND.

This is 11 miles from Fredericton, fronts on the St. John river, and contains 460 acres, 360 of which is forest, principally soft wood. The remainder is used by the Indians for farm and pasture land.

Population.—The population is 78.

Occupations.—The members of this band devote considerable time to the manufacture of Indian wares. They are also occupied in the lumber woods, stream-driving, rafting, and working for farmers near home. Notwithstanding the fact that this band has more farm-land than any other band in this agency, I learn that they do not give much attention to farming.

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

Buildings.—The buildings are frame and in very good condition.

Temperance and Morality.—In this band temperance and morality are much better observed than on any other reserve. These Indians do not indulge in liquor.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

This reserve is 3 miles below Woodstock, and contains 200 acres, 30 of which are cleared, and the remainder forest-lands.

Population.—The population is 62.

Occupations.—These Indians work in lumber woods, at stream-driving, and on farms. Farming by this band is very limited.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, I am told, has been very good.

Temperance and Morality.—I am told that temperance and morality have also been well observed.

KINGS, ST. JOHN AND QUEENS COUNTY INDIANS.

There are Indians in the above named places. The greater number are in Queens county.

Your obedient servant,

N. J. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

RIVER BOURGEOIS, April 30, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report on Indian affairs, particularly in Nova Scotia, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Population.—I refrained last year from making any observations relative to the probable number of Indians inhabiting this province, and from discussing whether the tendency of events indicated the ultimate extinction of these people or gave evidence of a recovering vitality which would justify the hope of their gradual increase with the passing of time. The reason for my silence was due to the suspicion that information at hand under this head was hardly reliable, and I felt that the decennial census, soon to be taken, would likely confirm my suspicion, as it did. The inference to be

deduced from the information referred to was that our Indian population numbered about 2,000 souls, and that there had been a decrease of nearly 150 within a period of five years, a condition which I believed did not exist, and I am pleased to state that last year's census shows, instead of such decrease, the reverse to a very gratifying extent. It demonstrates that Nova Scotia contained not only as many Micmacs in 1911 as it did in 1906, but that in the meantime the number had been considerably augmented. Therefore, the view held by some people that the Indians of this province are doomed to extinction in the not distant future is not sustained by the evidence which the census affords. On the contrary, the facts point pretty clearly to the likelihood of a considerably increased Indian population within the next decade.

Health.—No disease of an epidemic character made its appearance among the Indians during the year under review. I may state also that some of their settlements are remarkably free from sickness of any kind, but in others, tuberculosis, the poor Indian's natural enemy, is almost constantly exacting its toll of human victims, slowly in some cases where the disease seems to be of a chronic type, but often rapidly where it assumes very acute forms. In that respect the Indians living at Millbrook, Colchester county, seem to be particularly marked, which is much to be regretted, as the community is one of the most advanced, if not the most advanced, in point of civilization among the Indian settlements in the Maritime provinces, a fact due to the interest taken in its general welfare by Miss Jessie Scott, who, since her incumbency as teacher of Millbrook Indian school, besides educating the growing generation, has been doing effective missionary work among its adult population, a work which is the one thing necessary to establish any of our Indian settlements on an intelligent, self-supporting, independent basis.

As time passes, new evidence is produced tending to confirm the opinion, which I have already expressed in a former report, that Indians are becoming more convinced not only of the importance of cleanliness and good ventilation as essential factors in the preservation of health, but also of the great danger in contracting certain forms of disease, such as tuberculosis, from being in contact with people affected, or with places and things likely to be so. Here is a case:—

An Indian who was a resident of Chapel Island reserve died last February of consumption. He had been ailing upwards of two years, and was bed-ridden several months before his death. With his wife, two children, and a sister, he lived in a mean shack, which, having no ceiling overhead, but many chinks in the walls and roof, was unintentionally perhaps, well ventilated. While able to work, he was very industrious and ambitious, and, before he fell sick, had a house of creditable dimensions under construction, which, if completed, would make a comfortable dwelling. The man's condition and circumstances were duly brought to the notice of the department, which decided forthwith to have the building completed so far as would be necessary to provide the family with comfortable winter quarters.

When the house was ready for occupancy, it was quite apparent that the poor Indian had but a short time to live; and with his approval the family came to the conclusion, and acted accordingly, that it would be advisable to endure the inconveniences and hardships of their situation a little longer, rather than take any risk of contaminating their new house with the germs of the dread disease, of which the man was a victim, by conveying him thither with such necessaries as his bedding and concomitants. In the course of a few days the end came, and after the man's obsequies, which took place from the old shack, were concluded, every item of bedding and clothing with which he had been in contact was burnt and completely destroyed. This was done in the face of the fact that the family's household and personal effects were of the very scantiest description. But the poor people took possession of their new dwelling, feeling that they had done all in their power to free their home from the presence of a most deadly foe.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Occupations.—Our Nova Scotia Indians are employed in various occupations. A majority cultivate the land to some extent, and a few may be regarded as farmers on a small scale. In many cases, however, they raise fair crops of hay and potatoes, which enables them to supply their home wants and also to dispose of quantities in the nearby markets. Those living close to centres of population are mostly employed as day-labourers. During winter many are engaged in the woods lumbering; and in early spring quite a few of the younger men find employment as stream-drivers, their services in that respect being in demand among lumber operators. Those who engage chiefly in farming operations often occupy their spare time in making large baskets, axe-handles, butter firkins, wash-tubs, &c.

Besides attending to their ordinary household duties, which, I regret to say, are apt to be very indifferently performed, as a rule, the women, almost without exception, devote much of their time to making what is termed fancy-work, including moccasins, baskets and quill boxes. As the name indicates, the boxes are ornamented with porcupine quills, dyed in various colours, which are surprisingly well blended in their arrangement. These boxes are in much demand by curiosity seekers, and command high prices.

Race and Morality.—The Indians of Nova Scotia are Micmacs, as are those of Prince Edward Island, and northeastern New Brunswick. They belong to the great Algonquin family once so powerful in eastern Canada. Their moral character, although not above reproach, compares very favourably with that of their white neighbours. They are, without doubt, peaceful and law-abiding. In my experience among them, extending over a period of some six years, only one case of serious crime has come under my notice. They seem not to be addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, a drunken Indian being a rare sight indeed, one, I have much satisfaction in stating, that I have never witnessed.

For more detailed information about Indian affairs permit me to refer you to the statistical returns and reports furnished the department by the different Indian agents.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. BOYD,
Indian Superintendent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,

ANNAPOLIS, March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians of this agency during the year ending March 31, 1912.

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

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this agency, one situated on the Liverpool road, 8 miles from the town of Annapolis, containing 572 acres. The land is not valuable for agricultural purposes, and no Indians live on it, nor do they derive any benefit from it. Most of it is covered by a growth of small timber, which in time may become valuable. The Fairy Lake reserve, situated on the boundary line between

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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. No Indians live on it, but some find employment under the terms of the lease.

Population.—The population of the agency is 69, an increase of 2 over last year. They are scattered more or less over the county; most of them live at Lequille, Middleton and Lawrencetown, where they own their own homes and where they are likely to remain.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been fairly good. Sanitary regulations are well observed and all make an effort to comply with instructions.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians are industrious and live more comfortably than formerly; but there are a number who are lazy and make very little effort to improve their condition. They are the class that clamour for government assistance, which, if given indiscriminately, does more harm than good. There are frequently cases that require assistance, but to encourage the general idea that all have a right to participate is a grave mistake. Self-reliance should be strongly impressed.

Occupations.—Some make an effort to grow farm products, with good results, and should be encouraged in it; while others have no inclination to do so, and should be treated differently. Their mode of earning a living is varied; chopping for lumbermen in winter, stream-driving, as guides to sportsmen, basket-making, coopering, and hunting and fishing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and law-abiding, and are improving in temperance.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LACY,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,

HEATHERTON, April 10, 1912.

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, 1912.

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

Reserve.—There are three reserves in this agency all in Antigonish county, one at Summerside, one at Afton, and one at Heatherton. There is no reserve in Guysborough county, the Indians of Guysborough are located on land taken up by themselves.

Population.—The population of this agency is 186.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band in general was not good during the past year. There are a number of cases of consumption and grippe amongst them. One house on the Summerside reserve was infected with scarlet fever, but due precautions were taken at once to prevent the disease from spreading. Sanitary measures recommended by the department have been observed as far as possible.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Occupations.—These Indians engage in cooping, basket-making, making pick-handles for the mines, and hunting, and quite a number of them do a little farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are industrious, but it is not their nature to save, and when sickness or accidents come, there is no reserve to fall back upon, then they need assistance.

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

Your obedient servant,

J. R. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY, ESKASONI RESERVE,

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, March 31, 1912.

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, 1912.

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

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

Population.—The number in this band is 134.

Health.—The general health throughout the reserve during the year has been good. No epidemic of any kind broke out. Five died from tuberculosis and others are affected. Tuberculosis is the prevailing disease and is on the increase in this reserve. Precautions are taken to prevent its spread, but it is difficult to teach the Indians the recognized methods of to-day, in combating the white plague.

Occupations.—They follow mixed occupations, such as farming, fishing lumbering, making axe-handles and baskets. Some of the young men are employed during the summer months at the industrial centres.

Buildings.—Their buildings are all frame and with few exceptions are in good repair.

Stock.—Their stock, consisting largely of cattle, horses and sheep, is well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and make a fairly comfortable living.

Temperance.—They are very temperate and their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

A. R. McDONALD, P.P.,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY,
SYDNEY AGENCY,

SYDNEY, April 20, 1912.

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, 1912.

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

Reserve.—All the Indians of this band live on a reserve containing 2½ acres of land situated in the city of Sydney on a beautiful dry spot between King's road and the harbour. Besides this they have a reserve on Caribou Marsh road, 6 miles from the city, containing 640 acres, most of which is covered with excellent timber. Although none of the Indians live on this reserve, they make use of some of the timber for fire-wood and such woodcraft as they occasionally carry on.

Population.—The population is 104. There were 10 births during the year, but 5 of the young people moved away. This makes an actual increase of 5 to the population of last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very good. Not a single death took place on the reserve during the year, nor were there any infectious or contagious diseases among the Indians. This satisfactory state of things is largely due to their improved modes of living and their better understanding of the utility of sanitary precautions.

Occupations.—They are industrious and find employment around town as labourers, carpenters, plasterers, plumbers and tram-track men. The women find employment at washing and scrubbing.

Buildings.—Five new houses were built on the reserve during the year, and several old ones underwent repairs. These new houses are of a much better class than the houses heretofore occupied by their owners; substantially and comfortably finished and with due regard to separate apartments and good ventilation. There is one new house in course of construction which, when finished, will rank as one of the best on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians, like many of their white brothers, sometimes find it hard to stand prosperity, and as a result, a few of them, when they get more money than they know what to do with, indulge occasionally in strong drink, but all in all, they are a temperate community, the majority being total abstainers. Their morals are very good.

NORTH SYDNEY BAND.

Reserve.—The Indians at North Sydney are squatters, there being no Indian reserve in that vicinity. They come from different reserves and are nomadic in their habits.

Buildings.—Their buildings are very poor and unsanitary, consisting of small frame shacks and camps.

Tribe.—All the Indians are Micmacs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Population.—The population is 34, a decrease of 10 since last year, due to migration, as there were no births or deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—They are nearly all in poor health, constantly suffering from rheumatism and diseases incident to unsanitary conditions and want of proper nourishment.

Occupations.—Those who are able to work find employment around the mines and the town of North Sydney. Some engage in coopering, and make pick-handles and baskets.

Temperance and Morality.—They are all temperate and their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

D. K. McINTYRE,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,

TRURO, March 31, 1912.

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, 1912.

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

Reserve.—Millbrook reserve, the only reserve in this county, is located on Halifax road, 3 miles south of Truro, and contains an area of 35 acres. One-half mile from the reserve there is a wood lot of 120 acres.

Population.—The population is 103. There have been 4 deaths and 4 births.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians have enjoyed good health for the most part during the past year. Their houses are kept clean and the surroundings free from litter.

Occupations.—The Indians on this reserve follow a mixed occupation, such as farming, lumbering, coopering, making axe-handles, hockey-sticks and baskets. They are employed as labourers in the town of Truro, on the railway, and act as guides to sportsmen.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of frame construction, and are quite neat in appearance, most of them being painted. One new house is plastered throughout and fitted with a hot-air furnace.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are with few exceptions, temperate. They may be considered on the whole a religious and moral community.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. SMITH,

Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

PARRSBORO', May 1, 1912.

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, 1912.

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

Reserve.—The only reserve in this agency, known as the Franklin Manor reserve, is situated near Halfway river, about 14 miles from Parrsboro' and 35 or 40 from the town of Amherst. It consists of 1,000 acres of good land.

Population.—The total number of Indians in this agency is 90.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few cases of tuberculosis, the health of these Indians during the past year has been good. Sanitary measures have as far as possible been carefully observed. Nearly all have been successfully vaccinated.

Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians of this agency do more or less farming. Most of them have gardens near their houses, in which beans, peas, beets, carrots, and turnips are planted. Many of them have large patches of potatoes and more or less oats and hay is cultivated. In winter the lumbermen in the vicinity give employment at good wages to all who are willing to work.

Some in preference to farming or lumbering make baskets, tubs, mast-hoops, pick-handles, &c. Some are hunters or guides for hunting parties, and in this way make a fairly good living. In summer and autumn the women and children pick and sell berries, mayflowers and water lilies.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few, if any, of these Indians drink intoxicants, and for the most part they lead moral lives.

Your obedient servant,

F. A. RAND,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF DIGBY COUNTY,

BEAR RIVER, March 31, 1912.

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, 1912.

Reserve.—The reserve occupied by the Indians of this county is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village of Bear River, and contains 1,600 acres, of which 8 is cultivated, 200 natural pasture, the remainder is forest, second growth.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Population.—The population is 92, of which 12 reside in Weymouth. During the year there have been 6 births and 11 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness this year. There were three cases of diphtheria. Nearly all have had grippe. The sanitary regulations recommended by the department have been observed as far as possible. Tuberculosis is not on the increase.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are farming, acting as guides to sportsmen, working in the lumber woods, river-driving, and making axe-handles, peavy-stocks, canoes, baskets and fancy-work of different kinds.

Buildings.—All their buildings are frame and in good repair.

Characteristics.—Some are industrious and make a good living. Others are poor and indolent and think the government is bound to support them.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral, with a few exceptions, and attentive to their church services held on the reserve.

Your obedient servant,

JAS. H. PURDY,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,

SHEET HARBOUR, April 20, 1912.

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, 1912.

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

Population.—The present population is 219.

Reserves.—There are six reserves, comprising 2,269 acres, none of which are occupied by the Indians. The Indians are mostly squatters or residing at different points, viz., Bedford, Dartmouth, Elmsdale, Enfield, Fall River, Windsor Junction, Sheet Harbour and Upper Musquodoboit.

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

Occupations.—Farming, lumbering, hunting, &c., are the chief sources of revenue. Some are very poor and cannot get along without government aid.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame.

Stock.—Those who keep horses and cattle take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—Their implements are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—All the Indians are law-abiding, and those given an opportunity to work, pride themselves on their progress and independence.

Temperance.—Although some will drink liquor, it is a rare occurrence to see an Indian under the influence of strong drink.

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,

SHUBENACADIE, May 6, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and agricultural statistics of the band under my care.

Tribe or Nation.—The band in this county is a part of the Micmac tribe which formerly occupied Nova Scotia as well as part of New Brunswick.

Population.—There has been a decrease in the population during the year owing to part of the band settling on a reservation in Kings county and partly owing to the death-rate exceeding the birth-rate. They now number 76.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of certain cases of tuberculosis and several accidents to those working in the lumbering camps, the health of the band has been good. Prominence is given at all times to sanitation.

Occupations.—The members of the band engage in such work as farming, fishing, coopering, basket-making, working in lumber camps, saw-mills, and loading lumber on cars.

Buildings.—Their buildings are with a few exceptions very comfortable.

Stock.—The stock wintered well.

Farm Implements.—The implements they use on their little farms are not very modern, but sufficient for the purpose.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indian is a law-abiding person, with a few exceptions, and may be said to be becoming more like the community in which he lives or trades.

Temperance.—Only slight disturbances have been reported on account of drink, and on investigation I learned that in every case when liquor was blamed for the same, it was brought on the reserve by Indians who were visiting friends.

Your obedient servant,

ALONZO WALLACE,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,

GLENDALE, April 4, 1912.

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, 1912.

Reserves.—This agency includes two reserves, Whycocomagh, area 1,555 acres. Malagawatch, area 1,200 acres.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Vital Statistics.—At Whycocomagh the population is now 123. During the year there were 11 births and 3 deaths, 14 moved away and 1 moved to the reserve. At Malagawatch there are 35. There were 3 births and 3 deaths during the year, 13 emigrated.

Health and Sanitation.—Special steps taken by the department in destroying houses in which consumptives died and building new ones in their stead have done much to awaken in these poor people a still greater horror of tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The men often hire out and so do some of the women. Farming, a little fishing and trapping, making axe-handles, baskets and pit props and begging are the usual avocations.

Temperance and Morality.—The people of these two reserves are pretty good and few of them indeed taste intoxicants.

Your obedient servant,

DONALD MACPHERSON, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF KINGS COUNTY,

STREAM MILLS, May 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Tribe.—These Indians are Micmacs.

Reserve.—There are two reserves, one at Cambridge, called the Cambridge reserve, consisting of 9½ acres of a light sandy soil, no wood, soil not much good for tillage, the other is called the Horton reserve and consists of 420 acres, is well wooded with second growth and is quite valuable.

Population.—The population of this band is 91.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good: where there used to be tubercular trouble of the lungs, I do not know of a case at the present time among them.

Occupations.—Their occupations are coopering, basket-making, trapping, acting as labourers and guides, and stream-driving; only one Indian is farming.

Buildings.—They have good frame houses.

Stock.—They have good stock, owned by members of the band individually.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and are becoming more comfortable and more respected each year.

Temperance and Morality.—For the most part they are temperate; there are some among them that are given to drinking when they can get liquor, but owing to the law, it is difficult for them to get liquor. Their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

C. E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

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NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,

NEW GLASGOW, April 25, 1912.

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, 1912.

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

Reserve.—The Indians of this agency have two reserves. The larger reserve is at Fisher Grant, near the entrance of Pictou harbour. It has an area of 200 acres. About one-fifth of it has been cultivated. It is stony and requires much fertilizing. The other reserve is near Merigomish harbour, and consists of two islands,—Island A, or Chapel island, and Island B, or Morley's island. The land here is not cultivated now and a few families live on Chapel island during the summer months only.

Population.—The present population of this agency is 156.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general was good. The deaths during the year in the case of adults were caused by consumption.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency are engaged in making pit-timber, baskets, butter-tubs, pick-handles and moccasins, in farming, fishing, and occasionally, as opportunity offers, hiring as labourers.

Buildings.—The Indians have a neat church on Chapel island, and a school at Fisher Grant reserve. Most of the dwellings are frame buildings, but of small proportions.

Stock.—A few horses only are owned on the reserve.

Farm Implements.—A few ploughs, harrows, sleighs and wagons are owned by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are, as a rule, industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of the county, with few exceptions, are temperate, and are of good moral character.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MACLEOD,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF QUEENS AND CUNENBURG COUNTIES,

M

CALEDONIA, June 1, 1912.

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, 1912.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in this agency, of 1,000 acres each; two in Lunenburg county, and one in Queens county.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Population.—The population of this agency is 149.

Occupations.—The Indians residing on these reserves make their living mostly by farming. Those not living on the reserves make their living by fishing, hunting, basket-making, and working in the lumber woods.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good. 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 RICHMOND COUNTY,

CHAPEL ISLAND RESERVE,

St. PETERS, April 13, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my first annual report for the year ended March 31, 1912. The statistical statement I have already forwarded.

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

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Bras d'Or, ten miles distant from St. Peters, and comprises about 1,200 acres of land, besides a few small islands.

Population.—The population of this band is at present 135.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health throughout the reserve has been up to the average. There was one death from tuberculosis. More care is being taken by the Indians in keeping their premises and their persons clean, but it is difficult to teach them the necessity of isolation in the case of those suffering from diseases either contagious or infectious, and particularly it is difficult in the case of those in incipient tuberculosis, as the Indian seems to dread that plague but little.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in farming, fishing, lumbering (cutting pit timber and railroad ties) making axe-handles, hockey-sticks, baskets and various forms of beaded and fancy work. In the summer a number of them go to the industrial centres where they engage mostly in clay work, such as digging drains, sewer work, or waterworks, &c. As a rule they give general satisfaction, but I believe the Indian would do better if he stuck to the farm. Almost all those who do I find make a comfortable living.

Buildings.—Sixty per cent of the houses are frame, are comfortable, and fairly well furnished. In quite a number of them are to be found sewing-machines of the best makes.

Stock.—Over one-half of the Indians own stock of some kind, of which they take good care. This year, notwithstanding the long and severe winter, the stock wintered well.

Farm Implements.—There has been a fair increase in the number of those bought during the year. They are well taken care of.

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Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians have taken advantage of, and have benefited by, the 'wave of prosperity.' They are industrious, most law-abiding, and are without doubt improving in their temporal condition.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are very temperate and their morals are excellent. They are practically all total abstainers from alcoholic liquor.

Your obedient servant,

R. L. McDONALD, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,
SHELBURNE, April 9, 1912.

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, 1912.

Reserve.—There is no reserve in this county, 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 the sanitary regulations and their premises are clean and tidy.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are fishing, hunting, and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are of logs and frame, and are kept in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, but make very little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HIPSON,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,
BADDECK, April 9, 1912.

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, 1912.

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

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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 of which is in a fair state of cultivation, 210 acres cleared but not under much cultivation, and the remainder covered with a second growth of spruce and hardwood. The soil generally is fertile, being especially adapted for the raising of hay, potatoes, vegetables and grain.

Population.—The population of this agency is 90.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on this 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, coopering, hunting, and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings are of frame, and are kept tidy and in a fair state of repair.

Stock.—Their stock is well looked after.

Farm Implements.—There are not many farm implements on the reserve, but they are well looked after and cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious and law-abiding class, and their condition is improving from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of some 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, April 9, 1912.

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, 1912.

Reserve.—There is but one reserve in this county, it is situated on the north side of Starrs road, 2 miles from the city. It contains 22½ acres, about 5 of which is cleared, 1½ is cultivated, and the rest is forest second growth, all soft wood.

Population.—The population of this agency is 65. There were no births or deaths this year.

Health.—The health of the Indians is very poor.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are making baskets, mast-hoops and axe-handles, fishing; some go as guides, and some at log-driving.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making little progress, but I think are improving, as they are becoming more inclined to settle, which will give them a better chance for education.

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

Your obedient servant,

W. H. WHALEN,

Indian Agent.

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

MICMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

HIGGINS ROAD, April 22, 1912.

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, 1912. -

Reserve.—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 an area of 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 298 souls. There has been a natural increase of 6 during the year, for there have been 14 births, and only 8 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good for the past year, with the exception of a few cases of consumption. Sanitary measures have been observed.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are farming, fishing, and making baskets, axe-handles, lobster-traps and hoops. Some of the Indians of Lennox Island, during the month of March, hauled mussel mud on their farms. This shows an improvement in farming; this mussel mud is an excellent fertilizer.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are well supplied with farm implements, such as ploughs, spring-tooth harrows and other small implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and law-abiding; there is a marked improvement in their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians living on Lennox Island reserve are temperate with a few exceptions. Their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

BIRTLE AGENCY,

BIRTLE, April 10, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report together with the agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Tribe.—There are five reserves in this agency; four are occupied by the Saulteaux, and one by the Sioux or Dakotas.

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The Saulteaux are a branch of the Ojibbewa tribe, and receive annuity. The Sioux receive no annuity. They are part of the band of Sioux who came to the Dominion of Canada after the Minnesota massacre, 1862-3, 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 earn 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 village to the reserve, being 5 miles east, and Uno on the Grand Trunk Pacific, is now the post office, 2 miles distant. Birtle is 12 miles north.

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 6,600 acres. This includes the fishing station and the east half of section 8, township 20, range 19, west, at Clearwater lake, about 20 miles northeast of the reserve, near Elphinstone, Man. The soil is a black loam, some parts of the valley being very stony and unfit for cultivation; most of the cleared land, however, is fertile and suitable for raising grain and root crops of all kinds. The pasturage for stock is getting less each year on the cleared land, as it is being cultivated and fenced. There is good grazing, however, in the wooded sections, as there are numerous small lakes and open places where the animals can feed, get water, and find good shelter. In the valley along the Little Saskatchewan river, which runs north and south through the reserve, there are large meadows, which supply the bulk of the hay required for stock. Around the numerous small lakes and ponds small quantities of hay can also be cut. There are about 3,883 acres in wood, mostly small poplar, willow, with some spruce and tamarack at Clearwater lake. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs southeast of the reserve, and Elphinstone, about a quarter of a mile from the southern boundary, is the nearest post office.

WAYWAYSEECAPPO' BAND, NO. 62.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 24,960 acres, and is located about 15 miles northeast from Birtle, and is 5 miles west of Rosburn, Man. The Birdtail creek runs through the northeast corner of the reserve. There are about 19,000 acres in wood, mostly poplar and willow. The large poplar is suitable for building houses and stables and the remainder makes good firewood, and the large willows are used for fence posts. In the southern and western portions there are numerous lakes and ponds, and hay meadows, which furnish sufficient hay for stock, and for sale. The soil is a rich, heavy black loam, and is suitable for the growing of all kinds of grain 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, Man., 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 black, sandy loam, and suitable for the growing of all kinds of grain and root crops.

ROLLING RIVER BAND, NO. 67.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 12,800 acres, and is situated about 8 miles north of Basswood, Man., a small village on the Canadian Pacific railway (Minnedosa and Yorkton branch). The land is undulating, with a great deal of poplar and willow brush. There are numerous lakes and sloughs. Four of the lakes contain fish. The hay-supply is obtained around the lakes and sloughs; but in very rainy seasons the supply is limited, on account of the high water in them. The Rolling river runs through the eastern portion of the reserve, north and south. The soil is 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 north of the northern boundary of the reserve. There are about 7,800 acres in wood, principally poplar and willow. The large poplar is suitable for building purposes. The nearest post office is Rolling River, about 3 miles from the reserve.

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 Ephinstone, Man., and in the timber reserve. The soil is light and stony, and only a small area can be cultivated. The hay-supply is secured on unoccupied lands in the vicinity. The reserve is used as a fishing station. 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
Keseekoowenin's band, No. 61..	96
Clearwater Lake band, No. 61..	25
Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62..	194
Gambler's band, No. 63..	15
Rolling River band, No. 67..	74
Total population	431

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency during the past year has been very good. There have been 22 births, and 20 deaths, 7 adults, 13 minors. Colds were prevalent during the fall and winter, but no deaths resulted from this cause. Measles were also prevalent on the Waywayseecappo's and Keeseekoowenin's reserves, amongst the young children, and a few deaths resulted from this disease. Pneumonia and tuberculosis were the chief cause of the deaths of the adults, one having been due to old age. The chief cause of death amongst the in-

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fants is owing to want of proper attention being given to the mother and child before and after confinement. The Cottage Hospital, in connection with the Birtle boarding school (of which Dr. Wheeler is the medical officer, Nurse Highet in charge), has done good work during the year, several cases of scrofula having been cured. Most of the patients treated are school pupils. Very few patients from the reserves were admitted. The Indians have a feeling against the hospital, and it takes considerable persuasion to prevail on them to come, and if they do consent, it is generally only when there is very little hope for their recovery. During the summer months, with few exceptions the Indians live in tents, moving out of their houses in the spring, and not returning to them again until the fall. This enables them to clean out their houses, have them limewashed inside and out, and the change is very beneficial to their health. All refuse accumulated during the winter months is raked up and burned. The Indians now realize that cleanliness is necessary to good health, and the past year has shown great improvement on all the reserves in the way in which their homes have been kept.

Occupations and Resources.—The members of the Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57, are farmers. Their principal grain crop is wheat; oats and a little barley are also grown. They have excellent gardens, raising corn, potatoes, onions, carrots, turnips, and other garden stuff. Quite a revenue is made from the sale of green corn, the Indians always having the first in the market, and getting the top price for it. They also raise cattle, a few horses and pigs. The majority have poultry, including turkeys and geese. The revenue from this source is not large, as the eggs and poultry are used at home. The women make baskets, mats, moccasins, and bead-work. A few of the band earn extra money by the sale of fir, senega-root, wild fruits, firewood, and working out during the threshing season. Their principal income is from the sale of wheat, which is generally a good grade, going No. 1 or 2 Northern.

The members of the Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61, are now principally earning their living from the farm; as the earnings from hunting and trapping are getting less each year. The Indians of this band also raise cattle, and some horses, pigs and poultry. All have small gardens and raise potatoes, onions, carrots, turnips, and other garden stuff. A few have cream-separators, and sell their surplus butter. Some earn their living by hunting, trapping and fishing, selling firewood, senega-root, baskets, mats, and bead-work. A number of the young women work out as domestics, and others work at their homes on the reserve, at dressmaking and plain sewing, having all the work they can do. A number work out as farm labourers, and during the threshing season hire out their teams, earning good wages. This band is improving each year, and, with a few exceptions, will keep to the farm for a living.

The members of the Waywayseecappo's reserve, No. 62, are increasing their farm operations. The principal crop is oats, 19,125 bushels being the threshers' returns for the past season. Owing to the good crop, the Indians are greatly encouraged, and next season will, I hope, show a larger acreage under cultivation. The cattle industry is not as it should be, and the revenue from this source is getting less each year. Some raise a few horses, pigs and poultry. Considerable revenue is made by the band in the sale of firewood, hay, senega-root, and wild fruits. The women make rag and straw mats, baskets, tan hides, and work at bead-work, and make considerable revenue from this source. A number of the young women ex-pupils are earning their living as domestics, and, with but few exceptions, are giving satisfaction to their employers. A number of the younger men work out, especially during seeding, haying and harvest, and command good wages, being good workers; their only trouble being lack of staying steadily at it, otherwise they give satisfaction to whoever employs them.

The members of the Kolling River band, No. 67, farm a little, raise some cattle and horses, and some poultry. Their principal revenue is from the farm and the sale

of firewood. Nearly all hunt and trap, and, as they have a lake on the reserve which contains fish, they make some little revenue from this industry, besides supplying food for their own homes. They also work out as farm labourers during the threshing season, making the usual rate of wages for man and team. The women make bead-work, baskets, rag and straw mats, tan hides, gather senega-root and wild fruits, and some work out for short periods assisting farmers' wives in the vicinity of their reserve. From these sources considerable revenue is earned by the women of the band.

The Gambler's reserve has only two families, John Tanner and his son Joseph. John Tanner is an up-to-date farmer, having all the necessary farm equipment required to work his farm. He raises wheat, oats and barley, cattle, pigs and poultry of all kinds, and also raises first-class horses, bred from pedigreed sires. He is in good circumstances, and more prosperous than the average white farmer. He keeps a Percheron stallion, and thoroughbred shorthorn bull. His son Joseph does not farm, but makes his living by working out as a labourer; he is an ex-pupil of the Qu'Appelle industrial school, and is now employed in that institute as a shoemaker, he having learned the trade when a pupil of the school.

Buildings.—Improvement is slow but sure along this line. The new houses being built are log ones with dovetailed corners and shingled roofs, and a number have a kitchen annex. There are also a number of frame houses well built, two stories, and painted on the outside and a number of shanties, mostly good-sized, with lumber floors. Stables are principally log ones, suitable for the pony class; but those who own good-sized work horses, have good roomy ones. There are also a few frame stables and granaries.

Stock.—The past winter on the whole was favourable for stock. During December and January there was very severe cold weather, but fortunately no bad storms. All the Indians had sufficient hay, with the exception of those of the Birdtail Sioux band, who had to feed their stock oat sheaves, saving their small stores of hay for the spring work. The cattle on the whole wintered well, and as soon as the new grass comes, will pick up rapidly. The bulls were well cared for, and the calf crop last year was a fair one.

Farm Implements.—The reserves on the whole are well equipped with the necessary farm machinery required at the present time. Those interested in farming are eager and willing to purchase their own implements. There are a few, however, who want the government to furnish them with up-to-date implements, while they have only about 8 or 10 acres under cultivation. Very little care is given to implements furnished free by the government. Those purchasing for themselves take good care of them, as, having earned the money to buy them, they appreciate their value.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress made by the Indians during the past year, especially in the cultivation of the land, is very encouraging. On the Wayway-seecappo's reserve a good advance has been made. A number of the band who never farmed before, have made a start, and, as the crop returns last season were extra good, greater efforts will no doubt be made in the future. This applies also to the Keeseekoowenin's and Rolling River reserves. The great drawback is the lack of courage, as a very little reverse or bad crop disheartens them, and most of them give up, almost without a struggle. However, I notice a change, and time may eradicate this bad trait. Hunting and trapping is still followed by a number, but they are now realizing that the game is getting scarcer each year, and they must look to the cultivation of the land for a living, if the race is to survive.

The cattle industry, I am sorry to say, is decreasing, and this is brought about by the Indians hearing from the white farmers that it does not pay to raise cattle now, prices being low, and that more money is made in raising wheat or oats, also that the pasturage is getting more limited every year. The Indians, like every one else, are influenced a great deal by environment, and they naturally think that the experience of their neighbours should be of some value.

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As the Indians are now taking more interest in the cultivation of the soil, and, as the threshing returns last season were good, a greater interest will be taken in the work this coming season. The ex-pupils from the industrial and boarding schools are maintaining their good record, taking the lead and being a good example to others on the reserves. There are of course some drones who are quite satisfied with earning a precarious living, sometimes trapping, and occasionally working for farmers and others, doing chores; these are quite satisfied to sponge on their well-to-do friends, and manage somehow to make a living.

There are two cream-separators on the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, owned by Joseph Boyer and Mrs. Cook. Butter is made during the summer months, and the surplus sold.

This band has erected a church, Presbyterian, 24 x 30, with an 8 x 8 belfry, 35 feet high. It is a frame building on a stone foundation. The work has been done mostly by the Indians themselves, under the direction of the resident missionary, the Rev. Mr. Donaghy. The cost of the building has been mostly paid by the Indians themselves, a little assistance being given by the church, and a few outside friends. The building is a credit to the band, and adds greatly to the appearance of the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year the conduct of the Indians has been good. There have been a few infractions of the liquor law, but no serious crimes were committed. The Indians on the whole are temperate. There are some, however, who are addicted to the use of intoxicants, and when liquor cannot be procured, essences are used in its place. It is very difficult to get convictions, as persons who may know that Indians have been given liquor are not willing to appear as witnesses, and it is impossible to convict on suspicion alone. The department has a special constable looking after this part of the work.

The moral standard of the Indians, under the conditions in which they live, is to be commended.

Crops.—The spring opened late, and seeding began on April 18, on the Birdtail Sioux reserve, wheat having been sown on that date. Seeding was general on all the reserves on the 25th. The land was in splendid condition for the seed. Wheat was all sown by the end of April, and oats, barley and root crop by the end of May. The growing conditions were all that could be wished. Rain fell about May 9, and there was a snow-storm towards the end of the month, giving all the grain and root crops the necessary moisture required. June and July were favourable, and rainfall sufficient. Grain was very heavy and in danger of lodging. During August there was a heavy rain and wind storm, and some damage was caused by some of the grain being lodged. The reserves escaped with a very slight loss on this account, as most of the grain came up again, but had to be cut one way. Harvest began on August 19, and was general by the end of the month. The harvest was delayed by rains, and it was very slow work stacking. Threshing was also delayed on this account. The hay crop was not as large as that of last season, and considerable was destroyed by the frequent rains; 1,517 tons of hay were cut and saved. Threshing returns give wheat 12,027 bushels, oats, 47,591 bushels, and barley, 2,432 bushels. The oat crop was not all threshed on the Birdtail Sioux reserve, having been fed to stock, on account of the delay in threshing, which was not completed until the beginning of April this year. Wheat averaged 14.30, oats, 37.05 and barley 26 bushels per acre. The loss in wheat average was on account of the late threshing and wet grain. The Birdtail Sioux band has now a small threshing outfit of its own, and so will not in future be dependent on outside help for this important part of its work. Joseph Paul, ex-pupil of the Regina industrial school, who received training when at school to run a threshing engine, will run the reserve engine next season for the band.

General Remarks.—In reviewing the work of the past season, it is gratifying to note the progress made along farming lines, also in the very necessary matter of

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sanitation, as the Indians all now see the importance of this. The good work of the schools is coming to the front, and ex-pupils, with few exceptions, are 'making good' and are an example to others on the reserves. The inspector, S. J. Jackson, made a visit to the agency in September.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. WHEATLEY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
CLANDEBOYE AND FISHER RIVER AGENCIES,
SELKIRK, March 31, 1912.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Clandeboye and Fisher river agencies, for the year ending March 31, 1912.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Tribe.—The people of this agency are Saulteaux, with more or less of an admixture of Swampy Cree.

ST. PETERS RESERVE.

This can hardly be considered a reserve now, as it was surrendered and sold in 1907, but through force of circumstances, there are about 800 of this band still living within the bounds of the old reserve. This should be classed with the new reserve, Peguis, where a number of the band have already moved, and it is expected that a great many more will follow this summer.

BROKENHEAD BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 15 and 16, ranges 6 and 7, east of the principal meridian. It is heavily timbered with poplar and some spruce and tamarack. It is watered by the Brokenhead river, and contains 21.90 square miles.

Population.—This reserve has a population of 141.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good. There has been no epidemic or any serious illness during the year.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the principal occupations. Their resources have been augmented by the sale of 500 cords of wood under permission of the department.

Buildings.—The houses are built of logs with shingled roofs, in which the Indians live in the winter. In summer they usually live in teepees or tents.

Stock.—The people of this reserve cannot be classed as stock-raisers; one man has about 25 head.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are principally pagans, and are not progressive in any sense. Most of them are in poor circumstances.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and their morals are as good as the average.

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FORT ALEXANDÉR BAND.

Tribe.—These people are Saulteaux, with a mixture of French half-breeds.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 18 and 19, ranges 8 and 9, east of the first principal meridian. The Winnipeg river runs through it in a north-easterly direction.

Population.—The population of the band is 526.

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

Occupations.—The principal occupations are fishing and hunting, but they also work as labourers at any work they find to do.

Buildings.—The buildings are log with shingled roofs, and in most cases are comfortable.

Stock.—These Indians do not own much stock, but what they have is well cared for.

Farm Implements.—No farming is done and only garden tools are used here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and there is very little destitution among them.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate and their morals are about the average.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band is a mixture of Saulteaux and Swampy Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of the Black river, and contains 2,000 acres.

Population.—The band has a population of 70.

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

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the principal occupations, although some work in lumber camps.

Buildings.—The buildings are log with shingled roofs, and are clean and comfortable.

Stock.—There are very few cattle on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people seem to be industrious and doing well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and morally are as good as could be expected.

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. The surrounding country is reported rich in mineral.

Population.—This band has a population of 93.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, no outbreak of any kind having occurred among them.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the principal occupations.

Buildings.—They have log houses with shingled roofs and they are warm and cosy.

Stock.—There are very few cattle on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used here.

Characteristics and Progress.—While these people seem comfortable, they do not make much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and their morals are fair.

FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

BLOODVEIN BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Bloodvein river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 3,369 acres.

Population.—The band has a population of 55.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good and there was no serious sickness.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the principal occupations.

Buildings.—These are of log and are only fair.

Stock.—No stock of any kind is owned by this band.

Farm Implements.—They have only garden tools.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians do not appear to be making much progress, and are satisfied with just a living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, but their moral standard is low.

FISHER RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Fisher river, at the foot of Fisher bay, and contains 9,000 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 472.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good, I visited all the homes on the reserve this winter and found the houses particularly clean and tidy.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the principal occupations, but there are quite a number of cattle on this reserve.

Buildings.—The dwellings are log, well built and very comfortable.

Stock.—These Indians own a number of cattle and some horses. They are proud of their stock and take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—Only implements for making hay and garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are more independent and progressive than those of any other band in this agency, and are in good circumstances as compared with others.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are temperate, and their morals are above the average.

JACKHEAD BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Jackhead river, on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 2,860 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 82.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no sickness reported from this reserve during the year.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing, are the only occupations of the band.

Buildings.—These Indians have ordinary log buildings.

Stock.—No stock is kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band do not seem to make any progress, and are satisfied with a bare living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, but their morals are not very good.

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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.

Population.—The population of this band is 283.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. There was no serious sickness among them.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the principal occupations.

Buildings.—These Indians have log buildings with shingled roofs, of the average quality.

Stock.—Not much stock is kept, but what little there is is well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are doing very well for the chance they have. They have to depend on their fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company for a living, and are fairly independent.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, but at times liquor is given to some of the band by tourists and travellers, and it is hard for an Indian to say no if liquor is offered.

POPLAR RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Poplar river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 3,800 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 153.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been some sickness among the old people, but no epidemic.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—The buildings are log, and are hardly as good as the average.

Stock.—There is no stock on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people do not make the headway that they should. They can usually get work with the fish companies, but seem to be satisfied as long as they have enough to live on.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, but their morals are only fair.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is at the mouth of the Big Saskatchewan river, on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 4,646 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 123.

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

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the principal occupations. There is a fish station not far from this reserve and the Indians make considerable money during the fishing season.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people seem to be fairly independent; but, like many others, are satisfied with making a living and do not appear to improve much.

Buildings.—They have good log houses, which are neat and comfortable.

Stock.—Only a few cattle are kept here, and they are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used.

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Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate, and no cases of immorality were reported.

PEGUIS BAND.

Tribe.—The people of this band are Saulteaux with a mixture of Swampy Crees.
Reserve.—This reserve comprises all of townships 26 and 27, range 1, west, and the southerly and easterly portion of townships 26 and 27, range 2, west, and contains about 75,000 acres.

Population.—The population of this band, including those still at old St. Peters, is 1,212.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among them, but in a band as large as this one there is always more or less sickness, chiefly among the old people.

Occupations.—These people in the past have worked mostly as labourers, sailors, and wood-cutters, but now that they are moving on to their new reserve, they are preparing to go more into farming.

Buildings.—The buildings are log with shingled roofs. The houses are the best type of log houses, and are all built a uniform size (16 x 24). They are very neat and comfortable.

Stock.—There are a number of horses and cattle, but not so many as there were some years ago. The stock is well cared for.

Farm Implements.—The few farmers among these people are fairly well supplied, and the department is assisting the band with implements that are really necessary, in order to encourage them in farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—I cannot say that there is any improvement with these people. They have lived so long on the old reserve adjoining the town of Selkirk, where they could get odd jobs and just worked when they had to in order to live, that they have become very indolent. However, now that they are moving on to their new reserve and away from the bad influences of the town, I expect that they will do better.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are more given to drink than any other band in this agency. The Indian is very apt to pick up the evils of the white man, but I am sorry to say is not so quick at learning the virtues. The same thing applies to their morals, they have fallen to a very low standard.

LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS, PEKANGEKUM AND DEER LAKE RESERVES.

As I have just made one short visit as paying agent to these reserves, I cannot report fully on them.

Little Grand Rapids is situated about 150 miles inland up the Berens river. Pekangekum reserve is about another 150 miles farther east. Deer Lake reserve is about 125 miles northeast of Little Grand Rapids. These people are the original Indians and, as some of them have been taken into treaty only a short time ago, they are still living in the old Indian style, and little, if any, progress is noticeable in the way of civilization as yet.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WATSON,
Indian Agent.

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LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
 RAINY RIVER DISTRICT, FORT FRANCES AGENCY,
 FORT FRANCES, ONT., April 6, 1912.

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, 1912, 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, Nickickousemnecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake, being 14 in all, with a total population of 842, being a decrease of 20 since my previous report.

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

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserve.—Reserves Nos. 14 and 15 are situated at the mouth of the 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 cordwood. The land is good, being a rich clay loam.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 48, being 1 less than last year.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness amongst the Indians, but no epidemic, and the death-rate has been high, the majority of cases being from tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The Indians work at taking out dry cordwood 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 in this agency 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 three years, and the department having appointed a constable on the Couchiching reserve and another on the Manitou Rapids, and every infraction of the Indian Act being promptly prosecuted, a great improvement has been effected. At the present time a bar-tender of one of the hotels in this place is serving a sentence of one month in jail with hard labour, and a fine of \$100 and costs.

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 64, being a decrease of 5 from the previous year.

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.

Reserve.—These bands occupy reserve No. 11, which is situated on the north bank of Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. The area is 5,736 acres. The land is a rich clay loam. There is very little merchantable timber on it.

Population.—The population is 93, being 1 less than last year.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber, river-driving, saw-mills, and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting. There are two Indians in this band, named Red Hawk and Kapagabo, that do a little farming, in fact they are the only ones in this agency that do.

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 doing as well as they should.

They use the milk and a few make 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. There is a large quantity of good spruce for pulp-wood, but very little other merchantable timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 46, the same as last year.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber; they work in lumber camps, river-driving 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 fires in the past.

Population.—The population of this band is 187, being 1 less than last report.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band consist of working in lumber camps, river-driving, saw-mills, cutting and hauling cordwood, 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 are very comfortably furnished, and are kept very neat and clean. A number have good frame houses; the rest are log buildings with shingled roof.

Temperance.—The majority of this band are fairly temperate and moral. The department has appointed a constable here, which has had a good effect.

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STANGECOMING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve, No. 18C, is situated on Rainy lake, about 8 miles north of Fort Frances, and contains 3,861 acres, the greater portion being barren rock, and the timber is of poor quality, except at the north end, where there is some good tamarack and jack-pine.

Population.—This band has a population of 40, being 2 less than last year.

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 by keeping a watch on them and prosecuting every case that is known, a good 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 63, being an increase of 1 since my previous report.

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 river. The combined area is 10,227 acres. A large portion of the land is rocky and broken. There is considerable merchantable timber on 26C, but the merchantable timber on the other two reserves has been sold. The soil is light.

Population.—This band has a population of 48, being 2 more than last report.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by fishing and hunting, but last summer they made considerable money by picking up saw-logs on the lake; the chief owns a motor boat, with which they gathered the logs. They were paid \$20 a head, which is derived from interest money from the 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 130, being an increase of 1 over last report.

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.

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Population.—The population of this band is 111, being a decrease of 4. in the past year.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing and hunting.

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve allotted to this band is situated on Kawawigamak lake, and contains an area of 5,948 acres.

There is said to be considerable good timber on this reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 12, being 10 less than last year, caused by 2 deaths and 8 migrations.

Occupations.—These Indians depend entirely upon fishing and hunting for their livelihood.

Your obedient servant.

JNO. P. WRIGHT,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

GRISWOLD AGENCY,

GRISWOLD, April 1, 1912.

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, 1912.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of the bands on the two 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 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 the Assiniboine river forms the natural boundary.

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 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 firewood, of about 750 acres.

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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 2,400 of this is under cultivation.

Population.—The total population on this reserve is 325.

Health and Sanitation.—General health conditions of this band show an improved state. This, however, cannot be said or put down to any great increase in knowledge of hygienic laws, or even to the observance of them; but rather to the happy combination of accidents that have brought about health as the combination might have brought about sickness. Indeed the Sioux seem to be immune to certain conditions that would paralyze white people. For instance, a Sioux can get wet through all his clothes, say, a good drenching, and can then let them dry on his back as best they may; or he can camp after a heavy rain storm, on the wet ground, and be free from any evil results arising therefrom, or, he can use stagnant water for drinking purposes without fevers or even inconvenience of any kind arising therefrom. Indeed the reserve has been surrounded by whites having grippe, typhoid fever, and pneumonia and there was not a case among the Sioux of this Oak River reserve. The Sioux Indian observes that the band is free from such diseases. Nevertheless, he does agree with the plan of gathering and burning the refuse that has accumulated around his dwelling during the long winter season. He believes, too, the Sioux are tougher than the white people, which is a matter no one can gainsay. Moreover, he has quite a good opinion of his own observations, so it is not easy to teach him. The birth-rate of the band was slightly in excess of the death-rate, being 27 to 22 per M. There are 27 old men and women on this reserve ranging from 65 years to 85 years of age.

Occupations.—The Sioux Indian takes naturally to farming. He says this was the first Sioux band to commence farming, so he names his post office 'Owoju.' There are several good practical farmers amongst them who take the lead, with the rest trailing along at different stages behind.

During the last two years the natural elements have not been kinder to him than to the rest of the farmers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and he has had less money to back him up, but in the pinch he has been supported by the department, which supplied his seed wheat. This has been a great relief to each member of the band. The amount in acres under cultivation and the particulars of crops with values and also all information as to sources of income have been given in full detail in the agricultural and industrial statistics, accompanying this report. This reserve being too small to allow pasturage for cattle, it has been deemed best to confine the Sioux to improving and raising a better class of horses. This is being done both by purchasing and by breeding. A few milch cows only are kept for the use of families. This is not a backward step as some might suppose, for there can be no profit in raising any animals for which there is a shortage of feed or a serious difficulty in procuring it.

Characteristics.—Moreover the Sioux Indian has the natural characteristics that make for good farming. He has been from time immemorial, as he is to-day, a good hunter and sportsman, which means he has patience, endurance, keenness of observation, self-reliance and industry; any class of people with such characteristics can know 'no such thing as fail.' Time will show that the Sioux in taking to farming has taken to the line of industry which lies closest to his natural bent.

Progress.—When pulling hard against the stream, advancement does not always appear. At times it is satisfactory to hold one's own. For the last two years the Sioux have been pulling hard against the stream. In 1910 they were in the midst of the drought district. In 1911 the weather conditions were wider afield, and every one is aware of the contrary wind from early spring to the end of the year, throughout this western country. Yet it should be borne in mind the Sioux has no treaty rights with

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the department, and he is, therefore, without the annual nest egg of 'treaty payments,' nor has he an annual sale of cattle from which to draw; the reserve being too small to allow pasture-lands. Whatever payments he makes come from his earnings, made by hard labour in many forms—as sales of wheat, hay, potatoes, and the various products of the farm—from sale of pelts secured by trapping, and if very poor, by 'permit to sell' firewood cut on the reserve. Therefore, a payment of a hundred dollars means much to him and represents much labour; and yet the last six months, upwards of five thousands dollars have been paid on accounts by the Sioux of these two reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—There are some few Sioux on each reserve under this agency addicted to drinking intoxicants whenever they can be secured. There are many Sioux on each reserve who will leave liquor alone in any circumstances; therefore, it would be the truth to say that each reserve is in favour of temperance. The exception rather proves the rule. During the winter two white men were fined \$50 each and costs, for supplying intoxicants to Indians. One Indian was committed for a second offence, to prison for 30 days for drunkenness. Others were placed under suspended sentence.

I have also to report a crime of the most serious nature, the murder of an old woman of about 70 years named Hoka, of Oak River reserve No. 58, and which took place November 4, 1911. There was no other motive for the crime than robbery, for she had \$20 a few days before the murder, but no money afterwards was found anywhere in the house. Dr. Stewart, who made the autopsy and reported in detail to the coroner, gave it as his opinion that at least two were engaged in the murder of the woman, and also gave his reasons for his opinion. As yet, there have been no arrests. The police have had the matter in hand.

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 on each side of it is growing timber and firewood to the amount of 150 acres.

On the lowlands adjacent are 200 acres of meadow furnishing in wet years abundance of hay for use and for sale. The remainder of the surface of 2,200 acres is a sandy loam, of which one-fourth is under cultivation.

Population.—The total population is 80.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band during the early part of the fiscal year was below average; but since has gradually improved so that it is now up to normal conditions. I might add that the band has its summer and winter resorts on the reserve, which are the highlands, dry for the summer; and lowlands with plenty of firewood for the winter.

Occupations.—The general occupation is farming. With the other farmers of the west, they have had their difficulties, reverses and more or less successes. For four years the department has assisted most of them with seed for their fields, which has been mostly repaid.

There has been an excuse, however, beyond the weather for this band's distraction in that its attention has been directed by a certain number of the members being received back, or adopted, by their former band, from whence they came, near Fort Peck, Montana, U.S.A. This adoption by the band will secure a large acreage of land for them. The plan is, with those that are going, to migrate as soon as spring opens.

I have not discouraged this migration, but have rather encouraged it. My advice to them has been, 'If it is to your advantage to migrate and accept these lands,

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why do so. Go where you can do better. This reserve is small, there it is large. You are merely going to your old home and no doubt will be better off.'

I think I should call attention to John Hunter, No. 37, of Oak Lake band, one of the migrants, because he is an ex-pupil of the Regina industrial school, and has the last few years being forging ahead step by step. He married an ex-pupil of the Elkhorn industrial school, Nellie, a daughter of Mapiaska, of Oak River reserve, No. 58. Four years ago the department assisted him with seed, which was repaid the same year; but since then he has relied upon his own resources. The last year (1911) as shown by the individual crop returns of this band, he had 170 acres in wheat and threshed 3,200 bushels, also 40 acres in oats and threshed 615 bushels. Then he had 120 bushels of potatoes, put up 35 tons of hay, and 40 tons of other feed; yet with this success, he considers it to his interest to leave, because of the lands his wife and children (3) will receive.

Temperance and Morality.—This band with a few exceptions is considered temperate. Some that came from the Turtle Mountain Indian reserve brought with them their cravings for intoxicants that they had indulged in while on that reserve, and take the opportunity whenever it is offered now to again gratify. These are, however, merely the exceptions to the rule.

Your obedient servant,

F. HOLLIES,

Indian Agent.

LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,

KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES,

KENORA, ONT., March 31, 1912.

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, 1912, together with the usual statistical statement, and inventory of government property under my charge.

KENORA AGENCY.

There are twelve bands in this agency, viz.: the Dalles, Rat Portage, Shoal Lake, Nos. 39 and 40, Northwest Angle, Nos. 33, 34 and 37, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay and Islington.

Tribe.—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, with an area of 8,009 acres. On it there is a quantity of Norway and jack pine, spruce and poplar, with a few hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 84.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. Sanitary precautions have been well carried out, and all the Indians vaccinated.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are: working in the lumber camps, hunting, fishing and acting as guides and canoeemen, and some have nice gardens.

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Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the band are industrious, law-abiding, and are becoming better off each year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly moral, and temperate; yet some of them will make use of liquor whenever they can get it. A strict watch is kept on all Indians coming into town, with the result that but few can get any liquor, still occasionally a case will occur.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserve.—This band has two reserves, viz., 32A and 38B, on Mathesons and Clear-water bays, Lake of the Woods, with a combined area of 13,280 acres. On these reserves are found tamarack, spruce, poplar and pine, and some hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 81.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been several cases of sickness, chiefly influenza; but no serious epidemic has visited these Indians, and on the whole their health has been fairly good. Sanitary measures have been observed, and all the Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are: fishing, hunting, working on steamers and in the lumber camps. Some have nice gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress made by these Indians is very slow; the majority of them are of an indolent nature, and do not make much headway; they are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair, but they are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants.

SHOAL LAKE BANDS, NOS. 39 AND 40.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the west and northwest shores of Shoal lake, partly in the province of Manitoba and partly in Ontario, having a combined area of 16,205 acres. On these reserves there is a small amount of cedar, spruce, pine and poplar, with hay swamps and agricultural land.

Population.—The combined population of the two bands is 138.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the bands on the whole has been good, there has not been any serious sickness on the reserves. Sanitary measures are well observed, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are: hunting, fishing, working on steamers, and in lumber camps. Some have nice gardens.

Buildings.—These are of logs, in some cases with good shingled roofs, of fair size, well ventilated, kept clean and neat. Three new houses have been built this year.

Stock.—What stock they have has been well cared for and came through the winter in good order and condition.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of all their implements, and they have sufficient for all requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are becoming richer each year; yet there is room for improvement. They are law-abiding and civil

Temperance and Morality.—A majority of the Indians are temperate, while a portion of them will make use of intoxicants whenever they can possibly procure them. They are fairly moral, with room for improvement.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BANDS, NOS. 33, 34 AND 37.

Reserves.—These bands hold the following reserves: 33A and 34B, Whitefish bay, 37B, 34C, 37C, at Northwest Angle, part in Manitoba and part in Ontario, 34 and 34C on Lake of the Woods; 37A and 34B on Shoal lake; and 37 on Big island; forming a combined area of 20,183 acres. On these reserves there is a quantity of good merchantable timber and some good hay swamps.

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Population.—These three bands have a combined population of 123.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the bands has been good. A few deaths occurred, principally of old men and women. Sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed, all rubbish having been raked up and burnt, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are: working at the fisheries, lumber camps, on steamers, hunting and fishing, and berry and wild rice picking; and some of them have nice patches of potatoes and gardens.

Stock.—Band No. 34 is the only one that has any stock, and it is owned by Councillor Maisbeekeejick, No. 11. He takes good care of his stock, all of which has wintered well and in good order. This Indian deserves credit for the way he cares for his stock, and the progress he is making with it.

Characteristics and Progress.—But slight progress is made by these bands; they prefer to roam about in the old way, fishing, hunting, picking berries and wild rice, while some work in the lumber camps and for the fish men.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few of the band that may be considered temperate, while the majority of them are very much addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants. Their morals are fair.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Buffalo bay, Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba. It has an area of 5,763 acres. There is a small quantity of good merchantable timber on this reserve and some good agricultural land, and hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 39.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band on the whole has been good, with the usual colds and minor ailments; they came through this winter very well.

Sanitary precautions have been well observed. All refuse is gathered up and burnt, and the premises are kept clean and neat. All Indians have been examined, and those requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working on the railway and on boats, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, making rush mats and bead-work, are the principal occupations of this band. Some have nice gardens.

Buildings.—These are of logs well built, of fair size, well ventilated, and are kept clean and tidy.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are rather progressive, and are becoming richer each year. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate, while there are a few of them who make use of intoxicants when they can get them. They are moral.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—This band has eight reserves, viz.: 31A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, on Big island and Nangashing bay, Lake of the Woods, with a combined area of 8,737 acres. On these reserves there is a large amount of merchantable timber, agricultural and hay lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 146.

Health and Sanitation.—Up to the time when the cold weather set in, the health of the band was good; but during the cold weather it has not been so good; yet there has not been any serious disease amongst them. Several deaths occurred, principally of old people. All the Indians have been vaccinated. Sanitary measures have been fairly well carried out.

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Occupations.—The following are the chief occupations: working on steamboats, in lumber camps, for the fishermen, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, and they have some nice gardens, and potato and corn patches, from which they derive benefit.

Buildings.—These are of log, well built, with shingled roofs; and several new dwellings have been put up this year, of good size and well finished. They are generally found neat, clean and tidy.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with all necessary implements, which are fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are making slow progress. As a rule they are industrious, but they cannot bring themselves down to do any farming; they prefer to live in the old way, roaming about from place to place. They are, however, much richer than they were a few years ago. They are on the whole law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A portion of the band may be considered temperate, while the majority of them are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants when they can in any way procure them. Their morals are fair, with room for improvement.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves.—This band has nine reserves, viz.: Nos. 35A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and J, on Sabaskong, Nangashing and Obabikong bays, Big and Little Grassy rivers, Lake of the Woods; with a combined area of 21,241 acres. On these reserves there is a large amount of fine merchantable timber and some good hay-lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 146.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good; but they have had an epidemic of measles and chicken-pox amongst the children, which resulted fatally in some cases. There have been several deaths of old cases of consumption and scrofula; but at the present time all the Indians are well. Sanitary precautions have been fairly well carried out, and all the Indians who required it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are hunting, fishing, working in the lumber camps and on steamboats in the summer; the Indians also have considerable potatoes planted and some corn, and a few very nice gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are becoming richer every year, but still there is room for further improvement. They are on the whole civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are on the whole fairly temperate; yet some of them make use of intoxicants to excess whenever they can procure them. On the whole, however, they compare favourably with any of the other bands. Their morals are fairly good, considering the mode of life they have to lead.

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 good hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 58.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good, with the exception of a few cases of influenza and kindred ailments, from which all have now fully recovered. There were four deaths by drowning, during the year. Sanitary precautions have been carefully observed, all rubbish was gathered up and burnt, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

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Occupations.—Working in the lumber camps, on steamboats, hunting, fishing, and berry and wild rice picking are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are built of logs, of good size, with shingled roofs in most cases. Three new houses have been built during the year, all of which are well furnished, and kept clean and neat.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all requisite implements, and the Indians take good care of all such by keeping them under cover while not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are making fair progress, and are becoming richer each year. I may mention Chief Paypahmahseekay, No. 27, who has built a large house at Black River, and has started to keep a stopping place for the lumbermen, and is doing very well; also Charles Paypamepeeka, No. 22, who has a fine house at Whitefish Rapids, which is used as a stopping place, and for which he receives \$40 a month. Others are also doing well. These Indians are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The chief and a few members of the band are temperate, while the others are given to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are between fair and good.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds three reserves, viz.: Swan Lake, Islington and One Mans Lake; having a combined area of 24,899 acres. On these reserves there are considerable agricultural and hay lands, and a quantity of fine timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 237.

Health and Sanitation.—There are a few cases of scrofula and tubercular disease amongst these Indians; but on the whole their health has been fairly good. All sanitary precautions have been taken; all refuse and rubbish have been raked up and burnt, and all the Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians act as guides to any person requiring them, and as canoeemen for the Hudson's Bay Company freighting. They hunt, fish, pick berries and wild rice, build bark canoes, and make bead-work and rush mats, which they sell at good prices. These occupations and attending to their gardens and potato fields keep them busy, while a few of the men work on the railway, and in lumber camps and on steamboats.

Buildings.—They have some very good houses, built of logs, with shingled roofs, nicely painted, well supplied with furniture, and kept clean and neat.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock, all of which came through the winter in good condition.

Farm Implements.—There is very little farming done by these Indians, and they are well supplied with all requisite implements, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians as a rule are industrious, and are making fair progress in many respects, and are becoming richer from year to year. They are civil and law-abiding, in most cases.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a portion of the band that are temperate, but the majority of them, I find, are much given to the use of intoxicants to excess whenever they can in any way procure them. I regret to say their morals are not of the best; however, they will compare favourably with the majority of the other bands.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency is made up of the following bands: Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Ignace, Frenchmans Head, Lac Seul, Wabuskang and Grassy Narrows.

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

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Eagle lake; with an area of 8,882 acres. There is very little timber on this reserve, as it was cut under license some years ago; but there is a quantity of agricultural and some good hay lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good during the year. Sanitary precautions have been fairly well carried out. All the Indians are vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in the following occupations: cutting cordwood for the merchants, working in the tie camps, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, and the care of a few small gardens and potato fields, from which they derive great benefit.

Buildings.—These are of log, fair-sized, well ventilated and generally kept clean and comfortable.

Stock.—Their stock is well cared for, and, although the winter has been a very severe and long one, the animals have come through so far in good order.

Farm Implements.—The Indians generally take good care of their implements, of which they have a good and ample supply for all their purposes.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress made by this band is slow, as the Indians roam about so much; but on the whole they are industrious, and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are addicted to the use of intoxicants, while a few of them are fairly temperate. They are fairly moral.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Little Wabigoon lake, having an area of 12,872 acres. On it there is a quantity of timber and some good hay-lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 93.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians on the whole has been good. One death occurred from drowning. Sanitary precautions have been carried out fairly well, and all the Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing, working in the tie camps and on the railway, berry and wild rice picking; and some have potato patches and good gardens.

Buildings.—These are of log, small, but fairly comfortable and generally kept clean, and well ventilated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band roam about so much that the progress made on the reserve is very slow. They are, however, civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A small portion of the band are temperate, while the majority are addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are fair.

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 quantity of good timber and some fine hay swamps.

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Population.—The population of the band is 66.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been fairly good. Sanitary measures have been carried out fairly well, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are: working in the tie camps and on railways, hunting, fishing, picking berries and wild rice, and some have potato and vegetable gardens.

Buildings.—These are of logs, comfortable, kept clean and tidy and well ventilated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are fairly industrious, but, owing to the nomadic life they lead, their progress is very slow. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are considered temperate; while some are not considered so, as they will indulge if they can at all get liquor. Their morals are rather doubtful, in many respects.

LAC SEUL BAND.

This reserve is situated on the southeast shore of the Lac Seul or Lonely lake, area, 49,000 acres, and is occupied by the Lac Seul, Frenchmans Head and Ignace bands on different parts of the reserve. On this reserve there is a quantity of good timber and hay lands.

Population.—The combined population is 668.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of the bands has been good. With the exception of the usual cases of colds and influenza, there has been nothing of any serious nature amongst the bands, except two cases of insanity, which have been sent to the asylum, where they are being taken care of. Sanitary precautions have been well carried out; all refuse has been collected and burnt, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are: acting as guides and canoeemen, working for the Hudson's Bay Company, hunting, fishing, picking wild rice and berries, making canoes and bead-work, and taking care of their gardens and potatoes.

Buildings.—All their buildings are of log, well built and of fair size. Several new buildings have been erected during the year, which adds much to the appearance of the reserves, and to the comfort of the Indians; they are all kept neat, clean and well ventilated.

Stock.—The winter has been long and severe, yet I have not had any complaints of shortness of hay on any of the reserves; and from all reports I have received, the stock has wintered in good order and condition.

Farm Implements.—The Indians take good care of their implements, and they are well supplied with all requirements for what farming they do.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and are becoming richer each year, and are making fair progress. Ex-Chief Henry Ackewance is about starting up a ranch for himself, with cattle, pigs, and hens, separately from the other Indians, and trusts to make a success of his work. On the whole these Indians are doing fairly well. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—A minority of these Indians are temperate, but the majority of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants. They are fairly moral, with a few exceptions amongst the women.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Wabuskang lake, area, 8,042 acres. On it there is a quantity of fine timber and a small amount of farm-lands, also hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 54.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good. Sanitary measures have been carried out, and all the Indians vaccinated.

Occupations.—The following are the chief occupations of these Indians: acting as guides and canoeemen for any tourist or person requiring their services, hunting, trapping, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, making rush mats and canoes, in which way they make a good living.

Characteristics and Progress.—As they seldom live on the reserve, their progress is very poor. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, considering the mode of life they lead. Their morals are on the whole fairly good.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the English river, area, 10,244 acres. On it there is a quantity of good merchantable timber, hay swamps and farm-lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 144.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has on the whole been fairly good; no epidemic of any kind worth mentioning has visited them, beyond the usual colds and a few cases of influenza, from which they are now fully recovered. Sanitary measures have not been carried out as well as they should be; however, they have been in a measure better this year than formerly. All the Indians have been examined by Dr. Hanson and vaccinated.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are: working in the lumber and tie camps, fishing, hunting, berry and wild rice picking, making bead work and rush mats, which they get a good sale for and make considerable money with. They have some good patches of potatoes and vegetable gardens.

Buildings.—These are of log, small and of inferior class, but generally clean and well ventilated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The principal part of this band are industrious, and make a good living, and are becoming richer each year; while a portion of them are indolent and do nothing but roam about from one place to another, which retards the progress of the reserve. They are, however, in every respect civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are fairly temperate, while a portion of them will make use of intoxicants if they by any means can obtain them. I regret to say their morals are very doubtful, in some cases, while some of the women are strictly moral in every respect.

Your obedient servant,

R. S. MCKENZIE,

Indian Agent.

LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY,

NORWAY HOUSE, KEEWATIN, March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my sixth annual report for the Norway House agency, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912.

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NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on Little Playgreen lake, about 22 miles north of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 10,340 acres.

There has been an addition to the reserve on account of adhesions, but the information as to the extent of such addition has not been forwarded to me as yet.

The physical features of this reserve and Cross lake are similar; rock and muskeg with spruce, tamarack, jackpine, and poplar bluffs over the whole of it.

On the small fertile spots near the water the Indians build their houses and some make gardens.

Band.—This band numbers 765 with 14 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has not been up to the usual standard. Although only 18 deaths occurred before treaty payments, there has been a great deal of sickness, and a number have died since that time. Of those who applied to the medical officer at this place very few have died.

The hospital at Norway House has been in operation since August and has accommodated a large number of patients, about 1,400 nursing days being the total.

Dr. Dent, the officer in charge, and the matron, Mrs. Dent, have had a hard winter attending to patients, and both have done their utmost for the sick with very satisfactory results.

The doctor's outside work has been very large, since from one end of the reserve to the other is about 20 miles.

All that can be done by advice and urging has been done in regard to sanitation, but there is still room for improvement.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, tripping, freighting, trapping, and acting as guides are the chief occupations of this band, and these give sufficient work to ensure a good living for the whole band.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log, of fair size, generally with two rooms, and shingled roofs.

Stock.—Only a few cattle are kept on the reserve and most of these are private property.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule the Indians of this band are industrious and steady workers. They are good trippers and in fact are good at any of their usual occupations. If it were possible to teach them to provide for the future and save for harder times, progress would be more marked.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are fairly moral and are temperate. The distance from towns makes it difficult to procure liquor.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Cross lake, about 90 miles north of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 7,760 acres. The amount of the addition to the reserve has not been forwarded to this office as yet.

Population.—This band numbers 468 persons with 21 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good during the year, only 8 deaths have occurred. The periodical changing of quarters when hunting or fishing, and living in tents in the summer, to a great extent overcome any unsanitary conditions.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, trapping, and freighting are the general occupations of this band.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structure. The older ones are covered with poles and earth, or bark, but the new ones are shingled and are better buildings.

Stock.—There is no stock on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is not so progressive as Norway House. Sufficient unto the day seems to be the guiding principle.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are not addicted to the use of intoxicants, but are not as good morally as they might be.

NELSON HOUSE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—There is no reserve as yet.

Population.—This band numbers 395 with 40 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—This band is particularly healthy, only three deaths occurred during the year. The roving life they live prevents the accumulation of debris in sufficient quantities to endanger health.

Occupations.—Freighting in the summer and hunting and trapping in winter are the only occupations, except fishing for daily use.

Buildings.—The buildings are few and scattered, some are fair log buildings, others are merely shacks.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock.

Farm Implements.—Only a few garden tools are in use at Nelson House.

Characteristics and Progress.—Living as the Indians do in a good fur and game country, want is seldom known and then it is their own fault.

This is the most independent band I have ever seen.

They are good freighters, good trappers and hunters; but, if they do not want to work, they will not.

No care is taken to provide for hard times.

Temperance and Morality.—There is no liquor taken into this part of the country, so that this band is temperate, and they are, I think, the best morally in the agency.

SPLIT LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree nation.

Reserve.—These Indians live around Split lake, but have no reserve.

Population.—This band has a population of 317.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good during the last year. There were only 4 deaths during the year.

As at Nelson House, the roving habits of these Indians constitute a great factor in favour of good health.

Occupations.—Freighting in summer, and hunting and trapping in winter, are the occupations of this band. Fishing for their own consumption is also carried on.

Buildings.—A few scattered log buildings have been erected. These are of log with pole and earth roofs.

Stock.—This band owns no stock.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are in use at Split lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers at their regular work. Some have been employed on the Hudson Bay railway survey and have given fair satisfaction. Lack of ability or desire to save is the worst failing.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are not addicted to the use of intoxicants. They are fairly moral.

OXFORD HOUSE BAND.

Tribe.—This band is a mixture of the Swampy Cree and Saulteaux tribes.

Reserve.—The band lives around Oxford lake, but has no reserve.

Population.—The band numbers 294 with 3 absentees.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fair only, 14 deaths occurred during the year. Last fall there was an epidemic of diphtheritic sore throat, which was checked.

The nomadic habits of the Indians assist greatly in preventing diseases.

Occupations.—Freighting in summer, hunting and trapping in winter, and fishing for their own use are the occupations of this band.

Buildings.—There are a few scattered log buildings erected by this band, but most of the time is spent in tents and winter camps.

Stock.—This band owns no stock.

Farm Implements.—A few garden tools only are used by this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers at their usual employments, but are handicapped by the usual carelessness or indifference for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate, but their moral standard is not very high.

GODS LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band is mostly Saulteaux with a mixture of Cree.

Reserve.—These Indians live at Gods lake, but have no reserve.

Population.—This band numbers 309 persons with 1 absentee.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fair, 9 deaths have occurred during the year.

Occupations.—Freighting and fishing in summer, and hunting and trapping in winter, are the only occupations of this band.

Buildings.—A few log shacks are the only buildings owned by this band.

Stock.—No stock is owned by this band.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used at Gods lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—Little, if any, progress is made by this band. They live from day to day relying on each day for the necessaries of life. They come very little in contact with outside influences, and are simply hunters for the fur companies.

Temperance and Morality.—The band is temperate, and probably as moral as any other band in like circumstances.

ISLAND LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe with a mixture of Cree.

Reserve.—They have no reserve, but live scattered far around Island lake.

Population.—This band numbers 484 with 39 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band was fair for the year, only 15 deaths occurred, but this winter there has been an outbreak of measles which has caused a number of deaths.

Occupations.—Fishing for daily use, freighting and hunting and trapping are the only occupations of this band. They are far removed from outside influences or routes of travel, and are like Gods Lake people, simply fur hunters.

Buildings.—Very few log shacks have been erected, as the Indians live mostly in tents and winter camps.

Stock.—There is no stock at Island lake.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used at this place.

Characteristics and Progress.—Sufficient unto the day seems to be the motto of this band. There is no thought of the morrow.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate, and I have heard of no report of crime from Island lake.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

C. C. CALVERLEY,

Indian Agent.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PAS AGENCY,

LE PAS, April 4, 1912.

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, 1912, 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 of fair size; a quantity of hay can also be cut. The soil is good, but stony.

Population.—The band numbers 133.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been but fair during the year, the mortality being for the greater part amongst infants and the cause due a great deal to neglect in carrying out sanitary precautions on the part of the parents.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band live entirely by hunting and fishing; they grow potatoes for their own use and a few have cattle.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are log houses of an inferior kind, but a few have built new dwellings during the year somewhat better than they formerly had.

Stock.—A few cattle are kept on this reserve and sufficient hay has been provided.

Characteristics and Progress.—Prices paid for furs have been high, but seem to benefit the Indian little further than being the means to purchase such articles that formerly were beyond their reach, but no permanent progress can be reported.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are on a par with the Indians of other bands in this agency.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Moose lake, N.W.T. A large island also forms part of the reserve, which together with hay lands 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 stony.

Population.—The population of this band is 116.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good. The refuse is gathered up in the spring and burnt, they also whitewash their buildings whenever they can obtain lime.

Occupations.—The members of this band live by hunting and fishing, in addition to which they have small gardens; some grow potatoes and have a few cattle.

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Prices paid for furs have been high and the catch fair; fishing in Moose lake is excellent and they keep themselves supplied with moose meat with little effort.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are of logs, and in many cases the roofs are shingled. They seem tidy and comfortable.

Stock.—A few head of cattle are kept; they appeared in good condition and a sufficient supply of hay was provided.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band seem to be doing well considering the little opportunity they have to better their condition. They are law-abiding and the progress made, while little, is satisfactory.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals fair.

PAS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians 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 the band has a timber berth on the Carrot river and a small fishing station on Clear Water lake; the whole making a total of 7,610. Part of the reserve is covered with small-sized timber. There is also a good deal of swamp-land on which considerable hay could be cut in certain seasons.

Population.—There are 439 souls in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fair, the mortality being mostly in the case of young children and can be attributed in a great measure to the disregard of the Indians to advice given as to treatment and sanitary rules. Garbage and refuse is gathered up and burned in the spring.

Occupations.—Many members of this band live by hunting fur-bearing animals, others work on York boats, surveys, and as canoe-men, and at general employment with the different traders, for which they are paid good wages. The fur hunt has been good and the prices paid were also good. Moose have been killed when required. Fishing has been greatly neglected for the fur hunt, but those living on the reserve have managed to catch sufficient for their needs.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are fair; many houses are built of lumber and others of logs, and for the most part have shingled roofs. The saw-mills did but little work last summer. The stables are log buildings, small and of poor construction.

Stock.—The cattle have wintered well with sufficient fodder.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are law-abiding, and have made a good living owing to the high prices paid for furs, but this is entirely dependent on success or otherwise of the fur hunt, they are so proverbially improvident that if it happens to be a bad season, their living is of a poor quality.

Temperance and Morality.—So far the Indians of this band have been temperate and their morals fair, but I am afraid that their proximity to the town will not tend to improve them.

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 fine spruce timber and hay on it.

Population.—The band has a population of 89.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good; the usual precaution of burning up refuse in the spring has been carried out.

Occupations.—The Indians live by hunting fur and moose, this is supplemented by fishing in the Carrot river at certain seasons. This year their potato crop was good, and they sold the surplus to the lumber camps in their vicinity, also some beef, for which good prices were paid.

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Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are good average log houses, and in some cases are covered with patent roofing.

Stock.—The cattle are well kept and ample provision of hay made; good log stables are provided.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and orderly, they make a good living owing to the high prices paid for furs, but little progress is noticed.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are fair.

RED EARTH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is a mixture of the Saulteaux and Swampy Cree tribes.

Reserve.—This band has two reserves, one on the Carrot river, 15 miles up stream from Shoal Lake reserve with an area of 2,040 acres, and the other on the Red Earth creek, making a total area of 4,751.64 acres. A large portion of this land is wet and swampy and covered with small timber, the soil in parts is very good.

Population.—The population of this band is 126.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good and the general clean-up of refuse attended to.

Occupations.—The Indians live by hunting fur and at times catch fish in the Carrot river. This is a good part of the country for moose, of which they kill a number for their own use.

Buildings.—The dwellings on this reserve are mostly one-roomed houses built of logs, and in many cases roofed with shingles or patent roofing. They are fairly well kept.

Stock.—This band has the largest number of live stock in the agency. The cattle are well kept, and they usually have hay over in the spring. The stables are built of logs and seem comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—Like the Shoal Lake band these Indians live by the hunt. They are law-abiding and peaceful. Owing to their isolated condition, they seem to be more self-dependent than those bands closer to civilization. Their progress is slow, but in keeping with their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are good.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of 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 partly covered with scrub. There is a quantity of good building timber on the reserve.

Population.—The band numbers 157.

Occupations.—The Indians live by hunting fur, moose, fishing, trading and tripping for the fur companies in winter, and as boatmen and canoe men in summer. Part of this band live at Pine Bluff during the winter and return to Cumberland for the summer.

Buildings.—Many of the houses on this reserve are built of logs and are an inferior lot, but the new houses lately built are an improvement on the old style, as owing to high prices paid for furs, many can now afford to buy lumber and shingles.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are quiet and civil. They make a good living when furs are plentiful, but are as improvident as the rest of their brethren, and for this reason no permanent progress can be reported.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are of the average.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

GENERAL REMARKS.

The health of the Indians is attended to by Dr. Larose, with headquarters at Le Pas. The outside reserves are visited by him three times a year and as often as he may be called upon.

The Indian constables on the reserves do good work and the fact of their being on the reserve acts a good deal in a preventive measure. I have again to mention Sergeant Mundy of the R.N.W.M. Police, to whose watchfulness a good deal of the peace and quietness of the place is due.

Your obedient servant,

FRED. FISCHER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, April 1, 1912.

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, 1912.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

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 they can generally rely on a good supply of hay. There was considerable rain in this district at a time when it was not required, but the crop turned out much better than last year. The grain crop on the Roseau River and Rapids was as follows: 5,286 bushels of wheat and 6,380 bushels of oats. 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.

Roseau Rapids.—This reserve is situated on the Roseau river, 18 miles from its mouth. It has an area of about 2,080 acres, and is situated in the midst of a good farming district. It is in the Green Ridge settlement, and as the adjoining farms are owned by a good class of farmers, the Indians can get the best kind of instruction in the example shown by their neighbours.

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. It has 10,816 acres. At least one-half of this land is of the best quality for grain-growing. The grain crop on this reserve for the year 1911 was as follows: 2,719 bushels of wheat, 1,600 bushels of oats, and 69 bushels of barley. This reserve was at one time well wooded, but it is becoming depleted.

While the reserve is only 16 miles from Portage la Prairie, yet nothing has ever been done for these Indians by any religious organization, nor have they a day school on the reserve.

Swan Lake.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Swan lake, in township 5, range 11, west of the 1st meridian, and contains 7,394 acres. It is a good grain-growing district and has a good supply of hay and water. The reserve is also well adapted for stock-raising. These people could all be well to do, if they would only apply themselves. The grain grown on this reserve including Indian Gardens was as follows: 5,975 bushels of wheat, 5,805 bushels of oats, and 1,460 bushels of barley.

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, but 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, 188; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, 112; and Long Plain, 113, making a total of 413.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been about as usual, excepting an epidemic of measles at Swan Lake reserve; but fortunately there was only one death from this cause. The Indians have not yet moved into their tents, but as soon as spring opens up they will do so. Their migratory habits secure them the benefit of natural sanitation and prevent an accumulation of dirt and filth. An improvement in the health of the Indians is always apparent in spring, when they move into their tents.

Occupations.—Grain-growing and a little stock-raising are carried on on the Roseau River reserve. The farming operations are not carried on as systematically and successfully as could be desired. Steady work necessary to successful agricultural affairs appears to be contrary to Indian nature, and their progress has not been as great as the assistance and instructions that they have received would warrant. At Roseau Rapids the same condition obtains; grain-growing is principally carried on here, but the attraction of cash wages offered by the surrounding settlers induces the Indians to put in their crop in a hurried, slovenly manner. This is not conducive to successful farming. It is also to be regretted that stock-raising is not carried on here more extensively. Failure to give careful attention to the stock is responsible for the slow progress manifested.

At Swan Lake both grain-growing and stock-raising are carried on, and if the Indians would stay at home and stay with it, I have reason to believe they would soon be independent. On the Indian Gardens reserve grain-farming only is carried on, and that to a very small extent, as there is only sufficient hay to support their ponies.

On the Long Plain reserve, grain-farming is carried on, but only on a very small scale, as it is impossible to keep these Indians on their reserve long enough to look after the crops properly. The steady demand for farm labour at good wages makes these Indians perfectly independent during the summer season; consequently they take but little interest in putting in their crop, with the possible chance always of not getting any return. I feel certain that the present generation will do better and be more contented in working for the white settlers than they will in working or waiting for each other to work on the reserves. Of course the younger generation growing up will be of a different calibre altogether; but whether better or worse time alone will prove.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The walls of houses and stables are of logs. The shingle roofs in a great many instances are taking the place of the pole and mud roofs, board floors are becoming more common and more attention is given to ventila-

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tion and light. The Indians usually live in tents in the summer, which is an excellent idea, since they are more in the fresh air.

The cattle, which are increasing very slowly, are not cared for properly by the Indians.

They are well supplied with implements to carry on their work, and they are showing a tendency to buy the necessary machinery to work their own land, and to arrange for the payment of it themselves.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress of the Indian is slow. To uplift an Indian, his whole character has to be reformed, and how this is going to be accomplished on an Indian reserve with its usual surroundings I fail to see; but if an Indian with his family goes off the reserve to work for a good class of farmer for a year or two, his development of character is quite apparent to any one; and, if this is carried on, it will in time produce the survival of the fittest, and the next generation will improve on the character of their parents.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance is one of the great difficulties to be met with, not only among the men, but also among the women. They are often fined for being the worse of liquor on the street, but this does not appear to have much effect, and there are always low characters around them who are only too willing and anxious to procure liquor for them.

If they were allowed to purchase liquor under the law, I doubt whether after six months they would drink as much liquor or squander as much over it as they do now.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX BAND.

These people live on 26 acres of land, which is located some two miles south of the city. There are 123 people in the band. They are a fine type of physical strength, many of the men weighing over 200 pounds.

When this 26 acres was purchased for them, it served a good purpose; but now they have completely outgrown these cramped surroundings. The men make an excellent living by working with the farmers on the plains, where they give the best satisfaction as workmen; while the women earn from \$1.50 to \$2 a day by scrubbing and washing around the city. It can readily be seen that they would not willingly leave their present location to remove any great distance from a populated centre. Their proximity to the city, however, has its disadvantages, since they are able to procure liquor almost at will, and some of them indulge in the flowing bowl over freely.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are ten reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1, and Shoal River in No. 4; the rest are in No. 2.

RESERVES.

Sandy Bay reserve 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 all suitable for grain-growing, 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. There is a good supply of hay.

Ebb and Flow reserve is situated on the west shore of Ebb and Flow lake, in townships 23 and 24, ranges 11 and 12. It has an area of 10,816 acres. Part of the land is only fit for farming, but 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, but up to the present time grain has not been grown with any degree of success.

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 fairly well supplied with wood and hay, but is not adapted for farming.

Crane River reserve is situated on the east side of Crane river, in township 29, range 13, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 7,936 acres. There is a quantity of good spruce timber and sufficient good land for gardens; there is also a good supply of hay.

Waterhen River reserve is situated on the south end of Waterhen lake, in township 34, range 13, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 4,608 acres. It has a good supply of timber and hay, but is unsuited for farming.

Pine Creek reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis, in township 35, ranges 19 and 20, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of about 12,000 acres. It is well supplied with hay and timber, but is not adapted for farming.

Shoal River reserve is composed of one small reserve on Swan lake, and four smaller reserves near the mouth of Shoal river. They have an area all together of about 5,500 acres. This land is all well wooded with poplar, with some spruce interspersed. There is sufficient hay-land, but the soil is not adapted for farming.

Tribe.—Nearly all the Indians in this agency are Saulteaux, but the members of the Shoal River band are principally Crees. There are several French, English, and Scotch half-breeds; in fact there are very few pure-blooded Indians in this agency.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the whole agency is 1,535. During the year there were 65 births and 38 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the year has generally been as usual, coughs, colds, scrofula, and consumption being more apparent on all the reserves, but not more so than ordinarily. On the Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, and Lake St. Martin reserves there was an epidemic of measles this spring, but Dr. Clark being on the ground, it did not spread so much as it might have done.

Resources and Occupations.—Stock-raising is the only civilized occupation open to the Indians on these reserves, as they are not adapted for farming; some odd herds are increasing, but the general progress has been slow.

It is noticeable here as elsewhere that those who have the largest herds take the greatest degree of pride in their stock.

A large number of calves are lost each year through inattention and carelessness. The Indians can earn considerable money during the winter in the lumber camps, and in the fall good wages can be obtained by working in the harvest fields on the plains. The Indians at Fairford, Little Saskatchewan and Lake St. Martin reserves make a good deal of money by fishing.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are of logs, quite a number have shingle roofs, and nearly all have board floors.

The stables simply have logs with poles and hay on the roof; when they are re-mudded in the fall, or plastered, they fulfil the requirements for the winter.

I think the log building suits the Indian best, as it is easier to renew and also to repair than a frame, and they will abandon their houses for very trivial reasons, such as sickness, trouble or a death in the family.

Stock.—The cattle came through the winter fairly well, but the Indian by nature does not love to work with stock, and the majority do not take the care of the stock that they should.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this agency live largely by hunting and fishing; they do not show much progress, their advancement in civilized pursuits

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is very slow, and they appear to be contented to eke a living from hunting and fishing; but if the hunting and trapping does not improve in the future, they will have to try their hand at some other kind of work for a livelihood. But as long as they are given assistance by the government and there is a ration-house in sight, too much must not be expected of them.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to report that during the past year, reports have been received, I may say from all the reserves, that drinking among the Indians has been carried on to a considerable extent, and it is almost impossible to find out who supplies them with the liquor.

There is a good deal of immorality, which can be remedied only by a general elevation of the moral standard of the home.

Your obedient servant,

R. LOGAN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
STONEWALL, April 23, 1912.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my third report on Indian affairs in the Lake Manitoba inspectorate for the year ended March 31, 1912.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

I started this inspection on Thursday, June 15, having met the agent, R. Logan, at Portage la Prairie, then going on by rail to Westbourne, where we took the Indian Department launch *Henrietta*, and started for Sandy Bay, where the first payment was made on June 16. We finished the payments at Shoal River on Thursday, July 13.

The health of all the Indians in the agency is as good as could be expected, and there was no serious sickness in any of the bands, with the exception of an epidemic of measles at Lower Fairford during the early months of the winter, during which the school was closed; two deaths occurred. The chief also wrote me that he was doing all he could to caution his people to give up visiting and not go near the families that were afflicted with the disease.

All over this agency the Indians have no difficulty in making a good living, and they are all prosperous and contented. At the band meetings held after the treaty payments on all the reserves (Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow, Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, Lake St. Martin, Crane River, Waterhen, Pine Creek and Shoal River) it was astonishing this year how few complaints were made. The only serious one was made by the three bands, Fairford, Lake St. Martin and Little Saskatchewan, and this with regard to the closing of Lake St. Martin for commercial fishing. The Indians asked me to draft a petition to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which was done. It was signed by all the available male members of the three bands, and I am pleased to say that the petition was granted, and the fishing went on as usual during the past winter. The Indians in nearly all the bands in this agency go out and work a great

deal among the white settlers and earn a large amount during the year. Labour was high during the year, and the Indians reaped the full advantage of this condition of affairs. As long as the Indians in this agency can get outside work, they will not make a very serious effort to try to make a living off their own lands.

In this agency there have been first-class lands, but they are mostly covered with poplar bush, and about all we can get these Indians to do is to clear enough for garden purposes. There is one exception to this—Sandy Bay—where they are making a serious attempt to break up land for grain-growing. Eight or nine of this band have made a considerable amount of improvement during the year. For instance, Michael Beaulieu had ten acres broken; Andrew Spence, eighteen acres; Joe Spence, five acres; Councillor Levassoux, ten acres; Joe Roulette, four acres; Calx Richards, ten acres; George Levassoux, six acres; and Joe Levassoux, five acres.

The Canadian Northern railway is now graded through the reserve, and I expect will have the iron on this season. This will encourage this band to break more land and grow grain. We may expect a considerable amount of improvement in all these reserves adjacent to these new lines of railway, and this applies to all the reserves on Lakes Manitoba and St. Martin; but there is no immediate prospect of very much improvement in the Waterhen and the reserves on Lake Winnipegosis.

There was plenty of hay in this agency for all the cattle the Indians keep, and plenty for sale as well. On all the reserves the potatoes were looking well at the time of my visit, and in nearly every case there was a great improvement as regards the absence of weeds. I have been lecturing the bands so much about the absolute necessity of keeping their gardens clear of weeds if they want to get a good crop, that it is commencing to have a good effect. On nearly all the reserves there are now some ex-pupils from the industrial and boarding schools who give the same advice about keeping down the weeds.

The fishing was fair, though not nearly as good as the previous season, but there was an ample supply for food. The hunting and trapping in the southern part of this agency (Lake Manitoba) will soon be a thing of the past, as all the vacant land is now open for homestead, and settlers have been going in very fast during the last two or three years in every direction around these lakes on which this agency is situated.

The cattle in the agency are doing well and were in good condition at the time of my visit. The Indians on all the reserves were much pleased with the new thoroughbred bulls, which were furnished nearly all the reserves during the year. They were certainly all good animals and will have a great effect on the stock kept in the agency. Strict orders were given by the agent that all the young scrub bulls running at large should be taken up and kept away from the herds, sold or disposed of in some other way.

The morality of the majority of the Indians in this agency is not good; and at every visit more or less complaint is made by the people in charge, chiefs, councillors, clergymen and teachers. As a rule all in authority are working for the betterment of the bands, and yet whisky gets into nearly all the reserves, which means every form of evil and immorality.

There were 65 births and 38 deaths during the year, a natural increase of 27. The mortality among the young children still continues, but is not nearly so bad as last year, 22 out of 65 (last year 42 out of 60).

The Indians of this agency are fairly well housed, and improving more or less each year. The houses are mostly of logs, and are quite comfortable and warm in the winter. In the majority of cases the Indians go into tents during the summer, say from the first of June, till they are forced inside by the very cold weather. Though a good many of them do their cooking in their houses, they will nearly always sleep outside in their tents. It is hard to find an Indian family without a tent of some description and the duck one is now the favourite.

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

The health of the Indians in this agency has been good during the year. There was no illness of a serious nature, though there was a light epidemic of measles on the Swan Lake reserve.

The season for seeding was favourable, and also for the growth and maturing of the crops. The harvest was fair, but the fall rains damaged the crop to some extent, and made it bad for the threshing, so that it was delayed till into the winter. This rainy weather also delayed the taking up of the roots, and a large number of our people got their potatoes and roots frozen about October 25. The haying season was a favourable one, and a fairly good crop of hay was gathered. The winter was severe at times, but on the whole a very fine one, and the cattle wintered well.

Hunting and trapping does not count for much for the Indians of this agency. A number in each band go out after moose, elk or deer in the two weeks open season now allowed by our Manitoba law, and as a rule get considerable meat. They also get some musk-rats, and a small amount of more valuable fur.

The morality of the Indians of this agency is not of the best, and the farm instructors and agent have a good deal of trouble in keeping whisky out of the reserve. Settled, as these Indians are, quite near licensed towns, they can get liquor, and a majority of them take advantage of it on almost all occasions when they have the money. I cannot report progress as to morals.

There were 18 deaths and 20 births among the treaty Indians during the year, and the population of the Sioux band is 115. They still reside on the quarter section (owned by the band) in the city of Portage la Prairie.

The buildings in this agency are poor, and I can report no improvement since my last visit.

The Swan Lake band is doing fairly well, considering the time these Indians spend away from the reserve. I shall give a few particulars as to their crop for this year: the Yellow Quill or Swan Lake band, who are settled near the village of Swan Lake, about ninety-five miles southwest of Winnipeg, had in about 351 acres of wheat, from which was threshed 6,159 bushels, an average of over 17 bushels to the acre, 162 acres of oats, which yielded 5,935 bushels, an average of over 36 bushels, 52 acres of barley, which yielded 1,460 bushels or nearly 30 to the acre, and 276 tons of hay were put up on the reserve. Only nine members of the band raised any potatoes, the total being only 200 bushels from three acres, about 70 bushels to the acre.

Three Indians of this band are especially good workers, Geeshegoin, No. 89, Geesepoinsett, No. 90, and J. Daniel, No. 95. They each had 40 acres of wheat and the two first named had respectively 12 and 18 acres of oats, and the last one had 15 acres. George Beatty, No. 15, had 32 acres of barley and 12 acres of oats in crop.

The Roseau band has a beautiful location, first-class lands, and easy to cultivate, and they raise quite a lot of grain. In round figures the two reserves harvested 10,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels of oats, 1,000 bushels of barley, 800 bushels of potatoes, some corn and roots, and saved about 800 tons of hay. Mr. J. C. Ginn, the farm instructor, reports that never since he has been in charge have the cattle wintered so well, and the prospects for the coming season are fair.

There is so much spring ploughing to be done that there may not be the usual crop put in this year. The present farm instructor, Mr. J. C. Ginn, is a first-class man for the position, and owing largely to his influence the consumption of liquor is kept down to the minimum, though the reserves are adjacent to several license towns.

LE PAS AGENCY.

There are six reserves in this agency: Chemawawin, Moose Lake, Le Pas, Shoal Lake, Red Earth and Cumberland. Fred Fischer, with headquarters at Le Pas, is

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the agent, and with his long experience in Indian work, has the affairs of the agency in first-class condition.

Dr. Larose has charge of the health of the Indians, but being located at Le Pas, he is a long way from the other five bands, but makes two or three trips during the year in addition to the treaty payment trip, and is available at any time in case of emergency, but as the trips to the other reserves will average one hundred miles, he is not often sent for. The health in the agency during the year has been fairly good, though I would call attention to the number of children who died. Out of fifty-four born in the agency during the year there was a loss of thirty-six, two-thirds, leaving an increase of eighteen, as seventeen adults died, the net increase was one. With a doctor available for these infantile cases in only one reserve out of six, it will be hard to stop this infant mortality. The bands are given a lot of good advice every year by the treaty party, which may in time affect this heavy death-rate.

The population of this agency is 1,066, an increase of 19 over last year, 1 birth over deaths, and 18 Indians from other agencies were admitted.

The Pas reserve is located on the Saskatchewan river across the river from the town called Le Pas. Chemawawin reserve is also on that river, about one hundred miles east by the river from Le Pas, near Cedar lake. Moose Lake reserve is situated on a small lake of that name about eighty miles by water from Le Pas and northeast of that place. Red Earth reserve is on the Carrot river, about one hundred miles from Le Pas, and Shoal Lake reserve is situated on a small lake of that name not far from Red Earth and with water communication to the Carrot river. The Cumberland reserve is located on Cumberland lake near where the Big Stone river runs from that lake to the Saskatchewan river and is about one hundred miles from the agency headquarters by water.

The past season has been a favourable one for the Indians of this agency (seeing that they are not grain-raisers). There was plenty of rain for their vegetables and hay, and a fairly good time for putting their hay in stack, and they were well on with their stacking before I left the agency on August 9. The lazy Indian was caught this season by having his potatoes frozen in the latter end of October, about two weeks earlier than usual. The same frost caught a great many of our well settled districts, there being a great loss in potatoes and turnips last season from this cause. The potato crop in this agency is always better than that in any other agency in the inspectorate. The soil on the Saskatchewan river is exceptionally well suited for the raising of potatoes and roots, and in time, when the reserves get drained and cleared all kinds of grain will be raised by the Indians. The winter was a favourable one and the cattle wintered well. The fishing was good near all the lake reserves, making food plenty, and on the Saskatchewan river there is always fish to be had for the taking. The fur animals are getting scarce in the vicinity of the reserves, but the good hunters always get more or less fur, and the prices were good. Moose and elk are still very plentiful and in and out of the season there is no scarcity of meat.

The morals in this agency are good and though the Pas reserve is just across the Saskatchewan river from Le Pas town, the cases of immorality are rare. The Indians have their eyes open to these matters and keep two policemen on duty for the purpose of keeping order on the reserve. Very little whisky gets into this agency, though from now on we may expect an increase, owing to the building of the Hudson Bay railway, and the number of loose characters who flock into the terminal points. There are two large billiard halls at Le Pas, also a moving picture show, and the Indians of the Pas band spend a large amount of their spare cash at these institutions. The non-intoxicating beer also takes well with them for want of something stronger.

The houses are generally good in this agency and there has been quite an improvement during the year on all the reserves. On Le Pas reserve nearly all the

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houses are of frame construction. owing to the lumber mill, operated by the band. Councillor Constant, the chief's son, has charge of the mill, and thoroughly understands the business of making rough lumber. Owing to the construction of the Hudson Bay railway, work will be plentiful for all the younger men of the band for the next two years or three, on the survey work as well as the construction, more especially in clearing the right of way and transporting supplies for the contractors.

Nearly all the Indians of this agency are of the tribe known as Wood Crees, and there is a considerable admixture of white blood. They are of a good type and compare very favourably with the half-breed population of Manitoba, both in morals and as workers. Nine-tenths of them belong to the Church of England, the remainder being Roman Catholics and pagan, very few of the latter. The English Church people in this agency are looked after by Bishop Newnham, of Prince Albert, and he has a clergyman or lay-reader on every reserve. We may expect in the future that the Roman Catholic Church will do its full share of looking after the spiritual wants of the Indians in this agency, as during the summer that church was preparing an establishment for a bishop in Le Pas town.

GRISWOLD OR OAK LAKE AGENCY.

This agency comprises just two reserves (the small one at Turtle Mountain being sold) Oak River and Oak Lake. The Oak River reserve is situated about 150 miles west of Winnipeg, near the village of Griswold, which is on the Canadian Pacific railway main line. It is beautifully situated on the Oak river, and has good soil, a dark loam. They have also in the valley of the river quite a large amount of hay-land, having put up this year over 730 tons of hay.

Oak Lake reserve is located near the village of Pipestone, on the Canadian Pacific railway, about 180 miles southwest of Winnipeg. The Pipestone river runs through the reserve, cutting it in two parts, making the drainage perfect for all the reserve. They also have some hay-land, saving 237 tons.

The Indians of this agency are all of the Sioux tribe and a very good type, but receive no treaty money. With this exception, these people are looked after just the same as the treaty Indians. They are given medical attendance and drugs, schools and supplies for the old, the poor, the widows, also an agent who keeps books for every head of a family.

The health of the Indians has been good during the year. There was no serious epidemic of any kind. A Mrs. Hoka, of the Oak River agency, is supposed to have been murdered, but no clue so far has been found which would lead to the arrest of the guilty persons.

There were 11 births and 8 deaths in the agency during the year. The population of the agency is 405, an increase of 3 over last year.

The crops this year were much better than last, though the fall weather was very bad for the stacking and threshing, in fact the threshing was not finished till Christmas. On the Oak River reserve, about 11 acres of corn yielded 490 bushels, 1,702 acres of wheat yielded 19,675 bushels, nearly 12 bushels to the acre, as compared with 4 last year, 486 acres of oats, 7,866 bushels, over 15 bushels to the acre (last year about 2). Ten acres of barley yielded 368 bushels, 37 to the acre (last year 5). Potatoes this year went 150 bushels to the acre (last year 16).

On the Oak Lake reserve, 3 acres of corn yielded 138 bushels, 40 bushels to the acre; 487 acres of wheat yielded 7,137 bushels, nearly 15 bushels to the acre (last year 8 bushels); 115 acres of oats yielded 2,213 bushels, 19 bushels to the acre (last year less than 5); 5 acres of potatoes yielded 800 bushels, 160 bushels to the acre (last year 48 bushels).

There was a favourable season for the putting up of hay and there was a great increase in the crop over the previous season in the two reserves, 968 tons as against 408 tons last season. and they also put up over 800 tons of green feed. Though the

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yield of everything is fairly good this year, rust caught some of the wheat, and it has been a very hard year for all our farmers. Rain came during the grain-cutting season, delaying all operations, cutting, stacking and threshing. In all parts of the country threshing was going all winter. On these reserves their threshing-machine broke down, which delayed things still more and they did not get through till nearly Christmas. The cattle in the agency are all in good condition and aid largely in keeping the families of the Indians healthy, more especially the children.

There is no fishing, hunting or trapping near this agency, and the Indians (very few in number), who do any hunting have to travel quite a distance to get any game.

The morals of these Indians are good, and if it were not for their love of whisky, would fully equal those of their white neighbours. The liquor question is always in view of the agent, and during the year gives him more worry than any other. The Indians get more or less liquor all the time, and as long as these reserves are surrounded by a thick settlement of whites, the problem as to betterment of conditions will remain the same. These people are great for visiting. They hitch up and go away thirty or forty miles. There are many small towns on the road everywhere, and they are always able to put their hands on disreputable whites who will get the whisky if they furnish the price.

Quite a large number of the Indians have good comfortable log houses, and we see a noticeable improvement on each visit. There are a number of new frame houses under construction on the Oak Lake reserve, which will likely be finished this year.

The Indians in this agency are honest and endeavouring to support their families and pay their debts, and in my interview with them thoroughly understand and appreciate the help that the Department of Indian Affairs is giving them in the direction of trying to keep them on their farms, through having an agent who looks after affairs and sees that their land does not remain fallow for want of seed, &c. There are five ex-pupils of the industrial and boarding schools on the reserves, who are now making a start and doing fairly well. They are taking an interest in farming, and, with the assistance the department is giving them, will do well.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

The health of all the Indians in this agency has been good, and no serious epidemic has occurred. The cottage hospital at the Indian boarding school has proved a great boon, and the Indians are taking advantage of the privilege granted them.

The agency has been doing fairly well during the year. The seed-time was good, the growing time was excellent, the taking off of the crop was good; but the difficulty came after the crop was in the stook. Rain came every few days and kept the stooks wet, so that the Indians could neither stack nor thresh. Another difficulty, not a new one, is that the threshers, as a rule, will not thresh for the Indians until they have threshed for all the white customers. I asked one thresher how this was. 'Oh,' he said, 'the board is generally so bad at most of the Indians' places that we hate to go on the reserve.' The threshing on the reserve was just about finished by January. On November 15 I was at Keeseekoowenin's reserve (north of Strathclair), and not one bushel was threshed and no thresher in sight, with 400 acres in stack. An arrangement having been made to buy a second-hand outfit for the band, they finally got threshed by January. At the time of my visit to Elphinstone, the thermometer dropped to 35 below zero, all the gasoline machines were put out of business, and the steam outfits were badly troubled with leaking flues. I was at Waywayseecappo's reserve on November 20, and found the condition still worse. Out of 400 acres, one-half of the grain was still in stook; but we made arrangements with a thresher named Taylor to come in ten days no matter what the weather. He carried out his promise, and they had all done by January 4.

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The hay crop was good and secured in good condition. The season for potatoes and roots was a good one, a full crop nearly all over; but the bad wet season in the fall prevented the people from getting their roots up in proper time, and a considerable quantity were frozen in the ground, the frost coming unusually early.

There is very little hunting done by the majority of the Indians of this agency, and that mostly in the Riding and Duck mountains. There is a fishing station for the Indians at Clearwater lake and a good deal of fish is used from this source.

The morality of these Indians is very good. The Presbyterian Church has ministers on some of the reserves, and Birtle supplies where there is none. Some whisky gets in, but, considering their opportunity to get it, the Indians of this agency are fairly temperate.

There were 8 births and 10 deaths during the year among the treaty Indians, showing a decrease of 2. In this agency there is always some building going on, as the ex-pupils from the Birtle boarding school get married and go to work.

GENERAL REMARKS.

All the agents in this inspectorate are experienced men, and without exception they are all well liked by the Indians. Several bands asked me to tell the department how much they appreciated the work of the agents on their behalf.

Your obedient servant,

S. J. JACKSON,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,

WINNIPEG, MAN., March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my eighth annual report showing the state of Indian affairs in the inspectorate placed under my supervision.

There are at present seven agencies within the bounds of this superintendency, viz.: Clandeboye, Fisher River, Norway House, Kenora, Savanne, Fort Frances and Hudson Bay.

Clandeboye agency has its headquarters in the town of Selkirk, and its reserves are situated: one at the mouth of the Brokenhead river, one at the outlet of the Winnipeg river, one at the outflow of the Little Black river, and one at the entrance to the Hollowwater river. All these reserves are within the province of Manitoba, and are found along the eastern shore line of Lake Winnipeg.

Fisher River agency takes in both the east and west shores of Lake Winnipeg north of the narrows of the lake known as '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, in New Ontario.

Norway House agency embraces the inland centres north and east of Norway House in the following order: Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House, Split Lake, Oxford House, Gods Lake and Island Lake.

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Kenora agency circles the Lake of the Woods and Shoal lake and follows the descent of the Winnipeg river to Islington. The office of this agency is at Kenora, Ont.

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 southward to Lac de Mille Lacs, westward to Wabigoon, and Eagle lake, and northwestward to Lac Seul.

Fort Frances agency is located along the shores of Rainy lake and Rainy river and extends to the Seine river and southeasterly to Sturgeon lake and Kawawagamak. This agency is traversed by the Canadian Northern railway main line to Port Arthur.

Hudson Bay agency is composed of Fort York, at the mouth of the Hayes river, and Fort Churchill, at the outlet of the Churchill river, both places being on the west shore of Hudson bay.

The agents in charge of these agencies are as follows:—

	Reserves.
Clandeboye agency—John Watson, Selkirk	5
Fisher River agency—John Watson, Selkirk	10
Norway House agency—C. C. Calverley, Norway House	7
Kenora agency—R. S. McKenzie, Kenora	12
Savanne agency—R. S. McKenzie, Kenora	8
Fort Frances agency—J. P. Wright, Fort Frances	14
Hudson Bay agency—no agent—Fort Churchill	2
Total number of bands	58

The population may be approximately shown as follows:—

Fort Frances	865
Kenora	1,050
Savanne	1,132
Clandeboye	2,042
Fisher river	1,701
Hudson Bay	458
Norway House	2,220
Total	9,468

The supervision of so large a territory, embracing so many reserves and supporting so many people, involves a great deal of travel by rail, steamer, horse teams, dog trains, and canoes; and associated with this are hardships and dangers unknown to most, and the expense involved is by no means inconsiderable. The only regret the inspector has is that, in spite of every effort, he cannot in any one year visit every spot where Indians dwell.

Most of my time during the summer of 1911 was taken up in an inspection of the reserves of the Savanne, Kenora and Fort Frances agencies. It was my good fortune to travel with Mr. R. S. McKenzie, the Indian agent of Kenora and Savanne agencies, when he was making the annual payment of annuities; and this brought me in contact with the majority of the bands under his charge, and afforded an opportunity to observe their methods of living, their houses, gardens, stock, and the resources of their reserves. It was a delightful trip, and supplied me with a fund of information that will be very valuable to me in subsequent dealings with these people and in working my way through the country when it is my duty to renew my inspection. I had every opportunity of observing the relations existing between the officers of the department and the wards of the government over whom they exercise supervision; and was glad to find that there was no dissatisfaction of any moment at any point visited.

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Subsequently I visited the Fort Frances agency and saw a number of the reserves and visited a number of the chiefs and people. It was a matter of regret to me that the payments were over before I could reach this ground, and, as a usual result, the Indians were scattered in every direction. It was the blueberry picking time, and this also sent the families to the berry patches to gather, or to the town to sell, so that I was not fortunate enough to meet those whom I wished to interview. Mr. J. P. Wright, the Indian agent, was also away on furlough, so that I could not have his valuable assistance as is always desirable. However, he put me in the way of making my inspection and gave me excellent general directions, which were of great value.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

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 of this agency has been good this year, but there has been a considerable amount of poverty in many homes, due largely to the fact that many of the St. Peters Indians who sold their land and spent the money speedily, had little or no resources left them, and for various reasons had not yet removed to the new Peguis reserve allotted to them. However, those able to labour found the means of support in the sale of cordwood, poles, and posts, which saved them from danger of starvation, and in other cases prompt assistance was given by the Indian agent.

The number of widows and orphans claiming assistance has been somewhat on the increase, not so much from illness, as from lack of means of support. These have been faithfully looked after by the Indian agent.

Dr. J. R. Steep is the physician in charge of this agency, and he pays bi-weekly visits to the homes of the people of St. Peters, and superintends the hospital work at Dynevor hospital, an institution that is kept up by the English Church Missionary Society exclusively for the benefit of Indian people. A number of helpless old people have found shelter at this institution, and a most excellent work has been done through the year, which reflects the highest credit upon the promoters and officers concerned.

The Canadian Northern railway has run a line through the Brokenhead river reserve, not without some opposition and dissatisfaction on the part of the members of that band, who had strong objection to the project. However, the right of way was paid for at the rate of \$15 an acre and the money sent to the department to be placed to the credit of the band, and this gave such pleasure to those concerned that all opposition was withdrawn and general agreement followed.

Permits to cut cordwood have been issued during the year as follows: Brokenhead river 500 cords; Fort Alexander, 1,500; and in this way many have been put in the way of earning money during the long winter months when sources of income were few and household necessities were great.

A considerable number of the people of this agency, some 55 families in all, have removed from the St. Peters reserve to the new Peguis reserve at Fisher River, where every assistance possible has been given to enable them to construct houses for themselves and settle down on excellent land suitable either for stock-raising or for grain. Last summer's crop was proof sufficient that all who will till the ground may succeed; while the extensive hay privileges afford every chance for successful work in cattle raising.

Assistance has been given to those who move into this reserve in the way of free transport to Arborg and rations to enable them to reach their destination.

A carpenter has also been engaged to assist those who desire to build houses, and to build houses for any who may be unfortunate enough to lack both the means and the physical ability to construct their own houses.

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It is expected that a large number of the St. Peters people will go out to Peguis this spring, and the department is hurrying in lumber, shingles, nails, windows, doors, etc., to meet the demand for building material which is sure to follow.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Calverley is the agent in charge of this agency, and his headquarters are at the Mission Station, Norway House, where substantial buildings have been erected for his accommodation. His work is energetically and faithfully performed, and he has the confidence of the people whom he serves with care and caution.

Last year's report showed that the hospital, which had been burned down, was likely to be discontinued and the staff withdrawn; but better counsels prevailed and a new building was provided, and Miss Bolster was re-engaged as matron. At a subsequent date, Dr. Dent was engaged as physician, and all reports go to show that splendid work has been done.

This has been an unfortunate year at Norway House. Sickness has been very much in evidence and many deaths have resulted. The hospital was never more needed and the energies of the staff have been taxed to the utmost. At the date of writing, much more favourable conditions prevail.

The natives live by fishing and hunting and by serving the Hudson's Bay Company. Survey work on the projected Hudson Bay railway has also given employment to many. The hunt has not been very good, but some compensation has been experienced in the increase of small game, and this has kept many from actual want.

These people are well supplied with religious privileges, as the Methodists, Anglicans and Roman Catholics have mission stations at Norway House, and, while these exercise a wholesome moral influence upon the community, they also contribute not a little to the material well-being of the people under their care.

FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

This agency is composed of ten reserves lying for the most part along the shores of Lake Winnipeg east and west.

Up to the date of writing no agent has been placed in charge of this work; but Mr. John Watson of the Clandeboye agency, has exercised a general business oversight over the various bands, so far as pressure of duties allowed. He also conducted the payment of annuities for 1911.

Mr. Peter Harper continues in office as farm instructor on the new Peguis reserve, and Mr. John Sinclair has been his assistant to this date.

Mr. Richard Taylor, jr., of Selkirk, has been engaged as carpenter, to superintend the erection of houses on the new Peguis reserve, and to give advice and counsel to those who under unfamiliar conditions come to start a new home in this favourable location.

This shows that the department has done everything in its power to make the way smooth and even for the families who come to dwell on the Fisher River reserve.

The older Fisher River reserve continues to be the most prosperous and most independent of all the bands in the agency. The people are good workers, and the areas under cultivation and the stock owned, make a very respectable showing indeed.

There has been special destitution at Poplar River reserve this winter, owing to the failure of the usual fall fishery last year. Flour was sent up from Berens River by dog train to relieve the situation as soon as the facts became known.

A special call was made for a doctor at Fisher River, and Dr. G. Grain was sent out; but the alarm was hardly necessary.

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SAVANNE AGENCY.

The number of bands in this agency is eight, and the Indians are for the most part of migratory habits. They have many sources of income, such as working in lumber camps, doing construction work on new railway lines, assisting in saw-mill work, cutting railway ties, gathering rice, and freighting for the Hudson's Bay Company.

The general health has been good so far as reported. There has been no prevailing epidemic, and no special want has been reported.

The natives of this agency are distinctly pagan and have little sympathy with the practices of the white man's civilization.

The agent in charge of this work is Mr. R. S. McKenzie, of Kenora, a most efficient officer.

KENORA AGENCY.

* There are twelve bands in this agency and a large number of reserves where no Indians dwell permanently. The amount of land held seems out of proportion to the demand, for there are not many who will even try to cultivate the ground. Fishing, hunting, berry-picking, rice-gathering and work in the lumber camps are fare more to their tastes than the hard work of the farm. The great majority favour the wild restless life of their fathers, and are still wedded to the pagan beliefs and practices of earlier days.

There are valuable belts of pine timber on some of the reserves, and traces of mineral deposits are not wanting. Indeed all over the Lake of the Woods and Shoal lake abandoned mines, like so many graves, mark the decay of an industry that has only in a few cases been marked by success.

The soil, where soil is found, is very good; but rocks and swamps predominate. Hay-land is not plentiful, except in the rivers, and, as a consequence, stock-raising as an industry does not thrive.

The department owns a well equipped and well appointed steamer called the *Redwing*, which is used by the agent on the Lake of the Woods and Shoal lake. Splendid work is done by this craft year by year, and the agent is proud of his boat and keeps her in the best possible repair.

A new house was purchased during the year for the agent on the Kenora bay; and in connection with it there is a large water front where the steamer can safely lie at anchor during all weathers, or remain tied securely to the wharf, which is a part of the property. Warehouse accommodation is also provided, so that the agent has everything necessary within a stone's throw of his home. The railway crosses the property, making shipments easy and deliveries direct.

The agent, Mr. R. S. McKenzie, is well and favourably known to many and is a most faithful and painstaking officer.

Dr. Hanson, the medical officer of the agency, is also worthy of honourable mention for his persistent and efficient efforts to serve the Indians in all cases requiring medical skill and experience.

Mr. D. Valentine, who has for years acted in the triple capacity of engineer, interpreter and constable, continues to show great energy in the discharge of his numerous duties. He is not popular in his work, for no one can be faithful as an Indian constable without provoking opposition and criticism. However, he has done his best and his work tells its own story.

The year has been sadly marked by deaths by drowning, which in nearly all cases have been connected with over-indulgence in liquor. Fancy eight cases in a single year in a limited area! It is to be hoped that some evidence may be found to convict those who act as middle-men, and procure and resell to Indians that which results in their undoing.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

The number of bands in this agency is fourteen. The Indians belong to the Chippewa tribe.

The area under supervision in this division borders on the international boundary line between the United States and Canada; and the activity in illicit liquor dealing is out of the ordinary. However, the department has an agent whose oversight is careful, effective and thorough, and this continues to save the situation to a large extent. No one could better fill the position of Indian agent at Fort Frances than Mr. J. P. Wright, who has been in charge for a number of years and knows the ground right well, and understands when to take action and when to refrain.

Plenty of remunerative work offers to these people; and no one who wants work should suffer hunger. The old, the widows, and the orphans are well provided for by the stores of 'destitute supplies' kept in the charge of the agent and wisely administered.

The interpreter, Mr. John Lyons, continues to assist the agent, and his services are of great value to the department.

Dr. Moore has rendered very valuable assistance to the boarding school at Fort Frances, and also to the several reserves where his skill has been required. He is known as the special friend of the Indian and is rewarded by the confidence and gratitude of all concerned.

It was intimated last year that capitalists were interested in making continuous navigation from Kenora to Fort Frances a possibility. This would mean the construction of canal and locks, and might involve the surrender of certain portions of the Long Sault reserves. No definite information has yet come to hand.

HUDSON BAY AGENCY.

There are two reserves (unsurveyed) in this portion of the inspectorate, viz.: York Factory and Fort Churchill, both on the west shore of Hudson bay.

No regular agent has been appointed up to the date of writing, but the work is under the supervision of the major in charge of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

The Indians live exclusively by fishing and hunting. The York Factory band is composed for the most part of Swampy Crees; while the Churchill people are Chipweyans.

Owing to the fact that great distance lies between this office and Hudson bay, and that few opportunities of communication exist, it is impossible to give any correct or recent facts bearing upon the situation there. In the absence of communications that may be considered reliable, I can give very little information as to existing conditions there.

Dr. Marcellus, by special arrangement with the department, is looking after the medical work amongst the Indians and Eskimos of the coast line, and his report, which will no doubt reach Ottawa, will be very valuable from the standpoint of general health.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Testimony must be borne to the faithful work done by the missionaries representing the various denominations working for the moral uplift of the Indians in this inspectorate. The results of their work are helpful, inspiring, and 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,

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within the bounds of reason, to meet the wants of the sick and helpless poor, to correct all possible wrong, and to 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.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

FORT SIMPSON, March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the first annual report for the above agency.

On account of the difficulty in getting accurate information as to the population of the district and the various tribes to which the Indians belong, I shall have to leave the compiling of a statistical statement until I am in a position to furnish information that will be in some measure accurate.

DISPOSITION OF THE INDIANS TOWARDS THE GOVERNMENT.

As the Fort Simpson agency and farm has been placed far in the territory in which the Indian title has not been extinguished by treaty, the disposition of the Indians towards the government will be of public interest.

On our arrival on July 2, 1911, the entire Indian population of the district was in camp at the fort, having come in with their winter's catch of fur. A considerable number seemed to be suspicious of the good intentions of the government in placing the demonstration farm in what they termed *their* country. They seemed to regard the coming of farm stock and implements as the beginning of a movement towards settlement, with the result of the gradual extinction of large game and all fur-bearing animals, the hunting and trapping of which is their sole means of subsistence. But, while suspicious and more or less unfriendly, being apparently of a

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gentle and timid disposition, they were not aggressively hostile. While they were in this frame of mind, I thought it best not to have any formal conference with them, but to go quietly on with the work of organization, and by kindness and patience win their confidence; and, while I shall not know until the hunters come in at the new year, I am of the opinion that those who were formerly unfriendly are beginning to change their disposition, and are coming to understand the beneficent objects of the government in establishing an Indian agency and farm at this point. But, in my opinion, the situation will continue to be delicate, and any indiscretion may provoke trouble until the Indian title is extinguished by treaty.

THE FUR TRADE.

Possibly next in importance to the disposition of the Indians is the fur trade, as, with the exception of the missions, the whole population is connected with this industry.

During the month of October a deputation of old Indian hunters called on me, and, through my interpreter, asked me 'to write to the government and say that fur is scarce, and food dear.' Both statements, in my opinion, are true. Several cogent reasons are given, one of the chief ones being that the Indians hunt the year round, including the breeding-time, and, as Fort Simpson is an old post, large game and fur-bearing animals are being driven far into the interior.

Food is dear because of the distance from the source of supply, and the difficulties in the way of transportation; also because the fur-trading companies wish to make as much money as possible while the fur lasts.

What can be done to prevent the gradual extinction of fur-bearing animals, not only in this district, but throughout the north, is a matter that deserves thoughtful consideration by the government; for, should fur-bearing animals be driven far into the interior where the Indians cannot follow, or should these animals become extinct, the entire Indian and half-breed population in the north would largely be without any means of subsistence, and their maintenance would be an insistent problem.

As the Indians are naturally improvident, and the fur trading companies are not interested in the conservation of national resources, the placing of a close season on any animal that would seem to be in danger of becoming extinct, would be unpopular with both. It is a question whether any tentative action would have the desired result. But the number of destitute Indians in the north would go to show that, sooner or later, some comprehensive plan for conserving their food-supply will need to be evolved.

DESTITUTION.

On account of the scarcity of fur and the high price of the necessaries of life, and in some cases an inherent dislike of insistent labour, the Indians in this district seem to be always on the verge of starvation. To prevent suffering and loss of life, a considerable supply of provisions will be annually required.

HEALTH.

As a result of extreme poverty, and consequent irregular diet, lack of suitable foot-gear and clothing, frequent intermarriage, and the intemperate use of tobacco by both sexes, the health of the Indians is not good. The few old men who have survived are strong, men in the prime of life are also fairly strong, the young men are not so robust, and infants and children are delicate. Since July 2 there have been five deaths, four of which have been among infants and children; and the number of little graves in the Fort Simpson graveyard bears pathetic testimony to the truth of the foregoing observation.

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Infants and young children in this district seem to be subject to a peculiar disease that a layman cannot successfully diagnose; and there is urgent need of an experienced resident physician, who could both treat those needing his services here and by steamer in summer and dog-train in winter visit adjacent posts and Indian camps. The annual visits of Dr. Rymer, of Fort Resolution, are much appreciated; but, as the steamer remains only a few hours, both going and coming, and there may not happen to be any Indians ill at that time, those who are seriously ill at other times are in a pitiable condition.

INTEMPERANCE.

On account of the great distance from the source of supply and the consequent cost of imported intoxicants, the only stimulant the Indians could obtain is that which is made locally, either by themselves or by those who take this means of securing their furs. As I have had notices posted in both English and Slavic characters, informing the Indians and others as to what the law is on the subject, any traffic is of course carried on with the utmost secrecy and it is hard to get sufficient evidence to secure a conviction.

AGRICULTURE.

As part of the harness and implements did not reach here until September, no tests could be made with the seeds and grain sent from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. All that could be done was to make a careful preparation of the soil for the experiments that will be made in the coming season. As we have rented a field that was formerly cultivated by the Hudson's Bay Company, the soil is free from roots, and looks as if it would be fairly productive, if the season is long enough, and there is sufficient moisture.

THE SAW-MILL.

In spite of the difficulties in the way of transporting heavy mill machinery such a long distance, the mill machinery was delivered here in fair condition on August 10. The saw bench was not ready for operation until October 27. Since that time about 150 logs have been sawed, chiefly into square timber for the mill building, and for the foundation for the barn and stable. Since the above has been cut, the engineer and his assistant have been setting up the shingle and planing mill machinery.

INFREQUENT COMMUNICATION.

The complete isolation of the agency for months at a time, and the impossibility of getting into direct touch with the seat of government, no matter what crisis might arise, throws a weight of responsibility upon the agent which few men would care to carry for any length of time.

The connection of the Indian agencies at Forts Simpson and Smith with the seat of government either by the continuation of the telegraph line from Peace River or by installing a wireless system would relieve the local officials of a part of their responsibility, and would greatly facilitate the subsequent exploration and development of the vast interior of the Mackenzie river basin.

While up to the present, mining and prospecting has been an elusive pursuit on the lower Mackenzie, it is not reasonable to assume that all the gold and precious minerals are on the Yukon side of the mountains, and if at any time gold in paying quantities should be discovered on this side, there would be an element here, in an incredibly short time, that would make the efficient administration of the public service difficult, if not impossible, without direct communication by wire with the seat of government.

As stated above, the initiation and carrying on of the work of the agency in a country in which the Indian title has not been extinguished by treaty, and in which both Indians and half-breeds are jealous of their rights, has been a delicate task; and

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that so far the government has been successful is largely owing to the helpful co-operation of Mr. R. H. Hall, fur trade commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company, also to Mr. A. F. Camsell, and Mr. Chas. Christie, the local officials of the company. Bishop Breynat, Vicar-Apostolic of Mackenzie, and his clergy, have also been of great service in establishing cordial relations between the government and the Indians.

Your obedient servant,

GERALD CARD,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,

FORT SMITH, February 3, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the affairs of this agency, which comprises the Fort Smith, Smith's Landing and Cariboo Eater bands upon the Great Slave river, and the Crees and Chipewyans at Fort Chipewyan, upon Lake Athabasca, and the Indians at Fond du Lac at the easterly end of the lake.

The population of this agency is 1,061, made up as follows: Fort Smith, 103; Smith's Landing, 131; Crees at Chipewyan, 231; Chipewyans, 206; Fond du Lac Indians, 390.

FORT SMITH AND SMITH'S LANDING BANDS.

These Indians are well-to-do, they are as a rule good hunters and trappers, they also earn a large sum annually by freighting and running boats between here and the Landing. Some of them have horses, with which they haul upon the portage, receiving 75 cents per cwt. for a 16 mile trip. This is a growing industry, the amount of freight being shipped into the north is steadily increasing.

There is no reserve in this agency, but most of the Indians put in a small amount of potatoes and some roots. Large quantities of fish are caught here during the spring and fall seasons.

The 'Unconie' is caught here, they average 15 lbs. weight, are good eating, and are 'hung' in the fall for dog feed, in large quantities.

Fur has been plentiful this winter, and prices good.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians is not as good as might be, if more regard for the ordinary laws of health were observed; the treatment of their women during child-birth and other critical periods of their lives, is most inhuman. As these practices are as a rule the survival of tribal customs, it will take time and patience to eradicate them.

No epidemic has occurred, but numerous cases of severe cold and some accidents have been treated by Dr. A. L. MacDonald, who has remained in this country since last fall, when Inspector Conroy's party left.

All the members of the two bands live in houses during the winter months. Of necessity these houses are closely plastered, and being small, the stoves, which are in general use, soon consume the air, the result being a general lowering of the vitality of the inmates. Unfortunately dry wood is scarce, so any attempt to persuade the Indians to return to the open fireplace or the teepee is met by the complaint that 'the dry wood is all gone.'

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It is hoped that, with the greater opportunity afforded the Indians for erecting larger buildings, through the use of the department's saw-mill which is now in operation, the atmosphere of their dwellings may be improved.

Stock.—The Indians have about 30 head of horses of their own. These animals are small and in-bred, but very hardy. They are turned out in the fall and get their own living during the winter; they are taken up again in the spring and put to work freighting in the first week of June.

It would be a great benefit to these people if the services of a good-sized stallion were obtainable for their mares. I am sure that they would cultivate more ground if their stock were large enough to break with.

Temperance and Morality.—The general attitude of these people is moral; open immorality or drunkenness is unknown, and property can safely be left exposed without fear of theft.

Indian Experimental Farm.—This work has been in charge of Mr. R. S. Salmon, who has broken and cleared over ten acres of land. The flies were very bad during the summer, and made the work a difficult one, owing to one of the oxen, sent from Edmonton by the department, developing hip lameness; only three oxen were used. Eight acres were broken at Salt River, 16 miles from here, within 2 miles of the Roman Catholic mission farm. The land appears first-class, being a dark loam with clay subsoil. There is abundance of fresh water on the site chosen, although the river itself is salt.

This work is of an experimental nature, no buildings of any size will be erected until the ground has shown that it is suitable for agriculture.

Two and one-half acres were broken at Three-Mile Creek, near Fort Smith. The land proved to be of such a sandy nature that it was thought better to try elsewhere.

Half an acre of oats was sown on June 16. They came up well; but, owing to the lack of a good fence, were eaten down by the Hudson's Bay Company's cattle.

During the summer the agency ponies (2) strayed. Every effort was made to locate them, but without success, until late in the fall, when one was found by an Indian sent out for that purpose, about 60 miles to the southwest of here. The other has not been heard of since.

The three oxen in Farmer Salmon's care have done a good summer and winter's work, and are in good condition. I would recommend that a general purpose team be supplied to him, as all the hauls are long, both hay and wood being at distances of from 7 to 16 miles from here.

The farm has a full equipment of agricultural implements.

Education.—There is no official attempt at education amongst the Indians here. The Roman Catholic mission has, I believe, very good schools at Chipewyan and Fort Resolution. Some of the better off Indians here send their children to these schools. I am informed that it is the intention of the mission to start a school at this point in the near future.

Saw-mill.—Delay was caused in the erection of this mill through the non-arrival of the boiler, and the difficulty of obtaining the services of a competent engineer and the necessary labourers. Upon November 28 sawing commenced, and 550 logs were cut. These logs were rafted down the Great Slave river by the tug Str. *Rey*, left here by Mr. Crean, of the Railway Lands Branch. They were of fair size, running about 21 to the thousand. Logs are scarce close to the mill, but at a distance of 30 to 40 miles up stream from the mill, a large quantity can be obtained.

Engineer McLennan is now about to commence the erection of the planing mill and shingle plant.

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Many of the Indians have asked to be allowed to bring logs to the mill and have them sawn on shares. I have encouraged them in this plan, and hope they will avail themselves of this opportunity of getting cheap building material.

It has been found difficult to get the Indians to work for the prevailing wages of \$2.50 a day, provisions being so dear, and upon the other hand game and fish being so plentiful that they can make an easier and better living by hunting than they can by labouring. An engine and boiler room has been erected of logs with a lumber and rubberoid roof.

The mill will resume work on April 1.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As this agency was opened last June, I have not been able to visit the Chipewyan and Fond du Lac Indians; but, acting under instructions from the department, I shall endeavour to do so during the coming summer.

From information to hand, fur seems to be plentiful at Chipewyan this winter, but the cariboo hunt is a failure. This is a serious matter for these Indians, as they in a measure depend upon these animals for their winter's food. I have no direct information from Fond du Lac, but heard indirectly that the cariboo were plentiful there, as they also are at this post.

The lumber for a portion of the agency buildings at Fort Smith, is sawn. a good site has been secured, to the east of the Hudson's Bay Company's buildings, and the erection of the same will be proceeded with as soon as spring opens up.

A permanent medical officer at this point would be a great benefit to the Indians; nothing has a more civilizing effect upon them than a display of the white man's skill in healing, nothing convinces them more readily of the white man's interest in them.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. BELL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,

SINTALUTA, April 23, 1912.

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, 1912.

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 customs and language.

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, about 8 miles from the Sintaluta station.

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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.

Population.—The population of this band is 214.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good, grippe and pneumonia being prevalent. A few are suffering from tuberculosis. Many of them are taking precautions to guard against this disease. No epidemic of a serious nature visited them. The majority of them keep their homes in a sanitary condition and seem to take pride in keeping them neat and clean. In the spring all refuse accumulating around their premises is scrupulously raked up and burned. The majority of their houses are regularly whitewashed.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries of these Indians. The majority of them are engaged in farming. The particulars as to acreage under cultivation, the crop and the value of the same will be found in the agricultural and industrial statistics accompanying the report. Many of these people depend on the sale of wood, hay, pickets and senega-root. A few devote a portion of their time to hunting and trapping. The women devote their spare time to making bead-work, moccasins, quill-work, dressmaking, plain sewing and tanning hides.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in the style of houses erected on this reserve, being larger with shingled roofs, more windows and better ventilation. The furnishings are much more hygienic than formerly. There is room for improvement in their cattle and horse stables. Some are neat and fairly comfortable.

Stock.—The live stock wintered well and is now in good condition. An ample supply of feed was provided for their animals.

Farm Implements.—These people are fairly well equipped with farm implements and take better care of them than formerly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are ambitious, energetic, industrious and peaceable. They are progressing, as an improvement may be noticed in their methods of living and dress. The majority of those farming are advancing and are improving their methods of tilling the soil. They are commencing to spend their money more judiciously.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants. There have been no cases during the year. Their morals are improving.

General Remarks.—These people are maintaining a steady progress in every point of importance to their future welfare. The young farmers of this reserve suffered a severe loss during the season of 1911, as their crops were almost a total failure, owing to so much frost and wet weather.

MOOSEJAW SIOUX.

Position.—The Moosejaw Sioux are non-treaty Indians, inhabiting the country from Moosejaw to the boundary.

Population.—The population of this band is estimated to be 124.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians continue the old custom of living under canvas, as they are frequently changing their localities, it secures for them the benefit of the natural sanitation and prevents the accumulation of refuse.

Occupations.—These Indians work for the people of Moosejaw, and for the settlers. A number of them depend on hunting and trapping for a livelihood.

Stock.—The Sioux have numerous ponies for sale and for their own use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are good workers and independent, having learned to shift for themselves. Their mode of dress is like that of the white people.

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Temperance and Morality.—These people get very little liquor, though they live near the town, due to the vigilance of the town constable.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. E. DONNELLY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

BATTLEFORD AGENCY, April 29, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report upon the affairs of the Battleford agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

I might preface my remarks by saying that, as I only commenced my duties as Indian agent in the latter part of February, I have, on account of the large amount of ground to be covered, only been able to make a couple of visits to each reserve in the agency, and am, therefore, not in a position to render a lengthy or detailed report of the past year's progress, but, as my first tour of the reserves was very thorough and consisted of a house to house inspection made in the company of Inspector W. J. Chisholm when we were taking stock of the agency, I then had an excellent opportunity of finding out the position of affairs; and have based my observations upon the knowledge thus gained.

This agency comprises eight reserves, situated at distances of from 18 to 144 miles from the town of Battleford.

There is also under the jurisdiction of this agency a Saulteaux reserve of some 9,045 acres. This is situated on the east side of Jackfish lake, and is about 30 miles distant from Battleford. As these Indians do not receive annuity or assistance from the department, and have no farmer, I am not this year dealing with them in my report other than to mention that they appear to be well, and making a living for themselves by hunting and fishing. They are nomadic in their habits, and up to the present they have made no efforts towards agriculture or stock-raising as a means of livelihood. At the last census there were 293 souls belonging to the various bands of Saulteaux in this agency.

RED PHEASANT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of 24,320 acres, and is located 22 miles southeast from Battleford, in Eagle hills. Portions of the reserve are 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 increasing in a very satisfactory manner, and I trust that with proper care, it will soon again be a source of revenue.

This reserve is well adapted for stock-raising and general farming.

Tribe.—The members of this band are all Crees, the greater proportion of them being Plain Crees.

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Population.—The population of this band at the last annuity payments was 170.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very satisfactory during the past year. There has been no epidemic, and no serious sickness, the only deaths being an infant boy and girl. Every endeavour is made to induce these people to keep their dwellings and premises in a clean, healthy state. In the spring all their places are made neat, the refuse being raked up and burned, and in the fall, before being again occupied, the houses are thoroughly whitewashed.

Occupations.—This reserve is well adapted for mixed farming: the soil is fertile, and the water and hay are abundant. Judging, however, from the very small area of ground under cultivation, and the fewness of the cattle, very little effort has apparently been made by these Indians to take advantage of their excellent natural resources in this respect.

A little desultory farming and stock-raising has been carried on here, but the methods followed have been crude, and the returns meagre. It will involve much care, tact and persistent energy to make successful farmers of these men, as although they are very intelligent, they are also blind to their own interest by neglecting to profit by their favourable natural surroundings. They prefer the easier way of earning a living, by selling firewood and hay, hunting muskrats, and working for settlers.

The whole reserve is badly run down, but it shall be my earnest endeavour to have a speedy improvement shown; and I trust that the result of this year's work will justify a more encouraging report in the future.

Buildings.—The buildings are all constructed of logs. There are several very good dwelling-houses on this reserve. Quite a number of them have shingle roofs, good lumber floors, and are partitioned off into rooms. They are well lighted, and have a fair quantity of furniture. I found their houses in a clean comfortable state, as a whole. All were counselled as to the necessity for cleanliness and ventilation, as a valuable means of retaining health.

Stock.—The cattle came through the winter in good condition; hay was plentiful; and in the majority of cases they receive careful attention. There was a decrease of 15 head during the past year, but I hope from now on there will be a steady increase to record every succeeding year.

Farm Implements.—This band is fairly well equipped with all necessary implements, that is until it gets more land under cultivation. These implements are owned by the Indians themselves; they receive a moderate amount of care, and are kept in working order.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are ambitious and have every desire to become progressive, but they have been allowed to travel by themselves too much, and they have consequently fallen into wrong ways and ideas. They readily admit past errors and are great at making plans for future improvement and development, but they lack method and perseverance in their work. They seem to be unable to concentrate their energies upon anything long enough to make a success of it. I think that it will take a very good man indeed to handle the members of this band properly, and put them on the right road to prosperity and complete independence.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is moral and law-abiding, but the greater number of these Indians will drink whisky every time a chance occurs. They are, however, so closely guarded that the evil is minimized as much as possible.

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 suitable for the live-stock industry. Water, hay and timber are plentiful on this reserve.

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Population.—This band had a membership of 79 at the last annuity payments.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a contagious nature having made its appearance among them. Sanitary precautions are taken and everything done to safeguard them as far as possible from ill health.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the main factors by which the members of this band make their living; but in addition to this they make a considerable amount of money by the sale of firewood, fence pickets, and hay. They also do some freighting and work for the settlers and railroad contractors.

Buildings.—The houses and stables are all built of logs, a few of the former have, in some few instances, been improved, but there certainly is yet room for much better dwellings.

Some of the houses are comfortably furnished, the interior kept clean and are well lighted. The stables are no doubt warm in winter-time, but they are not much to look at, and I hope that we shall soon have better and more permanent buildings in their place.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve have wintered well, and are in splendid order. They have running water all the year round, and an abundance of good hay. They have also ample stable accommodation, and fine sheltering places in the bush. But with all these advantages there has been a decrease of 17 head during the past year.

Farm Implements.—The equipment of farm implements is fairly complete. The Indians handle them with considerable care, and they are kept in good working order.

Characteristics and Progress.—I consider that these Indians are making an improvement in their condition. They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance among the members of this band have come to my notice, and their morals are very good.

POUNDMAKER AND LITTLE PINE BANDS.

Tribe.—All the members of these bands are Plain Crees, although there may be an odd woman or two who are Saukteaux and have come into these bands by marriage.

Reserve.—There are two reserves here, which adjoin one another. They are situated on the south side of Battle river, about 40 miles west of Battleford, and about 9 miles south of the Canadian Northern railway at Paynton.

The combined area is 35,200 acres, the main part of which is excellent agricultural land, the remainder being well suited for grazing purposes. Wood and water are plentiful. Of hay there is only a limited quantity, and it is only by great difficulty that the Indians are able to get enough for their cattle, so they will have to go in for cultivated fodder if the numbers of their herds are increased. We intend to begin this year by trying what kind of feed the land will grow best.

Population.—The population of the bands on these two reserves was, at the last payment, 260 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. There were several deaths during the year, chiefly due to old age and consumption. Quite recently an outbreak of smallpox occurred on Poundmaker reserve, but the prompt and effective measures taken for its suppression were successful, and all the afflicted ones made a complete recovery, without a single addition to the original number who were attacked. Houses and premises are cleaned up in the spring, all refuse being burned. As the Indians live in their tents during the summer, the houses are left empty, and have thus a good chance to become purified by the fresh air; in the fall, before being again occupied, they are all well whitewashed, and made fit for habitation.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are more systematically and successfully carried on by these Indians than in any other reserve of the agency; but last season's operations were without results on account of frost, hail and drought. This was, of course, very discouraging to them; but they are preparing to put in a larger crop this

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coming spring. The members of these bands also do a large amount of work for settlers, freighting, threshing, selling firewood, logs, rails and pickets.

Buildings.—The houses and stables are all constructed of logs, several of them are well shingled; the others are roofed over with poles and thatched, or covered with mud. Their dwellings for the most part, are warm and comfortable and fairly well furnished. As a rule, they are kept in a clean, healthy state, but, in some cases, are rather overcrowded.

The stables are not very elaborate buildings, but they are warm and comfortable in the winter-time.

Stock.—The live stock came through the winter in good order. These Indians possess some nice cattle and horses; but they have been allowed to kill and sell too freely, thus making a decrease, instead of considerably increasing the number of their herds. I am, however, taking measures to conserve and encourage this industry, and hope for a better showing in my next report.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have a full complement of all necessary implements; they are their own property, and consequently they take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, contented and progressive. They have full confidence in their ability to make a living for themselves. They get along well with their neighbours and have a wholesome respect for the law.

Temperance and Morality.—I believe that these Indians would drink every time they get a chance; but they are well guarded, and the chances are so few and far between that they remain a tolerably sober people. Their morals are good.

STONY BANDS.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies, or Assiniboines, who are originally descended from the same tribe as the Sioux, their legends, customs and language having such a close resemblance as to preclude any possibility of doubt on this subject.

Reserve.—There are two reserves at this point, which are jointly occupied by Mosquito, Grizzly Bear Head and Lean Man bands.

These reserves contain 31,808 acres. They are made up of high rolling country, partially wooded with poplar, balsam of Gilead and willow. There are stretches of open prairie containing a rich black loam well adapted for cultivation, but also liable to summer frost. On other portions where the surface is undulating, and in the hollows and flats around the larger lakes, there are excellent hay grounds, and large tracts are well adapted for grazing and stock-raising.

Water is plentifully distributed, in the form of lakes, all over the reserve. The wood, which was formerly much depleted by prairie fires, is now increasing in a very satisfactory manner, and is again becoming a marketable commodity.

Population.—There are 51 members of Mosquito band, also 4 absentees; Grizzly Bear Head band contains 34 members, while Lean Man band has only 1 member. The combined population of the three bands is 86.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been very little sickness among these Indians during the past year. They occupy tents during the summer, which are frequently moved, and judging from a sanitary point of view this habit is very commendable.

The usual spring cleaning up and whitewashing are carried out by the Indians without much prompting by the department's officials.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising have hitherto been carried on by the Stonies in a very small way, but they have now become quite enthusiastic about this way of earning a living, and they have every intention of much extending their area of cultivated land this spring. They make quite a large quantity of hay every year, which yields them a good income. This is also supplemented by the sale of firewood, and muskrat skins.

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Buildings.—All buildings are of log, a few have shingled roofs, but the greater number are covered with poles and mud, or thatched. The majority have cook stoves, and a number of them fireplaces in addition. Their dwellings are certainly not much to look at, but they are warm and comfortable during the winter, which is the only time they are occupied. The stables are also of log, with poles and sods on top.

Stock.—Although so favourably situated for stock-raising, this industry does not appear to have been followed with much success by these bands. I will, however, give particular attention to this important branch of work and trust that the number of their stock will soon be materially increased. The cattle are in good condition, and came through the winter well.

Farm Implements.—These bands have all the farming implements they require. With the exception of the binder, all the implements are owned by individuals. They take fairly good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Stonies are making favourable progress. They are frugal in their habits, law-abiding and mind their own business. The annual interest money, which these bands receive on account of surrendered land, added to what they derive from their own earnings, places them in very comfortable circumstances. I am glad to say that this fact does not appear to have taken away the incentive for bettering their condition, as they evince a strong desire to become an advanced and prosperous community of farmers.

Temperance and Morality.—The Stonies have a great fear of intoxicating liquors, and never touch any. Their morals are very good.

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 of 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 five 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 133 members of this band at the present time.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been very fair throughout the year, and they have been free from any epidemics. The sanitary condition has been good, and all refuse taken away and burned in early spring. The dwellings are also whitewashed, and kept in a healthy state.

Occupations.—The members of this band are now comfortably settled on their reserve and are commencing again to take up farming and stock-raising in an earnest manner, which augurs well for their future welfare. They also derive a considerable income from fishing and the sale of firewood. In addition to this, their annual revenue derived from the interest, on account of the sale of land when exchanging reserves, is a very material help towards their livelihood. They have not yet made a start with their lumbering business, but I trust that next winter they will take out some logs for their own use.

Buildings.—The Indians are from year to year enlarging their houses and buildings. The new houses erected are of a larger size, and the roofs are higher, and are generally covered with shingles instead of mud, while bigger windows are invariably put in, which have a much healthier effect upon the inmates.

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Stock.—This industry is in a thriving condition. The cattle wintered well and I hope that these Indians will develop their stock interests into a money-making business, as well as a source of food.

Farm Implements.—The implements possessed by this band are sufficient for their present requirements. They are nearly all owned by individuals, and are fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, for the most part, are intelligent, industrious and provident. Their earnings are judiciously invested where they will do the most good, and in doing this they apparently keep an eye upon their future needs.

Temperance and Morality.—Only one case of intemperance in this band has come to light during the past year; although I have every reason to believe that some of these Indians do indulge, more or less, in this pernicious habit of drinking, which has a very deterrent effect upon their progress towards prosperity. I shall, therefore, make a particular effort to put a stop to their drinking propensities. There is very little immorality among these Indians.

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 sub-soil. 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 good supply of useful sized spruce upon it. This is an ideal location for an Indian reserve, as they have everything requisite to make their life a happy one. They have good farm and stock land, water, wood and hay, fishing, wild fowl 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 for sale.

Population.—There are at the present time 139 members of this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good; no sickness of a serious nature appearing amongst them. The usual sanitary precautions are regularly enforced for the prevention of sickness, and the maintenance of their health.

Occupations.—Stock-raising, fishing, freighting and working for settlers, together with a limited amount of farming are the principal means by which these Indians make their living. They also in the winter-time do a considerable amount of hunting. In addition to this, they have a good annual income resulting from interest money, on account of surrendered land when exchanging reserves.

I am endeavouring to induce this band to go in on a more extensive scale for farming, and have hopes that these efforts will eventually be crowned with success; and now that the rationing period has ended, they will realize the necessity of providing for themselves entirely.

Buildings.—Their buildings are all constructed of logs. Most of the houses are fairly comfortable, and contain a moderate amount of furniture; but I trust that when they open up their lumbering industry, the first thing to be accomplished will be the erection of new and more improved dwellings and stables.

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Stock.—Their stock is of good grade, and came through the winter all right, but lack of method appears to have been shown in the handling of this industry, as there is not the proportionate increase in numbers which should be shown in ordinary circumstances. Therefore, I hope a better showing in this respect will be made and maintained in the future.

Farm Implements.—A full complement of all necessary farming implements is owned by this band. They appear to take fairly good care of them; and I will endeavour to see that they make advantageous use of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are doing fairly well and are ambitious for their future welfare; others are contented to remain in the same state for an indefinite period, and some of them are lazy and never will do well in this world.

Temperance and Morality.—The laws relating to temperance and morality are fairly well observed by most of these Indians; but some of them only follow these laws as far as they are convenient; and the facilities which they have nowadays for evading detection and conviction make the suppression of vice an extremely difficult task.

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 2½ miles wide. This reserve is an exceptionally good one for Indians, there being an abundance of fish, excellent soil, plenty of timber and good water. The country around Meadow lake is principally prairie, with poplar bluffs; the soil is deep and heavy, and the herbage luxuriant. There is also a large area of surrounding country which at the present time is unsettled, and provides fairly good hunting ground for these Indians; and when this does become populated, which I expect will be in the near future, there is a very large tract of wild lands north of the Beaver river, where game abounds in plenty, and where I expect they will be able to hunt for years to come.

Population.—This band at the last annuity payments had a population of 931; and as near as I can tell, the numbers are the same to-day.

Health and Sanitation.—There were a few cases of measles among the children of this band last summer, and two deaths occurred from this cause; otherwise, they have had a clean bill of health for the remainder of the year.

Every precaution possible is taken to keep their houses and premises in a clean sanitary state; and, as these Indians live so much in the open air during the greater portion of the year, it is a splendid aid towards keeping them strong and healthy.

Occupations.—The principal industries of this band are hunting, trapping and fishing. They also have some good cattle, but hitherto have done no practical farming, merely putting in a few garden patches, and a very small quantity of oats. This state of affairs will, however, soon be altered when the new road from this point to Ile à la Croix, via Meadow and Green lakes, is completed. This will bring them in closer touch with actual civilization, and will no doubt have a very beneficial effect upon their future career.

Buildings.—The houses and stables are all built of logs, and covered with poles and mud. They are warm and comfortable in the winter-time, which is the only season when they are used.

Farm Implements.—The implements which are in the possession of this band were provided by the department; and unless the Indians go in more extensively for farming, they are sufficient for their present requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a quiet and industrious people. They have a great respect for the law. When they are compelled by circumstances

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to take up farming for a living, I have no doubt that they will make a success of the enterprise, as they are very thorough in anything they undertake. At the present time they are doing well out of their hunting and trapping, as the prices are keeping so high. They are very careful with their money and spend it wisely.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a very temperate people, and bear an excellent reputation for morality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are steadily increasing in numbers. Their general health has been excellent and cases of scrofula and tuberculosis are becoming less frequent. We had an outbreak of measles at Meadow Lake and four cases of small-pox at Poundmakers; two children died from the former disease, but all others made a complete recovery without allowing the sickness to spread.

I consider that these Indians are making steady advancement; but this progress is mainly due to their own aptitude for imitating and assimilating the ways and methods of their white neighbours. Eventually they will, no doubt, develop into a prosperous people, well able to care for themselves and their own concerns. In the meantime every effort will be made by myself and the officials under my supervision to help them in every manner possible to accomplish this purpose.

The wise policy of the department in educating the younger generation of the Indians on their reserves, will soon begin to have a marked effect upon the Indians as a whole, as by this method of dealing with the problem, the children will not lose touch with their later life on the reserve; and as, in the future, necessities arise for these Indians to earn their living, in competition with their white brethren, they will then appreciate the efforts expended by the department for their benefit; which will stimulate them to take every advantage of the educational facilities placed within their reach, for the purpose of properly equipping their children in the battle of life, thus each succeeding generation will be a marked improvement upon the former one, and the time is not far distant until they will be enabled, without aid and very little supervision, to fend for themselves entirely.

There are no crimes to record for the past year, and only a few cases of intoxication; these latter were very properly punished, and I do not anticipate much trouble on this score in the future.

Your obedient servant.

J. A. ROWLAND,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,

BROADVIEW, May 26, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my eighth annual report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1912; statistical statement and inventory of government property having previously been forwarded.

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.

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Reserves.—The agency comprises four reserves, with an Indian population of about 575. The population is showing a steady although small increase each year. All the reserves have frontage along the Qu'Appelle river and lakes; are well wooded and watered, and are tributary to good market towns on the north and south. The total area is 120,572 acres.

OCHAPOWACE BAND, NO. 71.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 52,864 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 120.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of this band has been remarkably good, some improvement in the sanitary conditions of individual cases is noticeable, but many live in habitations that cannot be sanitary.

Occupations.—Some of the members of this band engage in farming and keep small herds of cattle, in addition to which they sell wood and hay. Many of the old members gather senega-root, and do a little trapping and fishing.

Characteristics and Progress.—Old tribal conditions and practices have a strong hold on the old people of this band; at the same time some progress is being made and more interest taken in the following of industrial occupations.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band in a general way are temperate and moral, although some are addicted to the use of intoxicants, resulting in impoverishment of themselves and injury to the moral condition of the whole band.

KAHKEWISTAHAW BAND, NO. 72 AND 72A.

Reserve.—The reserve contains 13,535 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 103.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness in this band during the year, but nothing of an unusual or epidemic nature, except measles, which was among the children of all bands in this agency during March. About half of the houses on this reserve are fairly good and sanitary.

Occupations.—Some of the members of this band cultivate a small farm and a few keep cattle. With few exceptions they do not work with that interest which is necessary to success.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few members of this band are making some success of farming, although, taken as a whole, they are not progressing nearly so fast as their circumstances should warrant. The younger generation simply will not tie themselves to the care and feeding of stock.

Temperance and Mortality.—Habits of intemperance are indulged in by some of this band, and frequently intoxicants are brought on the reserve.

COWESSESS BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve.—The headquarters of the agency is located on this reserve, which comprises an area of 29,381 acres. Much of the land is of excellent quality for growing grain; there is an abundant supply of wood and timber. Wild hay is not so plentiful as on the other reserves.

Population.—The population is 213.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of this band was generally good. While many of the houses are not what could be desired, some live in very comfortable houses, and the general conditions of cleanliness and sanitary living and dress are very good for Indians.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band farm and keep cattle, work for settlers; three of them are fairly good carpenters, in fact they are a very capable band, but should do more than they are doing.

Characteristics and Progress.—A strong strain of half-breed, either French or Scotch, runs through the members of this band. With education, they make bright

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people; but, unfortunately, most of them incline towards the easy habits of the Indian and are difficult to keep at a fixed occupation, preferring to live in a hand-to-mouth fashion.

Temperance and Morality.—A few in this band are given to the use of intoxicants, and many others will drink if they can get liquor, although on the whole they are as free from excess in this respect as their white brothers.

SAKIMAY AND LITTLE BONE BAND, NO. 74 AND 14A.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band contains 25,280 acres, situated on both sides of Crooked lake, a fine body of water in which there are plenty of fish. Most of the land is not suitable for grain-growing, being thin and sandy. Wood and wild hay are plentiful.

Population.—The population of this band is 142.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has continued normal; with a few exceptions, their houses are small and unsanitary.

Occupations.—Farming is carried on by a few, but they are poor farmers, and the results have not been in the past encouraging. Cattle are kept by those that farm and also by some that do not farm. Sale of wood, hay and a little fishing and trapping are also a source of income, while some work out for settlers at certain seasons.

Characteristics and Progress.—Tribal customs are strong with this band, but some progress towards a better understanding of their changed conditions is being made, and in a few individual cases a desire is shown to adapt themselves to industrial occupations, also a very marked advance towards accepting the advantages of education for their children.

Temperance and Morality.—This band, with few exceptions, is given to the use of intoxicants, a most difficult thing to combat, owing to the many sources from which they are obtained.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Seasons.—Weather for seeding was favourable, but growth started slow, owing to cold; later rains in July and August brought crops forward to a rank growth; a great deal of the grain struck with rust, retarding maturing and ripening, throwing cutting season late; there was considerable damage from frost; the stacking was delayed owing to wet weather. Winter set in early and was severe, although there was an unusually light snow fall, and very few severe storms.

Agriculture.—In making a brief review of the work of the agency for the past year, I regret that climatic conditions caused considerable shrinkage to our expectations from the Indians' farming operations, although the quality of their grain was about equal to that of the settlers in the locality. Threshing was completed in good season and at small expense.

Cattle.—The Indians' cattle wintered in good condition.

Dwellings.—Two neat log houses were erected during the year, one on Ochapowace reserve and one on Cowessess reserve.

Interest Payments.—Three out of the four bands in this agency received interest payments from their land fund account. These payments are especially useful to the old people, who would otherwise get very little benefit from the land.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the general health of the Indians was normal. There was no unusual or epidemic sickness except an outbreak of measles at Round Lake school and from there spreading out on to the reserves among the young children; out of a large number of cases only one fatality was reported. Many families live in fairly satisfactory houses and keep them neat and clean; but much is still to be desired.

Assistance.—Some assistance was given during the winter months to the old, infirm and destitute, who have no one to provide for them. The sick also in some instances require and receive assistance.

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Temperance and Morals.—In spite of close oversight the habits of the Indians in regard to the procuring of intoxicants at every opportunity is not improving. Much of my personal time is given to this work and many cases are inquired into and prosecutions heard both against white people and Indians.

Indian Meetings.—Owing to a misunderstanding of information received on the occasion of a visit to the department early in 1911 made by some from this agency and other places, the Indians during May and June prepared to hold a 'sun dance.' After much persuasion and parley, the intention was abandoned, but not until a large camp had gathered and the lodge had been erected. The missionaries both of the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches gave every assistance to discourage the dance and to keep their people away; also the chief of Cowessess band, the members of which did not participate.

Fruit Crop.—The crop of wild fruit last season, especially Saskatoon berries, was a remarkable one, the Indians picking and drying large quantities as well as selling the fresh fruit in the towns.

Your obedient servant,

W. MILLAR,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CARLTON AGENCY,

June 15, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Carlton agency contains seven different bands of Cree Indians and one of Sioux, whose reserves are found between townships 45 and 59 extending from ranges 25, west of the 2nd meridian to range 9, west of the 3rd meridian.

STURGEON LAKE BAND, NO. 101.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about 25 miles north of Prince Albert, and contains an area of 22,016 acres. It surrounds the Sturgeon lake, which provides excellent fish for those Indians who avail themselves of the supply; and it is heavily timbered in its northern portion with spruce, jack-pine and poplar, while the southern part of the reserve contains abundant arable land of choice quality.

Population.—The population of the band is 166.

Health and Sanitation.—This band has enjoyed good health during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians rely little on grain-raising; derive more support from cattle through yearly sales to lumbering companies, secure profitable employment in logging camps, and obtain their chief meat-supplies by hunting.

Buildings.—The majority of the buildings on this reserve are shingled, well built, and appear quite equal to the houses of the average settler.

Live Stock.—Some of the cattle came through the winter in good condition; but the losses in a few cases were considerable.

Implements.—Those found on this reserve have in most cases been paid for out of the funds of the band, and are owned by them as a community.

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Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very independent in disposition, are experienced axemen, and earn big wages with the lumbering companies. They are slowly increasing the area under cultivation.

Temperance and Morality.—Liquor-drinking is frequent on this reserve, through contact with outsiders due to the freight and passenger traffic on the government road running through the reserve. Evidence is difficult to secure and convictions rare.

PETAQUAKEY'S BAND, NO. 102.

Reserve.—This reserve lies 3 miles northwest from Marcelin, and about the same distance west of Leask on the Canadian Northern railway, Prince Albert-Battleford branch. It contains an area of 27,000 acres, a fair proportion of which is arable land of excellent quality, with sufficient pasturage, well watered and timber for all the requirements of the band.

Population.—The population of the band is 123.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemics visited this band, and the general health was above the average.

Occupations.—The better-off Indians support themselves from their crops and stock. Some mechanics earn good wages in erecting buildings for outsiders; others supply fuel to Marcelin, freight, dig roots, or hunt in season.

Buildings.—The buildings are generally superior in construction and comfort.

Live Stock.—The live stock as usual was well cared for, and came through the winter in good condition.

Implements.—These Indians possess a sufficient supply of implements, usually paid for by themselves.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, these Indians are energetic and industrious, and a few of them farm on quite a large scale. As a whole, however, they are not making the progress that they should.

Temperance and Morality.—Proximity to Marcelin and the 'blind pigs' flourishing there, has added to the facilities for obtaining liquor, and there has been an increase in its consumption by the band.

MISTAWASIS BAND, NO. 103.

Reserve.—This reserve lies to the north of Leask and to the west of Kilwinning stations on the Canadian Northern railway, its boundaries commencing two miles from the former and about four miles from the latter. It contains an area of 47,773 acres, which includes abundance of prime pasturage and a good supply of assorted timber.

Population.—The population of the band is 143.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good and sanitary regulations well observed during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians earn good wages by freighting and through the sale of fuel. Their crops and live stock employ them in season, and also contribute largely to their support.

Buildings.—The homes of this band are well built and comfortable, and in most cases have well shingled roofs.

Stock.—The cattle came through the winter in good condition. The horses were reinforced by a carload from Ontario, which, if successfully bred, must prove a valuable asset to the band.

Implements.—All necessary implements are possessed and used by those who require them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The fact of the location on this reserve of the agency warehouse, with its ample supplies, has created a dependence on the department that is more in evidence here than on any other reserve. There are, however, a few good workers of more independent character, who promise to make good.

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Temperance and Morality.—There have been fewer cases of flagrant immorality and liquor-drinking on the reserve than in other years.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, NO. 104.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Green Lake trail eight miles northwest of Mistawasis, and contains an area of about 43,000 acres, comprising extensive hay meadows with sufficient arable land, pasturage, and timber for the needs of the band.

Population.—The population of the band is 225.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic visited the reserve during the year, and the general health was good; but the deaths seem to have outnumbered the births. As a rule, the home surroundings are more cleanly than is the case on any other reserve under my control.

Occupations.—A number of these Indians are very successful hunters, and make frequent excursions off the reserve in search of game. They also freight, farm, and raise stock.

Buildings.—A good proportion of the dwellings on this reserve are shingled, substantially built, and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle and horses came through the winter in good condition with few losses.

Implementations.—All necessary implements are available to each Indian requiring them, either through private ownership, or by gift from the department to the band.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is one of the most independent of the agency and contains some good workers. A number of ex-pupils are showing commendable energy and promise to make good. Taken all through, they appear to give the best returns of any for the assistance given them.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year the band has apparently been both moral and temperate.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, NO. 118.

Reserve.—The reserve lies northwest and 4 miles distant from the Sandy Lake reserve, and has an area of 29,664 acres. It contains a quantity of jackpine suitable for railway ties, besides sufficient wood for fuel; but the proportion of arable land is very limited. Only in dry seasons can sufficient hay be found along the valley of the Big river, which intersects the reserve, for the live stock of the band.

Population.—Including those at Pelican Lake, the population is 186.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been very little sickness of a serious nature during the year.

Occupations.—With the exception of the few who keep stock and attempt to farm, hunting and fishing are their chief employments and support.

Buildings.—Nearly all the buildings of this band are of inferior construction with mud roofs. Ventilation secured by the open fireplace is the only redeeming feature.

Stock.—All stock is reported to have wintered well.

Implementations.—The implements are sufficient for those who desire to use them and will give them care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not lacking in ability to work or in energy; but, due in part to the lack of success that has attended their attempts to farm in the past, their taste for agriculture is waning, and their efforts are becoming more dependent upon the extent of the rations supplied them while at work.

Temperance and Morality.—There is practically no improvement in these respects from year to year, a fact in great measure due to the character of those residing in the neighbourhood of the reserve.

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WILLIAM CHARLES BAND, RESERVES NOS. 106 AND 106A.

Reserve No. 106 is situated on the southwestern shore of Montreal lake. It belongs entirely to the William Charles band, and is in itself a timber berth of large value, which at some future date, if preserved from forest fires, will by its sale provide the band with all its simple needs. The area of this reserve is 10,560 acres.

Reserve No. 106A lies near the meeting place of township 52 and the third principal meridian. It contains an area of 36,160 acres. This reserve furnishes an instance of native foresight, and is jointly owned by the William Charles and James Roberts bands. It was asked for by the original treaty chief, James Roberts, through the Ven. Archdeacon J. A. McKay, to provide by agriculture the means of sustenance for generations still unborn, when future encroachments of the white man on their hunting grounds, and the possible depletion of fish in the northern waters, might deprive his people of their food-supplies. The proceeds of the sale of a quantity of timber on the western side of the reserve created a fund, the interest of which has largely paid for all assistance given them by the department.

Population.—Including 14 souls belonging to James Roberts band, who resided on the new reserve and were there paid annuity, the Indians living on these reserves number 239.

Health and Sanitation.—These northern tribes are the healthiest in the agency, a fact due in no small degree to the wonderful purity of the water in the localities they inhabit.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, and employment by the trading companies constitute their sole means of subsistence.

Buildings.—Living in tents as they generally do for seven months of the year, these people devote little time or expense to permanent buildings. Their winter dwellings are one-story log huts with pole and bark, sod or mud roofs.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fond of liquor when they can get it, and the ease with which intoxicants are obtained at the new reserve has caused some respectable families to return from there to the Montreal lake. Their morals are considered lax.

WAHPATON (SIOUX) BAND, RESERVE NO. 94A.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about nine miles northwest of Prince Albert, in township 49, range 27, west of the 2nd meridian, and contains in the neighbourhood of 3,600 acres. About one-third of this area is arable land of good quality, the remainder being of a light sandy character covered more or less with scrub.

Population.—About 17 families are now residing on the reserve; but the portion of the band that resides near Prince Albert may shortly move to it, as the land on which they are squatting has recently become valuable, and changed ownership.

Health and Sanitation.—Scrofula and consumption have become the great enemies of this band, and few of the young have lived to grow up. Excepting for those diseases, their general health has been good.

Occupations.—The chief employment and support of these Indians comes through the sale of fuel, hay, berries, and roots in the city market of Prince Albert. A small herd of cattle is also kept and some grain raised.

Buildings.—The houses are one-story with sod or mud roofs.

Stock.—The cattle are not many in number, but are well cared for. Losses are few, and the industry, though limited, is profitable.

Implements.—They have almost all the implements they require.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and intelligent in their work, and depend more upon their own efforts and less upon assistance from the department than many others. They are progressing steadily, if slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is moral and fairly temperate.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The season of 1911 was particularly backward, and much of the grain was touched by the frost. The kerosene engine also proved most unsatisfactory, to such an extent in fact that threshing operations had to be suspended, and at the time of writing some yards on the Mistawasis reserve are still unthreshed. A sale was effected during the year of 1,607 acres on the southeast corner of the reserve just mentioned, where it is intersected by the Canadian Northern railway. The price obtained was over \$17 per acre, the total sum being \$28,181. A portion of the proceeds is being expended in the fencing of the reserve, and the purchase of horses, &c., for the band.

The census of last year invites a comparison with conditions of ten years ago as to Indians under control of this agency, omitting the non-treaty Sioux and those bands that have been transferred to other agencies during the interval.

	Population.	
	1901.	1911.
Sturgeon Lake band	145	165
Petaquakey's band	85	123
Mistawasis band	127	143
Ahtahakoop's band	208	230
Kenemotayoo's band	103	129
Pelican Lake band	56	56
Wm. Charles band	165	226
Totals	889	1,071

Net increase, 182, or about 20½ per cent.

	Crop Returns.	
	Acres cropped.	Yield grain.
1911	2,180	43,766 bush.
1901	543	9,192 "
Net increase	1,637	34,574 "

	Live Stock.				
	Horses.	Cattle.	Poultry.	Turkeys.	Pigs.
1911	373	1,644	546	26	57
1901	238	881	89	..	..
Net increase ..	135	763	457	26	57

	Values.		
	Real and personal property.	Live stock and poultry.	Implements owned.
1911	\$684,008 00	\$68,993 00	\$20,657 00
1901	499,883 50	22,033 50	8,447 50
Net increase ..	\$184,124 50	\$46,959 50	\$12,209 50

The increase in numbers and the advance in material prosperity during the past decade are alike gratifying.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. BORTHWICK,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

DUCK LAKE AGENCY,

DUCK LAKE, May 15, 1912.

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 year ended March 31, 1912.

ONE ARROW'S BAND, NO. 95.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located to the east of the South Saskatchewan river, 13 miles from the agency headquarters, and has an area of 16 square miles. The reserve 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 the band is 97.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was good. During the summer they live in tents; in winter in log houses, which they keep reasonably clean.

Occupations.—While a few of the older Indians still hunt, the young men have turned their attention to farming, and their success so far has been encouraging.

Buildings.—The log shanty is a thing of the past, having been replaced by shingle-roofed houses.

Stock.—They own a nice band of well-graded cattle, of which they take very good care.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate.

OKEMASSIS' AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserve.—The reserve of these bands is situated 3 miles west of the village of Duck Lake on the Canadian Northern railway. The total area is 44 square miles. The soil is on the whole very good. There is some light land towards the north end.

Tribes.—These two bands are Plain Crees.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 156.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year was fair. They are cleanly in their habits, and understand the value of sanitary measures.

Occupations.—The younger men all farm, and are quite successful. The older men do not farm, but all who are able-bodied hunt and trap in winter, while in the summer they gather roots, put up hay, and in other ways make a comfortable living.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are built of logs, shingle-roofed, and are quite comfortable.

Stock.—The stock is well taken care of, but the number is not increasing, as the younger men think that better results can be had for their labour by raising grain and selling hay.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on this reserve work very well and live in comfort. Their progress in the last few years is very marked. The members of this band are on the whole temperate, and moral.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, NO. 99.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies on both sides of the South Saskatchewan river, 14 miles from the city of Prince Albert, and comprises 37 square miles. The soil is good, with plenty of upland hay, and slough.

Tribe.—This band consists of half-breeds and Swampy Crees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year has been very good. They live in well built log houses and quite understand the value of sanitary measures.

Occupations.—The younger men of this reserve have not taken to farming to any extent, preferring to work off the reserve, some in the lumber camps and at log driving, others go freighting, while the older men hunt and trap.

Stock.—The Indians of this reserve own a considerable number of cattle, of which they take good care. The stock, however, is not increasing. The cows are milked, and they make and sell butter.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are sufficient for their 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.

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 river near Fort à la Corne, and contains a fraction over 50 square miles. There is a strip of land on the north side that is poor and sandy, the soil on the west of the reserve is of very good quality, interspersed with small lakes, sloughs and hay meadows, but in all a splendid country.

Tribe.—These Indians are Plain and Swampy Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 237.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year was satisfactory. They are cleanly people who live during the summer in tents, and in the winter in well constructed shingle-roofed houses.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the members of this band are 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, with success.

Buildings.—Nearly all the Indians on this reserve own comfortable log houses, 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.—In their own way these Indians are industrious. Some of them hunt and trap, from which they obtain a good living. The others farm and raise stock, so that all the able-bodied men, not only support themselves, but live in comparative comfort.

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, the result being that those who like it find it easy to obtain. They are moral.

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 boun-

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ded on the west 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 232.

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. These 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, and so far with satisfactory results. Their yield of grain last year was good, and the quality excellent. During the year many of the young men work with the neighbouring farmers at haying and harvest.

Stock.—This band is beginning to raise cattle, of which good care is taken, and the result is a 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 think 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 73.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year was good, and they are beginning to realize the value of sanitary measures.

Occupations.—While to a large extent still depending upon hunting and fishing, these Indians are starting to farm with success.

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 good 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 are entirely self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—They are as temperate and moral as can be expected in their present condition.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Progress in many ways has been made in this agency during the past year. The acreage under crop was largely increased, while the yield was good both as to quality and quantity with the result that the Indians who farm were placed in good financial standing for the year.

The Indians of this agency who still obtain their living from hunting and trapping also did well, as all fur commanded a very high price. These conditions reflect upon the health of the different bands, and the death-rate for the year does not exceed 25 per 1,000, which is very much below the average.

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A well built and comfortable dwelling was erected for the farmer on James Smith's reserve, also a teacher's residence, and an up-to-date school-house.

The cattle on the different reserves wintered without loss, and went to the grass in fine condition. I am much pleased to say that notwithstanding the gradual increase of comfort and prosperity of the Indians in this agency, their habits continue to improve. Intemperance, while not a thing of the past, is decreasing.

Your obedient servant,

J. MACARTHUR.

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,

CARLYLE, April 10, 1912.

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, 1912, together with an inventory of government property under my charge.

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 south east corner of the Moose mountains, about six 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 very great extent. It is a very rough, hilly and stony tract of land. A great deal of it is covered with timber and heavy scrub, and it is dotted all over with small lakes and slough holes. There is a large area of very fair timber that is worth a good deal of money. Some of the lakes are well stocked with excellent fish. The town of Carlyle has a summer resort on one of these lakes leased from the Indians.

Population.—The population of this band is 215.

Health and Sanitation.—There is a great deal of trouble among them of a tuberculous nature. A great deal of work is done to get them to keep their houses clean and in a sanitary condition. All the rubbish around their houses is raked up and burned in the spring, and as soon as ever they can they move into tents in the spring and stay there until late in the fall. They are very hard to handle when they are sick. They will persist in using a medicine made by themselves that has a very bad effect on them and makes it very hard for the doctor or the nurse to do anything with them. I do not think that I have ever heard a patient that was seriously ill and started to take that medicine that recovered.

Occupations.—Some are farming on a fairly decent scale considering what they have in the way of motive power. Quite a few of these who were farming on a small scale of from 3 to 10 acres have dropped out altogether, as there was nothing in farming in that way, and the others have taken over the small fields, and although there are fewer farming, they are farming a great deal more land. They sell a great

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many pickets and a good deal of wood. A number of them work out a good deal, and taking one thing with another although this was a bad year the Indians of this band have done a great deal better this last year than they ever did.

Buildings.—The buildings with a few exceptions are of a poor class and there is no reason for it, as there is any amount of good building timber quite handy. The big trouble is they will not work together and put up good solid buildings. Each one builds out of material he can handle himself alone, and the consequence is that their buildings are poor. We have got out logs enough to build about a dozen good substantial houses this summer, and if the crops are good we intend to shingle every one of them. There is one thing that works very much against our having good houses on this reserve, and that is, no matter what the house is like, if a death occurs in it, they will abandon it, and in nine cases out of ten they will pull it down and perhaps rebuild it again a few rods from the original site.

Stock.—The Indians on this reserve are not good cattlemen, I am very sorry to say, and one cannot get them to take the interest in their cattle that one would naturally think they would. There are very few of them that will ever make a success of raising cattle.

Implements.—The Indians have a very fair supply of implements and during the past year they bought several wagons and ploughs and other rigs themselves and one new 8-foot binder, paying for them themselves, but they are very careless of their things and have to be constantly looked after.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians who are farming are doing a great deal better than they were, and if they have a good crop this year, they should be in very comfortable circumstances. The rest will be just about as usual.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of them had to be punished for getting liquor, but the rest are about as sober and moral as one can expect them to be.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. CORY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

ONION LAKE AGENCY,

ONION LAKE, April 23, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my report on affairs in general connected with this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, together with the usual statistical statement.

This agency is now comprised of seven reserves and bands, viz.: Seekaskootch, No. 119, and Weemisticooseahwasis, No. 120, at Onion lake; Oneepowhayo and Puskeehkeewein, Nos. 121 and 122, respectively, at Frog lake; Keeheewin, No. 123, at Long lake; Ministiquan, Nos. 161 and 161A, at Island lake; and Chipewyan, Nos. 149 and 149B, at Cold lake.

The first six bands, in the order given above, belong to the Cree nation, and the seventh to the tribe whose name it bears, Chipewyan. Although thus distinguished by names of deceased chiefs and by numbers, the first two bands are, practically speaking, one and the same, the reserves adjoining one another and the members not

abiding by any distinction of class in taking up their abodes. These are, therefore, treated as one band in this report under the heading of Onion Lake band, Nos. 119 and 120.

In the same way the next two bands are practically one, as the reserves adjoin one another, and the latter of the two Puskeeahkeewin, has only a membership of 24. They are commonly known as Frog Lake band, and are treated as such in this report. The remaining three are treated under the headings by which they are above distinguished.

ONION LAKE BAND, NOS. 119 AND 120.

Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserves.—The two reserves, adjoining one another, lie to the north of the North Saskatchewan river, on the line of the fourth meridian in township fifty-four. The area of the Seekaskootch reserve is 38,400 acres. The natural features are very varied, grazing land predominating; the general character of the soil is light, though in some places, especially at the base of a low range of hills extending across the reserve and sloping to the south and southwest, it is fairly heavy. There are numerous poplar groves, and along the southern boundary spruce and tamarack. Long lake is a picturesque piece of water extending along the southern end of the reserve, and Onion lake, of no special attraction, lies well within the reserve towards the northeast; besides these lakes there are several sloughs varying in size and depth according to wet and dry seasons, the shallower of which freeze to the bottom in winter, making it inconvenient for watering cattle.

Weemisticooseahwas reserve abuts Seekaskootch on the southwest and contains an area of 14,080 acres. The natural features are somewhat similar to Seekaskootch, only there are no spruce or tamarack trees to be found.

Population.—The population of Seekaskootch band is 201, and that of Weemisticooseahwas, 81.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of these reserves have enjoyed excellent health during the past twelve months; no epidemics have visited them, which is no doubt partly due to better sanitary precautions in the manner of keeping their houses cleaner. The usual cleaning up around the houses in spring-time is generally well attended to.

Occupations.—The industry chiefly followed by these Indians is cattle-raising, in which they are succeeding fairly well; the quality of the cattle on these reserves is noticeably fine, due to the selection of the bulls purchased from time to time, an expense which is well subscribed to by the Indians, although the choice of the animals is left to the department. Grain-raising is not energetically pursued, as there really has not been much encouragement from the results of past attempts, this particular district being so much better adapted to cattle-raising. In addition to farming, the Indians are to a large extent, engaged in work for settlers, and freighting. Many of them do well hunting, and in the season a good profit is derived from the sale of senega, a root that in places grows abundantly on the open land and is used largely in medical preparations.

Buildings.—There is no very noticeable improvement in the buildings on these reserves, but during the past winter some of the Indians have been getting out logs for new buildings, and I expect to see some new and better houses put up this year. In some instances there is a decided improvement in their stables.

Stock.—As before mentioned, the cattle on these reserves are of a high grade and thrived exceptionally well during the past winter, which was below the average in respect to severity and duration.

Farm Implements.—For the amount of farming accomplished by these Indians, they have a sufficient number of implements; with mowers, rakes and wagons, they are well supplied.

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Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are well disposed to make a living for themselves, and seldom lose an opportunity of earning money when it comes within their reach. They are law-abiding, and are not becoming poorer.

Temperance and Morality.—I cannot say that there is any improvement to be noticed with regard to temperance; certainly fewer cases of drunkenness have been brought to my notice, but that may be because the traffic in liquor is more cunningly carried on. Otherwise their morals are not becoming worse.

FROG LAKE BAND, NOS. 121 AND 122.

Nation.—These Indians all belong to the Cree nation.

Reserves.—Ooneepowhayo reserve is situated on Frog lake around the east, south and west shores, and embraces an area of 21,120 acres of rolling country, wooded chiefly with poplar; spruce and tamarack are also found, but in much smaller quantities. It is a splendid part of the country for grazing, but hay is not to be had in sufficient quantity to render it commendable as a good cattle reserve. There are, however, not many families living on the reserve. The soil is a rich sandy loam.

Puskeeahkeewin reserve lies to the north and west of Ooneepowhayo, and comprises 25,600 acres of land, well wooded with poplar and in parts with spruce. Some of the open land would be well adapted for farming were it not of so moist a nature as to make it very susceptible to early frosts. There are some good swamps which in dry seasons produce a good supply of hay.

Population.—The population of Ooneepohayo band is 51, and Puskeeahkeewin, 24.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good throughout the year, no sickness of a serious nature having visited them; and sanitation, with but one or two exceptions, is fairly well observed.

Occupations.—Some of these Indians are successful in raising cattle, and without much supervision, attend to them fairly well; others cannot be so well spoken of. Grain-raising is, for the time being, neglected. All those living on these two reserves have been getting out logs during the winter, and this spring will be sawing lumber. The most thrifty of them purpose taking up new locations on the reserves; building new house and stables and starting new farms. The motive power of the saw-mill is a twenty horse-power portable engine, which was bought two years ago jointly by the members of the Frog Lake and Long Lake bands; the saw-mill machinery is the property of the Indians of the agency in general. During the respective season for each employment most of them are profitably engaged in hunting, and gathering senega-root.

Buildings.—The houses on these reserves are only occupied in winter, the Indians preferring to live under canvas as soon as the warm weather comes. The walls are of logs, and the roofs are made of poles covered with sod. An improvement on these is, however, looked for when they have their lumber. Some of the stables are fairly good and well kept.

Stock.—The cattle owned by these bands are of first class stock, and on the whole are fairly well cared for in the winter; in the summer they roam at large over splendid grazing land.

Farm Implements.—If the intention of extending farming on these reserves is carried out, more ploughs, discs and harrows will have to be provided. They are well supplied with mowers and rakes.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians continue to support themselves with but very little assistance from the department. They are well-behaved, law-abiding, and seldom cause any trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are no better than most Indians with regard to liquor. If it is within their reach, they will take it, and go some distance if they know where to find it. Otherwise their morals are fairly good.

KEEHEWIN'S BAND, NO. 123.

Nation.—All the Indians of this band are of the Cree nation.

Reserve.—The reserve occupies nearly the whole of township 59, range 6, west of the fourth meridian, cutting off a very small strip of the township south and west. It is a really good reserve, the soil being a rich sandy loam, and in the absence of early frosts produces abundant crops. For cattle-raising purposes it is perfect; the pasture is good, hay sloughs are plentiful, and in wet seasons the upland hay is good. The surface is studded with poplar groves and a goodly number of spruce trees are to be found.

Population.—The population of the band is 186.

Health and Sanitation.—Like the other bands already dealt with, the health of this band has for the past twelve months been good, no epidemic of any kind having afflicted them; there is, of course, as in other bands, some tubercular trouble, and the most serious case is to be found on this reserve.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising and farming are followed on this reserve, the former fairly successfully, but the latter to no great extent, although each year sees a larger acreage under crop. In their respective seasons hunting and gathering senega-root are also profitably followed.

Buildings.—There is a marked improvement in the dwelling-houses since my last report; three frame houses, the first on the reserve, have been put up; and other log houses, which previously had only pole and sod roofs, are now roofed with shingles. Most of the houses are well kept, and further improvement is looked for before another twelve month elapses. There is no marked improvement in the stables, other than that they were mudded in good time and consequently warmer than the previous winter.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve cannot be surpassed in the surrounding neighbourhood. The breed is kept up by having nothing but pedigreed bulls on the reserve. Generally speaking, the cattle are attended to better than on other reserves, for one reason feed and water are more conveniently at hand.

Farm Implements.—The number of farm implements in the hands of the band is sufficient for their present requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally improving their position; they receive very little help from the department in the way of food or clothing; their houses are comfortably furnished, and they never seem to be in a state of want.

Temperance and Morality.—There is no doubt that they have ways and means of getting whisky into the reserve, but so far I have not had any trouble with them in this respect. Generally speaking, they are a respectable, law-abiding community, and compare favourably, morally, with other bands.

ISLAND LAKE BAND, NOS. 161 AND 161A.

Nation.—The Indians of Island Lake band are Wood Crees.

Reserves.—There are two reserves owned by this band recently allotted to them. The reason of there being two reserves is that had the band been given all the land they were entitled to upon the shore of the lake, where their homes are, they would not have had any hay-land; therefore a portion was given them upon the lake and a portion about six miles north containing some good hay swamps. The area of the two reserves is 26,496 acres, the land contained in township 58, ranges 25 and 26, west of the third meridian, forming the greater part of the southern reserve.

Population.—The population of the band according to our pay-sheets, is 183; this, however, includes a few treaty Indians who live in the neighbourhood, but are not members of any regular band.

General Conditions.—These Indians do not profess to be anything but hunters, and their success depends entirely upon the hunting season being good or bad. During the past year they have met with fortune above the average, and have been fairly com-

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fortable in their way. Their houses are of a primitive kind, some of them being little more than rough shelters. In physique they compare favourably with other bands, but they are less cleanly. Even they, in their isolated position, seek for whisky and they get it, more because it is forbidden than from any enjoyment they get out of it.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NOS. 149 AND 149B.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe.

Reserves.—This band also has two reserves; one lying in townships 61 and 62, ranges 2 and 3 west of the 4th meridian, and the second on the west shore of Cold lake, mostly in township 64, range 2, west of the 4th meridian. The southern reserve contains an area of 37,480 acres, and the northern about 10,240 acres. Both reserves are well adapted for cattle-raising and the southern in respect to the character of the soil is good for grain-growing purposes.

Population.—The population when last taken was 275.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed average health during the past twelve months and have been free from epidemics. In sanitation there is certainly an improvement.

Occupations.—They are still excellent hunters and have derived a large amount of their income from that source during the past year; still, since they have had a little encouragement to take up farming, they are each year adding to their cultivated land, and in this year of 1912 will have more land under crop than any of their neighbouring Cree bands. In cattle-raising they are succeeding in keeping up their number, but they are hard people to persuade to do anything contrary to their own ideas; on this account, so far, they take the management of their cattle in their own hands.

Buildings.—There is a decided improvement in their houses; many of them now have shingled roofs and have proper windows and doors. The interior of their houses also shows that they are following the example of white men, iron beasteads and sewing-machines not being uncommon features.

Stock.—As before mentioned, the number is being kept up. The quality also has improved within the past few years.

Farm Implements.—They are making good use of those implements that the department has placed at their disposal, and if they find farming successful and the hunt remains as good as it has been for the past three years, they will buy implements of their own.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Chipewyans are naturally fitful. When successful, they are full of energy and when a reverse comes, they become correspondingly depressed, but they must at present be called prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.—Whisky reaches them frequently, but there is seldom any trouble, the difficulty being to find out from whence it comes. They are strikingly regular in their attendance at church, and may be described as respectable, moral people.

Your obedient servant,

W. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
PELLY AGENCY,

KAMSACK, April 6, 1912.

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, 1912.

The Pelly agency consists of four reserves, viz.: Cote, No. 64; The Key, No. 65; Keeseekoose, No. 66; and Valley River, No. 63A.

COTE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is composed of Saulteaux Indians, with a strain of French blood in several families.

Reserve.—The reserve contains about 30 square miles, and is well situated about two miles north of the town of Kamsack on the main line of the Canadian Northern railway.

The land is rolling and covered with poplar and willow bluffs interspersed with good farm and hay lands.

Population.—There were 260 Indians on this reserve at last annuity payments.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band continue to increase the acreage cropped, and are practically self-supporting. Some still continue to hunt for a living. Some also raise stock and sell wood and hay, instead of farming.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic this year and the fatalities were from pneumonia, tuberculosis and ptomaine. The general health of these Indians was good, and Dr. Wallace attended to all calls, both at his office and out on the reserve, and saved some very uncertain cases.

Buildings.—A few new buildings were put up this year, but there are several shanties needing replacing by houses yet. As timber is scarce on this reserve, we must resort to frame houses in the future.

Stock.—The stock wintered well, although the winter was long. The snow was not as deep as usual, and few cattle were lost.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band are well supplied with the necessary farm implements, and are in a position to buy all they need, personally, from time to time, as required.

Temperance and Morality.—There are occasional cases of drinking on this reserve, but much improvement is noticed in this respect, and as drinking stops, the morals otherwise improve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians had a larger crop this year than ever, and although the season was very bad and harvest and threshing slow as well as expensive, they still did as well as their white neighbours, if not better. They also made good use of the money derived from their grain.

THE KEY BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 20 square miles, and is situated north of the Assiniboine river, and about 20 miles from the town of Kamsack, and 4 miles west of Fort Pelly.

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The land is rolling, covered with poplar and some spruce bluffs interspersed with some of the best farming land in the district.

Population.—The last census shows 89 souls on this reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band was good. Tuberculosis and ptomaine poisoning caused the only deaths. The Indians here are very careful about cleaning up about their houses every spring and are a healthy band.

Occupations.—A few of these Indians are farming very well, but a large proportion hunt as yet.

Buildings.—Timber is plentiful here and good houses and stables are being put up each year.

Stock.—These Indians cared well for their stock, but have killed more than on other reserves without permission. There is an outside influence working against the welfare of some of the band, but by making them replace we hope to offset this evil.

Farm Implements.—This band is buying all needed machinery and farm implements, privately, as required, and is becoming well equipped in all lines.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few on this reserve who are progressing very well, and who have done good work on their farms, have made good homes, and are very comfortable. The whole band has made considerable improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—There is some drinking done by a few members of the band; but, generally speaking they are temperate and moral. The temptation placed before some of the hunters is too great, however, for a few of them, nor can we wonder at it.

KEESEKOOSE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band of Indians also are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the east bank of the Assiniboine river, about 9 miles north of Kamsack, and contains about 17 square miles of good farm lands, interspersed with good hay meadows and large poplar bluffs.

Population.—The population of this band at last census was 139.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good, but there have been the usual cases of tuberculosis and colds from which there have been a few deaths. Dr. Wallace has taken every care of all cases on this reserve also. There are some of this band very careless about sanitary precautions.

Occupations.—A large number of this band still hunt a great deal, but many of them are settling down to farming to a greater extent than before. Some of the band are becoming comfortably equipped.

Buildings.—A few have built new homes, but there is need for quite a number to rebuild and leave the shanty life. Timber of a size for building is scarce, and all houses must now be of lumber almost entirely.

Stock.—The cattle wintered well and ample hay was on hand, but many of this band take no interest in their cattle except when they wish to sell or kill them.

Farm Implements.—All needful implements are purchased by the Indians here themselves, and there is no shortage in this line.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some progress has been made by this band; farming operations are now done on each man's own location, all having taken definite lands since the reserve was subdivided, and much better results can be obtained. Slowly but surely these people are seeing the necessity of, and endeavouring to live by farming.

They get very little assistance from government sources, and will soon be self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—A few cases of drinking were reported here, but the people are keeping fairly free from any serious cases of intemperance or immorality.

VALLEY RIVER RESERVE.

Tribe.—The band is of the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both sides of the Valley river between the Duck and Riding mountains. It contains about 18 square miles, and is well wooded and well watered, making excellent pasturage for stock. There is considerable large timber on the reserve, suitable for lumber and building logs. There is abundant good open farming land also for all the band.

Population.—At the last annuity payment there were 71 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—Tuberculosis is the source of most of the sickness in this band, and there have been a few deaths from it during the year, in fact the deaths were more in number than the births. The houses on this reserve are more sanitary than at some of the others. Dr. Shortreed has attended to all calls from this reserve, and treated any calling at his office.

Occupations.—This band has taken slowly to farming and as yet has not a large herd of cattle. But work is so plentiful in the adjacent lumber camps that the Indians have lived well. Also they have so much hay, wood and fence posts to sell and a ready market for this produce that they made ample money for all purposes.

Buildings.—Although no new houses were built this year, the buildings in general are good. As timber is so plentiful, they have been able to get good houses cheaply and easily.

Stock.—The stock wintered well and there was ample hay provided and some to sell also. In most cases good stables have been made for the cattle and horses.

Farm Implements.—This band is not as well supplied with farm implements as the others, because they have not taken as much interest in farming as the rest, but they are now starting to buy what they need, and we hope to see them settle down to work more land.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band has been able to make money so easily from adjacent lumber camps and from hay and wood that it has retarded their true progress in farming. They live well and spend much of their money on fancy clothes and living expenses. However, they seem to desire to farm during the coming season, and I trust they will do so.

Temperance and Morality.—From all I can learn, this band is very much addicted to drinking, in fact, if reports are true, and I believe they are, the band drinks more than all the other three together. The location of the reserve and the conditions which prevail thereabout are very favourable to drinking.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The agency as a whole had a very successful year. The grain was good, considering the bad year, but the harvest and threshing seasons were so wet and cold, with snow, that considerable extra time and expense was incurred, as well as some damage being done to the grain. The bad weather and early freeze up prevented the Indians as well as their white neighbours from doing much fall ploughing, which will be a handicap on the next season's work and will mean much extra labour for the farmers in the seeding-time. There has been a steady increase in farming, and the Indians are becoming more independent and self-supporting. They do not ask for every little thing from the department as previously. It is, therefore, gratifying to see that, even if progress is slow, it is surely toward the proper end, viz., that of independent citizenship for the Indian. The cattle sold well and produced quite a considerable revenue for the Indians as well as supplying the necessary beef for food.

Considerable work was done on the main roads through the reserves, and much improvement is to be noticed from this labour, the Indian reserve roads being the best in the district.

Your obedient servant,

W. G. BLEWETT,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
QU'APPELLE AGENCY,

EDGELEY P.O., June 1, 1912.

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, 1912.

PIAPOT BAND, NO. 75.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band, with but few exceptions, belong to the Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 32 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. It comprises township 20, and part of 21, range 18, west of the 2nd meridian, and contains about 50 square miles. The soil is a 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 159.

Health and Sanitation.—Apart from scrofula and consumption, these Indians have enjoyed good health during the past year. On the whole, these people keep their places neat and clean. Accumulation of refuse during the winter is cleaned up and burned in the spring.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is stock-raising. They do a certain amount of farming, but as yet are not doing anything like what they are capable of. They are gradually increasing the acreage, and improvement is noticeable in the cultivation of the land. Owing to their great distance from market, and returns from cattle and other industries, it is rather difficult to make them see the extra benefits to be derived from farming. From one source and another they derive a sufficient income to keep themselves very well, improve their living conditions, and purchase machinery and horses.

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 beside their hay meadows, and they take good care of their stock. They have a sufficient supply of hay for all their stock as well as a large quantity for sale, of which they take advantage.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, of which they take only fair care. They own a quarter interest in a threshing outfit.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, and are becoming more so from year to year. A great improvement is noted in their dress, and altogether they are making better provision for their comfort. They still cling to a great extent to their old pagan customs.

Temperance and Morality.—Improvement is noted in this band's morals, which are not of the highest standard. One case of intemperance was reported and prosecuted.

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 supply of hay to be had in the Qu'Appelle valley. The reserve is well wooded with poplar.

Population.—The population of this band is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band during the year was good. A great deal of difficulty is experienced in getting most of the Indians to take the required sanitary precautions. This difficulty is found more with the old people, of which the band is largely composed. With very few exceptions, the homes of the younger Indians are kept neat and clean. There is a general clean up of the refuse in the spring, and this is burned.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising and farming are the chief occupations of this band. Some of these Indians take only indifferent care of their stock. These are, however, **growing fewer each year.**

A number of them take very good care of their animals.

Farming operations on this reserve are not as yet up to a very high standard. There are some who are making marked improvement, but others, mostly the older men, seem to be satisfied with their own style, and it is difficult to get them to make much improvement.

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 good beef type, the standard of which is kept up by the introduction of pure-bred bulls.

They have a sufficient supply of hay, conveniently situated, both for their stock and as a surplus for sale.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with implements, but do not take much care of them.

They own a quarter interest in a threshing outfit.

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 doing fairly well. On the whole, very fair progress is noted.

Temperance and Morality.—Only one case of intemperance was reported and prosecuted during the year.

No cases of immorality were reported. These Indians give very little trouble with regard to intemperance or immorality.

PASQUA BAND, NO. 79.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong principally to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about six 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 is obtainable for the requirements of the Indians.

Population.—The population of this band is 142.

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Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of two mild cases of measles, these Indians have enjoyed good health during the past year. They keep their homes neat and clean, and little difficulty is experienced in getting them to carry out required sanitary precautions.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising and farming are the principal occupations of this band. With but few exceptions, they take very good care of their cattle.

Farming is the principal occupation, and a steady increase is made each year in the amount of land brought under cultivation. They are improving in their methods of farming, and are relying more from year to year on their crops for their living.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are improving. The Indians are no longer satisfied with the old, low, mud-roofed shacks, being anxious to build their dwellings larger and higher, with more windows, and lumber and shingle roofs.

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 fairly good care.

They own a quarter interest in a threshing outfit.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious. They are however, making good progress, which is accounted for to a certain extent by the necessity of providing for a higher standard of living.

Temperance and Morality.—Only two cases of intemperance were reported during the year, and these were old offenders. I think it is safe to say that less intoxicants have been used this year than in the past. The morals of some of the members of this band are not of a very high standard. There were no cases of immorality reported, and improvement in this respect is noted.

STANDING BUFFALO BAND, NO. 78.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Sioux or Dakota tribe. They do not draw treaty money here.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 21 and 22, range 14, west of the 2nd meridian, bounded on the south by the Qu'Appelle lakes, and is about 6 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. The land is pretty well broken up with small poplar bluffs. The soil is sandy loam, high, and early maturing.

Population.—The population of this band is 191.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have been particularly free from sickness during the past year. They are of a very healthy and robust nature. At all times they keep their places in a neat and tidy condition.

Occupations.—Farming is the principal industry, and on which they depend almost entirely for a living. Owing to the shortage of pasture on this reserve, and the difficulty in securing hay, these Indians 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 dwellings, as well as a number of log, one and a half stories 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 them through the winter with but few losses.

Farm Implements.—The members of this band are well supplied with farm implements, of which they take fairly good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and are making fair progress.

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Temperance and Morality.—One case of intemperance and one case of immorality were reported during the year. These Indians give very little trouble with regard to intemperance and immorality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The general progress made by the different bands of this agency during the year has been very noticeable. They are living better, giving more attention to their personal appearance, and taking more interest generally in the different industries.

Apart from the usual colds and minor ailments, the Indians of this agency have enjoyed very good health. There were two cases of measles of a very mild type, outside of which no other diseases of a contagious nature were reported.

There have not been many buildings erected during the past year, but a steady advance is being made in construction and design. The desire is growing stronger each year for more room and comfort.

A very marked change is noticeable in the class of horses now in the hands of the Indians. They are eager for good horses, and no difficulty is experienced in getting them to pay for them. They have purchased 24 head this spring at a total cost of \$3,995, and have met their obligations on them. These horses were all purchased through the office, and it is very seldom that they purchase them in any other way.

There was a general outbreak of mange amongst the horses of Piapot band during the year. This was reported to the Department of Agriculture, Health of Animals Branch, Regina, which through its prompt action and care, confined the disease to the one reserve, there being only one case on any of the other reserves. All trace of the disease has now been wiped out.

The Indians' cattle have come through the winter with very few losses. There is not much difficulty in getting them to care for their cattle properly, and it is this added care that accounts for bringing them through the winter so successfully.

Last year's farming season was one of the worst in the history of the country. Spring opened up in good time, but, owing to the very deep snow taking so long to melt, and being followed by rain and snow storms, work on the land was seriously retarded. In addition the summer was cold, and crops did not mature before they were frozen. After the grain was cut, there were late fall rains, after which the grain never dried. Threshing was most disheartening, as the grain could only be put through the separator very slowly, and when it was threshed in many cases it would not much more than pay for the threshing. A portion of the crop was never cut, as there was nothing in it, and some that was cut was never threshed, as it would not have paid for the threshing. For some time the elevators refused a lot of the grain owing to its being damp and tough. Some of the grain was never sold, and some that was sold brought only thirty-two cents.

Your obedient servant,

H. NICHOL,

Indian Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
TOUCHWOOD AGENCY,
KUTAWA, April 11, 1912.

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, 1912, together with a statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

Five reserves are included in this agency, namely: Muscowequan's, No. 85; George Gordon's, No. 86; Day Star, No. 87; Poorman's, No. 88; and Fishing Lake, No. 89.

The headquarters are situated at Kutawa in a fairly central location between the Touchwood reserves. The government telegraph office and Kutawa post office are located near the agency headquarters and we have a small mail service twice a week.

The nearest railway station is Punnichy, on the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is situated about six miles southwest of the agency headquarters.

There are two boarding schools and two day schools included in this agency.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BAND, NO. 85.

Reserve.—The Muscowequan reserve comprises an area of 24,271 acres, and is situated about 10 miles southeast of the agency headquarters. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway runs through this reserve and the station and village of Lestock is located thereon. The natural features of this reserve are rolling prairie rather badly broken at the east end with sloughs and bluffs. The western end of the reserve is heavily wooded. The soil is rich and productive and adapted for the growing of oats. Sufficient hay for the requirement of the band is obtained from the sloughs; the reserve is adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve are Saulteaux, many of them having an infusion of white blood dating from a remote period.

Population.—The population of this band is 157.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on this reserve is good and the band has increased in number during the year.

An improvement has been noted in cleanliness in their dwellings. All rubbish is gathered up from around their winter quarters and burned in the spring.

Occupations.—This band is steadily increasing their acreage under cultivation. They derive a large proportion of their livelihood during the winter from the sale of fire wood. A few of the band follow hunting and digging senega-root during the season for those pursuits. They are fairly industrious, but I find that they are somewhat improvident in handling their earnings.

Buildings.—There were three new houses of a superior class erected during the year with shingled roofs. Some improvements have been noted in their manner of housekeeping.

Stock.—There was a sufficient quantity of feed provided for the requirement of their stock. The cattle came through the winter in fairly good condition and with comparatively small loss.

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Farm Implements.—This band is now well equipped with farm implements, but they have not sufficient horses and oxen for their requirements, and the high prices asked for work animals make it difficult for them to acquire them as rapidly as they want them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians broke up 125½ acres of new land and summer-fallowed 95 acres during the past season. They had over 500 acres of land in crop, a large proportion of which was not threshed.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not of a vicious disposition and have not given any trouble regarding intemperance or immorality.

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 from the agency headquarters. It comprises an area of 35,456 acres of rough stony land, badly broken with sloughs and small lakes. Quite a large proportion of the reserve is covered with poplar bush. The soil, although hard to bring under cultivation, is very productive and matures grain early. The reserve is adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Crees, Saulteaux and Scotch half-breeds.

Population.—The population of this band is 215.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on this reserve is improving. Houses are kept clean, and sanitary precautions are observed. There is a consumptive tendency in several of the families and care is taken as far as possible to prevent the spread of this disease.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are superior to the class of dwellings usually found on Indian reserves. They are roomy and comfortable and are almost without exception kept very clean and tidy.

Stock.—This band has a fine herd of stock and they appreciate their value. A number of these Indians kept cows milking all the year round and made a quantity of butter. They have also a number of poultry. There was a sufficient quantity of feed provided for the stock.

Occupations.—Mixed farming is rapidly becoming the staple occupation of this band. They have a ready market for wood during the winter months.

Farm Implements.—This band is well equipped with farm implements. They purchased a steam outfit for threshing during the past winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—There has been decided progress on this reserve in many directions. This is especially noticeable in their homes, which in a number of instances are well and tastefully furnished.

They broke 230 acres of new land during the past season and are showing an increased interest in cultivating the land. Their grain crops were fairly good, but a heavy loss was sustained through having to thresh their grain in the winter.

Temperance and Morality.—One member of this band was convicted of intemperance during the year. The liquor traffic is carefully watched, and, if any drinking is done, it is indulged in in secret. They may be classed as a moral and law-abiding band of Indians.

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 few open pieces of land near the southeast corner of the reserve, which are suitable for cultivation. The soil is a rich loam and adapted for the growing of oats and barley.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is 71.

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Health and Sanitation.—There is a strong tendency towards consumption among the families on this reserve. Precautions are taken to prevent the spread of this disease. The sanitary precautions as laid down by the department are observed. They live in roomy houses in the winter and keep both their houses and premises clean. In summer-time they live in large canvas teepees.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well supplied with farm implements, but are short of working stock.

Occupations.—Their main occupations now are farming and cattle-raising; hunting, trapping, cutting and selling firewood and hay are also occupations from which they derive a very considerable income as well as the sale of bead-work.

Buildings.—There is a gradual tendency towards building more commodious dwelling-houses. Thomas Moosamay built a nice log house with a shingled roof, and others are getting out logs with a view to following his example as soon as they can afford to purchase the necessary lumber.

Stock.—They have a nice herd of cattle of a good beef type. A surplus of hay is always provided by this band, and they bring their cattle through the winter in good condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band may be said to be making progress. They have now a total of 407 acres under cultivation, which is practically all the open land on the reserve. The remaining open land is in small patches, most of which will be broken up during the coming season.

They had 239 acres of oats, which was a magnificent standing crop, but unfortunately was so damaged by frost that only a portion was fit to thresh, and they only threshed 8,482 bushels. They broke up 99 acres during the past season.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral band.

POORMAN'S BAND, NO. 88.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 10 miles northwest of the agency headquarters and contains an area of 27,200 acres. The natural features are rolling prairie, fairly stony in places and broken by hay sloughs. The eastern end of the reserve is interspersed with small lakes and poplar brush. The reserve is well adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is 122.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary precautions as laid down by the department are observed on this reserve. The general health has been fairly good during the year. There is a tendency towards scrofula among some of the children, all cases of which received treatment in the tent hospital during the summer.

They have improved greatly in their manner of housekeeping.

Occupations.—Their main occupations may now be said to be farming and cattle-raising, although they are always ready to take advantage of any other means of earning money. They derive a considerable income from the sale of hay and wood, working out during the threshing season, hunting, trapping, &c.

Buildings.—Their dwelling-houses are one-story log buildings, they are roomy and comfortable with a few exceptions and are kept clean. During the summer these Indians live in teepees.

Stock.—An ample supply of feed was provided for their cattle, they are well cared for during the winter and came through it in good condition. The cattle are improving in size and quality.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is steadily extending their farming operations. They broke 180 acres during the past summer and did the work well.

They had a fair crop, but suffered a heavy loss in grade owing to having to thresh it during the winter months.

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Temperance and Morality.—No complaints were made against any of the members of this band for intemperate or immoral conduct during the past year.

FISHING LAKE BAND, NO. 89.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 50 miles northeast of the agency headquarters. There is some fine open farm-land on the reserve as well as a sufficient supply of wood and hay for the requirements of the band. The reserve borders on Fishing lake, which is well stocked with jackfish.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this band is 117.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been fairly good during the year. There is a tendency towards consumption in some of the families. These Indians spend a great deal of their lives under canvas where the sanitary conditions are good. Their dwelling-houses are kept clean and comfortable.

Occupations.—This band has been making steady progress in their farming operations and that occupation is now the most important on the reserve. They have a small herd of cattle, which are fairly well looked after. During the winter these Indians made their living by hunting and were successful in obtaining a fair amount of furs.

Buildings.—A steady improvement is being made in their dwelling-houses.

Stock.—They have a small herd of cattle, which were well cared for during the winter, an ample supply of hay being provided.

Farm Implements.—They are well equipped with ordinary farm implements, which are added to as required.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is making good progress at farming as well as in other directions. Their crop last year consisted of 330½ acres of wheat, from which they threshed 6,716 bushels, and 113½ acres of oats, which yielded 2,749 bushels. Their wheat yield was reduced by rust, and the oat crop was frozen.

During the past season they broke up 271 acres of new land, all of which was disked and harrowed. The quality of work done on this reserve is first-class.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have given no trouble during the past year and may be classed as temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The season of 1911 may be classed as a freak year. The weather conditions were good during seed-time, the crops made a good growth and headed out well and fairly early and gave promise of a bumper yield, but continued cold rains during August and later kept the grain from maturing and a great deal of it was damaged by frost.

The Indians on the different reserves have made some advancement during the past year; several houses of a better class with up-stairs and shingled roofs were erected and there is a tendency shown towards making their houses permanent and not temporary winter dwellings. An area of 905½ acres of new land was broken and 180 acres was summer-fallowed during the year.

The tent hospital was open for three months during the summer and 9 cases of scrofula were treated. Good results have been obtained from the work performed in this hospital since its inception.

Your obedient servant,

W. MURISON,
Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,

PRINCE ALBERT, May 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves for the year ended March 31, 1912.

On account of being relieved in a measure from duties in connection with Treaty 10, I have this year been able to inspect all the agencies and reserves within my inspectorate, and in several instances to make two visits of inspection.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected at intervals between April 12 and July 14.

The staff of employees at that time included Mr. J. Macarthur as agent; A. J. Campbell as agency clerk; J. S. Gordon, farmer on Beardy's and Okemahsis' reserves; Max Lepine, farmer on One Arrow's reserve; J. C. McCloy, farmer on James Smith's reserve; Peter Campbell, farmer on John Smith's reserve; A. E. Guinn, farmer on Kinistino reserve; P. J. Hamilton, officer in charge of Nut Lake reserve; an interpreter and a labourer at the agency headquarters, and a medical attendant for each reserve. The staff was, accordingly, very complete. Since that date the services of a farmer on John Smith's reserve have been dispensed with, the teacher, Rev. R. F. McDougall, exercising a general supervision instead.

There is a steadily increasing interest in farming among the Indians of this agency. The expansion of the industry is most marked on the Nut Lake reserve, where farming was begun only three years ago, and where during the past season seven Indians raised upwards of 4,000 bushels of grain of remarkably good average grade. On Beardy's reserve also renewed interest is shown; and through the energy and stimulating influence of the late Farmer Gordon a very considerable acreage was sown, and a return of something over 11,000 bushels obtained. On One Arrow's and James Smith's progress is also shown.

During the two years preceding the inspection there was a substantial increase in the herds of cattle on the James Smith's, Kinistino and Nut Lake reserves, while on the other reserves there was a decrease during this period. Throughout the agency there was an increase of 80 head, including 52 head supplied during this period by the department for beginners. On some of the reserves where there is a decrease, it is accounted for mainly by loss of animals through straying.

For the most part sales of cattle have been made by the Indian owners; but on James Smith's reserve, where the sale was conducted by the agent, a very fair price was realized, namely \$46 a head for about equal numbers of two and three year old steers.

In general the staff of the agency have shown diligence and efficiency in the discharge of their various duties, and deserve credit for the efforts they have put forth and the measures of success they have attained, in some instances against serious difficulties.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

This agency was inspected from August 14 to September 13; also in the beginning of November and in March.

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On the occasion first above mentioned the staff of employees included J. P. G. Day as agent; C. J. Johnson as clerk; R. Jefferson, farmer on the Red Pheasant and Stony reserves; H. Couture, farmer on Moosomin's reserve; A. Suffern, farmer on Thunderchild's reserve; D. Villbrun, farmer on Sweet Grass's reserve; G. M. Young, farmer on Poundmaker's and Little Pine's reserve; Eli Nault, stockman; J. U. Paquet, overseer of Meadow Lake reserve; J. A. Pritchard, agency interpreter; J. E. Wright, engineer and blacksmith; and S. T. Macadam, M.D., medical attendant.

Since that date, Mr. Day has been replaced as agent by Mr. A. Rowland, and Mr. Jefferson has been succeeded as farmer by Mr. Pink.

Owing to drought, which in this locality was severely felt, the results of farming operations in 1910 were much less than in the preceding season, although the acreage of grain was much larger; in both instances, however, the return being far below some seasons in the past. This is partly accounted for by the removal of the Moosomin and Thunderchild bands to new reserves and the temporary interruption of their farming industry.

In 1911 there was an increase of about 500 acres in the crop area over the preceding season, owing to a large area of breaking and fallowing having been done in 1910. By far the largest part of this increase was on Poundmaker's and Little Pine's reserves; and on these reserves also the best work was done and the best results obtained. On these two reserves the return of wheat amounted to 14,000 bushels, and of oats to 4,000 bushels, or more than the entire yield for the agency in any other season for several years past, results which are directly attributable to the energy and enthusiasm of the farmer, and his consequent influence over the Indians.

During the past season some 500 acres of new land was broken in the agency and 100 acres fallowed; and although there was little fall ploughing done, yet there is reason to expect some further increase in the acreage of crop this season.

For some years past the Indians of this agency have been burdened with debts, which they incurred mainly in the purchase of farm implements. Instead of paying these debts from the proceeds of their farms, however, their herds have been heavily taxed from year to year for this purpose. In consequence they have shown a steady decrease, which latterly has been somewhat checked, while on the Meadow Lake reserve there is a marked increase.

In March I found the hay-supply everywhere abundant, and the cattle likely to come through the winter without loss. On some of these reserves native hay is plentiful, while on others the stock will always have to be wintered to a large extent on cultivated hay or other farm products. During the past winter on account of the abundance of good fodder to be found in the straw stacks on Poundmaker's and Little Pine's reserves, comparatively little hay was consumed by the cattle.

So far as the actual cash return is concerned, the Indians of this agency now realize quite as much from horses as from cattle; and the sale of horses has of late years supplemented their earnings materially.

Throughout the agency there is observable a very satisfactory improvement in the equipment of the Indians for their industries, the independence with which they pursue their various enterprises, the description of their dwellings, their sanitary condition, the extent and character of the furnishing, and other marks of prosperity and comfort.

There is some good material among the ex-pupils here, although as yet the best has not been made of it. A few of them are prospering in their industries on the reserves, while in other instances they earn considerable sums by working for the settlers, erecting buildings, fencing, ploughing, harvesting and threshing. They have had no continuous close attention and direction, but have been left largely to their own devices. They constitute, however, the most progressive element of some of these bands, displaying enterprise and resourcefulness; and it would be safe to say that there are no finer specimens of men among the younger Indian population of the west than some of these.

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CARLTON AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in January.

The staff included T. A. Borthwick, as agent; T. E. Jackson, as clerk; Miss R. Hourie, stenographer; Dr. Duncan, medical attendant; R. Campbell, farmer on Mistawasis and Muskeg Lake reserves; G. B. Isbister, farmer on Sandy Lake reserve; L. Laroque, farmer on Sturgeon Lake reserve; J. Beverley, farmer on the Wahpaton reserve; A. E. Guinn, farmer on the Big River reserve; W. McKenzie, engineer and blacksmith; besides an interpreter and a labourer at the agency headquarters. Mr. Guinn was transferred in September to Big River reserve from Kinistino reserve, in the Duck Lake agency, where he was replaced by J. C. McLeod, formerly in charge of the Big River reserve.

With the exception of the Big River reserve the interest in farming is well sustained, and the results of the industry are satisfactory. Each season has latterly shown an increase in the area under crop.

During the past summer an oil-pull ploughing outfit was operated on the Mistawasis and Muskeg Lake reserves, and some 500 acres was broken on the two reserves, which compares favourably with the preceding year when with oxen and horses a little over 300 acres of new land was brought under cultivation.

The cattle industry is also in a fairly prosperous condition, the Indians having a large benefit from their herds, which nevertheless continue to show a substantial increase.

Practically all sales of beef or cattle are conducted by the agent personally, and the best prices are realized.

The ex-pupils of the schools and other younger men of the bands are now the leaders in the industries. Three of these have each upwards of 100 acres of land under cultivation, and all essential farming equipment; while a few others have farms of an area of upwards of 50 acres each. As a rule these young men, in common with many of the older members of the bands, have well constructed dwellings, with furniture of a good class and of all the variety and completeness necessary to comfort or convenience.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in the latter part of March and the beginning of April.

There have been no changes in the agency staff during the year, except that Dr. W. W. Amos, non-resident medical attendant, of Lloydminster, has been replaced by Dr. J. T. Hill, of the same place.

Farming operations during the past season were attended with very moderate success, owing partly to hail and partly to early fall frost. The results, however, are not entirely discouraging, especially as regards oats, the aggregate yield of which was nearly 6,000 bushels. The Long Lake and Cold Lake bands are merely making a start in farming; and, as they manifest an interest in the work, and have large tracts of fertile land in their reserves, it is to be expected that the industry will presently show largely increased returns. At Frog Lake also, where there is no farmer as yet, but where there are good facilities for agriculture, there is reason to look for good results in the near future.

During the past year the Indians have realized a substantial income from their herds, and the industry is fairly prosperous. There are some very reliable stockmen among the Indians of this agency; and their cattle are of a superior class, commanding the highest price in the market.

On most of these reserves the supply of native hay available is abundant; but on the reserve at the agency headquarters in case of any considerable increase in the herds it will be necessary to rely for the wintering of the stock in some measure upon the products of the farms. By this method carried out systematically the Indians of this reserve could profitably keep 1,000 head of cattle.

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In the spring of 1911 the Long Lake band got lumber cut amounting to 128,000 feet, including 52,000 feet of dressed lumber, siding, flooring and V-joint, in addition to a quantity of shingles sufficient for all present requirements. This material has been turned to excellent account, and I found about half the band occupying new and improved dwellings. For the most part the walls are constructed of logs, sided at the mill, which gives them a uniform thickness and an even surface; while in two instances the houses are built entirely of lumber. Along with this improvement in the houses there is evidence of increased ambition on the part of the women in regard to the arrangement and condition of the interior.

At the date of inspection the Indians of the Frog Lake band had an unusually fine lot of spruce logs ready for sawing, which should yield at least 250,000 feet of lumber, and a large number of shingle logs as well. They are looking forward to extensive improvements in their dwellings during the summer, as nearly every man who is head of a family has also taken out during the past winter a set of logs for the walls.

My work in the inspection of this agency was greatly facilitated through the punctuality and accuracy with which the various returns and statements were prepared. The clerk, Mr. Turner, is systematic and efficient in all his duties; and his work is made easier and more satisfactory through the fact that the agent understands all details of it, and furnishes the material for the records in such form as to be intelligible and easily handled. The agent also assumes his legitimate share of the office work, including the drafting of correspondence and reports.

MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.

In the beginning of December, I made a visit of inspection to the Moose Woods reserve, which is situated west of Dundurn, on the South Saskatchewan river.

The population consists of Sioux Indians, and at that date included 17 men, 21 women and 28 children, 66 in all.

Chas R. Eagle, a member of the band, acts as overseer of the reserve, and has discharged his duties in a satisfactory manner during the year.

The dwellings show further improvement as to construction, furnishing and housekeeping. They are well lighted, but the windows are closely fitted and immovable, ventilation being sacrificed to warmth. Fortunately, the average number of occupants to each house is only four, and in no instance is a house overcrowded.

The Indians of this band have not as yet been initiated to any great extent in farming. Their crop for last season, which amounted to about forty acres, suffered from hail to such an extent that the owners found it advisable to cut it for green feed. As usual they had a fair crop of roots and vegetables.

The herds of cattle show a steady increase, notwithstanding that the entire meat supply of the owners is derived from this source as well as a very considerable income. The department's regulations with regard to the sale and beefing of cattle are strictly observed.

Ample provision was made for the wintering of the stock; and when the feeding season was ended there was at least a hundred tons of hay remaining.

During the summer of 1911 the Indians constructed about two and a half miles of wire fence around the northern and more exposed portion of the reserve, in order to prevent their stock from disturbing the settlers in that locality. This fence will be extended until their stock range is completely inclosed.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,

BALCARRES, April 17, 1912.

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 this inspectorate for the year ended March 31, 1912.

The following agencies are included in this inspectorate:—Moose Mountain, situated in the Moose mountains in the southeastern portion of the province; Crooked Lakes, north of the towns of Broadview and Whitewood on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway; Assiniboine, about 8 miles south of Sintaluta, on the Canadian Pacific railway; File Hills, about 40 miles north of Indian Head, on the Canadian Pacific railway; Qu'Appelle, north of South Qu'Appelle, McLean and Balgonie stations, on the Canadian Pacific main line; Touchwood Hills, in the Touchwood hills about 70 miles north of South Qu'Appelle station, and Pelly, which is situated 8 miles north of Kamsack on the Canadian Northern railway.

There are also four boarding and four day schools in the inspectorate.

Generally speaking, the health of the Indians has been as good as usual, there having been no serious epidemic during the year. The death rate has not been at all great. I attribute the satisfactory condition of the health of the Indians to the fact that they are living under better conditions, eating better food and taking greater care of their young children. There was a time when many of the Indians of this country spent a great deal of their time dancing, sometimes going twenty-five or thirty miles twice or three times a week to attend a dance, and quite often taking children out for these long trips in the dead of winter, when they were sick with heavy colds and other ailments. The result was that many of the children died. Adults who were not strong would travel miles to attend these dances, which were usually held in small log houses, where twenty or more people would be dancing for hours. After the dancing was over, they would come out in the cold, not properly clad, and drive home, with the result that they would suffer from pneumonia and other troubles brought on by carelessness. I am pleased, however, to say that there has not been much dancing of late years, although there is a strong movement being made by some of the Indians to have them revived, and I fear some of the agents who do not realize the evil effect of the dance are inclined to treat the matter lightly and let them dance if they wish. Of course there is no law to stop the ordinary Indian dance, but when it is carried to excess and the Indians' health and property suffer, it should be moderated.

The past winter was an unusual one in many ways, but on the whole it could be called a fair one. We had some very extreme weather during the month of January, the thermometer registering between 38 and 50 degrees below zero for three weeks. After this cold snap it moderated and the rest of the winter was not so cold. We did not have the usual amount of snow and in consequence the cattle fared better, as they could move around and the Indians did not have difficulty in getting hay from their stacks.

The crop of 1911 up to August 1, looked very promising, but the late rains kept it growing and as a result the early frosts caught it and the grade was reduced three

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or four points. However, this was not the greatest loss. The snow came about six weeks earlier than usual and caught most of the reserves with the grain little more than half threshed and the rest out in the fields in the stock. When this came to be threshed, the loss was very great, as much of the grain went through the machine with the straw and what was threshed was damp and tough, which reduced the value of it very considerably.

An experiment with flax was made at the Assiniboine and File Hills agencies. At both points about 150 acres were sown. The season being very unfavourable, the results were not at all encouraging.

The Indians of this inspectorate had in crop over 10,000 acres of land last year, which was a considerable increase over the previous year. Last season over 2,600 acres of new land was broken and 2,400 summer-fallowed. In most cases the land is well prepared. The total area under cultivation in this inspectorate is about 14,000 acres.

The Indians, as a rule, are paying more attention to gardening and some of the finest vegetables at the local fairs throughout the country are grown on reserves. Most of the homes I visited were well supplied with potatoes and turnips for winter's use.

Throughout the inspectorate the Indians sold their cattle at a high figure. At some points the price was as high as \$55 for three year-old steers. I notice that there is a decided improvement in the manner in which these people look after their cattle. Now that grain-growing is carried on on most of the reserves, there is considerable straw, which helps out in the cattle feeding.

The class of horses is improving as years go by. The Indian pony is fast being replaced by a better class of horse, which are acquired either by breeding or by purchase. It is not an uncommon thing to see teams on reserves worth from \$500 to \$700.

The Indians who have never passed through school continue to earn a living by selling wood, hay, etc., in the nearby towns, and in some cases by farming in a small way. They also do considerable hunting for small game.

During the year I inspected the following agencies, visiting some of them twice: File Hills, Crooked Lakes, Moose Mountain, Qu'Appelle, Pelly and Assiniboine.

Your obedient servant,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLACKFOOT AGENCY,

GLEICHEN, April 22, 1912.

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, 1912, 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 Blackfoot, Bloods and Peigans in Alberta, and the South Peigans in Montana, U.S. A.

Reserve.—The Blackfoot reserve comprised an area of 470 square miles, but since my last report 12,522 acres have been sold. The reserve lies just south of the

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main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, about 50 miles east of the city of Calgary. The Bow river enters the reserve on the western boundary, runs in a southeasterly direction and leaves the reserve near the southeast corner. Crowfoot creek enters on the northern boundary and enters the Bow river within 8 miles of the eastern boundary. In the southwestern portion of the reserve the two Arrowhead creeks arise, and flowing northerly, also empty into the Bow river. On both the north and south sides of the Bow are ridges of sandy dunes. Some scrub and small timber grow on these sandy dunes and along the rivers and creeks. The 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.

Population.—The band numbers 288 men, 240 women, 159 boys, and 136 girls, total 823, a decrease of 4 since last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the fiscal year has been excellent. The medical officer, Dr. Lafferty, and on his resignation, Dr. Rose, of Gleichen, have made regular visits to the reserve. Dr. Rose since his appointment has included in his medical visits the hospital at the North Blackfoot. This hospital is under the auspices of the Church of England. There is a marked improvement among the Indians in matters pertaining to cleanliness and no effort is spared by the staff to point out to them the great advantages of clean living.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are stock-raising, coal-mining, putting up hay for sale, sale of gravel and sand, freighting, and working for farmers and ranchers in the surrounding district. Decidedly more than a good living is made by the Indians of this agency, there being few, if any, cases of destitution among them. No farming is done, but with the opening of spring it is the intention to commence farming operations on a large scale, made possible by the surrender of a portion of the reserve to the government. A portion of the amount derived from the sale is to be expended in the purchase of the most up to date machinery, seed for first sowing, &c. Each Indian will be placed on his own subdivision or farm, on which will be erected a good farmhouse and stable.

Buildings.—With the exception of a very few, their buildings are of the most primitive description, ordinary log houses and stables chinked with mud.

Stock.—Their stock consists in the main of horses and cattle, and is probably the greatest source of revenue to the tribe. The Blackfoot reserve is a magnificent grazing range with sheltering woods along the banks of the Bow and other streams, and as a consequence the cattle—except under exceptional conditions—are always in splendid condition. First-class stallions and bulls, supplied by the department, are gradually raising the standard of the stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressing along lines of self-support as fast as any other people under similar conditions. As is always the case the old ideas and customs die hard with the old and middle-aged, but the young men are beginning to show, in many ways, more of the spirit of modern progress.

Temperance and Morality.—In proportion to the population they are fairly temperate. The whisky trader is almost entirely responsible for what drunkenness exists. This person seeks out the Indian for the large revenue for him there is in the sale of intoxicants to these people; and on account of the peculiar sense of honour prevalent among the Indians against informing on those they get the liquor from, it is very difficult to get a conviction. Needless to say every effort is made by myself, with the assistance of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, to stamp out the traffic.

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General Remarks.—The staff at the agency headquarters and on the farms have given me every assistance during the year.

Your obedient servant,

J. H. GOODERHAM,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

BLOOD AGENCY,

MACLEOD, April 11, 1912.

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, 1912, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics.

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 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 on the reserve, but the river bottoms in places have a fair growth of cottonwood 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 payment last November was 1,128, the births and deaths for the year being exactly even, 50 of each.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Blood Indians has been good. No epidemic has been in evidence if we except mumps, which most of the children in the Roman Catholic Blood boarding school and a few at the Church of England Blood boarding school, and some of the children on the reserve had.

The majority of deaths that have taken place beyond those incident to advancing age, have been from the ever present tubercular disease. As the Indians are now building larger and better houses, it will to a great extent prevent that overcrowding in the winter months which tended to spread the disease, also with the

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advent of better houses they keep them cleaner and burn up all refuse. Vaccination has also been carried out during the year. There is a good and commodious hospital on the reserve sustained by the government, and in charge of the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity, the institution being regularly visited by the physician provided by the department. In connection with this hospital are two small isolated wards for the accommodation of all patients suffering from contagious or infectious diseases.

Occupations.—The occupations of the Bloods are cattle-raising, farming, hay-making, freighting, working for farmers adjoining the reserve, and beet-pulling.

The Indian named Black Horses still operates his coal mine on the St. Mary's river, from which he derives a good income.

Buildings.—There is a great improvement in the buildings on the reserve during the year. Many frame shingle-roofed houses have been built. There has also been a marked improvement in the way the old log houses are kept. Also an odd fine stable has been built, and some machine houses have been built by the Indians for the housing of their binders.

Stock.—The reserve contains all the natural requisites for the successful raising of stock,—shelter, water and grass.

The cattle on the reserve are a well bred lot. All the bulls used are thoroughbreds of the Galloway, Shorthorn and Hereford breeds.

The cattle-raising members of the bands have for years raised all the beef used on the reserve as well as having some for sale. During the past season 193 head were sold at an average price of \$75.00 per head, which is a splendid price for cattle that have grazed out all their lives. A number of the Indians keep their cattle around them and under the supervision of the stockman take good care of them and attain good results. The Bloods have a considerable number of horses. To improve them the department has purchased and loaned out 46 stallions to them under appropriate conditions.

Farm Implements.—Most of the machinery was bought with tribal funds and as such is taken care of and housed by the department; but this last year eleven of the farmers have bought binders of their own, all of which are being put under cover by their owners.

Characteristics and Progress.—Farming has become the chief occupation on the reserve. There are now over 50 farmers with farms of their own on which were raised 65,000 bushels of wheat this year. The farms, although individually owned, are all located in blocks to facilitate supervision and economy in implements.

These Indians are gradually becoming self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—The Bloods as a band are temperate and moral, of course there are exceptions in each case. The number of cases of drunkenness is decreasing.

Your obedient servant,

W. JULIUS HYDE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

EDMONTON AGENCY,

EDMONTON, April 3, 1912.

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, 1912.

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 fertile 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. During last year the reserve was subdivided.

Population.—At the last treaty payments there were 111.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band was fairly good. No epidemic occurred. The usual clearing up around dwellings was done and the rubbish burned.

Occupations.—Farming and cattle-raising are the principal occupations.

Stock.—The stock wintered well, but proper interest is not displayed by the owners.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have a good supply, and good care is taken of them.

Buildings.—There is a fairly good improvement in these.

Progress.—Good progress was made in farming and more interest was taken in their cattle.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of these Indians use liquor to excess. When sober their morals are good, but when drinking they are not good.

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 Northern has cut a right of way from east to west across the reserve.

Population.—At last treaty payments the population was 113.

Occupations.—Farming and cattle-raising are the occupations of these Indians.

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

Buildings.—All their buildings are good. Some improvements were made in this respect.

Implements.—They are well equipped for all requirements.

Temperance and Morality.—Some liquor is used, but moderately.

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.

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Population.—The population at last treaty payments was 139.

Health.—The health of these Indians was fairly good; no epidemic occurred.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping and farming are the occupations of the members of this band.

Stock.—Better care was taken of the stock.

Buildings.—Their buildings are fairly good in comparison to what they were. Improvement is going on all the time in this respect.

Implements.—As more farming is done so will more implements be required.

Progress.—These Indians are making headway at farming and taking better care of their stock and there is also an improvement in their buildings.

Temperance and Morality.—Drinking is not carried on so much as heretofore and their morals are fairly good.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Lac Ste. Anne and has an area of 14,720 acres, three-fourths being timbered and the rest hay and prairie land.

Population.—At last treaty payments the number was 159.

Health.—The health of these Indians is very good.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are the occupations of these Indians. The season was good and a lot of money was realized by sale of furs.

Stock.—They have a few head of stock, individually, for which they have put up plenty of hay.

Progress.—No progress has been made.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are much addicted to drink, and I fear that they are becoming more immoral.

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 land, all inclosed with a good post and wire fence.

Population.—At last treaty payments the population was 136.

Health.—All these Indians suffer more or less with tuberculosis.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, and farming and stock-raising are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—There is little improvement in this respect.

Stock.—A number of yearlings and two-year-old cattle have been killed without permission, and no interest is shown in their stock. They had a lot of hay put up, but sell most of it.

Progress.—A little progress has been made in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year there were hardly any cases at all reported for intemperance, and so far as morality goes, I think they are a little better in this respect.

General Remarks.—During the year the Indians of the whole agency have made good progress both in farming and in buildings. The appearance of the agency grounds has been improved by some old buildings being removed and the ground levelled and sown to grass seed. There is yet a little more to be done to complete it.

Your obedient servant,

URBAIN VERREAU,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

HOBBEMA AGENCY,

HOBBEMA, April 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, also statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Agency.—Hobbema agency headquarters has a central location within half a mile of the Hobbema siding on the Calgary and Edmonton railway. This agency comprises four reserves aggregating 76,420 acres, and a fishing station at Pigeon lake, containing 4,980 acres.

ERMINESKIN'S BAND, NO. 138A.

Tribe.—With the exception of a few Stonies, the members of this band are Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is located in the Bear's hills, on the Canadian Pacific railway, running from Calgary to Edmonton, and contains an area of 25,600 acres. It has quantities of spruce and poplar and a large area of hay-land. The reserve is well adapted for farming and stock-raising.

Population.—This band has a population of 195.

Health and Sanitation.—During the first ten months of this year these Indians enjoyed excellent health, but this spring considerable sickness occurred amongst them, also a few cases of scrofula and consumption. Every sanitary precaution was taken in the spring to ensure cleanliness and health. During the summer months these Indians live under canvas.

Occupations.—These Indians derive their living mostly from mixed farming. They put up a large quantity of hay for both feed and sale, and, as the price in recent years has been high, it is a source of revenue and employment. During the winter months they dispose of firewood in the towns, trap, and fish a little. The catch of fish this season has been good, but fur animals are receding steadily, due to the increased settlement in the neighbourhood.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve, with few exceptions, are well built, shingle-roofed log houses. Generally speaking, the dwellings are fairly well furnished, clean and comfortable.

Stock.—The winter was a favourable one for the maintenance of stock, and the cattle came through in good condition. Sufficient fodder was provided and some hay will be left over in the spring.

Farm Implements.—The members of this band are fairly well equipped with up-to-date farm machinery and take care of their property.

Characteristics and Progress.—The farming operations were carried on along more progressive lines last spring, which naturally resulted in proportionately better returns. Unfortunately a great deal of damage was done to the crops by hail, but notwithstanding this, their yield of grain threshed shows a substantial increase over last year. During the summer 165 acres of new land was broken and 66 acres of old land summer-fallowed. In appearance and general surroundings these Indians indicate progress.

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Temperance and Morality.—Taken as a whole the Indians of this band are quiet and orderly. With few exceptions they are addicted to the use of liquor. Their morality is fair.

LOUIS BULL'S BAND, NO. 138B.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest side of Ermineskin's reserve, and contains 13,440 acres of good farming and grazing land, all inclosed with a good post and wire fence.

Population.—The population of this band is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—All the Indians of this band are in good healthy condition. Sanitary precautions are taken, such as keeping houses and premises clean, whitewashing, burning up all refuse in the spring, and using vegetables freely.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are carried on by these Indians on a limited scale. During the year they have made most of their living by the sale of hay and firewood, working for settlers and a little hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—Very little change has taken place in the buildings this year. One new shingled-roof house was added.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well, and good provision was made for feed.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on this reserve are a quiet law-abiding people, and are progressing along general lines in a fair way. They are independent and self-supporting.

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.

SAMSON'S BAND, NO. 137.

Tribe.—This band consists of Crees and a few Stonies.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated southeast of Hobbema siding on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, and about half way between the towns of Wetaskiwin and Ponoka. It has the Battle river for its southern boundary, and has an area of 30,980 acres. The surface of the reserve consists of rolling prairie with occasional bluffs of poplar and clumps of willow. There is an abundance of hay throughout the reserve, the meadows of Battle lake being very extensive.

Population.—The members of this band number 414.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of these Indians has been normal.

All refuse is regularly cleaned up in the spring, and destroyed by fire, and in the autumn the houses are all re-mudded and lime-washed. Most of these Indians live in their tents all through the summer.

Occupations.—The main resources of these Indians are raising grain and garden produce, cattle and horses, also fishing and hunting, with an occasional week's work for settlers outside of the reserve. About ten families continue to hunt and trap for a living entirely.

Buildings.—The houses are comfortable and in most cases kept clean. The class of buildings on this reserve is slowly improving from year to year, shingle roofs are taking the place of sod.

Stock.—The cattle and horses belonging to this band wintered well, and this spring there is a good supply of hay on hand. With but few exceptions these Indians take indifferent care in keeping up their herds, although they have hay and water in abundance.

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Farm Implements.—There is a fair supply of farm machinery on this reserve, and except in one or two cases they take good care of their property.

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. During the summer they broke 50 acres of new land and summer-fallowed 28, and with this they hope to have a larger acreage under crop this spring. Hunting and trapping is not followed so regularly as formerly on account of the fur animals steadily decreasing. These people, generally speaking, are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of this band are fair. A large number of these Indians are addicted to the use of liquor, which they procure from the towns near the reserve. I cannot say, however, that there is any retrogression.

MONTANA BAND, NO. 139.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Plain Crees.

Reserve.—The Montana band is located on the south side of the Battle river, about 5 miles from the town of Ponoka, and contains an area of 6,400 acres. On a portion of the reserve the soil, though somewhat light and sandy, is capable of producing good crops, the other portion is rough with willow scrub. There are small quantities of poplar and spruce of good size on the reserve.

Population.—This band numbers 81.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has not been very satisfactory, chiefly owing to the number of cases of tuberculosis, seven of which proved fatal. The sanitary conditions are well looked after.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, hunting, and working for settlers are the main employments of these Indians.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are constructed of log and most of them are well lighted and have shingle roofs.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve came through the winter in good condition, and was well looked after.

Farm Implements.—This band has only a fair supply of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are energetic and fairly industrious. During the year they broke more new land for this spring. They have no particular religion, but their general behaviour has been good.

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

Your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MANN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY,

GROUARD, April 1, 1912.

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, 1912.

Agency.—This agency comprises the following bands, viz.: Cree, at Sturgeon Lake, Driftpile River, Sawridge, Swan River, Sucker Creek, Wabiskaw, Whitefish

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Lake, Peace River Crossing and Little Red River; Beaver at St. Johns and Dunvegan; Cree, Beaver, and Slave, at Fort Vermilion; and Slave and Sicannie at Fort Nelson.

The total population of these bands is 2,312.

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs 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 adapted for all kinds of farming.

Population.—This band has a population of 208.

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

Occupations.—Some few of these Indians have gardens. They depend on hunting and fishing for their livelihood.

Buildings.—Their houses are built of logs plastered with mud.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock other than horses.

Farm Implements.—This band has two mowers and rakes and a few garden tools.

Characteristics.—These Indians are peaceable and law-abiding, but are not making much progress.

Temperance.—They are temperate and moral.

DRIFTPILE RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 21 square miles. There is some excellent farm land, extensive hay meadows and some of the best spruce timber in the district. There are also considerable areas of poplar, tamarack and birch.

Population.—This band numbers 136.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—These Indians raise cattle, have good gardens and small fields of grain. Hunting and fishing are still their chief occupations.

Buildings.—Their houses are of log with board or shingle roofs.

Stock.—These Indians have some excellent cattle and a few fairly good horses.

Farm Implements.—This band has a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressing. They are docile and quiet.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and fairly moral.

SAWRIDGE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve as yet.

Population.—This band numbers 76.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic this year.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and trapping are the chief sources of livelihood of this band. They have a few small gardens.

Buildings.—These Indians have comfortable log houses.

Stock.—This band has a few horses.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians do not give any trouble, but are not very progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is fairly temperate, but the standard of morals is not high.

SWAN RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve, containing about 6,000 acres, is situated along the Swan river, 8 miles south of Lesser Slake lake. It is largely open and contains some fine agricultural land.

Population.—This band numbers 58.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—These Indians have good gardens. They cure and sell hay to the freighters along the lake. They all fish and a few hunt.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs.

Stock.—They have some good horses, and during the year they were given a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are quiet and peaceable and are good workers.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and have fairly good morals.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 18.68 square miles. It is situated on the south and west shore of Lesser Slave lake. There are large hay meadows and some good farm-land on this reserve. A large part is covered with poplar, birch, spruce and tamarack.

Population.—This band numbers 107.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic of any kind during the past year.

Occupations.—These Indians have gardens and some cattle. They put up a fair amount of hay. They do a little freighting for the trading companies. Their chief resources are fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—The buildings are log with board floor and shingle roofs.

Stock.—These Indians have cattle and horses and a few pigs. The cattle are increasing slowly.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements; ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes and wagons.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and peaceable. They are progressing slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been no cases of intemperance during the year. Their morals are only fair.

WABISKAW BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 309.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is excellent.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the chief industries. Some members of the band have small gardens.

Buildings.—The houses are comfortable log buildings, heated and ventilated by fireplaces.

Farm Implements.—The members of this band have no farm implements.

Stock.—The only stock this band has are horses.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is no noticeable progress in this band. They are quiet and inoffensive.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

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WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the south and west sides of Whitefish lake, and contains 12 square miles. There are large hay meadows around the shore of the lake. A large part of the reserve is covered with poplar and spruce.

Population.—This band numbers 97.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is very good.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of log.

Stock.—These Indians have some horses and are being given a few cattle this year.

Farm Implements.—This band has been given a few farm implements this year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and moral.

DUNCAN'S BAND, PEACE RIVER CROSSING.

Tribe or Nation.—The majority of this band are Crees, the rest belong to the Beaver tribe.

Reserve.—A part of the reserve is situated on the banks of the Peace river, about 15 miles above the crossing. It is excellent farm-land. The remainder of the reserve, containing 8 square miles, is at Oldwives' lake, and is largely made up of hay meadows.

Population.—This band numbers 64.

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

Occupations.—Farming, hunting and freighting are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log, with shingle roofs and board floors.

Stock.—These Indians have a few cattle and horses.

Farm Implements.—This band has a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians do not progress much, but are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morals.—There is little intemperance amongst the members of this band. They are fairly moral.

LITTLE RED RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—This band numbers 120.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are the only occupations of this band.

Buildings.—These Indians live in teepees.

Stock.—These Indians have some horses, but no other stock.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and peaceable, but do not progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

ST. JOHN'S BAND.

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

Reserve.—They have no reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 109.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic during the past year. Many members of this band are tubercular.

Buildings.—These Indians live in teepees and have no houses.

Stock.—This band has a few horses.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable. They do not progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

DUNVEGAN BAND.

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

Reserve.—The reserve is situated a few miles north of Dunvegan and contains 24 square miles. It is nearly all open country, studded with poplar bluffs. There is good farm and hay land.

Population.—This band numbers 141.

Occupations.—Hunting is the only means of livelihood of this band.

Stock.—These Indians have a number of horses, but no cattle.

Buildings.—A few members of this band have log houses. The rest live in teepees.

Farm Implements.—This band has no farm implements other than a few garden tools.

Health and Sanitation.—A number of the members of this band suffer from tubercular troubles.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable, but do not progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

CREE BAND, FORT VERMILION.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve surveyed as yet.

Population.—This band numbers 93.

Health and Sanitation.—There were a number of cases of influenza last fall. Otherwise the health of this band is good.

Occupations.—These Indians live by hunting, trapping and fishing.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Buildings.—These Indians have a few log buildings.

Stock.—This band has no cattle, but has a number of horses.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable and quiet. They are good hunters, but do not make much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are temperate, and their morals are good.

BEAVER BAND, FORT VERMILION.

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

Reserve.—This band has no reserve surveyed, but has chosen land near Fort Vermilion.

Population.—This band numbers 152.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—A few of these Indians have small gardens. Hunting is the chief occupation.

Buildings.—These Indians have a few houses.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and peaceable.

Stock.—This band has a few horses.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

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SLAVE BAND, FORT VERMILION.

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

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—This band numbers 341.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are amongst the most healthy in this agency.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing furnish their means of livelihood.

Buildings.—These Indians live in teepees.

Stock.—They have a few horses, but no other stock.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have no farm implements of any kind.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are not progressive. They do not give any trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SLAVE BAND, FORT NELSON.

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

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 131.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are very healthy.

Occupations.—These Indians live entirely by hunting, trapping and fishing.

Buildings.—Only a few members of this band have houses.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and peaceable. They are good hunters, and generally manage to make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are good.

SICANNIE BAND, FORT NELSON.

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

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—Ninety-eight members of this band accepted treaty in 1911.

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

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are the sole occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—This band has no buildings.

Stock.—These Indians have neither horses nor 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 are not progressing.

Temperance and Morality.—I have never heard of any intemperance in this band. Their morals are fair.

Your obedient servant,

W. B. L. DONALD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
PEIGAN AGENCY,

BROCKET, March 30, 1912.

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, 1912, together with the usual statements of agricultural statistics and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Peigan reserve is situated on the Oldman river west of Macleod; its 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 Crownsnest Pass railway passes through the reserve from the northeast to the southerly and west boundaries, there being 15 miles of track and three sidings on the reserve, the first siding west of Macleod being Peigan, where there is a substantial section-house, a good stock-yard, and every facility for shipping stock and grain. A comfortable station and freight shed have been built at this point. An agent is located here.

Chokio is the next, nicely situated about 5 miles east of Brocket station; this latter is situated in the south and west portion of the reserve. T. Label & Company, West Coast Grain Company, South Alberta hay growers, Alberta Grain Company, and the Peigan Indians have warehouses and elevators at this point, the two last named being elevators built during the past season. A bridge having been built across the Old man river to the north, and leading to the Summerview and Beaver creek districts, has added largely to the shipping done from this point. It is near this point that the agency buildings are situated.

A portion of the reserve to the south of Brocket 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 with the steam outfit. The reserve is composed of undulating prairie and untimbered hills, and besides the waters of the Oldman river, there are numerous small streams and springs distributed over the reserve, giving an abundant supply of 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 433 souls, details of which are found in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been fair, the greater mortality being among old people, the result of natural decay. There has been no epidemic or contagious disease during the year. As soon as weather will permit in the early spring, all rubbish is gathered and burned, the premises around buildings cleaned, and all go under canvas during the summer months.

Occupations.—Cattle and horse raising and farming are the principal occupations of the Peigans.

Buildings.—The new buildings being erected on the farms are more commodious, the sod roof and ground floors are being replaced by lumber, and a general improvement is noticeable.

Stock.—The Peigans are indifferent with regard to the care of stock. During the past season the calves were gathered and yarded with the bulls until after the severe weather during December and January. Though the winter was cold, there has been no loss of cows or calves.

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Farm Implements.—Individually the Indians do not take good care of implements, and formerly some difficulty was experienced in getting implements under cover after the season's work. This, however, has been overcome by the announcement that treaty would not be paid until all implements were under cover.

Characteristics and Progress.—Good progress is being made. The success of the past season has encouraged the Peigans to better efforts, and there is great improvement in the farm work, especially among the ex-pupils, and an eagerness to enlarge crop areas. The Peigans owning their own thresher and elevator have every advantage in saving and disposing of their grain to the best advantage. The prizes offered for work teams in the best condition caused considerable rivalry and keen competition resulted, and the teams were in good condition.

Your obedient servant,

E. H. YEOMANS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,

SADDLE LAKE, May 4, 1912.

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, 1912, together with a statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, NO. 125.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian.

Population.—The population, including Blue Quills band, No. 127, is 364.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians during the year was good. The usual sanitary precautions were carried out.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming and stock-raising. A number of them add to their incomes by freighting for the department and working for settlers.

Buildings.—The majority of these Indians have comfortable houses, and have 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 equipped with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, but owing to the unfavourable climatic conditions which prevailed during the past two years, they have not made much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly moral. One case of intemperance occurred during the year.

JAMES SEENUM'S BAND, NO. 128.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shores of Goodfish and Whitefish lakes, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian. The land is pretty well broken up with hills, small lakes, and poplar bluffs, and more suitable for stock-raising than farming.

Population.—The population of this band is 261.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on this reserve is good. All rubbish was gathered up from around their houses this spring and burned.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of this band are stock-raising, fishing, hunting, and farming on a limited scale.

Buildings.—These Indians have good dwelling-houses, and stables for their stock.

Farm Implements.—The members of this band are fairly well supplied with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are law-abiding and fairly moral.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 130.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe. They live at Hart lake, a distance of some 20 miles east of Lac la Biche. They number 94 persons. They make their living by hunting, trapping and fishing. Their population is increasing slowly. They are law-abiding, and have a good name with respect to temperance and morality.

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 is suitable for agriculture and stock-raising.

Population.—The population of this band is 102.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of this band are hunting, trapping and working on the Athabaska river. Their reputation for industry, temperance, and morality is not the very best. A few who started farming a couple of years ago are doing very little more than holding their own.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I regret to state that owing to unfavourable weather conditions and to the damage caused to the grain crops by gophers, the past season was not a successful one from a farming standpoint; however, this loss was in a measure balanced by the amount of hay sold to settlers by the Indians and also by the number of beef cattle they sold at exceptionally good prices. The population of the Indians of this agency has steadily increased during the past four years. A new dwelling-house for the interpreter and an addition to the storehouse, to be used as an ice-house, were built at the agency headquarters during the year.

Your obedient servant,

J. BATTY,

Indian Agent.

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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
SARCEE AGENCY,

CALGARY, April 1, 1912.

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, 1912. The agricultural and industrial statistics, together with inventory of government property under my charge, I am forwarding under separate cover.

Tribe or Nation.—The Sarcees belong to the Athabaskan race, of which different portions are spread out between Alaska and Mexico, some of the tribes being the Beavers in the north, and the Navajoes and Apaches in the south. They speak a distinct language, with 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 to some extent for their depletion in numbers. Many of their peculiarities still stick to them, and they are at times hard to manage.

Reserve.—The Sarcee reserve is in the Calgary district, the northeast corner of the reserve touching the southwest corner of the enlarged city limits, and comprises township 23, ranges 2, 3 and 4, west of the 5th principal meridian, and contains an area of 69,120 acres. The two western townships are rolling and with considerable timber, while the eastern township is more level, with some good agricultural land. The whole area is an excellent stock range, particularly for horses. Elbow river, Fish creek, and some smaller streams, furnish a good water-supply.

Population.—At last treaty payment, November 30, 1911, the population of the band was 199, a decrease of 6 from 1910, this being the lowest population on record for the band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during this year has been fairly good. Tuberculosis is the most prevalent disease, and accounts for the greater part of the sickness and the majority of the deaths. The usual sanitary measures have been carried out. Houses and grounds are kept only moderately clean. In some cases, however, they are very carefully kept.

Occupations.—The principal industries are farming, stock-raising, cutting and hauling wood to market, and working for neighbouring farmers.

Buildings.—Very little change has been made in the buildings during the year, one house having been rebuilt with new roof and floors, and one or two others re-roofed. A few small horse stables have been built, covered with hay for roof. Almost all houses have lumber or shingled roofs and good floors.

Stock.—Owing to the poor quality and scarcity of feed during the winter of 1910-11, the cattle went out in the spring very thin and weak. From this reason, and one or two late severe snow storms, many losses occurred, for the most part among the cows. The calf crop was very light. The rest of the cattle and the horses have done excellently well during the year, as grazing was good during the summer, and this winter has been very mild. Our losses this winter are practically nil. A good supply of hay of very good quality was secured, as well as considerable green feed.

Crops.—A fair average of oats was sown. Owing to the cold wet summer, this was late in maturing, and the greater part was cut for green feed. Of the agency crop, a part, some 15 acres, was threshed, from which was secured 1,000 bushels of good feed oats. A good supply of hay was secured, although owing to the dry season of the previous year, much ground had to be cut for little hay. There was also considerable rain during the haying season.

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Implements.—The Indians are very well supplied with such implements as wagons, mowers, rakes, ploughs, &c., all owned and paid for by themselves individually. They take only fair care of these.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few Indians on this reserve who are industrious, but they are in the minority. The tendency is to work a little, earn a little and spend it at once. Some few are improving their condition, procuring better working outfits, and living more comfortably. With less rations for the young and able-bodied, a change for the better should soon be noticeable.

Temperance and Morality.—The proximity of the reserve to a city the size of Calgary, which has, of course, its quota of undesirable citizens, makes it easy for the Sarcees to gratify their desire for strong drink, and the variety of sources from which they can procure it, makes it difficult to secure convictions against persons supplying liquor to them.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I took charge of this agency on January 31, of this year, Agent McNeill having resigned.

Mr. Wm. Gordon, agency clerk, was acting for several months. I have received great assistance and valuable information from him regarding the Indians and their work.

Your obedient servant,

T. J. FLEETHAM,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

STONY AGENCY,

MORLEY, April 1, 1912.

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, 1912, together with tabular statements and inventory of government property.

Bands.—This agency includes the following three bands residing on the same reserve: Bearspaw's band, No. 142, Wesley's band, No. 143, and Chiniquay's band, No. 144.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians practically all belong to the Stony tribe, a branch of the Sioux nation. There are a few Crees on the reserve who have intermarried with the Stonies and joined them.

Reserve.—The reserve, comprised of 69,760 acres, is situated about 40 miles west of the city of Calgary, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, in the foothills of the Rocky mountains, and is intersected by the Bow river. The Wesley band live north of the Bow river, while the Bearspaw and Chiniquay bands are situated south of the river and also south of the railway. Morley station is about half a mile from the agency headquarters. Except for a small portion of land in the southeast corner of the reserve, the land is not much good for farming, being gravel soil or else covered by timber.

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Population.—The population is as follows: Bearspaw's band, 250; Wesley's band, 287; and Chiniquay's band, 122; making a total of 659, being a decrease of 6 since last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good as a whole, but there are a number suffering from tuberculosis and scrofula, who are under the care of the medical attendant. Sanitary precautions are taken at all dwellings, the garbage being removed and burnt in the spring. The hospital which is located here is not in operation at the present time.

Occupations.—These Indians raise cattle and horses, cut fire-wood and rails, which they deliver on car at Morley and Ozada stations. When saw-mills are running they also deliver logs to them. A number of the Stonies are employed the year round at Kananaskis and Exshaw in connection with the lime kilns and cement works, and the ranchers along the foothills employ a number during haying season. The Indians were away for two months last fall on the annual hunt. The wood industry amounted during the year to \$14,812. Their earnings from all sources, as far as can be ascertained, amounted to \$33,008.15, though they no doubt earned a good deal more while away during the fall.

Buildings.—The buildings owned by the Indians are mostly of log construction, but are fairly neat and tidy, and are kept in good repair.

Stock.—Horses and cattle do well on this reserve, cattle live on the range throughout the year after being fed as calves at the agency. However, the Indians do not attend to the cattle as well as they do the horses, but there are some exceptions.

The mares and stallions purchased out of the Horseshoe Falls funds are doing well, some of the young stock being old enough to work this year.

Farm Implements.—These Indians do not do much farming, but are well supplied with wagons, which they use in the wood business, and they purchase out of their own earnings.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steadily advancing, and becoming more self-reliant. They are law-abiding and intelligent.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, only one case of intemperance having occurred during the past year. Their morals are fairly good.

Your obedient servant,

J. W. WADDY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,

RED DEER, May 25, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report appertaining to matters within this inspectorate for the fiscal year ended March 31, last.

The Indians of this inspectorate are located on seventeen reserves and these reserves are supervised by eight agents.

The agencies are known as Saddle Lake, Edmonton, Hobbema, Stony, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Peigan and the Blood.

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The notable features of last season were considerable more rain than is usual, and an early termination of weather during which ploughing and other farm work could be carried on. While the frequent rains prolonged the season for breaking new land, it hindered hay-making, the ripening and harvesting of grain, threshing and fall ploughing.

During the fiscal year Mr. A. J. McNeill resigned the position he held as agent at the Sarcee reserve and Mr. T. J. Fleetham was transferred from the Stony agency to take his place. J. W. Waddy, of Strathmore, was appointed to succeed Mr. Fleetham as agent of the Stony reserves near Morley. I installed Mr. Waddy as agent during January last.

A good deal of my time was taken up during the fiscal year in connection with the carrying out of conditions in connection with the surrender of land made by the Peigan and Blackfoot bands during previous years, also inspecting the new school building which was in course of erection on the Blackfoot reserve.

A condition of the Peigan surrender of land was that two modern equipped grain elevators were to be erected out of the proceeds of the sale of land quit-claimed by these Indians, and last season one of the promised grain elevators was erected after tenders had been called for and the contract to build was entered into with Messrs. Benell & Voss Brothers, of Calgary. I may state in passing that the usefulness of this elevator to the Indians has already been demonstrated, for when the Indians threshed their grain they hauled it direct from the thresher and had it passed through the cleaners provided in the elevator and afterwards the grain was loaded into cars and sold without loss of either grade or dockage.

About 1,000 acres of new land was broken last season on the Peigan reserve, and I hope about a like area will be broken this season. About 400 acres was previously seeded to timothy, and a member of the band turned in 2,800 lbs. of this grass seed last autumn, and I presume it has already been sown. While some individual members of this band cannot be classed as progressive, it is my opinion that the band, as a whole, has made reasonable progress in farming and I still entertain the view that consistent work among the Indians is sure to show good results.

The land surrendered by the Indians of the Blackfoot band was offered at public auction last June and sales to the amount of over \$1,000,000 were made. It is my opinion that about another \$1,000,000 will be realized for the portion yet unsold.

The conditions of the Blackfoot surrender include a good deal of development work on the lands retained by these Indians, and a start has been made in the direction of erecting cottages, stables and in the breaking up of land with a view to establishing heads of families on allotments of land, 160 acres, and endeavouring to get them into sanitary and well ventilated houses and to raise farm products. The supervision of this work to date has been done by me. As to whether the attempt to redeem these wards of the government from slovenliness, slothfulness, &c., will be successful or otherwise, remains to be seen when there are so many inducements held out to induce this naturally mirth-loving people to leave any manner of work which would be conducive to their well-being, either to take part in the sport or to be simply onlookers.

The use of intoxicating liquor by the Indians of the Blackfoot, and most other bands within this inspectorate, has increased instead of diminished, I regret to be compelled to admit.

The stock on the various reserves wintered fairly well and the losses are likely to be considerably less than they were during the previous winter.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MARKLE,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

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REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR TREATY No. 8.

OTTAWA, December 18, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report on the affairs of Treaty No. 8 for the year 1911. I left Ottawa accompanied by Dr. A. L. McDonald and Mr. L. N. LaMothe, on April 29. We stopped off one day at Lacombe to see about some cattle, and arrived in Edmonton on the evening of May 3. We were kept in Edmonton until May 11, purchasing supplies, and preparing everything for the trip north. On the morning of the 11th we left for Athabaska Landing with a democrat and team, and arrived at the Landing two days later.

Here we met Mr. Pearce and Mr. Card, who were destined for the Indian agency at Fort Simpson. On account of rain, we were detained at the Landing until the 20th, when the Hudson's Bay Company's transport left for McMurray. After a slow, wet trip we got over the Grand rapids; and, after some trouble at the Grand cascade, pulled into McMurray on June 6. We immediately went on board the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Grahame*. Two days later we paid treaty to the Cree-Chipewyan band, noting five births and five deaths. Old Seepotkinnun, one of the headmen, died last winter, and after three tie votes, the election of another headman was postponed for a year. In all we paid 152 Indians. They are a lazy lot, and prefer to hang around the Fort to hunting moose in the woods. They are shiftless to a degree, and it is a miracle to me how they have not suffered much more hardship than they have encountered in the last few years.

Numerous companies and individuals have staked claims all around the Fort, for tar-sands and oil. It might be wise to suggest to the Indians next year that, if they wish to secure what land they want, it is high time to begin thinking of laying off a reserve.

The Roman Catholic mission has a church under construction. It will probably be finished for next year, and a resident missionary placed in charge. Up to this time, except for the occasional visit of a Roman Catholic or Anglican priest, there has been no possibility of regular religious service or education.

On June 9, we left with the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Grahame* for Chipewyan, where we arrived two days later. Here we spent some days measuring the school and taking the census. On the 16th and 17th we paid treaty to the Cree and Chipewyan bands, noting 26 births and 10 deaths; 594 Indians were paid in all. As usual we were held up some days by a heavy storm, but on the 21st were able to pull out for Fond du Lac with the Hudson's Bay Company's tug, *Primrose*. After three days of steady rain we arrived at Fond du Lac, paid treaty on the 24th to 445 Indians, noting 13 births and 10 deaths; and next evening pulled out for Chipewyan. The Indians at Fond du Lac have been very fortunate during the last few years. Cariboo have been very plentiful, and consequently there has been food in abundance. Fur, too, is returning, and the Indians are experiencing a period of prosperity. Nearly all are well dressed. They are healthy and on the whole the richest band in my district.

On June 27, we arrived at Chipewyan, and found Mr. Fugl, district manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, waiting for the *Primrose* to take him up to McMurray. There he was to meet the mail that the tug would bring on to Smith. This meant

that, if we waited for the return of the *Primrose*, we should be too late to catch the steamer *Mackenzie River*, which takes us down to Great Slave lake. Finally, Mr. Fugl decided to let the tug take us down to Smith at once, provided I would undertake to have the mail forwarded to Smith from Chipewyan. As time was very valuable, I consented, and we pulled out a little before noon, arriving at Smith after midnight. It will be a great convenience if next year the department steamer *Rey* can meet us at McMurray, so that we may use her as or transportation to Chipewyan, Fond du Lac and Smith. It will be a great saving in money, and we can be certain of being in time for the steamer *Mackenzie River*.

At Smith we paid treaty to 227 Indians, who recorded 9 births and 5 deaths. We crossed the 16-mile portage, went on board the steamer *Mackenzie River* and left for Resolution late in the evening of the 28th. Inspector Field joined our party at Smith and remained with us until our return to Resolution from Hay River. Two days later we arrived at Resolution. From here I sent Mr. LaMothe on down the Mackenzie to take the census. He visited each post, and rejoined me at Resolution on the return of the steamer. On July 8, we paid treaty to the Dog Rib, Yellow Knife and Chipewyan bands, 487 in all, who recorded 19 births and 20 deaths. These Indians are fairly well off as regards meat and fur animals. We left for Hay River on the 13th in a small Fort boat, and reached there after an uneventful sail of three days, across the lake. Here we paid a band of Slavies, numbering 103 souls, who reported 10 deaths and 4 births. These men are not so well off as the other tribes, and are infested with tuberculosis.

Bishop Breynat, with the steamer *Marie*, arrived on the 18th and towed our boat back to Resolution. I left the doctor at Hay River to attend to some urgent cases of sickness. He, with Mr. LaMothe, returned to Resolution with the Hudson's Bay Company's Steamer *Mackenzie River* on July 24. I went aboard the same night, and we arrived at Smith two days later.

Mr. Bell had made an excellent start in the establishment of the Fort Smith agency. He had a small field under grain, and the crop looked very well for a new breaking. He had started laying out the ground for a saw-mill site, and the mill will be erected with all speed possible so as to be in operation for the construction of the agency buildings next spring.

Mr. Bell seems to be an energetic agent, and I have confidence in his 'making good.'

On the 20th we crossed the portage, and went aboard the steamer *Grahame*, leaving for Chipewyan next day. The following evening we arrived at Chipewyan, and were held up by wind for twenty-four hours.

At the urgent request of Agent Bell, Dr. McDonald returned to Smith. The reasons for this step will be dealt with in a separate report.

On July 3, we arrived at McMurray, and waited until the 9th for the Hudson's Bay Company's transport to leave for the Landing. The water was very high, and if the company had not had an extra number of men, we should have been over a month covering the distance to the Landing. As it was, in spite of heavy and persistent rain, which caused the river to rise several feet higher, and made the banks treacherous and slippery for the trackers, we arrived at Pelican Portage on the 22nd and found the Northern Trading Company's steamer *North Land Sun* waiting for us. All the goods were loaded on to the steamer, and we pulled out the same day for the Landing. There was considerable trouble all the way. First, the driftwood would clog the paddle wheel, and we should drift down several precious miles while the obstructions were being fished out. Then the current would prove too strong, and we should have to collect a hundred or so Indians, and have the boat lined up with ropes. However, we arrived at the Landing late at night on the 25th, and bright and early next morning left for Edmonton with a democrat and team. Owing to the continual rain, the roads were in pretty poor condition, and we had to leave part of our baggage to be freighted

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in by the Hudson's Bay Company. However, we reached Edmonton on the evening of the 28th.

The first day of September I spent in the country looking for cattle to send to the Grouard agency. On the third, Mr. LaMothe left for Ottawa in obedience to a telegram from the department.

On the 8th I left Edmonton with two men to transport the bulls received from Lacombe, and the cattle still to be purchased, to Athabaska Landing. I bought six heifers from John Kennedy, and six more from J. Oliver and H. Bell. After a great deal of trouble, they were rounded up, branded and broken. They gave us a great deal of trouble the first few days, and it was evening of the 14th before we arrived at the Landing. It rained constantly, and the roads were in very bad condition.

I sent the cattle across the Athabaska river on the ferry, and started them on the way to Grouard in charge of Wm. Draper. On the 16th I left for Edmonton. It rained heavily every day, and the road was one continuous mud hole, and I only reached Edmonton on the evening of the 20th.

Two days later, I left for Ottawa, stopped over two days in Winnipeg in obedience to the verbal orders of the Minister, and arrived in Ottawa on the 29th.

Your obedient servant,

H. A. CONROY,

Inspector Treaty No. 8.

SURVEY REPORT.

OTTAWA, March 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report as follows on the surveys completed by me during the past summer.

I commenced work on April 21 on the Blackfoot Indian reserve, completing the survey of the surrendered portion of 125,000 acres. This survey was commenced by another surveyor during the fall of 1910; but, owing to winter coming on, the mounding of about one-half of the area was not done. Not only had I to finish that portion shown by the notes as unfinished, but in travelling over the block I found that a number of mounds shown as erected had not been done, so that I was compelled to go over the whole block.

The survey of the farms for Indians on the unsurrendered portion of the reserve was then commenced, and completed by July 13.

These farms were laid out in quarter-sections except that a road was surveyed around each section, iron posts being planted on each side of the road allowance.

The quarter-section lines were also run and a post planted in the centre of the section. As under the terms of the surrender a large area on each quarter-section is to be broken up and houses and other buildings are to be erected, the survey was made in this manner in order to meet the wishes of the inspector who is in charge of carrying out the surrender.

As that part of the reserve adjoining Gleichen has quite an amount of very poor land, it was necessary to carry the survey over a large area, and extend it to the west boundary of the reserve.

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About 8,000 acres near Cluny, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway ten miles east of Gleichen, were also subdivided in the same manner.

Eight sections on the Wabamun reserve having been surrendered for sale, a survey and valuation of each quarter-section was made.

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway crosses this area, Duffield station being on the west limit of the surrendered portion. The land within the surrendered portion not being suitable for a town-plot, an additional area of about 140 acres was secured from the Indians and subdivided into town lots, an upset price being placed on each lot.

The Stony Plain reserve was next subdivided into quarter-sections for Indian purposes in accordance with promises made at the time of the surrender of a portion of the reserve for sale. An examination was also made into the claim of the Montana band on the Bobtail reserve for additional land.

The land surrendered on the Stony reserve, west of Calgary, for the Calgary Power and Transmission Company, as well as the right of way for the power line, was surveyed. Part of the outlines of the reserve were retraced, also a re-survey of that part of the reserve given in exchange for other land with the Methodist Mission.

A traverse was also made in order to locate a coal mine in the southern portion of the reserve.

The hay-lands adjoining Piapot and Muscowpetung reserves in Saskatchewan were next re-surveyed.

An exchange of part of the Kinistino reserve in Saskatchewan for hay-lands having been arranged, the portion to be given up by the Indians having been surrendered, a survey was made and the hay-lands selected.

Your obedient servant,

J. K. McLEAN,

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY,

HAZELTON, April 22, 1912.

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, 1912.

KITSALAS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Tsimpsonian nation.

Reserve.—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 has been very good. The necessary precautionary measures are being observed by having the premises and environments kept clean, the houses well lighted by windows, and their contents frequently aired, and attention is paid to personal cleanliness. Many of this band have been vaccinated.

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Occupations.—These people till some small patches of gardens, cut cordwood, and resort to canoeing, fishing, hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—Care is taken that all buildings are located on high ground. They are mainly situated at New Town, and are of modern pattern, commodious and well lighted.

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 fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—There is no cause for complaint in respect to either.

KITWANGA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The reserves are about equally located on both banks of the Skeena, and comprise an area of 4,275 acres. With these are included five unsurveyed allotments for fishing grounds.

Population.—The population of this band is 156.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the Indians experienced the best of health, and in addition to other means, precautions are taken to have the premises and surroundings kept clean, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—These Indians cut cordwood, till their gardens and work for the canneries on the coast; they also resort to fishing, hunting and trapping, and keep some stock.

Buildings.—Care is taken that all buildings are located on dry and healthy ground and are fairly arranged to combine comfort with privacy, also with windows enough to ensure the admission of sunlight and fresh air.

Stock.—The cattle and horses of this band wintered without loss, and increased attention is being given them.

Farm Implements.—The implements in use are still those adapted for clearing land, gardening and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very intelligent, and avail themselves of every opportunity profitable to their well-being. They are gaining the benefits of industry by becoming better provided.

Temperance and Morality.—In a general respect, these people are temperate and moral.

KITWANKOOL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band is the only Kitsun settlement remote from the proximity of the Skeena, and is situated on the right bank of the Kitwanga river, 25 miles westerly of Kitwanga, and 4 miles below Kitwankool lake, and on the trail connecting with Ayensk, Nass river. It is tentatively arranged that this band will have a reserve area of 2,272 acres.

Population.—The population, not counting about 115, living at Ayensk, Kinkolith and Fishery bay, Nass, is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year no illness of any kind was experienced. Sanitary measures are being fairly well observed; also, occasionally, some of the people have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These people hunt and trap and attend to their gardens. During the season the majority of this band find work about the canneries of the coast.

Buildings.—Here, for want of lumber, the buildings are of the old style of shacks.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better provision is made for their shelter and keep.

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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 is of the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—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 91, all told.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians was excellent. Their premises are in a salubrious locality and are kept clean. Most of these 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 of the coast. During the year these people acquired a steam saw-mill, and a portion of them are working it with much success.

Buildings.—Here all the houses are of modern pattern, well lighted and commodious, and placed on high and dry ground.

Stock.—This band's few head of stock 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 Mortality.—There was no occasion for censure in either respect.

KITSEGUKLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These people belong to the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The reserves of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena, and contain an area of 3,732 acres. The new and old villages are both situated on the left bank of the Skeena; the latter about nine 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 the best of health. In the new village the premises and their environs are kept clean, and in the old place fairly so. Vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—The people of this band follow cutting cord-wood along the river and work about the canneries of the coast. They also attend to their gardens and are improving their homes. They also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—All the houses, exclusive of those of the old village, are constructed on improved lines and placed on good healthy ground; they are also fairly commodious and well lighted.

Stock.—This band's few head of stock wintered well, and without loss.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a good plough, only ordinary implements required for breaking up land, clearing and tilling the soil and for haying are still in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are very intelligent. They are possessed of no small amount of individuality and initiative, and avail themselves of every opportunity.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate and moral.

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GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Tribe or Nation.—The people of this band are of the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—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 people of other Kitsun villages, has a population of 250.

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 vaccination.

No contagion of any kind made itself apparent, which applies to the whole of this district. The people are mindful of cleanliness of person, premises and their environs. No opportunity is neglected to impress the Indians in general with the dangers attending the infection of tuberculosis in its various forms and of the means of preventing, as much as possible its dissemination.

Cases of illness are being treated by Dr. H. C. Wrinch, and by his services many cases among the Indians of this district were successfully disposed of by surgical operations.

Occupations.—Hazelton being the terminus of 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. Hunting and trapping is being consequently less resorted to, although the prices of pelts are uniformly very high.

Buildings.—All buildings outside the old village are well placed, of good pattern, well lighted and commodious.

Stock.—The horses and cattle wintered well; they were well provided for in the way of keep and shelter.

Farm implements.—With the exception of wagons, ploughs and harrows, the implements are 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 are of 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 and pasture lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 101.

Health and Sanitation.—The necessary sanitary precautions are well observed, and more of the people were vaccinated. The general health of this band was excellent.

Occupations.—In addition to doing some fishing, hunting and trapping, the people are looking after some stock. In other respects they usually earn good wages at the various employments, to which a local saw-mill largely contributes. Much of their time is also given to the improvement of their holdings.

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 are industrious and persevering. Much of their land has already been converted into gardens, hay-land and pasture, and more is being cleared and properly fenced; and the work generally accomplished, and, moreover, in so few years, is laudable to a great degree.

Temperance and Morality.—This is a temperate and moral community.

KISPIAX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located about 9 miles above and to the north of here, on the right bank of the Skeena, and on the left bank at the mouth of the Kispiax river. The principal reserve is on that side of the former river, with the reserve of Aguedin north from the village of Kispiax, and inclusive of the special reserve of Sikedach, mentioned with the preceding band, comprises a total area of 4,916 acres of agricultural, grazing and hay land, which to a large extent has been subdivided.

Population.—The people of this band number 223.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been very good. The usual precautions are taken to preserve it, and more have been vaccinated.

Usually, every week, Dr. Wrinch, of here, visits their village, where he maintains a branch dispensary for the treatment of sickness and ailments occurring.

Occupations.—These Indians operate a saw-mill, improve their land, and quite a few of them repair to the coast for employment about the salmon canneries there. Apart from other pursuits of a mixed nature, they also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—All buildings erected of late years are of modern type; they are of superior quality, well lighted and commodious, and are placed upon healthy soil.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and are being better provided for.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of some wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers and horse-rakes, only the ordinary implements for breaking up and clearing land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are ambitious, industrious and provident. Since the land on which the village stands has been laid off, it will become improved in proportion as the old shacks and their associations disappear.

Temperance and Morality.—The infractions in either respect were very few.

KISGEGAS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The people of this band belong to the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band is about 68 miles to the north of here, situated on the right bank of the Babine river, and 3 miles above its confluence with the Skeena. 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 232.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians' health has been excellent. The necessary sanitary measures are being fairly well observed and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—When at home, these people occupy themselves in improving their gardens, and in breaking up more soil. Their main pursuits are still principally fishing, hunting and trapping. From the latter they obtain large returns, since their grounds extend far beyond the head-waters of the Skeena and Babine rivers and into those of the Stikines.

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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 conditions.

Temperance and Morality.—Under both these headings their conduct is very good.

KULDOE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band of Indians is one of the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena and is connected with Kisgegas by a rough trail to a distance of about 25 miles across the mountains. The reserve contains 446 acres of land, which is almost equally divided in area on both banks of the Skeena.

Population.—The people of this band number 38.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been very good. They observe the necessary sanitary precautions, and some of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The main occupations of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping. The extent of the area where these Indians go in quest of furs, is exceedingly large for their number and the returns therefrom are correspondingly so. The people of this band also attend to their garden patches when opportunities offer.

Buildings.—No other buildings but those of split cedar obtain here.

Stock.—Of stock these Indians have none.

Farm Implements.—Only tools for breaking up land, gardening and weeding are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are honest and intelligent. Though the opportunities of these Indians are still very limited, they are in a way progressing.

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

ROCHER DEBOULÉ BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The people of this band are of 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 of Kitsuns.

Population.—This band numbers 164.

Health and Sanitation.—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 and the means to that effect.

Occupations.—The older 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.

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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 their horses, cutting and hauling cord-wood, doing railway work, and improving their land and homes.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in either respect was very good.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band also belongs to the Dené nation.

Reserve.—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 163.

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 is steadily being improved upon.

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 pack and haul freight with their horses, to an extent that a few 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.—Under both of these headings, the reputation of this band is very good.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The people of this band belong to the Dené nation.

Reserve.—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 156.

Health and Sanitation.—The people of this band 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, here they contain fireplaces, instead of stoves, which, incidentally, from a hygienic point of view, is worth stating.

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.

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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, are being well taken care of. Other articles of that kind are yet such that are most useful in clearing and breaking up land, gardening and haying.

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 their horses from here to Babine post, and interior parts, those in that respect provided derive at the rates prevailing of late, a considerable return.

Temperance and Morality.—The people of this band are temperate and moral.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is likewise of the Dené nation.

Reserve.—The village is on the right and the reserves are on both shores of the lake, and comprise an area of 359 acres. This, with additional concessions made for land a few years ago, consists of some good farming land, and of gentle rolling hills that, generally speaking, are more pastoral than agricultural in character

Population.—The population of this band is 137.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band was very good. The usual sanitary measures are observed and a large number of the people of this band are 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.

Farm Implements.—This band, also, was supplied by the department with a single and double horse plough, harness for each, and a mower. These are cared for, 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 engage in transporting freight by way of the lakes, and are becoming more practical in the ways of working their gardens and hay grounds, and on a general plan of continuous improvement of present and prospective value.

Temperance and Morality.—In regard to temperate and moral habits, the conduct of this band is very good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

To sum up, it remains yet to be stated, with those whose knowledge and experience entitle their opinion to some attention, that the general progress made by the Indians during the past year is astounding, when it is considered that a comparatively short time ago their dwellings were primitively rough, their gardening of the crudest sort, their sufferings many, their pleasures few, their comforts none. Under the stimulating conditions that have existed recently they have largely shown an inclination for following mixed farming. But of necessity the grain sown is still exclusively being grown for hay. Yet in the transition state the drift in that direction is ideal in essence and application.

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In conclusion it is well worth mentioning that likewise during the period under consideration, no timber fires occurred within the district, notwithstanding the general activity prevailing everywhere. As soon as they were in evidence, it invariably happened that they met with timely rains.

Your obedient servant,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

BELLA COOLA AGENCY,

BELLA COOLA, April 2, 1912.

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, 1912.

Location of Agency.—The Bella Coola agency extends from Rivers inlet on the south to the 54° north latitude on the north, and is composed of islands and part of the mainland of British Columbia. It goes far enough inland to take in the headwaters of the Bella Coola and the Salmon rivers.

Reserves.—The reserves of this agency have a total area of 22,344½ acres and are 44 in number. Most of the land is not suited for agricultural purposes.

OWEEKAYNO OR RIVERS INLET BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Oweekayno tribe.

Reserves.—The four reserves of this band have an area of 1761 acres, and are situated at the head of the Rivers inlet. These reserves are heavily timbered. As the climate is very wet, the place is not well suited for agriculture.

Population.—The population is 103.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary conditions are improving; their health has been good.

Occupations.—These people are fishermen, loggers, trappers and hunters.

Buildings.—Most of the houses are of the old style; these are large and well ventilated.

Stock.—No stock is kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not very ambitious. Though they earn good wages, their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—Perhaps it can be said that these Indians are below the average in temperance. Their temptations are great, being situated near one of the great fishing centres.

BELLA COOLA AND TALLIO BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Bella Coola tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are four in number and are situated on the North and South Bentinck arm and on the Burke channel. Their combined area is 4,007 acres. The timber, spruce, fir and cedar, covering the land, is valuable. A great part of these reserves is well suited for agricultural purposes, and the climate is not excessively wet.

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Population.—The population is 219.

Health and Sanitation.—The Bella Coola Indians are fairly healthy. The new village is well situated for sanitary purposes.

Occupations.—They are fishermen, loggers, trappers, hunters and in a limited degree agriculturists.

Buildings.—They have large frame houses; most of them are new and well painted.

Stock.—Some horses and cattle are kept; at Tallio pigs are found, the only ones in the agency owned by natives.

Farm Implements.—These are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, very honest and make progress.

Temperance and Morality.—With some exceptions they are temperate in their habits, and, according to the native standard, are a moral people.

KIMSQUIT BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Bella Coola tribe.

Reserves.—They own two reserves at the head of Dean's channel. The total area is 930 acres. The land is in part suited for agriculture; the timber is heavy. Here is found the northern limit of the Douglas fir.

Population.—The population is 42.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good, and sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping and hunting are the chief occupations.

Buildings.—The buildings of these people are small and of little value.

Stock.—Some horses and a few fowl are kept, and they are fairly well looked after.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have easy access to salmon fishing, and thus make money. They have, however, been decreasing in number and make little or no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—All things considered, they are moral and fairly temperate. Some members of this band got drunk on the last day of the fiscal year.

BELLA BELLA BAND.

This band belongs to a tribe of the same name.

Reserves.—The twelve reserves of this band have a combined area of 3,372 acres. They are of a stony, rugged character and covered with small trees; certain patches only are suitable for cultivation. Here are good fishing stations.

Population.—The population is 310.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, likewise sanitary conditions. Surface water is used and this is not the best. There is a hospital here under the control of the Methodist Church.

Occupations.—Fishing, logging, hunting, trapping, and boat-building are the principal occupations of the people. Like so many natives of this agency, they go down to Rivers inlet in summer to fish for, or to work at, the canneries.

Buildings.—Most of the houses are large frame structures; although not well painted, the whole village presents a very pleasing picture to passing boats.

Stock.—A few head of cattle are kept and some chickens.

Character and Progress.—These Indians are good fishermen and progressive. They own and operate about thirty gasolene boats, most of which are, of course, small.

Temperance and Morality.—Their reputation in these respects is above the average.

KITASOO OR CHINA HAT BAND.

Tribe.—The majority of the members of this band are Tsimpseans. This is the southern limit of the 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. Canoona is valuable for its salmon fishing. Neither of these reserves is of value for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The population is 112.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good; Mrs. Read, wife of the missionary, works here as field-nurse and looks after the sanitary conditions.

Occupations.—Like other coast Indians, these earn their living mainly by fishing, trapping, hunting and logging.

Buildings.—The houses are fairly good frame structures. They are not very large.

Stock.—At times these Indians keep one or two head of cattle. Some chickens are found.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is nothing that characterizes these Indians from others of the same tribe. They are making some progress.

KITAMAT BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Kitamats.

Reserves.—The total area of the four reserves is 907 acres. They are situated near the head of the Douglas channel. Though the soil is generally good, the land is heavily timbered with hemlock, spruce and cedar and thus hard to clear.

Population.—The population of this band is 260.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been good and sanitary conditions fairly good. As in some other villages on the coast, the supply of water is not what it ought to be.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are logging, fishing, trapping and hunting.

Buildings.—Most of them are well-housed; some have fine dwellings, well painted.

Stock.—They own no stock to speak of.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, and at least as far as houses and personal appearances go, show progress. There is a very hopeful set of young people at the boarding school here.

Temperance and Morality.—Some have a fondness for strong drinks; on the whole they are very much like others of their race, a peaceful people, apt to become subject to sudden passions, and weak when tempted.

KITLOPE.

Tribe.—These natives belong to the Kitamat tribe.

Reserves.—The three reserves of this band are located on Gardner channel and have a combined area of 352½ acres; certain parts might be cultivated.

Population.—The population is 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Kitlopes has been good and the sanitary conditions are fairly satisfactory. Some of the members of this band are not content with the location of the village; an extremely high tide is apt to cause inconvenience.

Occupations.—They live by hunting, trapping, fishing and hand-logging.

Buildings.—The houses are small and of no great value.

Stock.—No stock is kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—These natives are very isolated, and their village is seldom visited by white men. 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.

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KITKAHTA, OR HARTLEY BAY BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves.—These 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 101.

Health and Sanitation.—While the houses and surroundings are fairly clean, some of these Indians have been sick and in the hospital during the year. There has been no epidemic.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are fishing, logging, trapping, hunting and boat-building.

Buildings.—Here are average good frame houses, some of which are old, however.

Stock.—A few chickens are kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—These natives are quiet and law-abiding, fairly industrious and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral band of Indians.

KITKATLA BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Tsimpseans.

Reserves.—The reserves are 18 in number and comprise an area of 4,640 acres; they are situated on islands southwest of the Skeena river. The principal reserve is on Dolphin island. In the village at this place the entire band spend the winter months.

Population.—The population is 209.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary conditions are quite satisfactory and the health of the people has been good.

Occupations.—They earn their living by fishing, trapping and hunting; some are boat-builders.

Buildings.—Here are good comfortable houses.

Stock.—As a rule no stock is kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are proud of their race, quite ambitious as fishermen and make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of these Indians are fond of intoxicating drinks, and the nearness to Prince Rupert puts temptation close to their doors. As a whole they are a moral people.

ULKATCHO BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Dené tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve has an area of 4,340 acres. It is situated on the highland plateau, northeast of Bella Coola, and is the only inland reserve in the agency. Being mainly covered with Norway pine, and having only small meadows, it is not of any great value.

Population.—The population of this band, some of whom live outside the reserve, is 90.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is good and sanitary conditions fairly good.

Occupations.—They live by hunting, trapping, packing and fishing. In summer-time they come down to the coast to work at the salmon canneries.

Stock.—Many ponies and some cattle are kept; these, as a rule, go out all winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are of a more slender build than the coast Indians and of a roving disposition. They are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Some are fond of liquor; but on the whole they are temperate and moral.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year just passed the Indians have got along well. The main industry, fishing, gave good returns, and work otherwise was plentiful. Very little has been given in the way of relief.

I am glad to be able to report that no serious crime has been committed.

The climatic conditions were exceptionally fine, and that means much to people who live close to nature.

Your obedient servant,

IVER FOUNGNER,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COWICHAN AGENCY,

DUNCAN, May 17, 1912.

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, 1912.

Agency.—This agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island and extends from Cape Mudge on the north to Sooke on the south including the reserves on the different islands in the gulf of Georgia.

Area.—The total area of the reserves in this agency is 19,991½ 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 31.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians was good during the past year.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, working at the fish traps and canneries, and they do a little farming.

Buildings.—They have a very good class of buildings, some of them being frame buildings and painted.

Stock.—They have some very good stock.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

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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 during the past year.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing and working at the fish traps and canneries.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are very good, but principally the large rancherie houses.

Stock.—They have a fair quality of stock.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians.

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 at Esquimalt and on the islands in the straits of Juan de Fuca. Reserve No. 1 was surrendered and a new reserve of 163½ acres accepted at Esquimalt; the total area of these reserves is now 357½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 135.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health and sanitary regulations have been well observed. They are supplied with good water from the Esquimalt Water Works Company.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting, stevedore work and working in saw-mills, factories and canneries.

Buildings.—They have a fine class of buildings, many of them being finished with all modern conveniences.

Stock.—They have some fine stock and take very good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have good farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are nearly all thrifty Indians, and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral, but 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 this band is 255.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good and the sanitary regulations well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hop-picking and working in the cement works and mines.

Buildings.—Most of them have good lumber and frame dwellings, and have them well furnished.

Stock.—They have fine stock and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have good farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making very good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate and moral, but a few of them will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

BANDS IN COWICHAN DISTRICT.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan 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 forty 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 575.

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 engaged in farming, fishing, teaming, hunting, stevedore work, boat and canoe building, hop-picking, working in the several canneries and saw-mills and as trackmen on the railway.

Buildings.—They have very good dwellings, many of them being constructed of lumber and painted, and some of them well furnished.

Stock.—They have some fine stock, 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.—The health of these Indians has been very good and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, working at the fish traps and canneries.

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

Stock.—They have a fair quality of stock.

Farm Implements.—They have a very good supply of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people.

THE SICAMEEN 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

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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 115.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have 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 a very good class of dwellings.

Stock.—They have a few horses and cattle and take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral.

LYACKSUN BAND.

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

Reserves.—Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of the Chemainus band. These three reserves are situated on the Valdez island, and have a combined area of 1,840 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 82.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health and the sanitary regulations are very well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in boat and canoe building, fishing, and logging; they own a steam tug which is used for 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 do not keep very much stock.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral.

PENELAKUT BAND.

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

Reserves.—Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9. This band includes Tsussie and Llmalche 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 population of this band is 200.

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.—Their buildings are in fair condition and are kept clean and neat.

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 and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

NANAIMO BAND.

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

Reserves.—Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, of the Nanaimo band. This band has a reserve on the Nanaimo harbour, and one on the Nanaimo river, with a small fishing station on the southern shore of Gabriola island. The total area of the reserve is 637 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 156.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and the sanitary regulations well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians derive their living mostly from farming, fishing, working in the coal mines, and trimming coal in ships.

Buildings.—Nearly all these Indians live in the large rancherie houses, but most of them have good frame dwellings and keep them clean and neat.

Stock.—They have some very good stock, and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making fair progress.

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

Reserves.—This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Nanoose harbour, and has an area of 209 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 13.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians 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 have a few stock of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious Indians.

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 sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting and acting as guides for fishing and hunting parties.

Buildings.—They have good comfortable dwellings.

Stock.—They have very little stock, and it is only of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

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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 well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are comfortable and well kept.

Stock.—They have a fair quality of stock.

Farm Implements.—They are very well equipped with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

GALIANO ISLAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan nation.

Reserve.—No. 9 of 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.—The health of these Indians has been very good and sanitary precautions well observed.

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 Indians.

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 19.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health and the sanitary conditions are very good.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, hunting and working for 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 law-abiding and fairly industrious Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral Indians.

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COWICHAN LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Cowichan lake near its outlet. The area of the reserve is 130 acres.

These Indians are married to women from the west coast and spend most of their time at the homes of their wives' relatives.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are as a rule making fair progress. The Songhees Indians moved to their new reserve at Esquimalt, where they have erected some very handsome residences costing from \$2,000 to \$3,500 each and furnished with all modern conveniences such as bath-room, &c.

Your obedient servant,

W. R. ROBERTSON.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KAMLOOPS AGENCY,

KAMLOOPS, April 13, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Indian affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

Location.—The Kamloops agency, which of late years has been separated from the Okanagan agency, is now principally confined to the watersheds of the Thompson river, Shuswap lake and their immediate tributaries, and contains an aggregate area, approximately of 801,929 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—It is probable that the Indians of this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation. They are designated as Chinook Indians and speak natively, two distinct dialects.

ADAMS LAKE OR HALTKAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserves of this band are located near the foot of Little Shuswap lake, and Adams river. They have an area of 7,188 acres, comprising agricultural and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 174.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic in this band. Deaths have been from natural causes and the general health has been much as usual, but being somewhat out of the way, they, in consequence suffer from the lack of medical attention when sick, and while they keep their houses in fairly good condition, there is room for improvement along these lines.

Occupations.—With water for irrigation, these Indians do considerable general farming, their tillable land being well adapted for agricultural pursuits. They raise horses and cattle, fish and hunt in a small way, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—Their dwelling-houses are mostly of logs, some of which are comfortable, none sightly. These are rapidly giving place to more modern frame buildings.

Stock.—They have good horses, some cattle, and other stock.

Farm Implements.—They seem to be well supplied.

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Characteristics and Progress.—The band, as a whole, is industrious and progressive.

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

ASHCROFT OR STLAHL BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, four in number, are situated on a high bank plateau of the Thompson river, opposite the town of Ashcroft, and at McLean lake, and contains an acreage of 5,550 acres, comprising agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 44.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these Indians, and sanitation is fairly good.

Occupations.—Farming is carried on on a limited scale in consequence of the shortage of water for irrigation purposes. They fish and hunt to some extent, and work as labourers, cowboys and freighters.

Buildings.—The majority of their houses are built of logs, and poorly ventilated. These are gradually being replaced by a much better class of buildings.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle. Their horses are utilized in their farming operations, teaming and packing, and when employed as cowboys.

Farm Implements.—They have a fair supply of them.

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

BONAPARTE OR TLUKTAU BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering five, are located on the Thompson and Bonaparte rivers, on Hat creek and Loon lake, and comprise 6,113 acres of agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 173.

Occupations.—They farm a little at Hat creek and Bonaparte. They hunt and fish to some extent, but maintain themselves chiefly as labourers and cowboys. In the latter capacity, they find employment for their horses.

Buildings.—They have a number of fairly good log dwellings.

Stock.—They have a good number of horses, a class admirably suited for the saddle, and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient for their requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are considered good workers, and generally give satisfaction to their employers.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians. Their habits are migratory in the summer season.

Temperance and Morality.—Indications point to improvement in their habits of temperance; and they are otherwise fairly moral.

COOK'S FERRY BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering nineteen, are located on both banks of the Thompson river, around Cook's Ferry, and Spatsum and in the Tuile and Highland valleys, containing 9,110 acres of bench-land along the river, meadow-land in the highland valley, and some sparsely timbered lands.

Population.—The population is 183.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians. Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They carry on a system of mixed farming, fruit-growing and stock-raising, fish and hunt to a limited extent and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—The old log buildings have of late years been replaced by comfortable frame structures in the vicinity of Spence's Bridge, from material supplied by the government, to replace those carried away a few years ago, by the disastrous land slide.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle, some sheep and pigs.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious. Around Cook's Ferry, where the supply of water is limited, their efforts in farming are much hampered in consequence. Those living at Pemynoos make good progress. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

DEADMAN'S CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on the Deadman's creek. It has an acreage of 20,134 acres, comprising farming, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 106.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians. The houses are of a poor class, poorly ventilated, but in other respects, sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm on a small scale, in consequence of the lack of a proper irrigation ditch to convey water to the land. They raise stock, chiefly horses; and work as labourers. They engage as cowboys, in which capacity they use their horses, but this occupation is declining in their locality.

Buildings.—They have a fine church. Their dwellings are of logs, mostly mud roof, warm in winter, but poorly ventilated.

Stock.—They have a number of serviceable horses and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—The band, as a whole, is fairly industrious. They are noted cowboys, and some are making commendable efforts to bring their available lands under cultivation.

Temperance and Morality.—The opportunity for procuring intoxicants being favourable in consequence of the proximity of the reserve to the town of Ashcroft, has created an alarming influence to the drink habit among a few. Otherwise they are moral.

KAMLOOPS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are situated at the confluence of the North and South Thompson rivers, opposite the city of Kamloops, and on Heffley creek and Trap lake, containing an area of 33,379 acres of good agricultural grazing and timber and meadow lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 256.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. No epidemic has visited them, and they are fairly clean about their houses and persons.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, and grow considerable quantities of hay, grain, and vegetables, and find ready market for the surplus. They raise stock, principally horses, which command good prices. They also fish and hunt at intervals during the season and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—Their buildings are old and of a rather poor class, but they are now turning their attention to the work of replacing the unsightly log buildings with modern frame structures, a few of which are already built. They have also a fine church edifice.

Stock.—They have large bands of horses and considerable cattle and find a good market for both.

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Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with such implements as they require, and most of them own wagons, buggies, mowing-machines, ploughs, horse rakes, &c.

Characteristics and Progress.—The band, as a whole, is intelligent, progressive, industrious and thrifty.

Temperance and Morality.—Being in the immediate vicinity of the city of Kamloops, the opportunities and facilities for procuring intoxicants are great, and a number of them are acquiring a fondness for drink, and while offenders of the law are severely dealt with when caught, many escape owing to the difficulty in securing evidence, and while I do not think that intemperance is on the increase among the Indians, it is certainly taking a dangerous hold on a few of them. In other respects their morals, as a whole, are good.

NESKAINLITH OR HALAUT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on the South Thompson river, near Shuswap and at Salmon Arm on the Shuswap lake, and comprise an area of 6,996 acres of good farming, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 181.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good, and no epidemic has visited them.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, and raise stock. They fish and hunt to some extent, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a fairly good class of buildings, also a fine church building.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious and are making good progress in farming.

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

NORTH THOMPSON OR CHUCHUQUALK BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, four in number, are situated on the North Thompson river, about 50 miles above Kamloops, and contain an area of 3,239 acres of good farming land, also timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 176.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared among them and there is a marked improvement in their dwelling-houses, and mode of living. Sanitation is good.

Buildings.—The log houses are now practically abandoned. The village has been moved from its former location, a more elevated site having been selected, on which modern frame buildings are being erected. This is showing a marked influence on the natural increase. They have a fine church building.

Occupations.—They devote the summer months to farming and stock-raising, and a large proportion of them trap and hunt during the winter months, they being the best hunters and trappers in the agency.

Stock.—They have some good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are adding to these annually.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good and industrious and are making excellent progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They are highly temperate and moral, possibly the best in the agency.

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OREGON JACK CREEK BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, seven in number, are located on the right bank of the Thompson river, below Ashcroft on the Oregon Jack creek. They contain 2,380 acres, some farming, some grazing land.

Population.—The population is 18.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared among them. Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm on a limited scale. They grow hay and vegetables, fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—These are of logs and are small.

Farm Implements.—They have a sufficient supply.

Stock.—They own good general purpose horses and cattle.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and make a fair living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SHUSWAP (LITTLE LAKE) OR KUANT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are located at the head of Little Shuswap lake, and on Salmon Arm, containing an aggregate area of 7,840 acres, consisting of some agricultural lands, mostly timber and grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 99.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. There has been no epidemic. Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm, raise stock, fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Stock.—They have some horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and have made good progress in clearing the timbered lands for fields.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this agency, taken as a whole, are industrious and have made commendable progress towards civilization. The majority are neat in their appearance and dress at all times. Some of them own as good horses and cattle, carriages and turn-outs as the average white settler in the district. They are in evidence at all agricultural exhibitions and sports of all kinds.

JOHN F. SMITH,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KOOTENAY AGENCY,

FORT STEELE, April 20, 1912.

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, 1912.

Location of Agency.—The Kootenay agency is in the southeast part of British Columbia, and is bounded on the north and east by the Rocky mountains, by the United States on the south, and on the west by the Okanagan agency.

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ST. MARY'S BAND, NO. 1.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of the band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is located on the Kootenay river, near the St. Mary's river, and has an area of 17,425 acres; the Isidore reserve, 680 acres; the Miyuke ranch, 160 acres; the Bummer Flat hay reserve, 190 acres; the industrial school reserve, 33 acres; and the Indian office reserve, 11½ acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 215.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year was excellent and the usual spring cleaning at the Indian village was carefully looked after.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries. Many hunt and trap, and others find work in the lumber camps and receive good wages, a number of the ex-pupils of the industrial school were engaged by the contractor at the new school and he reports that their work was satisfactory.

Buildings.—The majority of the buildings at the Indian village are fairly comfortable, well ventilated and lighted. Those on the reserve are of logs.

Stock.—They have some very good horses and cattle, which they carefully attend to during the winter.

Farm Implements.—They are as a rule well supplied with wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers, hay rakes and sleighs, which they house when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the band are industrious and are making an earnest effort to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a very temperate and moral band.

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND, NO. 2.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of the band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is close to the international boundary and contains 10,560 acres. It consists principally of rolling prairie, part of which can be irrigated.

Population.—The population of the band is 56

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year was good.

Occupations.—They follow farming and stock-raising and a few hunt and trap.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, one or two houses have recently been built of lumber.

Stock.—They have a good band of horses and cattle, which they are making an effort to improve by the introduction of good bulls and thoroughbred stallions.

Farm Implements.—They have a number of ploughs, harrows, wagons, mowers, rakes, and sleighs, which they put away under sheds when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—A marked change for the better is noted, and they are making satisfactory progress in the way of farming and clearing land.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral band and the majority are opposed to the use of intoxicants.

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 LOWER COLUMBIA LAKE BAND, NO. 3.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated in the Columbia valley, in the Windermere district, which is now causing a good deal of attention on account of its scenic beauty and climate where a number of the better class of immigrants are seeking homes. It contains 8,456 acres of excellent land, which is well supplied with water for irrigation purposes.

Population.—The population of the band is 72.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been good. As a rule these Indians live in tents during the summer, which they move frequently and which is conducive to good sanitary conditions. They follow farming and stock-raising and they attend well to their farms and fences.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising they depend mostly on for a living. A few hunt and trap, and many find work in the logging camps and amongst the settlers.

Buildings.—Their houses are built of logs and are fairly comfortable; a number have good barns and stables.

Stock.—These consist of a fairly good grade of horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They own a number of good wagons, sleighs, ploughs, harrows, rakes, and mowers, which they carefully look after.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and progressive, and keep their farms in good condition.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a law-abiding band and not given to the use of intoxicants.

LOWER KOOTENAY BAND, NO. 4.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of the band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is in the West Kootenay district, near the Idaho boundary, not far from the town of Creston, and has an area of 1,831½ acres of bottom and bench land. During the season of high water the bottom-land is flooded, the bench-land, which is covered with timber, when cleared, is excellent for fruit and vegetables of all kinds.

Population.—The number of Indians on the reserve is 160.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good and there has been no epidemic amongst them.

Occupations.—They farm a little and cut swamp hay for their stock. They are considered experts at picking and packing fruit and find plenty of work during the season at good wages. A few hunt and trap in the season.

Buildings.—They have a number of good dwellings at St. Peter's village. During the summer they live in tents, which they keep clean.

Stock.—They have a good band of cattle and horses, which they feed and look after in the winter and which they are improving.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes, and wagons.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making satisfactory progress and are industrious and of thrifty habits.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral band, and as a rule give the authorities no trouble.

SHUSWAP OR KINBASKET'S BAND, NO. 5.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps and came many years ago from the Shuswap Lake country in the Okanagan agency.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated near the town of Windermere, and has an area of 2,759 acres. The land yields good fruit, grain, and vegetables.

Population.—The population of the band is 65.

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

Occupations.—They follow farming and stock-raising; they also freight for the merchants and work on the neighbouring farms for the settlers, and a few hunt and trap.

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Buildings.—Their dwellings are built of lumber and a number are of logs. They have good barns and stables.

Stock.—They raise a good grade of cattle and horses, which they continue to improve. Buyers from Alberta frequently visit the district and purchase the surplus stock at good prices.

Farm Implements.—They own self-binders, mowers, rakes, ploughs, and wagons, which they take good care of and put away during the winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are certainly the most progressive Indians in the agency and cultivate their farms well.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and a moral-living band and observe the laws and are seldom in any trouble.

ARROW LAKE BAND, NO. 6.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswap who married into a Kootenay family and since took up their residence on the Arrow lakes.

Reserve.—The reserve is located on the west side of the Lower Arrow lake, in the West Kootenay district, and contains 255 acres. The soil is only fitted to grow fruit and vegetables..

Population.—The band numbers 21.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the year was excellent. They live in tents and move from place to place in the summer.

Occupations.—They cultivate little gardens. They find plenty of work amongst the settlers, clearing land and picking and packing fruit. They follow hunting and trapping during the fall and spring.

Buildings.—They have neat and well-kept frame dwellings.

Stock.—They own no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—They use spades, hoes, and rakes in cultivating their little gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—They have the reputation amongst the settlers of being honest, progressive and industrious. They save their wages, live and dress well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not given to the use of intoxicants and live good moral lives, seldom if ever giving the authorities any trouble.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The ex-pupils of the Kootenay industrial school continue to do excellent work amongst the different bands in the agency. The industrious habits that they acquired at school are having a good effect amongst their people, and I note with satisfaction the intelligent way in which they carry out and complete what they undertake, and with very few exceptions they show a good example to the Indians as to temperance and morality.

Your obedient servant,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,

ALERT BAY, March 31, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ending March 31, 1912.

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 Klaskina inlet on the west coast.

The Indians in the agency are of two great nations, namely, Kwawkewlth and Lachwiltach, each nation being divided into several bands or tribes. At one time there were a large number of Indians in these two nations, but tribal wars, and the vices acquired from the white men in the earlier stages of civilization have reduced their numbers very materially, the present population only totalling 1,199. There are 15 bands at present, each of which is composed of from one to five tribes, who for their mutual convenience have banded together. There are only fourteen distinct winter villages.

KWASHELA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is an offshoot from the Nakwakto tribe, who are of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves on the shores of Smith inlet, comprising 716 acres, of which only a portion is suitable for agriculture. Their winter village is on a small island at Takush harbour.

Population.—This band has a population of 28.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic during the year and the sanitary conditions for the most part are fairly good. During the fishing season at the canneries they are huddled together too closely, but do not seem to suffer from it.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is fishing. In the early spring they catch and cure halibut. Then follows the salmon fishing at the canneries. In the autumn the winter supply of dried salmon is got ready. In addition there is a certain amount of hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings at the winter village are large and roomy, but very barn-like. The fronts are of milled lumber, in many cases painted. The frames of these houses are made of huge logs which have been hewed smooth and in many instances carved. The same construction of houses is common to the whole agency, and it might be as well to describe them briefly. The average house is about 40 to 50 feet wide and from 60 to 70 feet long. Two logs about 4 feet in diameter neatly hewed to a circle are set into the ground about 8 or 10 feet apart. One pair of these frames is at each end of the building, and in a large building there may be five pairs of these. A cap log also dressed and often carved is placed on the top of these posts crosswise of the building. On the top of these caps running lengthwise of the buildings the main timbers or plates are put. These are whole trees of cedar, all hand worked, to a circle and in the large houses will be about 3 feet in diameter when

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dressed, and from 60 to 70 feet long. On these four or five plates the rafters are put with sheeting of poles about six feet apart covered with split cedar boards. There are no supports of any kind in the centre of the buildings. No floor is laid and a huge open fire is kept burning in the centre of the building, while the inhabitants are free to move all around. In severe weather canvas is sometimes stretched round a space near the fire. All the cooking is done on this fire and the smoke escapes through the inequalities of the roof boards. There is very little comfort in any of the houses and the eyes of any one not used to it are irritated by the smoke. In some of the houses small rooms are partitioned off for sleeping apartments, in others the beds are spread on a frame at one side of the house and protected by canvas. All these houses are very draughty, but the draughts ventilate the building and prevent the smoke from being too oppressive.

Stock and implements.—A few fowls only are kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, but are at a standstill so far as progress is concerned.

Temperance and Morality.—In this region, except during the salmon fishing season, it is difficult even for a white man to get liquor, as it is isolated, but last season several Chinese cannery hands were imprisoned for supplying liquor to the Indians there. 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 in all 17 reserves with a total area of 684 acres. Many of these reserves are bare rocky islands, only two, located at Seymour inlet, being at all suitable for agricultural purposes. Their winter village, the only place where they are to be found together, is located at Blunden harbour is healthily situated.

Population.—This band numbers 90.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic during the year, but there were three deaths. Of these cases one was a death in childbirth, the child dying a few weeks later, the third being from general debility. The village at Blunden harbour is healthily situated.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is fishing. In the early spring they fish for and cure halibut, which they use themselves and sell to other Indians or exchange for other products. The curing is done by cutting the fish in very thin slices and drying it in the sun. It keeps well and is very wholesome. The halibut fishing is followed by the salmon canning season and practically all the tribe attend. There has been a new cannery erected at Seymour inlet, which cans only the later runs of salmon and for which there has only recently been any market. This adds to the length of the season for fishing and correspondingly to the wages earned by the Indians. A few do more or less trapping for mink, marten and land otter.

Buildings.—The type of buildings at Blunden harbour has been described in the remarks under the Kwashela band. There are, however, two fairly modern houses now. At the various fishing stations the houses are mere hovels, which are only occupied for a short period at any one time.

Stock and Implements.—They have no stock or farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are probably the least civilized of any in the agency, and they do not bear a very enviable reputation. However, during the last year there has been a considerable improvement. As a rule the Indians are opposed to the children going to school, but the Nakwaktos actually petitioned for one. However, as they are scattered so much that the school could only be opened for a few months in the year, it was decided that the best plan would be to have them attend the industrial schools, where they could be allowed to attend regularly and not be taken away to fish or engage in other occupations.

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Temperance and Morality.—Owing to the isolated position of these Indians, the temperance question does not obtain much prominence, as it is very difficult to get liquor. No case has been reported where any of them went to any length to obtain liquor. The marriage question would admit of great improvement, as the marriage tie seems to be easily taken on and easily thrown off.

NUWITTI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Kwawkewlth nation, but is held in little repute by the others.

Population.—The population of this band is 50. This is a decrease from last year, partly accounted for by migration to Koskemo.

Reserves.—This band has an acreage of 8,606 acres of land, most of which is on Hope island, but very little of it is of any value as agricultural land.

Health and Sanitation.—The village of the Nuwittis is situated on a southern slope on Hope island with good natural drainage and well protected from the winds. There has been no epidemic of any kind during the year.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is fishing. They live near the halibut banks and catch and cure that fish during the various seasons of the year. They also attend the salmon fishing.

Stock.—A few fowls are kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious, but not at all progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—The Nuwitti people are temperate, and there is less trouble amongst them on account of their marriages than amongst most of the tribes in the agency.

KWAWKEWLTH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Kwawkewlth nation, from which the agency takes its name. This band was at one time the most powerful on the coast and had a great influence over the surrounding people.

Reserves.—There is about 260 acres set apart for this band. Most of it is suitable for agricultural purposes, but is still in its wild state.

Population.—The population of this band is 113.

Health and Sanitation.—The village of the Kwawkewlths is well situated on Beaver harbour, Vancouver island, on the site of the old Hudson's Bay fort, called Fort Rupert. There is an abundant and good supply of fresh water in a large creek. The general health has been fairly good, although there have been 4 deaths during the year.

Occupations.—In addition to the usual salmon fishing, in which all the Indians of the agency engage to a greater or less extent, there is considerable hunting and trapping done. A number of the younger men work in the logging camps and on the construction of the government roads in the district.

Stock.—A few fowls are owned by this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—In former years the Kwawkewlth tribe had great influence with the surrounding tribes. They ranked as the chief tribe and in the potlatches to-day they come first. The system of the potlatch is deeply engrafted in them, but their influence is decreasing year by year. They are a fairly industrious tribe.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of the younger men in this band have been fairly well educated and are of much better mental attainments than any other band in the agency, but they do not make the best use of their talents and training. Owing to their superior education and their knowledge of English, they find it easier

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to get intoxicants than many of the others do. They are not addicted to drink in the sense that they are drunkards, but most of them like to get a drink when they feel inclined. However, they are law-abiding, fairly honest, and industrious.

KOSKEMO, KWATSINO, AND KLASKINO BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—These three bands were originally part of the Kwatsino or Quatsino nation, but now are part of the Kwawkewlth nation, the language being practically the same, there only being a difference in inflection.

Reserves.—There are almost 1,040 acres of land belonging to the three bands. There are a number of reserves of varying sizes situated on the shores of Quatsino sound, Forward inlet, Winter harbour, and Klaskino inlet. Only a small portion of these lands are suitable for cultivation, but they are well timbered with valuable timber, which will in time become a very valuable asset, more particularly when the country is opened up by railroads.

Population.—There has been an increase in population during the last year owing to migration, but judging entirely from births and deaths there has been a decrease of one.

Health and Sanitation.—The villages where these Indians live at Quatsino sound and at Winter harbour, are well situated both for drainage and for water-supply. There is, however, a good deal of sickness amongst them, largely owing to the fact that the people are nearly all elderly and do not take the same care of themselves as they should.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians on Quatsino sound is fishing. During the summer of 1911 a new cannery was built for putting up the late runs of fish and after the Rivers inlet fishing is over, this cannery begins operations. This makes the salmon fishing season last from about July 1 until near the end of November. This materially increased the wage roll of the Indians. The mining claims in the neighbourhood are also opening up again, giving occupation as packers and canoe-men.

Buildings.—The dwellings of these Indians are of the same type as already described.

Stock.—Only a few fowls are kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on Quatsino sound are rather a thrifty lot and are fairly industrious. They do not go to the same length in the way of the potlatch as do many of the others. They live on good terms with their white neighbours. They cultivate small garden patches, growing some fine small fruits such as raspberries and gooseberries, but they do not care for them as they should.

Temperance and Morality.—The habits of these Indians in these respects are about average. There are occasional cases where punishment has been dealt out for indulging in intoxicants.

NIMKISH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—The Nimkish band has an area of about 445 acres, which is nearly all heavily timbered, but when cleared will make fair agricultural land. Part of this land is on the shore of Alert bay on Cormorant island, the remainder being on Vancouver island on the banks of the Nimkish river. At Alert Bay are situated the agency buildings.

Population.—The population of this band is 144. There is a total population at Alert Bay of about 180 Indians, some of whom belong to other bands.

Health and Sanitation.—Alert Bay, the permanent village of the Nimkish, is well situated on a gravelly flat close to the sea. There is an abundant supply of fresh

water, and the drainage is natural, as all the waste water percolates through the gravel, making it always dry and healthy. There is a hospital with a staff of one medical man and two nurses, which are supplied by the Columbia Coast Mission. The Department of Indian Affairs gave a liberal grant towards the building and equipment of this hospital and also gives an annual grant for a medical officer.

Occupations.—The Nimkish Indians are more fortunate than any other Indians in the agency in the matter of occupations. There is a large cannery located here which has just been rebuilt and enlarged, and the Indians find employment here. There is also a saw-mill and box factory operated by the British Columbia Packers' Association, and any Indian wishing employment can always find it. In addition to this, they buy logs from the Indians. It is also a distributing centre for a large district and many Indians are employed from time to time as canoemen, packers, &c., for which they receive good pay.

Buildings.—The buildings at Alert Bay are better than at most villages and are of two distinct types. There are the old style of large houses already described, many of which are ornamented by totem poles, the totems of Alert Bay being extensively advertised and many tourists call to obtain photographic views of these poles. There are also a number of modern dwellings.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people, like their dwellings, are of two types. The old potlatch system holds full sway amongst one type, while the other have either left the potlatch or would like to do so. Most of the people speak fairly good English, and a number of them are fairly well educated. There are a number of gasoline motor boats amongst them. They are, however, hard to move in the direction of keeping things up to the mark. Their graveyard, which should be a beauty spot, is neglected. A meeting has been held at which it was decided to make this matter right, but it has not been acted on yet.

Temperance and Morality.—This village, besides being the headquarters of the Indian agent, is also the headquarters of the provincial police for the district. As a consequence immorality or intemperance must be kept hidden.

TSAWATAINEUK OR KINGCOME INLET BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is made up of four bands who live together during the winter, but scatter more or less during the summer. They belong to the Kwawkwalth nation.

Reserves.—The principal reserves belonging to this band are at the head of Kingcome inlet and Wakeman sound, with smaller reserves at McKenzie sound, Sutlej channel, and on Gilford island. They have in all about 855 acres, a great portion of which is good agricultural land.

Population.—There are in all 228 belonging to this band, which is the largest in the agency.

Health and Sanitation.—During the spring at Kingcome Inlet, tons of small fish called *oulachon*, are caught and piled on the banks of the river to rot in order to release the oil, which is used as an article of food. During this period lasting about six weeks, the smell is simply awful, and yet it does not seem to affect the health of any one. The river is subject to freshets, which wash away all the refuse. There is abundance of good mountain water in the river at all seasons of the year. At Gwayas-dums on Gilford island is located their winter village, which is well drained naturally. No sickness of any kind has been epidemic.

Occupations.—At Kingcome Inlet is located the logging camp of the Powel River Company, which has large concessions of pulp timber, and they operate a large camp. A railroad has been constructed in the valley, to haul out the logs, which will be extended from time to time. Many of the Indians get employment in the camp at the same rate of wages as is paid to the white men. There are large quantities of *oulachon*

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oil manufactured, which finds sale amongst the other Indians. There is also abundance of wild berries, which are cured and sold.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band do not compare favourably with those of many other bands. There are, however, a few modern dwellings.

Stock.—They have no stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band will have a much better chance for improvement in the future than in the past. Formerly at Kingcome Inlet there was no means of communication excepting a monthly boat from Alert Bay. Now, there is a weekly boat from Vancouver. There is also a prospect of a cannery being built on the inlet. All these things should encourage the Indians to be busy and active. They are on the whole a fairly industrious lot, but have no push to them. Like most of the others they are held back by the potlach, and there is no marked progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Association with the white man is not an unmixed blessing to the Indian. There are always enough unscrupulous men amongst the whites who will pander to the tastes, desires and lusts of the Indians. Occasionally, liquor finds its way amongst them and although the practice has been adopted of punishing by imprisonment any white man supplying liquor to the Indians, in an isolated place like this it is hard to get a conviction. Then, too, in a logging country there is always too much prostitution amongst the women.

MAMALILLIKULLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—About 575 acres for reserves have been set aside for this band on Tribune channel and Village island. Very little of it is suitable for agriculture.

Population.—The population is 88.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been fair during the past year. The village is healthily situated facing the south and is on a clamshell bank, thus ensuring good natural drainage.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, trapping, hand logging and working in the logging camps are the occupations.

Buildings.—The buildings are of the usual type already described, but there are a few small frame houses.

Stock.—A few fowls are kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are peaceful and fairly law-abiding, but make no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—There is no particular fault to be found with the Mamalilikullas any more than with the rest of the Indians of the agency. There have been no convictions during the past year for being in possession of intoxicants, nor has there been any complaint with regard to immorality.

TANAKTEUK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—There are four reserves, aggregating almost 566 acres. The largest and best reserve is at the head of Knight inlet. This reserve is suitable for agricultural purposes, being alluvial bottom-land. The other reserves are rough and would only in the best of circumstances make pasture-land.

Population.—The population of this band is 94.

Health and Sanitation.—The Tanakteuks move several times each year, and, as a consequence, their villages have plenty of time to be disinfected if any germs should exist. They are fairly healthy.

Occupations.—The Tsawati river, which flows into Knight inlet, is the best place in the agency to catch oulachon, and a great deal of oil is made there by this band. Fishing, hunting, trapping, and logging are other chief occupations.

Buildings.—The buildings at the main village on Harbledown island are fairly good, but at the other stations they are mere shacks.

Stock.—They have no stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—In the Indian potlatch each chief has his regular rank in the order of precedence. So also in the nation each tribe has its regular order, and in this order the Tanakteuks are the last but one. As a consequence they have not so much at stake in the game as the more important tribes in the Indian order, and less attention is paid to it. They are not progressive, but on the whole are law-abiding and fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are about on a par with the rest of the Indians.

KLAWATSIS AND MATILPI BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—They are part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—There are about 172 acres set aside for this band, only a portion of which is of much value for agricultural purposes, the rest being rocky and mountainous.

Population.—The population is 98.

Health and Sanitation.—This village is the cleanest and best kept in the agency. The chief is a man of unusual ability and intelligence for the opportunities he has had, and sets the example himself of tidiness and cleanliness.

Buildings.—The buildings at Karlukwees are mostly of the regular type already described, but there are a few good frame houses. The chief's house, though not large, is well furnished, having linoleum and carpets on the floors.

Occupations.—Like most of the Indians in the agency, during the salmon fishing season all hands go to one or other of the canneries. The rest of the year is occupied in hunting, trapping, logging and such occupations.

Stock.—A few fowls are kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is fairly industrious. There are a few of more than average ability and industry. They own several good gasolene boats, which they manage well. Throughout the whole agency the motor boat is rapidly superseding the canoe or sail boat. Many of the large sail boats are being converted into motor boats.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects they are above the average.

WAWLITSUM OR SALMON RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Lachwiltach nation.

Reserves.—A reserve of 329 acres of good agricultural land has been set aside at Salmon river. Part of this was formerly a tide flat which the big tides overflowed, but this has been reclaimed by a dyke.

Population.—The population of this band is 36.

Health and Sanitation.—The village is healthy and well drained naturally.

Occupations.—Logging and fishing are their chief occupations.

Stock and Implements.—There is a team of horses at Salmon river, which, however, have not been much used. There is also a plough.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band was fortunate enough to have a chief who was very ambitious and who encouraged his people to be progressive. He died recently and his son, a young man of about 20, has taken his place, but it is too soon to say what his influence will be.

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Temperance and Morality.—Most of the Indians, both men and women, are addicted to liquor when it can be obtained, and their morals leave much to be desired.

WEWAIKUM OR CAMPBELL RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They form part of the Lachwiltach nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 56.

Health and Sanitation.—The village at Campbell River is built on a sand spit between Campbell river and Discovery passage, and is a healthy place. The great drawback is want of water, as wells dug only produce salt water on account of the close proximity to the sea. At present the water-supply is caught in barrels from rain or is brought in canoes from the river.

Occupations.—Fishing is the principal occupation.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all frame houses, but are not particularly well built.

Stock and Implements.—The stock consists of one horse, a few sheep, and fowls. They have a wagon.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians at Campbell River have had many advantages of which they have availed themselves. Their ideas seem good enough, but they lack the systematic effort necessary to carry out any idea to maturity.

Temperance and Morality.—Formerly there were large numbers of dissolute and unprincipled white men back and forward in this section of the country. Through them the Indians got a liking for liquor, and liquor was used as a bait to secure the women for immoral purposes. It is to be regretted that this habit has not left them, and at present, and for some years past, this band has been the sore spot in the agency.

WEWAIKAI OR CAPE MUDGE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is head of the Lachwiltach nation.

Reserves.—This band has large reserves which are becoming very valuable. They have in all 2,016 acres. Part of this is heavily timbered, but the timber is valuable, and practically the whole of the reserves will make agricultural land.

Population.—The population of this band is 86.

Occupations.—Last year the department loaned the Indians at Cape Mudge sufficient funds to purchase a logging donkey and allowed them to log 40 acres of the Cape Mudge reserve. This timber has been felled and cut into lengths and part of it hauled out. One boom has been sold and part of the loan repaid. It will take the greater part of this summer to complete this work. The condition attached is that they clear the land logged off and seed it down, and in order to ensure this, a royalty of \$1.25 per thousand is being kept back, which will be given them when the land is cleared. In addition to the logging, there is plenty of employment in fishing.

Buildings.—There are a few modern houses built of lumber, but the greater part of the houses are of the usual type.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band has shown signs of progress during the last few years. In conjunction with Campbell River they have formed a council, and passed by-laws, but it has not been as effective as one would like, but these changes take time.

Temperance and Morality.—A great improvement has taken place since the formation of the council already referred to, particularly with regard to the marriage laws.

KWAHKAH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band forms part of the Lachwiltach nation, and formerly was enumerated with the Cape Mudge or Campbell River bands, as they have no village of their own.

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Reserves.—No land has been registered in the names of the Kwiahkah band, but they claim reserves at Phillips arm and Cardero channel.

Health and Sanitation.—They have no village of their own, but live mostly with either the Cape Mudge or Campbell River people.

All other remarks with reference to the Cape Mudge and Campbell River people are applicable to the Kwiahkah band.

General Remarks.—The birth-rate for the past year was 23.35 per thousand, and the death-rate, 30.86, showing a net decrease of 9 in the whole agency.

The potlatch and its ramifications is the great stumbling block in the way of progress. There is a general feeling growing against the loss of time incurred in these meetings, but there is no decrease in the number of potlatches held nor is its influence apparently less. Nothing short of a social revolution will entirely banish the potlatch, and until this is accomplished, it will always be a great handicap.

Your obedient servant,

W. M. HALLIDAY,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NASS AGENCY,

METLAKATLA, March 31, 1912.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my third annual report respecting the affairs of the Nass agency for the year ended March 31, 1912.

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 head waters 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.

Area.—The total area is 77,418 acres.

Population.—The recent Dominion census resulted in the enumeration of 1,943 Indians.

Reserves.—The principal reserves are Kitlacadamax, Aiyansh, Gwinaha (or Gitwan-shiltqu) 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 Nass river, and are of considerable agricultural value.

Population.—The population is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—This is gradually improving as the Indians pull down their old buildings and build modern residences. There have been a number of deaths due to tubercular trouble and the brewing of unwholesome intoxicants.

Characteristics and Progress.—Discouraged by the influx of white settlers, these Indians cannot be said to be making industrial progress, but are doing their best to

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improve their homes. They claim that the coming of the whites has destroyed their chances of making a living by hunting and trapping as in former years, and that the lands where they have for generations picked berries for food purposes are now in the hands of the white people. This is not quite the case, however, the white people not having taken possession of the land to any appreciable extent.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping and hunting have been their chief employments for many years.

Buildings.—The buildings continue to improve each year, and the village puts on a modern appearance.

Stock.—These Indians have a considerable number of healthy stock. It is regrettable, however, that the Indians do not milk their cows or make butter. Their stock could be made a valuable asset to them.

Farm Implements.—They have very few of these. The Indian does not take any pleasure in agricultural pursuits. A few raise potatoes and make hay.

Temperance and Morality.—A surprise visit by a posse of provincial police in December last, was instrumental in causing the Indians to destroy many of their brewing plants. The manufacture of liquor has been a misdemeanour among these Indians for a long time. The nearest legal authority having power to put down the liquor traffic resides about 70 miles away. It is hoped that the timely visit of the police will have had a good influence upon these people. Apart from this tendency the Indians here are peaceful and law-abiding.

AIYANSH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These belong to the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are situated adjacent to the southern portion of the Kitlacadamax reserve. The area of the same is about 2,300 acres. The land is well adapted for mixed farming.

Population.—The population is 179.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been many deaths from tuberculosis, and a few from the effects of alcohol. Sanitary conditions fluctuate with the moods of the native council, but generally speaking may be regarded as good.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have a saw-mill of their own, but do not cut much timber, beyond what they require for improving their homes. They are fond of the gun, and spend a good deal of time hunting in the woods. The women and children live an easy-going kind of life. The people appear to be making fair progress.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping and hunting, are among the principal resources of these people.

Buildings.—Their buildings take on a modern style and sanitary appearance each year.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to report that during the year these Indians have engaged in the manufacture of liquor to a very large extent. So serious did the situation become that the resident missionary, who is a justice of the peace, telegraphed to the coast for a posse of provincial police to restore sober conditions among the people. While the police were on their way over the ice to Aiyansh, the people engaged in a vigorous clean-up. They destroyed their liquor-making plants, and on the arrival of the police were clothed and in their right mind. It is hoped that the visit of the police will have a beneficial effect for many years. They gave as their excuse for their intemperate condition that they were discouraged because their land troubles were not being settled quickly enough for them. On the whole these Indians are making general advancement.

GWINAIA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians migrated from Gitwanshiltk, a village on the opposite side of the river, and are of the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—They abandoned the former reserve, and are now occupying a reserve having an area of about 599 acres. It is choice land, suitable for all kinds of agriculture.

Population.—The number of this band is 62.

Health and Sanitation.—There are a few suffering from tuberculosis. In the main they are fairly healthy. Being practically a new settlement, sanitary arrangements are fairly satisfactory.

Buildings.—These are of modern style and dimension.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have none of these.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are trying to improve their conditions, and copy much that they see in the white settlements of the coast, as do most of the Indians, both of good and bad. They are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—According to reports, some manufacture intoxicants, but they are so remote from civilization, these conditions are not generally observed.

LACHKALSAP BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are located on the Nass river and contain an acreage of 4,356½. These include several small camps where the Indians stop when fishing and trapping. Some of the land is suitable for agriculture.

Population.—The population is 232, including 3 at Fishery Bay, and 5 at Angida, small native camps.

Health and Sanitation.—Several deaths have taken place during the year, some from tubercular trouble. Sanitary conditions are fairly satisfactory, especially when the council is working well.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are unable to keep a missionary long among them. They are headstrong and hard to deal with. Even the native council find their own people disobedient to the local municipal regulations. Some of them are drinkers. Others, made arrogant through coming in contact with a careless class of white men, laugh at and discourage the older councillors, making the working of a council as in former years almost an impossibility. One is particularly struck with astonishment at the number of young men who idle their time away in this village, who in order to vent their young spirits take a delight in acts of vagrancy. Many of the older people are much more reliable than are the young ones.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping and hunting, are the chief sources of income.

Buildings.—They have a saw-mill, from which they are supplied with lumber for the improvement of their homes. The houses are changing in style and convenience with these facilities.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They keep a few horses. They have no farm implements.

Temperance and Morality.—I am informed that these Indians take liquor openly in their feasts, but having no proof of this, I have, on the contrary, found these Indians generally law-abiding and free from intemperance. Rumours are frequent against them in this connection, but until such rumours are confirmed legally, I must regard the people as being temperate and moral generally.

KINCOLITH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Nishga nation.

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Reserves.—Their reserves are of little agricultural value, being for the most part mountainous and rocky. They are located on the lower Nass river, Portland canal and Observation inlet. Their area totals about 1,535 acres.

Population.—The population is 248.

Health and Sanitation.—The department's salaried medical officer, Dr. D. J. McDonald, resides in the village. While there have been a few deaths, the Indians have enjoyed fairly good health during the year. Sanitary conditions are good.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am pleased to report that these Indians have been induced to expend a considerable sum of money from their own purses for the construction of a new roadway through their village. This will be a great improvement when completed. Their reserve being so near the Nass river canneries, through which location they are exposed to many temptations, to intemperance and immorality as a result of contact with Japs, Chinese and others, these Indians are rather apt to indulge. They are good fishermen, and the women are indispensable at the canneries on account of their alacrity in the filling of cans. Some of the boys and girls earn good money at the canneries. The women are also good at mending nets.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the main sources of income.

Buildings.—Their buildings are modern in construction generally. There are a few old-style houses remaining.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of their number have been convicted for drunkenness, but most of these people are endeavouring to be good citizens.

PORT SIMPSON BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Tsimpsian nation, and consider themselves to be the largest band of Indians in the Dominion of Canada.

Reserves.—Port Simpson is destined to be a port of strategic significance, its geographical position ranking it among the most possible centres of commercial activity in the near future.

Adjacent to the reserve is the property of the Hudson's Bay Company, a valuable stretch of land, which is apparently being reserved for townsite purposes.

The area of the reserves of the Port Simpson Indians totals about 30,964 acres. The largest is on the Tsimpsian peninsula and includes the valuable land referred to above.

The land is not, in the main, suitable for agricultural purposes, but potatoes and other root crops are grown in a small way on some of the reserves.

Population.—Their number is 762.

Health and Sanitation.—Some cases of tuberculosis are noticed, but the people are fairly healthy. Sanitary conditions are satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are gradually adapting themselves to their rapidly changing environment.

Occupations.—Their occupations are various. Some are skilful mechanics, and are engaged in operating gasoline launches for commercial purposes. Some work at saw-mills and in the construction of buildings in the city of Prince Rupert. Others fish, hunt and trap for a living. Industrially these people have advanced creditably to themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—While this people ranks well among those reputed to be temperate and moral, it must not be overlooked that there are many who are not in the race for either of these virtues. The manner in which many of the better educated girls have abused their freedom from restraint is a burning disgrace to its unelucidated cause. Devoid of filial respect or obligation, primed with superiority of educated minds, heedless of the disastrous consequence of unchastity, unalarmed by the patient entreaties of ecclesiastical shepherds, scorned by society by reason of

their brown skin, adored by worshipping but deluded parents, these human butterflies flit into the blaze of vagrant associations with their attendant sensual and sexual characteristics, where they lose their virginity, and are made bold in the intrigues of prostitution. Nor is the white man wholly responsible for this condition. Some of the trained young men are in the habit of frequenting the restricted districts of our cities, from which they return to perpetuate their practices at home, sometimes to the detriment of such as have been ignorant of their lewd intentions.

Notwithstanding, there is a marked improvement in the conduct of the Port Simpson people generally. There are good parents and good children. There are many happy homes, and the choicest influences within them. There are those who revere the majesty of the law, and despise the law-breaker. Such as these are a valuable asset to the village and people, and it is hoped that they may long be blind to their true worth.

METLAKATLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These people belong to the Tsimpsean nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves cover an area of 29,246 acres, and are located on the southern half of the Tsimpsean peninsula, and on the nearby islands.

Population.—Their number is 191.

Health and Sanitation.—The village has been remarkably free from tuberculosis for many years. The sanitary conditions are very fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are advancing steadily. The Indian council is progressive. They meet with opposition among the older people, but acquit themselves admirably in dealing with their business affairs.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping and hunting are among the avocations of these people. Some are proficient carpenters, and some are able to manipulate engines in their boats.

Buildings.—There are several substantial dwellings of modern sort in this village. Some have an unfinished appearance. The fences around the houses are beginning to be improved.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians make use of liquor, but in the main the people are both moral and temperate.

PORT ESSINGTON AND KITSUMKALUM BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—These bands are part and parcel of each other, and form a branch of the Tsimpsean nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are situated on the north bank of the Skeena river. Port Essington is a special reserve and stands on the south bank of the same river. The former reserve contains some excellent land suitable for mixed farming.

Population.—The total population is 193.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the people is fairly good. They are nomadic, and are much in the fresh air, consequently there is little to report under these heads.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people earn a good deal of money at fishing and freighting on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway on the Skeena river. Beyond a few of their number finding employment on the river boats as deck-hands, little can be said of their progress. A few new houses have been erected during the year, which is a good sign.

Buildings.—Until this year these people have been lax in the matter of putting up suitable dwellings.

Temperance and Morality.—The people are considered to be fairly good in these respects.

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General Remarks.—It has been my pleasure to visit all the reserves in the agency several times during the year. I am pleased to note a genuine improvement in all the villages. I find the trend of the people to be towards helping themselves, which is always a good sign. Such advancement will, I feel sure, stimulate co-operation and win the approbation of the department.

It is clear that there exists a decided unrest among the people in regard to their land title, and it would seem that, were this matter definitely settled for or against the Indians, in a court of competent jurisdiction, it would be much easier to reach the Indians in transactions involving education and the general advancement of the people. As matters stand at present, it appears that the settlement of the country is impeded, the white people who hold land, now being reluctant to go into the vicinity of their holdings on account of the attitude of the Indians, especially in the Nass river district, where white men are confronted with a printed notice stuck on trees, and otherwise pasted about in the district, earnestly entreating white men to hold off until their case has been settled.

There has been a marked absence of crime during the year, which is very pleasing.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES CLIFTON PERRY,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 31, 1912.

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, 1912.

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, Squialhla, Skwah, Skulkayn, Skway, Soowahlie, Tzeachten and Yukkwekwioose.

Tribe or Nation.—These bands belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these nine bands is 321.

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.

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.

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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 395.

Health and Sanitation.—With some few exceptions, good health has prevailed during the past year. Sanitary precautions are well observed.

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. Some of them occupy responsible positions, such as driving donkey engines, as firemen, &c.

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 being used.

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 150.

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.

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 23.

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Health and Sanitation.—Their health throughout the year has been good. They carefully observe the necessary sanitary precautions in their village.

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 farmhands 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.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but their moral character is good.

DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAMAIQUAM 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 497.

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.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, farming and packing constitute their chief occupations. Some of them occasionally act as guides to prospectors, while others work in the logging camps in the vicinity of their reserves. 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.

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 167.

Health and Sanitation.—Good health has prevailed among these Indians throughout the year. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed.

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 ten 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.—Generally speaking, the health of this band has been quite satisfactory. The sanitary condition of their village is well up to the average.

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 WHONNOCK 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 66.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few trifling ailments, their health has been remarkably good during the past year. Sanitary precautions are well observed in their villages.

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 kept 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 one mile from its mouth, and contains an area of 452 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 98.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, their health has been good. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed.

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.

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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 39.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic amongst these Indians. They take the necessary sanitary precautions.

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 as 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 Brownsville, respectively, comprising an area of 32 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 42.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been exceptionally good, and the sanitary condition of their village is up to the average.

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, and compare favourably with those of some of their white neighbours. 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 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 38.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few ordinary ailments, their health has been good. Sanitary conditions are fair.

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.—Some 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.

Occupations.—Their chief means of support are fishing, hop-picking and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are fairly comfortable. 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 beautifully 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 245.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, good health has prevailed amongst these Indians. Their houses and surroundings are always kept clean and neat.

Occupations.—Logging, fishing, hunting and gardening constitute their principal means of support. Their 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 have a few horses and cattle, which are well cared for, 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.—Generally speaking, 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 48.

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Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of trifling ailments, the health of this band has been fair. Sanitary measures are strictly enforced.

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.—Some of their dwellings are of a fair class, sufficiently large and comfortable, while others need to be enlarged and repaired. 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 110.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been highly satisfactory during the past year. Sanitary measures are strictly carried out.

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. 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.

TSAWVASSEN 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 48.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic amongst these Indians. Sanitation is fair.

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, some of 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.

Generally speaking, the Indians of this agency continue to realize more fully the necessity of properly cultivating their farms, gardens and orchards, and in this connection it is encouraging to note the remarks of Mr. W. H. Keary, manager of the provincial exhibition held in New Westminster last fall, when he stated that the Indian exhibits comprising as they did, farm, garden and dairy produce, fruit of all kinds, fresh and preserved, compared very favourably with those of the whites.

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As many of the reserves in this agency are located in good fruit-growing sections. I have no hesitation in saying that the efforts of Mr. Tom Wilson, inspector of Indian orchards, is very beneficial to the Indians, and that in a few years the quality of fruit grown in Indian orchards will be quite as good as any produced elsewhere.

Your obedient servant,

PETER BYRNE,

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 second annual report respecting the affairs of the Okanagan agency for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Location of Agency.—The agency is largely located in the valleys of the Spallumcheen, Okanagan and Similkameen rivers and along the shores of Okanagan, Dog, Duck and Osoyoos lakes, containing approximately 147,000 acres.

Natural Divisions.—The land in the above agency lies largely in the valleys of the above mentioned rivers, the reserves in the Spallumcheen and Okanagan valleys being separated from those situated in the Similkameen by a range of mountains.

Tribe or Nation.—It seems probable that the Indians comprising this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation. They are locally designated as Chinook Indians and speak natively two distinct dialects, known as Shuswap and Okanagan.

SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are three in number and are located on the shore of Mara lake and along the Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers, the area being some 9,679 acres, which comprise some first-class agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, which is rapidly becoming more valuable as settlement increases in the neighbourhood.

Population.—The membership of this band is 168.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of the Enderby and Salmon River band seems to be, on the whole, very good, though there were quite a number of deaths a year ago, principally of very old people. Their general appearance is certainly indicative of good health. The houses are, on the whole, well constructed and ventilated, and other sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—The Indians on these reserves farm extensively, raising oats, wheat, oats, hay and roots, as well as timothy and clover, and they have some exceptionally fine horses and cattle. They are also fond of fishing and hunting, and quite a number work for others, both with their teams and by themselves.

Buildings.—They have a fairly good class of farm buildings.

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Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with the requisite farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, get on well together, and are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They have an excellent record in respect to both.

OKANAGAN OR NKAMAPLIX BAND.

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

Reserves.—The reserves, which are ten in number, belonging to this band, include head of Okanagan lake, Otter Lake, Nos. 2 and 3, Swan Lake, Long Lake, Priest Valley, Duck Lake, Mission Creek and West Bank Nos. 9 and 10. They comprise 29,790 acres of really good arable meadow and pasture land, the great bulk of it being bottom-land on the lake shore and along creeks.

Population.—There are 270 Indians in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—These people seem to be uniformly healthy.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, raise all kinds of farm produce, including fruit. They also hunt and fish, hire out as cowboys and teamsters and engage largely in hop-picking.

Buildings.—Their outbuildings are mostly log and leave considerable to be desired.

Stock.—They have quite a number of horses, for the most part small, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have implements for their requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on the head of Okanagan Lake reserve are very variable, working by fits and starts. They can, and some of them do, farm well, growing grain, hay and oats. Their land is specially adapted for hay.

Otter Lake reserves are occupied by one man, who is an up-to-date farmer.

Temperance and Morality.—Quite a number of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants, and, in spite of the rigid enforcement of the liquor law, they still seem to be able to get liquor. They do not compare favourably with the other bands in my agency, morally.

PENTICTON BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are also Okanagans.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are three in number. Penticton and timber reserves, No. 2 and 2A, are situated at the foot of Okanagan lake and along Dog lake, Okanagan river, Trout creek, Beaver and Shingle creeks, and contains 48,984 acres. They have some exceptionally good farms, hay and fruit land, though a large part of the reserve is timbered and mountainous.

Population.—They number 160.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians is remarkably good. They have, for the most part, good frame houses, which are well kept, the occupants being good housekeepers and cleanly in their habits.

Occupations.—They farm extensively and grow fine fruit. They also fish and hunt and quite a number work out both on the provincial roads and for settlers, with teams and alone, while others are engaged as cowboys and teamsters. I am informed by those who employ them that they compare favourably with white men.

Buildings.—They have some very good outbuildings, which have been much improved in recent years. This band has recently erected a very handsome frame church, which is quite an ornament to the village and would cost in the neighbourhood of \$3,000.

Stock.—They have some fine horses, having used for some years imported horses brought in by Mr. Thos. Ellis, and raise good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply and have been recently provided with a spray motor and hose, so as to be in a position to spray their orchards.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are for the most part industrious and are certainly making progress both in mixed farming and fruit-growing. They rank high when compared with some Indians in this agency.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of a few wild characters, they are temperate and moral, especially when it is taken into consideration that Penticton, which is rapidly growing, is within a couple of miles of the reserve and that railroad construction is being rushed through their land, on which are employed numbers of undesirable characters. I am glad to be able to pay a tribute to the late Provincial Constable Aston, who was not only alert and energetic, but a terror to evil doers, as well as to the Indian Constable, Joseph Cawston, for good work done.

OSOYOOS (NKAMIP) BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians also belong to the Okanagans.

Reserves.—The two reserves of this band are located on Wolf and Nkamip creeks at the head of Osoyoos lake and at the foot of Lower Okanagan or Dog lake and comprise 32,168 acres. While there is some very good agricultural, hay, grazing and fruit land on this reserve, there is at the same time considerable land that is of no value.

Population.—This band numbers 62.

Health and Sanitation.—These people are healthy, no sickness of a serious nature having appeared; while the sanitary condition of the village is good.

Occupations.—Some of the Indians of this land are wealthy, raising large bands of cattle and horses; while others are not so well circumstanced. They derive their living mostly from mixed farming and fruit-growing. They also fish and hunt and a few secure work as cowboys.

Buildings.—Those built recently show considerable improvement over those erected in former years, a frame house recently built by the chief adding considerable to the appearance of the village. They have within a year erected a beautiful frame church, though the lumber had to be hauled something like 30 miles over a very heavy trail from Okanagan falls.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and some fine cattle.

Farm Implements.—Most of the Indians have all the implements they need. Others are not so well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and raise a large quantity of hay and exceptionally fine fruit, hard to beat both for colour and flavour, in a valley famous for its fruit.

Temperance and Morality.—They rank high.

SIMILKAMEEN, LOWER AND UPPER BANDS, INCLUDING CHUCHUWAYIIA, 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 reserves is 19,664 acres, and that of the upper 7,054 acres, containing some exceptionally good hay, meadow, bench and grazing land.

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Population.—The Indians on the lower river number 138, and at the upper end of the valley 37.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good. There are some cases of blindness here, as elsewhere in the agency. The houses are clean and some of them very superior.

Occupations.—These Indians farm very extensively, raise large crops of hay and grain, with considerable roots. They also hunt and fish.

Buildings.—They have fair outbuildings, almost wholly built of logs.

Stock.—They have some very fine horses, Clydes and Shire as well as thoroughbreds, and have large bands of choice 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 both agriculture and stock-raising. They also grow fine fruit.

Temperance and Morality.—With one or two exceptions they are a temperate, moral people, strictly honest, and are a credit to the community.

General Remarks.—It has been my pleasure during the past year to visit the different bands in my agency a number of times and to become personally acquainted with the members thereof. Reviewing my observations of the year, I am delighted to be able to report on the improved conditions on some of the reserves and to find men thereon of sterling character and business ability.

Last season was a very successful one for the Indians of this agency. The hay crop was heavy and grain and roots did well, while the cattle, owing to the splendid season on the ranges, came in fat and brought good prices. Horses were also very high. The fruit crop was a partial failure.

The Indians in this agency, with a few exceptions, are making marked progress in farming and stock-raising, and are realizing more than ever the need of using good sires.

In the matter of temperance and morality there is still much to be desired.

Your obedient servant,

J. ROBERT BROWN,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY,

MASSETT, April 1, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour in compliance with your instructions to submit the following annual report on the Haida nation of Queen Charlotte Islands, for the year ended March 31, 1912.

We have had the opportunity, in taking the census, of meeting every individual Indian of the bands, in the homes, at their fishing camps and at the canneries, and in their various walks of life, thereby understanding more fully their advancement, morally, physically, financially and otherwise. Living on Graham island, and always in touch with them, gives the agent a clear understanding of the progress, cus-

toms, requirements, failings and future possibilities of the nation which formerly ruled the whole of the Pacific coast, from the shores of Alaska to Oregon, and the interior of the mainland of British Columbia.

When we read of "The Passing of a Race" and consider the inroads, war and disease made on this once powerful nation, it may astonish the writer of history to know that the Haidas are increasing in numbers, and are becoming more and more civilized. It should be a further cause of wonder, if generally understood, that they have the largest number of good houses, cattle, boats, stores, public buildings and the best streets of any settlements on the islands. Their two large towns are not to be compared with the tumble-down shacks commonly found in Indian villages. Two-story frame dwellings are common, and it is the ambition of heads of families to construct houses in accordance with plans and specifications of the latest design. As boat builders, their handiwork must be seen to be appreciated. The agent's residence, office, dispensary, and teacher's residence on the Massett reserve were constructed by Indian carpenters, under the direct supervision of an Indian foreman. To-day at Naden harbour every able-bodied man of the band is at work building a cannery, residences and a wharf, for a fishing company, and all are giving satisfaction. In the churches they have orchestras and choirs, and lay readers. The Skidegate brass band carried off the prizes at the annual competition in Prince Rupert. They engaged the best of teachers available, and are preparing to contest at the next competition. During the summer months they engage in fishing, and at cannery work, and are considered the best of employees by the cannery companies. During the winter months they are at their homes, the children at the schools, and the men and women improving their houses, and building.

Within the memory of the oldest Indian on these islands, vessels were looted and burned, and it was unsafe for whites to trade with the Indians. The children of former slaves are even now attending the schools in this agency. It was a common practice sixty years ago for the Haidas to raid the whole coast and to return with their dead warriors and captured slaves. We have now prosperous communities with modern improvements, and the lone white settler is better protected than the resident of the largest city. Crime of any kind is unknown. During my two years residence among the Haidas it has not been found necessary to send one of them to jail for any offence. A few are addicted to the use of intoxicants, and it is through the lack of shame on the part of our own people that they obtain drink. The moral standard also of a few is not what we desire; but it must be remembered that the Indian marriage law is still governed by custom and is not subject to the restrictions introduced for the good of the whites. The religious training of the Indians during the year has been under His Lordship the Bishop of Caledonia, and the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. The Rev. Wm. Hogan, of the Anglican Church, has been the resident clergyman of the Anglican Church, in Massett, and the Rev. Dr. J. C. Spencer, of the Methodist Church, in Skidegate. The interest taken by the missionaries of Massett and Skidegate in the advancement of the Indians under their charge deserves the highest praise. They both live on the reserves and are constantly working to elevate the Indian, even to a higher plane. The medical officers, Dr. A. Ross Fraser and Dr. J. C. Spencer, carry out their duties well, although the first mentioned has been ill for some time and is now away for treatment. It would be just to state that Mrs. Wm. Hogan, of Massett, is always called on by the Indians when sickness appears, and is at their call by night and day, rendering good service to the women and children of the band without compensation. In the Sunday school and in the home this lady is a great help to the people. We have the missionaries to thank for the general advancement of the Haidas, from the introduction of Christianity until to-day, and, if our white people would aid them in the suppression of intemperance and profligacy, realizing that the Indian is but emerging from darkness and idolatry, there would be little danger of the native falling as so many men and women of the race have done, where

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the advancement of modern civilization means destruction to the Indian. The Haidas are not classed with others by those who are acquainted with them. Every stranger visiting our islands is astonished at the marked difference between the Haidas and other tribes. They are met by men and women who dress well, who speak English, and who can show that they are keen business men, ready to discuss matters of importance, or to handle any proposition that might be placed before them. The greatest drawback noticeable is the fact that they have little choice in selecting life partners, intermarrying, and bringing up families that are related, the parents selecting the wives and husbands, in accordance with old customs. If either party becomes dissatisfied, in after years, when the influence of the parents is no longer felt, some Indians do not consider it immoral to leave husband or wife, and associate with others. This precludes them from the church, and places them under a ban; but the introduction of Indian councils, with laws governing the morals of the people, and the influence of church and state, now so fully brought before them, by the missionaries and agent, is having an effect which should be far-reaching. In reporting on the condition of the Indians, it must be remembered that they are of a race which considers that the white people took from them their lands, and there is no denying the fact that more or less suspicion exists, in their minds, regarding the advances made, even to improve them. There is also the independence of a people who always had a ready means of obtaining a livelihood, without any great effort, or through competition. They cannot realize being a part of the whole community, and their thinking men argue that they are under a ban, through their nationality. They do not consider the freedom enjoyed, both on and off the reserves, with the advantages derived from the civilizing influences surrounding them. Naturally, they have grievances, some of which may be imaginary, and some that will be solved to their satisfaction. None of them are men or women apart, when able to take their places with the whites. We endeavour to instil in them the advantages of religion and education, and proudly boast of the people of our lands who show perfection in any walk of life. We find their best men endeavouring in every way to lead them on and on to a realization of the benefits of home life under better conditions, and have hopes for their future, despite the problems attendant with the new order of things following the influx of all kinds and classes from the outside. The ordinary Indian of many bands takes little heed of the progress going on around him. He simply exists, living on the fruit of his toil on the waters, and complying with the law as laid down by his agent. It is not so with the Haidas. They read and study conditions, being as conversant of the affairs of the department and the world as any community of whites. They dress well, receive employment and wages that are given to their white brethren, are saving, and, generally, self-supporting. At the present writing one band and the largest has a pay-roll of over \$5,000 per month, and, when the fishing season begins, will be able to make large sums for the fish they will turn over to the canneries. In the early summer they go to the fishing grounds, where the large spring salmon run, and will receive from 80 cents to one dollar for each fish, catching from ten to fifteen each day—for nearly two months. The women, meanwhile, are working in the cannery, receiving on an average, two dollars each day. They then take up the fishing for the smaller salmon, and continue until September of each year. When their work in connection with the canneries is over, they return to their reserve and the older men go to the rivers and streams to find fish for winter use, disposing of the surplus to the younger men, who are then employed in surveying and in building houses and boats. When the cold weather comes, they enjoy themselves in pastimes that are usually harmless, while the children go to the schools and study. In each of the reserves they have bands and church societies, which occupy them during the long nights, with town halls, in which they hold their socials, inviting the whites of the neighbourhood to their festivities. In all they do co-operation prevails. Their missionaries and agent settle any trivial difficulties, attend to them in illness, and

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advise them on matters of interest that may be beyond their comprehension. They open co-operative stores on the reserves, and none are too rich and none too poor. A wealthy Indian is unknown among them, and there are but few dependent upon the government, and only when sick. The medical officers visit them in their homes, and give advice, while the missionaries hold their services, which are attended by the whole of the communities. This condition of affairs in an isolated portion of the dominion is commendable. Sixty years ago a warlike race, raiding their fellows and bringing home dead bodies and slaves, to-day a model for the larger cities and towns, even of our race. There are imperfections that we must eradicate in their morals and customs; there is a certain suspicion and class feeling which keeps the Indian apart from his white brethren; there is the great drink evil, which has decimated the tribes of this coast; but the rule among the Haidas is to work onward and upward, to learn the good and frown down anything tending to evil. With the changed order of things, and the Chinese now obtaining a foothold on the island, there is the possibility of more intoxicants reaching the Indians than before. The number of white residents is increasing, and, whether this will bring the same state of affairs seen in the large communities, is a problem. We already know that the introduction of the saloon is not tending to better the condition of the Indians. We can only judge them as they have been, and as they are to-day. The increased prosperity may bring to them an offset in their mode of life, but we can only throw all the safeguards possible round them and leave it to their sound judgment to aid us in bettering their condition.

During the past year there has been sickness and death among the children, consequent on the introduction from the cannery towns of an epidemic of whooping cough and influenza. A number of the little ones died; but the average number of deaths decreased from that of former years. The day schools were well attended, when the children were in their homes; but our calculations were upset by the mildness of the winter and the Indians leaving for outside employment months before the usual time. The able-bodied men had employment whenever they required it at good wages, and all took advantage of this means of improving their condition, financially. Buildings have been erected on the reserves, that are creditable. Boat construction has gone on as usual, and the two school-houses have been improved, made more comfortable and placed in a sanitary condition. The teachers have been assiduous, introducing the study of hygiene and giving object lessons of the most modern description. The church authorities have taken a keen interest in the school work, realizing that it is the greatest aid to the advancement of their congregations. We have orchestras and choirs in the churches, composed entirely of Indians, that are most creditable. The clergy, teachers and agent, reside on the reserves, ready and willing to assist in any good work, for the advancement of the wards. We visit them at their outside places of employment and advise them on matters that improve the sanitary condition of their camps. The Indians now have the advantage of the provisions of the Advancement Part of the Indian Act, and their best men will supervise the internal affairs of their settlements. They appear to realize, more and more, that we are among them for their benefit. There is on no part of the Pacific coast, and it is doubtful whether there is in the whole dominion, a body of Indians to compare with the Massett and Skidegate bands. A large number of them speak the English language; they have men who sit down and deliberate on all questions of the day; as navigators, few know these waters better than they do; in music and building they are proficient; as fishermen they excel; and they are ready and willing to advance; but they have to contend with the evil influences surrounding them, and the pity of it is that there are people who would drag them down to the level of the blanket Indian, thinking only of the monetary advantage obtained by the introduction of intoxicants and other evils. Where we endeavour to show them that it is not restraint that urges us on to better them, there are men who consider the Indian prey for their evil designs, seeking only self-advancement of the

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individual at the expense of a people who are just emerging from the night of idolatry to the daylight of Christian civilization. For these people, the penitentiary should be the result of self-aggrandizement, and the sooner the money fine is replaced by imprisonment, the better it will be for our Indians. With the elimination of intoxicants, and the better understanding of the moral code, the Indian will improve far more. We, pioneers of this province, who have travelled among the Indians from California to the Kootenays, should have some idea of the people of this great northern country. Where there is little hope for the many, our opinion is, that any efforts made to aid the Haidas will be returned tenfold, and, although there is not a large number of the race left, still the improvement made in recent years shows that the Indian has possibilities in him to become a good subject, far better than many immigrants from foreign countries who claim the rights of naturalization.

MASSETT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Haida nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are located on Graham island, the largest of the Queen Charlotte group of islands, 80 miles from Prince Rupert. They comprise sixteen reserves and cover an area of 1,872 acres. During the past year we have staked and applied for more land on the old Indian settlements formerly occupied by the band, where their forefathers settled and on the banks of rivers and streams, where the Indians camp while fishing. It was also considered necessary to have land staked for timber, from which the band will provide themselves with fire-wood and lumber for boat-building.

Population.—The last census shows 345 members. There has been a slight increase in numbers, the band now totalling 350 members.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year a number of the children were attacked by whooping cough and influenza. The sickness was attended to promptly; but a few of the children died. Taken generally, the health of the band was good, and sanitary arrangements have been taken, which will be for their benefit. The schools were provided with good outhouses and the residential part of the town kept cleaner than ever before. The absence of clean water, and dependence on rain water, is a drawback to the place where the Massetts have their homes.

Occupations.—The members of this band make a good living at fishing, carpenter work, in the survey camps and as labourers. They do little hunting; game is scarce on the island and the mild winter is a reason for the small value of the pelts brought in.

Buildings.—The residences and other buildings are of frame, a large number two stories in height, and are of the most modern design. When the old structures are removed the town of Massett will compare favourably with any town of the same size in the province. All buildings are painted and well kept, with the exception of the smoke-houses and tumble-down structures that are found here and there.

Stock.—The Indians have a number of cows and horses. On account of the disappearance of a number of the cattle, the Massetts are killing off their cows to supply the local demand for beef. The cattle roam over the island during the whole year, and are of no expense to the owners. On account of the presence on the island of a number of wild cattle, irresponsible parties shoot animals, at sight, and make the excuse, when found out, that they took them to be wild animals. Without fences, the cattle roam for many miles and it is hard to keep trace of them in a sparsely settled country.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Massetts are a band that understand the necessity of progress in all walks of life. The old Indian ideas and customs are being replaced by the modern ways of civilization. They have a number of good tradesmen in the band. With co-operative stores, town hall, town council, church, school, boat-

building, fishing and advancement all along the line, they are a happy and contented body. Living on the principal reserve, and not scattered out, like other Indians of the province, they take a pride in improving their buildings, and one in the affairs of the other. Crime of any kind is unknown among them. The Provincial Police did not have occasion to visit this reserve once during the two years I have been on the reserve. They are good neighbours to the whites, inviting them to their festivities and aiding in any good work that is in progress. They are good workmen, earning the same wages as the whites, and are of assistance to the settlers and others on the islands. They dress well, a majority of them speak English, and they adopt the ways of the whites in every respect.

Temperance and Morality.—It would be wrong to judge the many by the few. The use of intoxicants is a curse that brings to all more or less trouble. The Indian exception to the rule can be found; but the large majority of the band frown down the introduction of intoxicating liquor and are ready to suppress it among the people. There are men who drink when they can get it, and they no more consider it a crime than the white man does. In this far away country, where we have all kinds and conditions of men—the advance guard of incoming settlers—there are whites who do not consider it an offence to hand the Indian liquor, and who do not know or care for the consequences. It is not always the man who sells to the Indian who is to blame for the native's downfall. These men are the hardest to reach, the Indian shielding him from the law. There is also the tradesmen and others, who ship goods to the Indians, and include intoxicants in the cargo. With names, similar to those borne by the whites, the Indians write to outside parties, and receive consignments of liquor. Nevertheless it is astonishing to find so little drunkenness among the people. The absence of crime, shows that they must be temperate, despite the presence of a saloon three miles from their reserve, and the ways and means at hand to outwit those who are continually on the watch for breaches of the peace.

The morality of the band also is one cause of congratulation. Again, we have exceptions. The marriage law is still governed by custom, the parents and relatives selecting the contracting parties, and making mistakes that have far-reaching consequences. Some of the Indians care little for the desertion of their partners. They solace themselves by taking another, and this evil is one that is receiving our attention more than any other. When the moral members of the band drive them away, the culprits go to the towns and cities and become worse. Intermarriage and family ties are so complex that the question becomes involved in difficulties which are hard to overcome. Where we have resident clergymen among the bands, the Indian should be under the same laws in regard to marriage as the whites. Morality is greatly helped by teaching and example; but it must be backed by law and force, if necessary, if we desire to put a stop to polygamy and kindred evils.

SKIDGATE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserves of the Skidgate band number nine, with an area of 1,613 acres. The Indians of this band are not content with the small extent of property apportioned them, claiming that many of their old settlements were overlooked by the commissioners. We will stake more land for them on the Queen Charlotte islands.

Population.—The last census returns show a population of 235.

Health and Sanitation.—The absence of illness during the year and the attention paid the residents of the one settlement by the medical officer, Dr. J. C. Spencer, who lives in the midst of the Indians, and is among them, by day and night, preaching and teaching hygiene, deserves favourable mention. The houses are all large and clean; weekly washing of clothing and the general cleanliness of men, women and children shows plainly that there is a general effort to carry out the instructions of those in charge. Two streams of water run through the settled portion of the reserve, provid-

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ing a ready means for keeping their domestic and outside supply well provided. They are now awaiting the definition of street lines to instal water pipes, for suppressing fire and placing water in each house.

Occupations.—The majority of the men are fishermen, the women receiving employment in the canneries during the summer. With the installation of deep sea fishing on the straits, and employment in the cold storage plants and canneries, the Indians will have a source of employment nearer home than on the Skeena river. A large number of the band is now engaged in a clam cannery, with a good pay-roll. They are able to construct their own houses and boats, and live well.

Buildings.—The residences of the Skidegates can compare with any in the settlements. They are of frame, are well built and stand on sloping ground.

Characteristics and Progress.—It would be impossible for me to show in a report of this kind the many improvements and good qualities of these people in detail. Although one hundred miles away from the remainder of the members of the Haida nation, there is the same longing to advance so evident in their brethren on the north end of the island. They seldom visit one another, yet the same characteristics are apparent. In the church, and in the school, the Indians are earnest in everything they do. Many of them speak English, and Chinook is used when we desire to have a clearer understanding with the older members. Any stranger visiting Skidegate would not believe that it is a residence of people who have had but a half a century of training. In their homes, social halls and everywhere, a welcome is extended to the traveller and settler. Their young men are splendid musicians, carrying off the prizes at the competitions in Prince Rupert, with a uniformed band that is taught by a leader imported for the purpose, and paid a high salary. Their church orchestra and their choir are very creditable. The clergyman and teacher both live in the settlement, ready to aid them at any time. It is but right to state that the same feeling exists there to better their conditions that we find throughout the agency, and the contemplated survey of the main reserve will mean the construction of roads and residences, during the year, that will add to the picturesque appearance of the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Despite the absence of police supervision, there is not one case of breaking the law to record. If the Indians receive intoxicants it is not apparent. Morality, as a rule, is above the average. Here and there we find that the moral code has been infringed, and the Indians are the first to bring the offender before them and deal with him. The failings of all human beings, the Indian has. He is no more perfect than others; but it is plain that the Christian teaching of the church is leaving its imprint on the natives of this island, making them better and aiding them to keep the place they so justly deserve, as a credit to, not only the pastors, but also the educated Indians who give their experience and time to aid their fellow men.

In conclusion, permit me to thank all those connected with the churches and schools, and also the medical officers for their noble work. Isolated as we are, the outside world knows little of the sacrifices made by worthy men, and their wives, to advance the wards of the government.

I also desire to express thanks to the secretary of the department, and other officials, for the prompt manner in which all affairs brought before their notice have been attended to. With Indians that are doing their level best to advance, and assistants that give the agent their unselfish support, there is no reason for other than words of praise to all concerned. It is to be hoped that the spirit of optimism will continue for the betterment of those who depend on the department for their good government.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS DEASY,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
STICKINE AGENCY.

TELEGRAPH CREEK, April 12, 1912.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Stickine agency for the year ended March 31, 1912.

TAHLTAN BAND.

Reserve.—Reserve (No. 1) is situated on the north side of the Stickine river, 12 miles to the northeast of Telegraph Creek, at the junction of Tahltan with the main Stickine, and consists of 375 acres on which the village is situated and was originally reserved to protect the salmon fishery, which is occupied during the summer months for the purpose of preparing dried salmon for use during the winter months.

Reserve (No. 2) is situated about a mile to the north and is also used as a salmon drying plot, and upon which a small quantity of hay is produced.

Population.—The population of this band is now 224.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been fair, the prevalent disease being tubercular trouble in its varied forms. None of the Indians have been vaccinated during my term in office. The sanitary conditions in the village are improving.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians in this band derive a living from hunting and trapping furs, and most of the young men are engaged during the summer months as packers in the numerous pack trains, transporting supplies into the interior, and as guides and cooks to the hunting parties in the open season. The older ones remain at the fisheries during the summer, securing a supply of salmon for winter use. No land is cultivated for vegetables, everything in that line being bought.

Buildings.—The buildings in the village are all substantial, comfortable and well ventilated and lighted.

Farm Implements.—No farming is carried on by this band.

Temperance and Morality.—As the authorities are keeping a strict watch on the liquor traffic, it is becoming more difficult for the Indian to obtain a supply, consequently a marked improvement is perceptible and the influx of population from the outside tends by example to improve the moral tone of the place.

CASCA BAND.

Reserves.—The headquarters of this band is at McDames Creek, but these Indians have no reserve. Their hunting grounds extend to all points within a radius of 80 miles from this centre.

Population.—The band in 1911 numbered 57. There were 2 births, and 4 deaths among them during the year 1911-12, making the present population 55.

Occupations.—They are nomadic in their habits. They subsist for the most part on game, which as a rule is plentiful in this section, and they make a very good living from trapping fur-bearing animals, always receiving good prices for the pelts.

Buildings.—At one time, during the gold excitement in the 70's and 80's, a number of these Indians built houses at McDames, which were kept in a very un-

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sanitary condition, and as a result the bulk of the tribe died. Very few of those remaining possess houses, and those that do only utilize them as a place for storing their surplus household property.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are above the average in intelligence.

LIARD BAND.

This band, with headquarters at Liard, a trading post at the junction of the Dease river with the Liard, numbers 67, and their hunting grounds extend north into the Yukon territory for 180 miles or more, south to the junction of the Turnagain or Mud river with the Liard, and east to the Rocky mountains. They are for the most part industrious and intelligent and are anxious to have their children taught to read and write. They live practically the same as do the Cascas, with whom they are closely allied. There were 4 deaths but no births in this band during the past year. This band has no reserve and lives in open camps and canvas tents all the year round.

FORT GRAHAME NOMADS.

(trading at McDame's Creek since 1909.)

This band of Indians formerly traded at Fort Grahame, in the Babine and Upper Skeena River agency, but, owing to the scarcity of game in that section, they moved north and now occupy the same country as the Cascas. There were originally 35 members, but 3 died last year, reducing the number to 32. They are a miserable crowd as compared with the local Indians, and are badly clothed, and are poor game hunters; consequently they are very frequently on the move and do not get much fur. All live in open camps during winter and summer, and during cold weather are unable to hunt for lack of sufficient clothing with which to keep warm.

NELSON RIVER NOMADS.

(trading at Liard Post since 1910.)

This band originally traded at Nelson River post, in the Mackenzie River district; but, since this post has been closed by the Hudson's Bay Company, they have resorted to Laird. They number 88, and the same remarks apply to them as to the Fort Grahame band. Last year there was 1 birth and 2 deaths in this band. I have not yet visited the Atlin band since taking charge of this office on August 15, 1911, as no horses could be procured last summer.

Your obedient servant.

W. SCOTT SIMPSON,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

STUART LAKE AGENCY,

FRASER LAKE, April 9, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of affairs in this agency for year ended March 31, 1912, as follows:—

The Stuart Lake agency embraces the northern part of Yale-Cariboo and eastern portion of Comox-Atlin electoral district north of the 53rd parallel. The area is somewhat over 60,000 square miles. Within its boundaries lie the fertile Stuart and Nechaco rivers districts, a considerable portion of the Fraser river valley and the head waters of the Peace, Skeena, and Stickine rivers.

The Indian reserves total 25,889 acres, and the Indian population is about 1,390.

YACUTCE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves, comprising 817 acres, are situated at the west end of Stuart lake, and at the east end of Cunningham lake. The land is of first-class quality but mostly wooded.

Population.—This band numbers 38.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been very good. Only fair attention is paid to cleanliness.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are their chief resources. A few work out at odd jobs. One Indian has been employed for years at the Dominion fish hatchery close by and is a most efficient and reliable man.

Buildings.—The dwellings and most of the outhouses are constructed of logs; a few of the latter are built of poles and slabs.

Stock.—A few cattle and horses are kept, for which hay is put up for winter feeding. The stock is all in good condition.

Farm Implements.—So far only garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable, and amenable at all times to advice and reason. As yet not much attention is paid to cultivation, as they can procure fish in plenty almost the year round.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct is exceptionally good in both respects.

TATCEE BAND.

Tribe.—All the members of this band belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—Their reserves are located on the north shore of Stuart lake, one at the mouth of Tatece river, where the village is, and one a few miles west. The acreage is 1,779, covered largely with light poplar and willow growth; interspersed are open patches and meadows where wild hay is cut.

Population.—This band numbers 38.

Health and Sanitation.—The village being almost surrounded by water, its situation alone is conducive to health, which has been good. The Indians are also cleanly in their houses and habits.

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Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the staple industries, but considerable working out was done during the year.

Buildings.—All the structures are of logs. One or two dwellings have frame fronts. All are substantially built, but as too often occurs in small houses, ventilation is sacrificed for warmth.

Stock.—A small number of horses and cattle are kept. These are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and fairly industrious. Progress is slow but as good as can be expected in the circumstances.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a good living people.

PINTCEE BAND.

Tribe.—All are members of the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve and village is situated on the north shore of Stuart lake, at the mouth of Pintcee river. The area is 728 acres, mostly covered with light timber. There is little or no meadow land.

Population.—This band totals 37.

Health and Sanitation.—As they have a clean little village, the health has been satisfactory.

Occupation.—A little hunting and considerable fishing is done; a few work out at odd jobs. One or two are clever with tools and do general carpenter work.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly constructed of logs with one or two frame dwellings. There are sufficient outhouses for stock and other purposes. All buildings are in good repair.

Stock.—Not much stock is kept, wild hay being a scarce article on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Their implements are all in good repair; mostly garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are peaceable and well disposed people, but do not make much headway.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have a very good record in both these respects.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Tribe.—All belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Tatee river, about 9 miles north of Tatee village, and contains 584 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 11.

Health and Sanitation.—There were a few cases of gripe during the summer; otherwise conditions were normal. They are cleanly in their habits.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting constitute the entire resources of these people.

Buildings.—All their buildings are constructed of logs and poles, and are in a fair condition.

Stock.—Some horses and cattle are kept. These are well cared for, abundance of hay being put up for winter use.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used and these sparingly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are quiet, well intentioned people, but little real progress is made.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and good living.

TSISLAINLI (TREMBLEUR LAKE) BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—Reserves Nos. 1 and 2 are on the north shore of Trembleur lake. Nos. 3 and 4 are near the head of Tatee river, containing in all 1,290 acres, mostly wooded.

Population.—The population is 28.

Health and Sanitation.—Health has been normal. These Indians are generally of cleanly habits.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the resources of the band, a few worked out during the summer on a survey party.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are all built of logs and poles, and are in good repair.

Stock.—Very little stock is kept.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious after their own fashion. Not much lasting progress is being made.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and of good morals.

STUART LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—All the members of this band belong to the Carrier group.

Reserves.—The reserves are seven in number, and are located at or near the south end of Stuart lake. Their combined area is 2,875 acres. A good deal of the land is heavily timbered with spruce and poplar. There is, however, considerable open and meadow land.

Population.—The total population of this band is 165.

Health and Sanitation.—A considerable amount of sickness existed during the summer, and some deaths resulted. Pulmonary troubles and a virulent form of grippe seemed to be ever present. In the larger villages it is a difficult matter to get the people to adopt ordinary sanitary precautions and much sickness results from this neglect. To the credit of some, it must be said, however, that their houses and persons are clean, and that regular house-cleaning and washing days are observed.

Some of the houses are overcrowded.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, voyaging, packing with horses, working with survey parties, and for the Hudson's Bay Company are the principal occupations. Considerable more money was earned in wages this year. Hunting also produced larger returns, skins being a good price.

Buildings.—A few houses are frame, but the majority of dwellings and outhouses are built of logs and poles. With a few exceptions, all are well kept and in good repair.

Stock.—A considerable number of horses and cattle are kept. The stock is generally well looked after. This season was very favourable for hay crops, and although the winter has been cold, with an abundance of fodder the stock came through in good condition.

Farm Implements.—Cultivation is mainly done with garden tools. These Indians are just beginning to realize the value of land products. Some of the commoner field implements are coming into use.

Characteristics and Progress.—This is one of the most intelligent bands in the agency. The Indians are law-abiding and reasonable. They are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of one case under the latter head, in which a white man was the real offender, these people have a very commendable record.

STELLA BAND.

Tribe.—All the members of this band belong to the Carrier group.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the west end of Fraser lake, at the mouth of Stellaquo river, containing 2,077 acres. There is a considerable growth of light poplar and willow, but a fair percentage of the reserve is rich open bottom land with hay meadows. The village is convenient to lake and river for fishing purposes.

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Population.—This band numbers 85.

Health and Sanitation.—There were some cases of grippe and general debility in spring and early summer. Some of the Indians have neat and clean houses, but the majority pay little attention to sanitation.

Occupations.—Fishing is the principal industry. A few hunt, but returns from that source are small. A few work out at odd jobs.

Buildings.—Their buildings are largely constructed of logs, poles or slabs. The dwellings, as a rule, are well built, but in a great many cases are altogether too small for requirements.

Stock.—This band possesses a goodly number of horses and cattle, which have done very well this season.

Farm Implements.—Not many field implements are used. Cultivation being largely of the garden type. All tools are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of these Indians are genuinely progressive, and are making fair headway, but the majority are shiftless and lazy.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects the record is good.

FRANÇOIS LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians all belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—No reserve is as yet allotted to this band. They occupy locations on François lake and Burns lake.

Population.—This band numbers 87.

Health and Sanitation.—Living in small scattered groups has tended to promote health, which has been fairly good.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, freighting and a little farming are the chief industries. One Indian on snowshoes in deep snow, chased and captured alive a black fox; he received \$500 for his prize.

Buildings.—All their buildings are of logs and poles. The houses generally are commodious and comfortable.

Stock.—A good number of horses and a few cattle are owned. Horses are used for packing and freighting; all stock is well cared for.

Farm Implements.—A few field implements are in use; some garden tools also. All are in good condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious. They show a commendable amount of enterprise and very fair progress is being made. The benefit of living and working in small groups is here apparent.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints were received; their conduct is excellent.

CHISLATTA LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—No reserves as yet are allotted. These locations were surveyed this year, which I presume will be allotted to them shortly.

Population.—The population of this band is 69.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been fair, some sickness was present in the fall.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the principal occupations. Some packing with horses is done. A few work out at odd jobs for short periods.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are all built of logs, and the stables and outhouses are of logs, poles, and slabs. All buildings are in fair condition.

Stock.—Horses they have in plenty, a few cattle also are kept. The stock is all in good condition.

Farm Implements.—A few garden tools only are in use.
Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a quiet, industrious people, and are making fair progress.
Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral in habits.

FRASER LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—All these Indians are members of the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—This band occupies four reserves, three at or near the east end of Fraser lake and one seven miles west on the south shore, containing in all 1,949 acres. The land varies very much in quality. Part is rocky and sandy with timbered knolls, the remainder being rich open land with some wild hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 69.

Health and Sanitation.—The members of this band suffered a long siege of grippe in the spring and early summer and many were unable to follow their usual avocations. For the remainder of the year conditions were normal. Some attention is paid to sanitation, but there is still much to be desired in results in this respect.

Occupations.—Fishing, a little hunting, contracting, and working out for settlers and surveyors have been the principal means of support during the year. Some of the Indians are good carpenters and take contracts to build cabins and houses for settlers.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are largely built of logs. The majority are old, with some out of repair. Barns and stables are constructed of logs and poles.

Stock.—A few horses and cattle are kept. One or two losses occurred during the winter, but generally speaking the stock has wintered well and is in good condition.

Farm Implements.—The value of field implements is being gradually realized, and increased use is made of the few possessed. Garden tools are also largely used. A few of these are about worn out.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are moderately industrious. During the year they have made a little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally their morals and habits are good.

STONY CREEK BAND.

Tribe.—All these Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves, six in number, are located as follows: three on Noolki lake, one on Tachic lake, one on Nechaco river and one a mile west of Noolki lake. There are two villages, one on Stony creek near the outlet of Noolki lake, and one three miles west.

Population.—This band numbers 150.

Health and Sanitation.—A violent form of grippe attacked these people in early spring and some fatalities occurred. Since then conditions have been about normal. Sanitary precautions are generally observed. With a few exceptions they are cleanly in their houses and persons.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and a little farming is done, but the principal resources are freighting and working out for settlers. During the year Indian labour was in urgent demand with good wages prevailing. Many Indians took advantage of these favourable conditions. The earnings from this source alone were heavy. Goods crops of oats also were raised which brought good prices.

Buildings.—The dwellings are nearly all constructed of logs, are mostly substantially built, and are generally speaking, in good repair. There are barns, stables and outhouses sufficient for all purposes.

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Stock.—Horses and cattle are kept in good numbers. These have wintered well and are in good condition. A few losses were reported due to horses eating poison weed. There were no losses from starvation.

Farm implements.—Implements of the common kinds are gradually coming into use. Formerly garden tools mostly were used. Indians are now beginning to understand the value of agriculture. All implements are in good serviceable condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band has made genuine progress to a great extent during the year. Miles of fencing have been built, hay meadows improved, increased crops raised, and good preparations made for next year. These people are adopting aggressive tactics and seem bent on successfully competing with the white man, and the past season has favoured them. Although there has been friction at different times between them and the settlers, they are, generally speaking, amenable to reason and advice. Altogether they are adapting themselves to the altered conditions in a commendable manner.

Temperance and Morality.—Only one case of drinking occurred through an Indian procuring liquor while freighting from Quesnel. A few cases of illicit sexual intercourse among themselves were reported, but as a rule in both respects their conduct is exemplary.

BLACKWATER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—They have four reserves: No. 1 on Fraser river near the mouth of Blackwater river, No. 2, 1 mile up stream from Telegraph crossing, No. 3 at the outlet of Bobtail lake, No. 4 at the outlet of Graveyard lake; containing in all 537 acres. Part of this band, Trout lake, Johnny's bunch on Cluskus trail, lives on land not yet allotted to them.

Population.—They number in all 23.

Health and Sanitation.—Excellent health conditions have prevailed.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and cattle-raising are the chief means of support. Some freighting and packing is also done.

Buildings.—Their buildings are all of logs.

Stock.—A good number of horses and cattle are kept. Cows are only used for breeding purpose. Trout lake, Johnny's people carry on a very remunerative business in beef. The stock is all well cared for; hay in large quantities is put up for winter use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians living on No. 2 reserve are lazy and non-progressive, but the Trout lake group are very enterprising and are great workers. They cut a sleigh road for over twenty miles to enable them to bring beef to market. I do not believe there is a white settler in the neighbourhood who has his fields, fences, buildings or stock in better condition. As far as I know they have never had one dollar's assistance from the government.

Temperance and Morality.—A little drinking was reported, otherwise their habits and behaviour is good.

KLUSKUS BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Chilcoten tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves are four in number; No. 1 on the northern shore of Kluskus lake; No. 2 five miles east of No. 1; No. 3 one mile east of No. 2, and No. 4 about ten miles northeast of No. 1, in all containing 2,868 acres. In addition to the foregoing, Michel's Indians occupy a location at Nazco river, about 40 miles southeast of Kluskus No. 1, which I believe has been surveyed, but is not yet allotted.

Population.—This band has up to the present time, been enumerated with the Blackwater Indians. They number 79.

Health and Sanitation.—In May an epidemic of grippe and pulmonary trouble visited these people, carrying off six adults. Since then the health has been good. They are fairly clean in their habits. There is a tendency to overcrowd the houses.

Occupation.—Some fish and hunt. Horses and cattle are raised and sold or traded in the district.

Buildings.—Dwellings are built of logs. Barns, stables and shanties are of logs, poles or slabs. With a few exceptions all are in good repair.

Stock.—The band possess a good number of horses and cattle, which are of a better grade than usual among Indians of this agency. Three stallions are kept, one of which is a well bred Percheron. On the whole the stock is not so well looked after as it ought to be. Most of the horses have to rustle out through the entire winter and consequent loss occurs.

Farm Implements.—Some of the Indians have farm implements, but with the exception of a mower and rake used in harvesting wild hay, they are not put to general use. All are in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indian are law-abiding and well disposed. Some are very industrious, notably Michel's people, on the Nazco, who have their fences, fields, stock and buildings in excellent condition.

Temperance and Morality.—They are all people of temperate and moral habits.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—Their reserves are now three in number, one having been sold during the year to the Grand Trunk Railway Company. No. 2 reserve is on Fraser river, 14 miles up stream from Fort George. No. 3 on the left bank of Nechaco river at Duck lake, and No. 4 is at the mouth of Mud river. The total area is 1,730 acres mostly land of a good quality with open patches and meadows on No. 2.

Population.—This band numbers 121.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good throughout the whole year. General sanitation is well understood, and cleanly habits prevail.

Occupation.—Hunting, fishing, voyaging and working on survey parties are the main industries. A little farming was done this season.

Buildings.—The houses are nearly all constructed of logs, some of the dwellings are lined with tongued and grooved lining. Two new houses were built during the year. Most of the buildings are getting old.

Stock.—They own a few cattle and horses which are well cared for, wild hay being easily secured for winter provender.

Farm Implements.—Some farm implements are in use, but there is no well organized plan for farming operations. The major part of the cultivation is done with garden tools, which are all in good repair.

Temperance and Morality.—Some drinking has been going on lately, liquor being supplied by avaricious white men. A few convictions have been secured and very heavy penalties inflicted for these offences. Morally their record is fair.

MCLEOD'S LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Siccancee tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is at the outlet of McLeod lake, and contains 286 acres. The land is very gravelly and timbered. Only a small area is suitable for cultivation.

Population.—They number 91.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been exceptionally good. Being semi-nomadic, they seldom remain long in one place, only occupying their houses on the reserve about three months in the year.

Occupations.—All are hunters pure and simple, and live entirely upon the products of the chase. In seasons when flesh and fur animals are numerous, peace and plenty and prosperity reign, but if animals are scarce, bitter hardships soon oppress them, as little provision is made for future needs. In general the Siccancee despises

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fish as an article of diet, but of late years they have taken more kindly to it, and a little fishing is now done.

Buildings.—They have a few log houses on their reserve.

Characteristics and progress.—These Indians have maintained themselves well during the year, game and fur animals being plentiful. Little provision is made for a rainy day. They are law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and good living.

FORT GRAHAM BAND.

Tribe.—This band also belongs to the Siccaneë tribe.

Population.—Their number is 94.

Characteristics and Habits.—They are semi-nomadic, but show a desire to adopt a more regular and settled form of life. They have requested that some lands be set apart for them, and while this action of itself will not revolutionize their mode of living, it is the first step they must take before there can be any influences brought to bear for a general betterment of their condition. I am pleased to state the request came without any suggestion on my part.

They are morally inclined and very honest in their dealings.

They range over the extensive territory lying between the Findlay and Nelson rivers.

FORT CONNELLY BAND (BEAR LAKE).

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Siccaneë tribe.

Reserves.—Four small reserves were surveyed during the year, but are not yet allotted.

Population.—The population of this band is 92.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are semi-nomadic, as a general rule ranging and hunting the country north of Bear lake. They also fish a good deal. Bear lake is the headwaters of the Skeena river and salmon in large numbers find their way up to spawn in the streams around. A little garden cultivation is done. Potatoes are sometimes successfully grown, but as yet no serious attempt has been made to raise crops. They are good hunters, and of moral and temperate habits.

NAANEES (TWO BANDS).

These Indians are nomadic and very little is known about them. I tried to get in touch with them while at Bear lake in August, but was unable to do so. From information received they appear to have moved northward and my opinion is that they could best be communicated with from some of the Hudson's Bay posts on the Nelson or Liard rivers. They are estimated to number about 115.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In reviewing the history of the past season, if there is any one feature deserving special mention it is the instance of individual Indians showing remarkable adaptation to the altered conditions which the settlement of the country has brought about.

It might be said that civilization has overtaken them too rapidly. Only a year or two ago the country was one vast hunting ground, now the houses and fences of the settler are right at the red man's door. Game and fur animals are driven off and the Indian has to forget quickly all his native art and craft, the hereditary acquirement of centuries of habit and environment and adapt himself also quickly to the scientific and up-to-date methods of the white man; practically he has to begin life again in a new world, but handicapped with serious inherited disadvantages.

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I do not say that all the Indians will attain or even work for the desired end, but here and there among the different bands are to be found Indians, who though only partially understanding the situation, display an energy, foresight, and business acumen in meeting it, that is surprising in an unlettered people.

The pioneer settlers who are making their homes here are a very fine class of people: temperate, industrious and forbearing. Although frictions have occurred between the old and the new, these have not been serious. Permanent neighbours of this kind are an example and incentive to the Indians. I have at different times directed my wards to be guided by certain settlers as to time of ploughing, seeding, &c. The example of one or two particularly industrious settlers near Stony Creek is responsible for a good deal of the energy displayed by that band lately.

So that while the advent of settlement and the white man means the passing of the old order of things with everything belonging to it, it also means the inauguration of a more desirable condition in which the outlook is infinitely better and brighter.

All encouragement is due the Indians, who, if only in a glimmering way, realizing these things, are making an honest effort to catch up.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. McALLAN,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

WEST COAST AGENCY,

ALBERNI, April 1, 1912.

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, 1912.

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 Ohiat band and containing 1,700 acres. The areas of the other reserves are small, varying from two 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.

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OPITCHESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their permanent home, is named Abahwinnis, and is situated on the east bank of the Somas river at Alberni, and contains 96 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 422 acres.

HOWCHUCKLISSET BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band is named Elhateese, and is situated at the head of Howchuckliset harbour, Alberni canal, and comprises an area of 400 acres. The total area of their reserve is 575 acres.

OHIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band are named Ahadzooas, Haines island and Numukamis. The two former are situated close together at the eastern entrance of Barkley sound, and the latter in the Sarita valley. The Indians use the two former in the spring and summer months, and spend most of the winter at Numukamis. The total area of 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 their reserves is 233 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 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 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.

EHATTISAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where they live all fall and winter, is at Oke on the 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.

CHAICCLESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their winter home, is at Acous in Battle bay, Ououkinsk inlet, and contains 100 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 258 acres.

NITINAT BAND.

Reserves.—The three main villages of this band are named Wyah, Claoose, and Carmanah, all of which are situated at the entrance of the straits of Juan de Fuca, and comprise an area of 773 acres.

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, 198; Clayoquot, 213; Chaicclesaht, 57; Ehattisaht, 93; Ucluelet, 133; Hesh-qui-at, 132; Howchuckliset, 36; Kelsemaht, 83; Kyuquot, 190; Matchilaht, 41; Mo-achaht, 145; Nitinat, 175; Noochatlaht, 36; Ohiat, 125; Opitchesaht, 51; Pacheenaht, 55; Toquot, 20; Tsesaht, 136; making a total for the agency of 1,920. Both the birth and the death rate has been higher than formerly, but this is partly due to the fact that this being the year of the general Dominion census, I was very particular in

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checking the returns and found that in some cases I had men down on the roll in two places under different names, it being a common habit among these Indians to change their names for various reasons, among others, if some one of the same name died.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no epidemics during the past year among these Indians such as measles, whooping cough, &c., but the death-rate still continues, as in former years, to exceed the birth-rate. Attention has been paid to vaccination, so far as the health of the Indians and their rooted objection will permit without any method of compelling them to submit to the operation.

Occupations.—Sealing and fishing have been for many years the principal sources of revenue for these Indians, with hunting small wild animals for their fur as a winter employment. Owing to the treaty recently made between the Dominion of Canada, Japan, Russia and the United States, there will be a close season for the next fifteen years for seals, which will do away with the industry of fitting out schooners to hunt the seal both in the open ocean and, later on in the summer, in Behring sea.

Provision was made in the treaty, at the wise suggestion of the Indian Department, exempting from its operation the practice of what is known as off-shore sealing, which consists of the Indians hunting the seal as they pass northward along the coast of Vancouver island. The Indians would go out in their own canoes, sometimes as far as twenty miles from shore and as they had not to share their catch with the owners of the schooners as when employed by them, they often did very well, more especially of later years when owing to their scarcity, the price of seal skins has been increasing rapidly. Last spring a good skin would bring the Indian as much as \$30 or even \$40, which would of course be obtained by a single day's hunting. On the other hand chance entered very much into the matter, as an Indian might go out for a week and never see a seal or he might be detained on some isolated island, which he used as a base for ten days without either being able to go out hunting or even to return home on account of bad weather. Or perhaps the seal herd would not come within fifty miles of one part of the coast one year and the following year come close in, within a few miles. The Heshquiat band, a few years ago caught about 130 skins in one day and the following year with equal industry, did not get half as many in the whole season.

The next five or ten years will see a marvellous change on the coast along which this agency lies. It is beginning now. Formerly many of these bands hardly ever saw a white man except while they went to the Fraser river or elsewhere fishing in the summer-time. In a few years, whaling stations, salmon canneries, cold storage depots for fresh salmon, halibut and herring, saw-mills and many other industries will so open up the country that the Indian will have to change his habits if he is to survive. He will no longer be able to build a fish trap in the fall and in a few week's work, most of it being performed by his wife, get enough salmon to keep him all winter. He will have to acquire the habit, whether he likes it or not, of working regularly and faithfully for wages in accordance with his abilities as compared with other classes of labour and to recognize the fact that he and his fellows are but a very small and insignificant factor in the world's affairs and to realize the futility of attempting to obstruct the tide of commercial progress.

Buildings.—But little building has been done during the past year. What is done, always consists of houses built of sawn lumber purchased from a saw-mill and the houses are generally moderate in size and always furnished with doors and windows. The older houses made in days long gone by of cedar boards split out of a tree and hewn by hand into boards are slowly disappearing. They evidenced an industry in those days which might well be imitated now, in other directions.

Stock.—These bands possess very little stock and neglect what they do possess. The cattle purchased by me for the Moachaht band some years ago have done well and are kept in good condition all winter without any hand feeding. The department authorized the purchase of some barbed wire to encourage those Indians who would

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fence in their little patches of semi-cleared land and the idea of getting something for nothing did stimulate some of them to do a little fencing and I think the money was well laid out.

Farm Implements.—These consist of two mowers, a horse rake, one plough, one set of harrows, two or three wagons, all owned among the bands situated at Alberni. Very many of their reserves are not adapted for farming and as long as the Indians can get the high wages they have done in the past, they will not clear up much land.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and for the most part peaceably inclined. Like all ignorant races they can be stirred up by unscrupulous white men to take most extreme views of their rights and importance; but, if left alone and the facts clearly explained to them, they are not unamenable to reason. Of late years I have had but little occasion to have them arrested for infractions of the law, and then only on trivial counts. They do not indulge in liquors so much nowadays, although the opportunities to get it from white men are certainly greater. They are not becoming richer although their wages are higher, but intercourse with white people and education are leading them to extend their range of social essentials.

Temperance and Morality.—As I have stated above, their record for temperance is on the whole a good one, and I believe they know that the restrictions on the sale of intoxicants to them are entirely in their best interests, and I am sure a plebiscite vote among them would endorse their continuance. As to their morality, it is not bad apart from the temptations incidental to proximity to towns or centres with a large floating population.

Your obedient servant,

A. W. NEILL,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,

LAC LA HACHE, April 8, 1912.

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, 1912.

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. The area is about 1,844½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 46.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been better than last year, only two members of the band died during the year. They keep their reserve and houses clean.

Buildings.—They have very fair buildings made of logs.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, fishing, hunting and trapping, are the occupations of these Indians.

Stock.—They take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of implements.

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Characteristics and Progress.—They became very industrious this year and made some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They have also improved in their morals. Very little drinking is going on.

ALKALI LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 35 miles west of Cariboo wagon road, about 4 miles from the Fraser river. The area is 8,347½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 198.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have had poor health this year again. They keep their houses clean.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping. They have again been hauling saw logs and getting fence posts for Mr. C. E. W. Johnson, which kept some of them busy all winter. They purchased a saw-mill from Mr. Tressierra, and some of them have been busy getting saw-logs for themselves, to saw them into lumber next summer.

Buildings.—They have very fair buildings.

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 commencing to make some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They have fair morals. They do a little drinking.

ANAHAM BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on one side of the Chilcoten river, about 10 miles from Hanceville. The area is 9,922 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 274.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has not been good. There was a good deal of sickness during the year. A few of them keep their houses clean.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping are the occupations of these Indians. Some of them freight on the Cariboo wagon road.

Buildings.—They have very good buildings, frame and logs.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious. They do a good deal of trapping, and secured very good prices for their catch.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair. Some drinking is done.

CANEM LAKE BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 20 miles from the Cariboo wagon road, and about 4 miles from the lake. There is good farming land, but no water for irrigation. They have good meadow-land, where they cut hay for their stock. They did not do any clearing as promised, as they have been very unfortunate in the way of sickness.

Population.—The population of this band is 65.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been very poor during the year. A number of children died from the effects of measles. Grippe also visited them. Their houses are kept much cleaner than in former years.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in stock-raising, hunting and trapping. They secured good prices for their pelts. A few were teaming on the Cariboo road, and a few of them working for Mr. H. B. Smith, a provincial land surveyor.

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Buildings.—They have very fair buildings.

Stock.—They take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, and have made a little improvement in the way of buildings.

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

CANOE CREEK BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 40 miles from the Cariboo wagon road, and about 4 miles from the Fraser river. It contains 16,129 acres.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has not been very good since the epidemic of measles. It seems to have left some effects on those that have got over it. They keep their reserve and houses fairly clean.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping. Some work for Mr. Hannon, the manager for the British Columbia Ranching Company.

Buildings.—They have fair log buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are making a little improvement right along.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good. There has been very little drinking.

DOG CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about fifty miles west of the Cariboo wagon road, and about six miles from the Fraser river. It contains 1,864 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 20.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health was very good. No deaths occurred during the year. Their reserve and houses are kept clean.

Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming, raise stock, and work out for the whites.

Buildings.—Their buildings are not very good.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They have very few implements. They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and have made some progress in the way of fencing.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair. Some drinking is going on.

NEMIAH VALLEY BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated west of Hanceville about 100 miles, and is about 200 miles from salt water. It contains 1,257 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 57.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been fairly good. Their houses are not very clean.

Occupations.—Stock-raising, hunting and trapping are the occupations of the members of this band.

Buildings.—They have fair log buildings.

Stock.—They do not take very good care of their stock. The horses have to paw for a living.

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Farm Implements.—They have no implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious. No progress was made during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—No drinking is going on. Their morals are not very good.

QUESNEL BAND.

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

Reserve.—The reserve is situated near the town of Quesnel, on the bank of the Fraser river, two miles below the mouth of the Quesnel river. The area is 1,687½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 40.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health again has not been good. There was considerable sickness. Some are commencing to keep their houses cleaner.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting and trapping, are the occupations of these Indians. A few work out for the whites.

Buildings.—They have fair log buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—Good care is taken of implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, and have made some progress. They built a jail on their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are not good. Some are addicted to drink.

TOOSEY OR RISKIE BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Riskie creek, about eight miles from Fraser river. It contains 6,352 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 50.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health was good. Only one death occurred during the year. They keep their houses clean.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, fishing hunting and trapping, and working for settlers are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—They have fair buildings made of logs.

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 law-abiding. They have made some improvements in the way of fencing.

Temperance and Morality.—There is not much drinking going on. Their morals are fair.

RED STONE BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 35 miles northwest of Hanceville. It contains 680 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health was fairly good. A few deaths occurred during the year. They are fairly clean.

Occupations.—Stock-raising, hunting and trapping are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—They have fair log buildings.

Stock.—They take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious. They commenced a ditch, to be brought to their reserve, but it is not yet completed.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are good in both these respects.

STONE BAND.

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

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the left bank of the Chilcoten river, about 5 miles from Hanceville. It contains 4,225 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health was fair; a few deaths occurred during the year. They do not keep their houses very clean.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping are the occupations of these Indians.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, law-abiding, and have made a little improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—They are good in both these respects.

SODA CREEK BAND.

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

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Cariboo wagon road, on the right bank of the Fraser river. It contains 5,210 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 97.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been a little better than last year, although a few died. Their houses are kept clean.

Occupation.—These Indians engage in farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping. They have been hauling lumber from Mr. W. Lyne, 8 Mile creek to Soda creek, for the B. C. X. Company, which are building a steamboat for the Fraser river.

Buildings.—They have fair buildings.

Stock.—They provide well for their stock, and take very good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not very industrious, but they are now ready to make some improvements in the way of fencing.

Temperance and Morality.—Some drinking is going on. Morals are fair.

WILLIAMS LAKE OR SUGAR CANE BAND.

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

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the head of Williams lake, at the mouth of San Jose creek, about three miles from the Cariboo road. It contains 4,613½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 150.

Health and Sanitation.—The health again was not very good. There was a good deal of sickness; ten died during the year. The reserve is kept clean. Their houses are kept cleaner than in former years.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, stock-raising, working out for settlers and freighting. A few of them hunt and trap.

Buildings.—They have some good frame buildings, others are made of logs.

Stock.—They take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take very good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are making some improvements.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are not very good; a little drinking is going on.

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC OGDEN,

Indian Agent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NORTHERN INSPECTORATE,

VANCOUVER, March 14, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my first annual report on conditions prevailing in the various agencies of the northern inspectorate during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

This inspectorate is comprised of five agencies; namely, Bella Coola, Nass, Queen Charlotte, Stickine and Babine.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

The Bella Coola agency extends from Rivers inlet on the south to the Nass and Babine agencies on the north, where it is bounded by the 54° north latitude. It includes about 200 miles of coast line and islands adjacent thereto, running inland and including the sources of the Bella Coola and Salmon rivers. It is under the supervision of Indian Agent Fougner. During the past year I have visited the following villages of the agency: Bella Coola, Kimsquit, Kitkatla, Kitamat, Kitlope, Bella Bella, Hartley Bay and Talleo.

The chief industries of the Indians of the agency are fishing, logging, trapping and hunting. Several of the Indians own stores, which they conduct at various villages of the agency, and during the canning season a large number work at the canneries. Some of them own gasolene launches, which they use in the fishing season, and for the purpose of travelling between the reserves located near the water. Very little agriculture is engaged in, owing chiefly to the fact that only a small portion of the land is suitable for that purpose. The Indians, living chiefly on the results of fishing, trapping and hunting, prefer such means of livelihood to that of tilling the soil.

The health of these Indians during the past year has been fairly good; they possess good buildings, and, although the sanitary conditions are not all that could be desired, the same could be much improved by installation of better water-systems. Their moral conduct has been good, and although they occasionally obtain liquor, particularly when working at the canneries, they are fairly temperate.

NASS AGENCY.

This agency includes the villages located on the Nass river, three on the Skeena river, and those along the coast north of the Bella Coola agency, of which the following were visited during the past year: Metalakatla, Kincolith, Port Simpson, Port Essington and Kitsumkalum. Mr. C. C. Perry is the Indian agent.

Their principal occupations are fishing, hunting trapping, and logging, although several Indians own gasolene launches, engage in boat-building and are employed on boats operating on the various water-ways.

The houses are, in the main, in good condition, being principally modern and comfortable. The Indians are of a fairly temperate and moral character. Their health has been good, and the sanitary conditions are, on the whole, satisfactory.

Constable Phillipson, who has his headquarters at Prince Rupert, is doing good work in keeping down intemperance among the Indians of the agency, and in dealing

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with those who occasionally break the law, including the white people who supply liquor to the Indians.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

This agency is located on the Queen Charlotte group of islands, and includes twenty-five reserves and two villages, Massett and Skidegate, both of these having been visited during the year.

The Indians who are under the supervision of Indian Agent Thos. Deasy, engage chiefly in fishing as a means of livelihood. Some of them are excellent carpenters, as is shown in the fine condition of their buildings, which are mostly constructed on modern lines. They are, in general, a law-abiding people, and have fairly good, temperate and moral habits, all cases of breaking of the law being severely dealt with. The health and sanitation of the Indians of the agency is very satisfactory.

STICKINE AGENCY.

The Stickine agency is situated in the Cassiar district, being north of the Naas and Babine agencies. It is in charge of Agent W. S. Simpson, and two villages of the agency, viz., Tahltan and Telegraph creek, were visited during the year.

The chief occupations are fishing and hunting, although some of the Indians engage in boating and trapping. As is the case with the other agencies, the Indians do not till the soil to any great extent and take little interest in agricultural pursuits.

The health of the Indians visited has been fairly good, as were also the sanitary conditions. Their buildings are fairly comfortable and in a good state of repair, and the Indians themselves are quite temperate, their moral conduct being also satisfactory, in which regard improvements are reported to have been made.

BABINE AGENCY.

This agency is located northeast of the Bella Coola, and east of the Naas agency, and is in charge of Agent R. E. Loring, with headquarters at Hazelton, at the head of the Skeena river. Owing to the unnavigable state of the river, I was prevented from inspecting the whole of the agency. However, the reserves at Kitselas, on the Skeena river, was visited on October 16, 1911, and again on February 13, of this year.

A large number of the Indians of Kitselas live at the village of New Town, located on the reserve. Their chief occupations are fishing, hunting and trapping; a small number have gardens, while at the time of my visit, a large number of men were engaged on the construction work of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

The health of the Indians is good, and satisfactory measures as regards sanitation are being taken. They are also a fairly temperate and moral class of people.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of the northern inspectorate are, on the whole, an industrious class of people. Some are very intelligent, and are anxious to improve themselves in this regard. Their dress and appearance is very satisfactory; they wear modern clothes, and the majority take pleasure in keeping themselves as clean as possible.

They treat newcomers with the greatest courtesy, as was evidenced on my first visits among them, and I have always been impressed with the reasonableness of any complaints or requests made by them with regard to their affairs.

Some are excellent musicians, and brass bands are to be found at a large number of the villages. They take great pride in their loyalty to the Crown, and avail themselves of every opportunity to display their flags and hold entertainments of a pleasing nature.

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Unfortunately, the Indians do not engage in agriculture to any great extent, but efforts are being made to induce them to do so wherever possible. Each man aims to own a boat or launch, and some of the latter owned and operated by the Indians are quite large.

As is well known, the use of intoxicants by the Indians is a great drawback to their advancement, and is responsible for much crime, but endeavours are being made to prevent the use of liquor, and generally with good results. All cases of intoxication or supplying of liquor to the Indians are severely dealt with when brought before the authorities.

The schools located at the various villages and on the reserves are doing good work among the Indian children. The past year has been a prosperous one with most of the Indians, and fairly good progress is being made in nearly every direction.

Your obedient servant,

A. M. TYSON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

SOUTHWESTERN INSPECTORATE.

VICTORIA, April 2, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I submit this, my second annual report, on the conditions prevailing in the various agencies contained within the southwestern inspectorate for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

The southwestern inspectorate now comprises the Cowichan, Kwawkewlth, New Westminster and West Coast agencies, the Lytton agency having in the early part of the present fiscal year been transferred into the southeastern inspectorate.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

The boundaries of this agency extend from Comox on the north to Sooke on the south of Vancouver island, and also include a number of islands in the Gulf of Georgia.

The office of the agency is located at Duncan, and is in charge of W. R. Robertson, Indian agent, with Miss Kate Robertson as clerk. I inspected the agency office during the month of August, 1911, and January, 1912, and have visited practically every Indian village of any importance throughout the agency.

In this agency the population will be very slightly changed from the figures in last year's report, both the birth and death rate having been very low. The number of births was only 15, and the deaths amounted to 28, leaving the population at approximately 1,730.

With the exception of the new Songhees reserve, the Indians throughout this agency have a very poor class of houses, and much remains to be done to improve their quality. There are a few cases where the Indians have recognized the importance of building improved habitations, but it will take both time and patience before they can be brought to see the necessity for this change from the present condition.

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The only sickness amongst the Indians of this agency during the past year was an epidemic of whooping cough and a few cases of measles of a light type on some of the reserves on the Saanich peninsula. Otherwise their health has been good. The deaths have mostly been among the very old people.

The principal sources of income from which these Indians derive a living are the sale of farm produce and fish, fishing and working at the canneries, hop-picking, and obtaining employment at day labour. They have been able to get plenty of work at day labour at good wages as long as they will work steadily.

In this agency the Indians have some first-class farms, and have obtained good crops of hay and grain, but potatoes and other root crops were very poor last year. The Indians at Cowichan and at Saanich have steam threshing-machines, which are not only used for their own crops, but also to thresh those of some of the white farmers in the neighbourhood. Considerable work has been done in some of the orchards in the matter of spraying the fruit trees and cutting out the old ones. This work has been done under the personal supervision of Mr. Tom Wilson, the inspector of Indian orchards. The department has supplied the apparatus for spraying as well as the lime-sulphur solution.

As all the reserves in the Cowichan agency are within comparatively easy reach of the white centres, the Indians, at least those who drink, have been able to obtain a good deal of liquor, and consequently a number of convictions have been obtained, both against Indians for being drunk and in possession of intoxicants, and against white men, negroes and Chinese for supplying the same. In this connection it may be mentioned that Dominion Constable O'Connell has rendered valuable service to the department. Outside of their natural desire for liquor drinking, the general morals of the Indians of this agency may be said to be fair, there having been no serious crimes committed during the year.

On April 13, 1911, I took the surrender of the Songhees band of Indians for their old reserve in this city at a meeting held for this purpose. The Songhees are now established on their new reserve at Esquimalt harbour, which consists of 163.42 acres, and have erected a first-class quality of houses, the cost of these averaging not less than \$2,000 each. The Indians of this band have now a beautiful reserve, with much more cultivatable land than on the old one, and the houses they have put up are much admired by the white population. While it is only within the bounds of reason to imagine that some of the Indians would not use their money as they should, still the great bulk of them know how to take care of it. In this respect they are no worse than a similar number of white people at the same stage of civilization would be under like circumstances. However, it will be gratifying to know that, no matter to what use some of them may ultimately put their money or how they may let it dwindle away, their families will always have a good home.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

At the office of this agency there have been changes in both the Indian agent and clerk since the close of the last fiscal year. Mr. R. C. McDonald, who was appointed Indian agent in the year 1903, resigned, and he has been succeeded by Mr. Peter Byrne, who took office on May 23, 1911. In the resignation of Mr. McDonald the department lost a valuable servant, he being a man in whom the Indians had every confidence, and realizing that any advice which he might give was always for the benefit. While Mr. Byrne has not been in office a year, yet he is giving evidence of proving a worthy successor to Mr. McDonald. Miss Nellie McDonald, clerk, also resigned at the close of last year, and has been succeeded by her brother, Hubert McDonald. I inspected this office on October 4, 1911, and February 10, 1912.

The population of this agency is 2,405, with 89 births and 112 deaths since last report, which is a reverse order of these conditions, last year's report showing 92 births

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and 80 deaths. The deaths have occurred among both the very old and very young people, those among the latter class being generally attributable to tubercular troubles. Otherwise the general health of the Indians has been good, there having been no epidemics among them during the year.

The Indians in this agency obtain a livelihood by means of farming, fishing, trapping, basket-making, working at the canneries and hop-fields, as well as working as general labourers around the various white settlements throughout the agency, and as a rule receive good wages.

Those engaged at farming, and there are quite a number, had good results this year, fair prices having been obtained for their produce. At the New Westminster exhibition during last fall a number of the Indians from the lower part of this agency placed on exhibition a large amount of their produce and handiwork, and their display was a credit to them and compared very favourably with those of the white exhibitors. They had entries in all classes and took 22 first and 19 second prizes, besides a special prize. The total value of the prizes awarded them amounted to \$113.

Generally all the available cleared land on their reserves is utilized by the Indians. They grow hay and pasture cattle on the low prairie land, and farm what is suitable on the higher levels. During the past year very little land had been cleared, as the cost is very heavy. Some small patches have been cleared by the Sechelt Indians on some of their reserves on Jarvis inlet, and the Harrison river Indians have also done a small amount of clearing.

In the matter of horticulture the Chilliwack Indians and those of Katzie have done considerable work in their orchards under the able direction of Mr. Tom Wilson, inspector of Indian orchards. Besides giving instructions to the Indians as to spraying and pruning their fruit trees, Mr. Wilson also gives much advice on agriculture generally.

The department has rendered much assistance during the year to encourage the Indians in agricultural pursuits, having supplied in a number of cases seeds, potatoes, agricultural implements, horses, wagons, wire fencing and fruit trees.

During the month of July a very large number of Indians from all over the lower coast section of British Columbia gather in this agency to work at the canneries on the lower Fraser river. When the canning season is over they then proceed to the hop-yards at Chilliwack and Agassiz, some also going to the hop-fields in the neighbouring state of Washington, where they remain until the end of September. At the canneries last fall the catch was very small and consequently the Indians did not earn much money. At the hop-fields in British Columbia the result was not much better, as the crop was poor and the weather conditions bad. The hop companies, with a view to encourage the Indians to work during the unfavourable weather, allowed them one-fifth more per box for picking than they did last year. This made up to some extent for the bad weather and poor crop, but it cannot be said that the Indians did as well as they have done in the past.

Some new houses have been built during the past year, but on the whole it cannot be said that they have done much to improve the quality of their abodes.

The moral conduct of the Indians of this agency may be classed as good generally, very little crime of a serious nature having being reported during the year.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

I inspected the office of this agency twice during the past fiscal year, in the month of June, 1911, and March, 1912. A. W. Neill is the Indian agent, with headquarters at Alberni (Old Town). The boundaries of this agency extend from Otter Point on the south to Cape Cook on the north of Vancouver Island, and up Barclay sound and the Alberni canal to the town of Alberni at its head.

The Indian population in this agency will again this year show a decrease, the number of deaths exceeding those of the births by 36, there having been 105 deaths and only 69 births. The population is now 1,919. Most of these deaths are attributable to tubercular affections. Otherwise the health of the Indians all along the west coast has been good during the year, there having been no serious epidemics reported.

The West Coast Indians derive a livelihood by fishing, trapping, sealing, hunting, hop-picking, and working at the logging camps, whaling stations and canneries. These Indians are somewhat apathetic in the matter of work and do not seem to care to remain in steady employment for any length of time. To encourage the Indians one of the whaling companies offered a bonus of 25 cents a day extra to those who would remain at work for the full season of seven months, and although it seemed almost an eternity to them, some of them did stay at work. The recently concluded treaty for the cessation of pelagic sealing will no doubt affect some of those Indians who in the past earned good money as seal hunters, and they will, therefore, have to see other means of employment. This will to some extent be obtained at the new fishing stations and canneries that are being established on the West Coast of Vancouver island. As it is understood there is nothing in the new sealing treaty to prevent the Indians from sealing off shore in their canoes, they will very often be able to obtain a number of skins in this manner, for which they will receive high prices.

There is very little agricultural land in this agency. On some of the reserves the Indians have small garden patches upon which they grow vegetables for their own use. At Alberni both the Tsehart and Opetchisat Indians have some cleared land, and during the past year have done considerable work in the way of fencing in their individual plots, the department assisting them to the extent of supplying the wire fencing, only after each Indian had shown his earnest intentions by first putting in the necessary posts. On these reserves, some of the Indians grow a very good quality of hay.

In the upper part of this agency, the Indians have a very superior class of habitations. They are large and well built and the reserves are generally kept clean. Practically all the old houses have been pulled down in recent years and new and commodious structures have been erected in their stead. It would appear that a sort of rivalry has existed among them as to who should put up the best house, all of which is bound to result in much good in so far as the general health and sanitary conditions of the reserves are concerned.

The morals of the Indians of the west coast may be classed as only fair. They have a natural inclination to gamble, and some heavy fines have been imposed on them during the year by Agent Neill. Where the reserves are within easy reach of white settlements liquor has frequently found its way to the Indians, but Agent Neill has done some good work in prosecuting the suppliers where it was at all possible.

The transportation facilities on the west coast are such that outside of the Barclay Sound section of this agency, the agent can hardly visit more than one reserve at any one trip of the steamer. If the department had a large-sized sea-going launch in this agency it would be very useful, in that it would allow the agent and other officials to visit the reserves more often and stay longer among the Indians. Under the present conditions business has to be rushed for fear of not being able to catch the steamer on her return.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

I inspected this agency during the month of November, and visited reserves in the upper portion, besides paying a visit to the Cape Mudge and Campbell River reserves in the month of July.

W. M. Halliday is in charge of this agency, which covers considerable territory, extending from Smith's inlet on the north to Cape Mudge on the south, and includes all the islands between these points. On the mainland from the mouth of Butte inlet to Smith's inlet; all that portion of Vancouver island lying to the northeast of an irregular line drawn from Kuhusan point on the east coast to the point south of Klasino inlet on the west coast.

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The population in this agency will also show only a slight change from last year, the latest information to hand bearing on the birth and death rate showing that the figures in both cases will be very small indeed. This agency will this year have a population of approximately 1,200, as against 1,210 for last year. What deaths there have been were mostly among the old people, though there was one instance during the summer of the death of a small child resulting from eating a poisonous berry. The general health of the Indians in the Kwawkewlth agency has been all that could be desired through the year.

In this agency, the Indians obtain a livelihood by fishing, working at canneries in the summer, trapping, hunting, hand logging, and working in the logging camps. At Kingcome inlet the Powell River Pulp Company have had a number of the Indians working in their camps during the year, and pay them the same wages that they give their white loggers, and it was found that they compared very favourably with the white men in the camps. They have all done well, and generally have enough money to keep them going.

This is not an agency where very much can be done by the Indians in the matter of putting the land under cultivation, for the simple reason that there is very little cultivatable land in it. However, at Cape Mudge the land is good though heavily timbered, and, as the Indians have shown a disposition to clear and cultivate a tract of forty acres, the department purchased a logging outfit for their use at a cost of \$3,000, to be used in clearing up the land. The department is to be reimbursed for its expenditure by the sale of the logs. Already considerable timber has been cut on this tract of land, but it will take some time before it is all cleared and ready for seed.

The habitations of the Kwawkewlths can only be classed as fair, and they have done very little during the past year to improve their quality.

The morals of the Indians in this agency are not of the best, particularly in the matter of marriages. Otherwise they are no worse than those of other agencies. They occasionally get liquor on the reserves. A considerable quantity of this was confiscated by myself and Constable O'Connell in July last, from Chinamen working at a cannery at Quathiaski Cove, and, as they were caught supplying the Indians they were arrested, taken to Cumberland, and fined \$120 each. In the month of November, while the Cape Mudge Indians were on their way to Fort Rupert, two suit cases full of whiskey were found among their effects, but as no one claimed ownership no arrests were made. Three Chinamen at Smith's inlet were caught supplying intoxicants to Indians and were fined \$500. Chinamen at Knight inlet were also caught supplying and were taken to Vancouver for trial, where they were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each. It will be seen that the principal offenders for supplying liquor to the Indians are Chinamen working at the Canneries,

The Provincial Police department have transferred their constable from Rock bay to Quathiaski Cove. This change will be much appreciated, and he should be able to have a much better oversight of matters pertaining to the welfare of the Indians than he had at Rock bay.

Your obedient servant,

W. E. DITCHEBURN,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

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CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM,

OTTAWA, April 13, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith the report of our officer, Mr. Tom Wilson, on the work that he has carried on under my direction in the Indian orchards in British Columbia during the year ended March 31, 1912.

By reason of the increased appropriation which was voted for the carrying on of the work of inspection and spraying in the Indian orchards, Mr. Wilson has been able to devote his whole time to the work, instead of confining the work to the six summer months as was the case hitherto. In addition, we have been able to supply spraying machines and materials to a large number of reserves, thereby enabling the work to be carried out with a much greater degree of thoroughness. It is gratifying to be able to report improvements in orchard conditions of a more widespread nature, which have resulted from the increased attention that we have been enabled to give to the work. As certain spraying operations must, to obtain the desired effect, be carried out synchronously on different and widely separated reserves, the importance of having the Indians trained in spraying methods and supplied with machines and materials is obvious. We are endeavouring to bring this about.

Yearly the work becomes of greater importance, not only to the Indians themselves, but to the province generally. The rapidity with which areas in which reserves are located are being ponied up for fruit-growing is well known. Further, the Provincial Department of Agriculture by legislation and demonstration is insisting upon improved orchard conditions throughout the province. It is incumbent upon us, therefore, to supplement their efforts by securing and maintaining as high a degree of orchard practice in the orchards in the Indian reservations as possible.

The work that we are able to do gives great satisfaction to the settlers and fruit-growers, and few complaints are now made concerning the state of the Indian orchards. A short time ago an item appeared in a local paper on the filthy condition of some of the Indian orchards; this was promptly denied by some of the residents, as the locality happens to be one in which we have devoted special attention, and during a recent visit to the district, Mr. Wilson reported that the only spray outfits at work were those in the Indian orchards.

During the year Mr. Wilson has purchased on behalf of your department a number of trees for certain of the reserves where they were required. The encouragement of fruit-growing by the supplying of young trees is extremely advisable, especially as many of the Indians are anxious to plant fruit-trees. I find that when the Indians purchase trees for planting from agents, many of whom are most unscrupulous, they are supplied not infrequently with inferior and worthless trees. Accordingly I have instructed Mr. Wilson to give assistance and advice to the Indians, whenever he is able, in the matter of purchasing trees by recommending the varieties suitable to plant and reliable firms from whom trees may be purchased. I would also call your attention to the valuable work that Mr. Wilson is doing in connection with the orchard instruction at the Indian mission schools, which is proving in many cases to have a lasting effect.

I have, &c.,

C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist.

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VANCOUVER, B.C., April 3, 1912.

Dr. C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist,
Central Experimental Farm,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have herewith to submit my fifth annual report on the work done on the Indian orchards in British Columbia.

Owing to very unfavourable weather during the spring of 1911, and heavy frosts during the flowering season the fruit crop in most districts was practically a failure. There were a few more favoured spots, such as the Okanagan, where the crop was only about thirty per cent short of normal, and in the Kootenay, where there was a full crop of excellent quality, and very good prices obtained, in which the Indians, as well as the whites, participated. In some of the districts where the crop was short, we had some difficulty in getting the Indians to do very much for their trees, as they look upon it as a useless work from which there would be no results, but on the whole I am glad to report that very material progress has been made. Some of the different bands sent down exhibits to the Westminster exhibition, which were extremely creditable, and we are in hopes that larger exhibits will be sent in to the next fair. A few of the Indians competed at the local shows in their vicinity. and, in some cases, managed to secure prizes even in competition with their white neighbours.

I am sorry to have to report that the caterpillar again did some damage on the south side of the Fraser river, as they made their appearance before I took hold of the work in May. The orchards at Semiamu, down at the boundary line, were entirely eaten off. As the land is mostly a rich alluvial deposit, and with a heavy growth of wild crab apple, it is almost impossible to keep the place intact, as the insects breed in the bush and very soon work their way to the adjoining orchards. The same may be said of Chewasen on the Delta. Chilliwack and Langley districts suffered partially, but most of the orchards were treated with arsenate of lead with very good effect. In the Chilliwack district most of the Indians now can recognize the winter egg clusters of the caterpillars, and usually cut them off. From the number of these clusters in evidence, we are, I am afraid, likely to have a recurrence of the pest, but steps will be taken to stop it.

I have visited most of the Indian industrial schools, and given practical instruction to the pupils, both by making addresses to them and by practical demonstration and example I have shown them how to perform certain operations in the orchards, and also the effects of such operations. I am glad to say that this seems to be having a good effect, as I now meet ex-pupils who are attempting to put my instructions into practice. This, of course, is extremely gratifying. I should like to recommend that such individuals as show a marked aptitude for horticulture be given some help in the way of supplies to assist them to make a fresh start for themselves. This would more especially apply to those succeeding to old places where the trees are useless and ought to be destroyed; the old trees might be replaced with young clean stock, and a fresh start made.

I have had a large number of trees cut out and burnt and sometimes the owners (more especially the old people) demur, as they say we are doing away with part of their means of support. Where the owner of such trees shows that he is able and willing to take care of new trees, I would recommend that others be supplied to make up the loss.

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There have been cases of loss on some of the Indian orchards by the changing of the course of some of the rivers. For instance, near the mouth of the Capilano a large old orchard was completely swept away. Twenty-five trees were supplied to partially repair the loss; these filled all the available land the owner had in condition to plant. Land is now under course of clearing in the Capilano reserve, which we hope to see under cultivation before another year. Another instance of heavy loss was on the Cultas Lake reserve by the moving of the Viddar creek. One man had up to a few years ago a flourishing orchard of 130 trees; now all that is left is 12 trees.

Nearly all the orchards in the Chilliwack district have received attention during the past two months. Most of the places have been sprayed with a strong spray of lime and sulphur, and a great deal of superfluous wood taken out of the trees and many useless trees as well as worthless varieties cut down.

A number of orchards are being put out by different Indians, and they usually come to me for advice as to varieties to plant.

A couple of seedling apples raised by Indians bore a few samples during the past season, and they show a good deal of merit. They will be watched for further development.

I am glad to say that the standard of the Indian orchards around Chilliwack may on the whole be classed as high.

The old orchards at Cheam and Popcun have been partially done away with as the right of way of the Canadian Northern railway passed through the reserve. Very few Indians lived on the place, and the old trees were an eyesore, several have grown up with bush, so that it is difficult to distinguish between the wild and the planted trees. They are very much isolated and can do no harm.

The Katsee orchards have been well cleaned up as well as a large area of the surrounding brush. The trees have all been well pruned and sprayed, and a large number of useless trees cut out. No new orchards have been planted, but a considerable amount of top drafting has been done; several of the Indians have become very skilful in this line. Some patches of raspberry canes have been planted, and other small fruits are being grown.

Langley, which suffered rather badly last season from the attacks of the tent caterpillars, is again showing signs of another infestation, as the eggs of the caterpillars are very numerous. The trees also are, on the old orchards, too closely planted, and the owners are loth to thin them out. There are some nice young orchards planted during very recent years, and special attention has been paid to these. As is the case with most of the Indian reserves in the Fraser valley, there is a great extent of crab-apple brush in the vicinity of Langley, which makes it difficult to control the different insect and fungus pests.

The Indians of Whonnock have had their orchards well cleaned. They applied for the use of a sprayer, and I was able to send one after spraying had been finished at Langley. We hope to have a spray pump placed at Whonnock in the near future for use among the members of that band and also for the Matsqui Indians. I am glad to be able to say that there has been a good deal of improvement among the Matsqui band. Up till this spring they did very little for themselves. I paid them several visits during the past spring, and have managed to induce them to cut out a large number of useless trees. A barrel of spray material was sent up. The members of the Matsqui band are migratory in their habits, and many of them seem as much at home on the American side of the line as in British Columbia.

I have had the orchards of the Scowlitz reserve at Harrison thoroughly overhauled; they have been well pruned and sprayed. Many of the orchards belong to absentees and some to minors, but they have all been seen to. Several of the younger men are clearing up land with a view to farming and orcharding. It would be well to give them some encouragement.

Ohamil and Katz orchards have as usual been well cared for by the owners. I was able to send them a spray pump with some arsenate of lead in the month of May

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last, and this with the help of parasites on the caterpillars, saved their orchards from being destroyed. Both John Ohamil, chief of this band, and Chief Pierre, of Katz, take great interest in their places. I have seen some excellent crops of pears; but last year, as elsewhere, they were failures.

In the month of August a visit was paid to the Indians at Lillooet, and accompanied by the Indian agent, Mr. Drummond, I visited all the Indian orchards between Lillooet and Lytton. I found the Indians anxious for instruction and willing to learn. The small amount of fruit that they had was clean, but the varieties were poor, many of them being seedlings of their own raising. In some cases the trees were suffering from lack of cultivation, while others tried to make up for this by keeping their land soaked by an overdose of water. Both practices are bad. The caterpillars that were complained of at Seton Lake, near Lillooet, have entirely disappeared.

The Lytton Indians on both sides of the river at Spadium and Nakia have not recovered from the loss that they experienced some three winters ago when most of their trees were killed by frost. The trees were in good heart and well cared for, and some of the Indians were in the habit of selling quite an amount of fruit. Up to date only two attempts have been made to renew the orchards. White people suffered quite as much as the Indians did from the frost. I have paid them visits periodically, and once I organized a class of young men for pruning, and a good deal of useless wood was cut out of the trees, and also some of the dead trees cut out and burned.

The old orchards at Union Bar are still in the same condition as when last reported on. The band is nearly extinct or has moved elsewhere. Some Indians from farther up the river come down and cut the hay, and they also take what fruit they care to, but they do nothing towards the upkeep of the orchards. As the orchards are very much isolated, they can never become a source of contamination to the whites, as there are none in their close vicinity.

I am glad to say that we have managed to make an improvement on the orchards belonging to the North Vancouver Indians. In many cases these people own two homes, sometimes three, and are nomadic. They are members of the Squamish band where they own land, and some of them own places at Kitsilano, on False creek. I made a determined effort during the past winter and spring to improve matters, and a certain measure of success has been attained. As the reserve is surrounded on three sides by the city of North Vancouver, and a public road runs through the reserve, it behooves us to press the Indians to clean up their places. A few spots remain untouched, belonging to absentees, which will receive attention later on.

The Okanagan orchards were all visited several times. The only fruit that was for sale this year was at Penticton, where they had an abundant crop of cherries, which found a ready market right at the door. Very good prices were obtained. A new spray pump was bought and sent to them, and I also sent them a supply of spray material which they used partly under my own supervision. These Indians take very kindly to horticulture and farming generally.

The Spullamacheen Indians are making progress; but, as fruit was scarce this season, they went at their work only half-heartedly. There has been no epidemic of disease except some green aphid, owing to the extremely dry weather. The same remarks apply to the Indians on the Salmon River reserve.

Two trips were made into the Similkameen country. Once I was accompanied by Mr. Brown, the Indian agent. I found many of the old orchards very small, and the varieties very inferior, but no serious pests. Since, however, there has been a large influx of whites into the valley, and these are nearly all engaging in fruit-growing, the Indians are in many cases copying their white neighbours, and some of them have put out some very creditable places, ranging from 5 to 15 acres. I expect a few of them to begin to bear a little fruit this season. As the provincial government regulations are likely to be strictly enforced in the neighbourhood, they were supplied with a spray pump.

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I have not yet been able to make a trip into the far southern Okanagan, but have seen some of the fruit raised there. I intend, if possible, to get down there before the end of this month and previously to the start of very much growth.

Two trips were made to the Kootenay agency, and together with Mr. Galbraith, I visited the Indian industrial school at St. Eugène mission. Some of the trees had suffered a little from frost during the previous winter, but withal they were carrying a heavy crop of excellent fruit. I here organized a pruning class for the Indian pupils, and did some work in the orchard. I also instructed them how to use the sprayer that had been supplied to the agency.

The agent and I visited the reserve at Creston, where the Indians had made a good start; they had fine crops. Some of them have been clearing up and planting new orchards, and have been getting their trees from the American side, and I am afraid they have been the victims of unscrupulous tree agents.

As the old Songhees reserve has now been vacated by the band, and no new start has yet been made on their new location, there is nothing to report.

We have all the orchards on the reserves on Somenos, Quemichan, Zouhalem, Komeakin, Klemklemalitz, and Koksilla, in the Cowichan agency, cleaned up, but there are some orchards belonging to white people that are in a disgraceful state.

The Saanach orchards in the same agency have also been well attended to. Most of the people there take a good deal of interest in work of that kind.

I am glad to have to report that we have had some very good work done at Nanaimo. There were some old places belonging to old people who neither would nor could do anything with them. I have had some of these cleared out and burnt. Quite an extent still remains to be done, which will be dealt with next winter.

In the fall of the year I was instructed to make a trip to the Bella Coola agency, where I found the Indians have been only a short time attempting any orchard work, and from what I noticed they are doing good work. They are getting very excellent advice and instruction from their missionary, Mr. Gibson, who has a strong influence for good among them. The varieties of trees that have been planted do not seem to have been well selected. The climate and soil are well suited to successful orcharding, judging from results that have been attained by the white settlers. A spray pump has been sent up to them together with a supply of spray material.

While making a visit to Sechelt some time ago with Mr. Byrne, the Indian agent, I made a trip part way up Jarvis inlet, where are situated a large number of reserves belonging to the members of the bands who make Sechelt their headquarters for church and other festivals. They are now clearing up these small places and doing good work, and have land enough cleared collectively on which they could be able to plant 1,000 trees. None of the places are large enough to admit of the use of horses, and everything will have to be done by hand, with spade and hoe. They are all well adapted for fruit and vegetable growing. I have been trying to get them to do away with the old orchards round their houses in the village, as they are very foul, and the land is not adapted for it, being low and liable to flooding and incapable of being drained.

We have now spray pumps at the following points:—

Chilliwack (two)—Katsee.

Langley—North Vancouver.

Capilano—Alberni.

Duncan—Saanach.

Nanaimo—Penticton.

Ruby Creek—Similkameen.

Bella Coola—Kootenay.

I have had very excellent help and support from the different agents and some of the clergymen in charge of the missions, and also from different individuals among the Indians themselves.

Your obedient servant,

T. WILSON,

Inspector of Indian Orchards.

REPORT

OF

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER

REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

(*P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D.*)

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, June 10, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to present my eighth annual report as Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Indian Affairs, being for the fiscal year 1911-12.

The general absence of widespread outbreaks of acute contagious diseases which has marked the health conditions of the Indian bands throughout Canada during the past year serves to emphasize the influence of the now widespread sanitary knowledge under which the population of Canada as a whole lives, and remembering the yearly increasing contact between the people of the several Indian bands and the settlements surrounding the many reserves, this fact indicates with equal precision the adoption, more and more as the years go by, by them of the manners and customs of the white people and the unconscious assimilation of the ideas and practices of civilized communities.

There has been, however, during the year a number of isolated cases of small-pox, which demanded and received prompt attention for their suppression. Several of these occurred in Nova Scotia, in the Folly Mountain and Burnt Church bands; but in other instances, as in Quebec, where in spite of the fact that during the past winter there were some eighty thousand cases of the disease in the French parishes and towns, almost no cases of it were recorded as occurring in the Indian bands. Thus Roberval and Maniwaki were both surrounded with small-pox in the neighbouring settlements, yet both escaped completely through the people being vaccinated. Individual cases did occur, however, in the Restigouche band, and in the Timiskaming band. It is noted in the various correspondence that the agents and physicians of the various bands in this province have been active in seeing that their protégés were vaccinated.

In Ontario a few cases of the disease occurred in the Chippewas of the Thames, and a case in the Tyandinaga reserve; but it is remarkable that here again the disease was promptly eliminated by the vaccination of the band.

In Manitoba suspected cases occurred near Lake Manitoba, but fortunately resulted in no outbreak. This was the same with regard to suspected cases near Fort Alexander.

The acute contagious disease which has in the past proved most fatal amongst the Indian bands has been measles; but during the past year its presence has been marked in comparatively few instances. It did occur, however, in the bands on the north shore of the St. Lawrence at Ste. Moisie, accompanied with severe influenza, a number of fatal cases resulting. The general health at the time seems to have been very poor, seventeen families were reported to have sickness and require assistance. Other outbreaks are reported in the Peguis band, on Fisher river, also cases on the St. Peter's reserve on Lake Winnipeg, with several fatal cases, while an outbreak is reported from Port Simpson, B.C., carried there by a young man from Tacoma, Washington Territory.

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Diphtheria, usually fatal, owing to delay in treatment when occurring in the bands, was present in a few reported instances, as at Yarmouth N.S., in the Six Nations, Ont., in the Garden River band at Sault Ste. Marie, and in the Kenora band, Ont.

In a few instances only has whooping-cough, similarly very fatal among the Indians, been reported as epidemic; such was, however, the case in the Nishka band near Port Simpson, B.C.

In the Kenora district at Lac Seul a curious outbreak of disease is reported in the following terms by the medical officer:

'They were delirious and bleeding at the nose. I remained three days with them, and, when I left, they were better and able to sit up.' Referring further to the cause of the disease, he states 'At this very season they are often overfed and get gastric fever and dysentery.' It will be remembered that these are wood Indians, living almost wholly by hunting and fishing, and subject to the vicissitudes of good or bad, abundant or little food as the case may be, hence it is probable that these cases were due to ptomaine poisoning, arising from the use of tainted animal food. Associated with such intestinal diseases is typhoid fever, which is reported in a few instances, as in a report from Bersimis on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in October, when the medical officer wrote stating 'cases still prevailing, three are dead, six others are sick, several being of doubtful recovery.' He later stated six were dead. It is a rather curious fact that in spite of the frequent disregard of ordinary sanitary rules typhoid fever does not seem to have been hitherto an important source of mortality in Indian communities. It would seem, however, to be the accident of circumstances rather than from any immunity since, as was shown in the Oka outbreak three years ago, a common source such as polluted water does create a general outbreak of the disease.

From the reports of previous years one would expect what we do find, that the reports of medical officers from every province again indicate that the one disease which everywhere dominates is, with few exceptions, tuberculosis. In my report for 1910-11, I averted to the fact that the settled character of the Indians on the reserves in all the provinces with the yearly increasing white population surrounding them, is bringing them into contact with influences which slowly but certainly will react upon them, and give new ideas, and result in habits which on the whole will tend to the social and sanitary progress in the every day life of the Indian people.

In the small bands distributed through the maritime provinces, frequently receiving but partial medical attention, the reports of chronic diseases are frequently very imperfect. Cases, however, are reported of tuberculosis among the Micmacs, near Annapolis Royal and Digby, also near Parrsboro.

Although the bands in Quebec, long settled in their reserves, have advanced notably toward the civilized habits of life, influenced thereto by neighbouring white communities, yet in some places still, as on the lonely north shore of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, tuberculous diseases are rife in bands largely made up of hunters. Cases are reported among the Montagnais of Lake St John, also deaths in the band at Ste. Anne de Restigouche.

Passing to Ontario, the report of the medical officer who accompanied the commissioner at the time of treaty payments in Treaty No. 9, tells of the many cases of this malady as well as other diseases treated at different posts, and states particularly, 'Tuberculosis is the one factor which will ultimately exterminate the Indian race, and also the most difficult malady wherewith to contend. The Osnaburg and Fort Hope bands were most uncleanly, though the Albany and Moose Factory are better, due to missionaries. I believe medical missionaries throughout the Indian district would in time show the results of their labour and be the best possible means of combatting existing disease among the Indians.' He further states 'Aid was given by physicians of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway to tuberculous cases at Abitibi.'

Cases are reported among the Chippewas and the Munsees of the Thames and the Chippewas of Saugeen and the Spanish River bands; similarly cases are reported

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among the Mississaguas of Rice Lake and of Curve Lake near Lakefield. A number of cases are reported amongst different bands on Manitoulin island, whence one case was sent to the sanatorium at Gravenhurst. It is a relief to find in a band like the Mississaguas of the Credit a medical officer stating 'not a single case of tuberculosis reported in three months.' This is even improved upon in the report of the medical officer of the Moravians of the Thames, where not a single case of tuberculosis was reported for twelve months.

During the year I made a special visit to the Christian Island band on Georgian bay, and found there a condition of affairs demanding very serious attention. On inquiry it was found that in 24 families, containing in all 127 persons, 18 had died of tuberculosis, while 15 other cases were, at the time of my visit, sick with this disease. In the total population of 270 there had been during the year 3 births, but 7 deaths, and every one of these deaths had been due to tuberculosis.

Personal examination of the houses on the island revealed an unfortunate condition of affairs. Placed on the island some forty or more years ago, this band had built houses wholly of large pine logs set on the ground with floors practically the same, though years decay had occurred both in the foundation and the floors and scarcely a house had what could be called a fairly good floor. In several instances whole families occupied a single room, while in families where tuberculosis had occurred several had died within a very short time.

After an analysis of the 24 families in the houses inspected, the report goes on to state: 'Taking 270 as the population, the total births returned in the census are 3 or 11.1 per 1,000 and deaths 7 or 26 in the 1,000 or an annual decrease per 1,000 of 15 in the population. The deaths were due in every instance to tuberculosis... Had other diseases such as measles, pneumonia or influenza attacked the band last winter, then the deaths directly or indirectly due to these would with certainty have been still greater. The remarkable absence of any deaths from another cause, while showing the relative freedom from other types of disease amongst the Indians, remarked upon by me again and again in other bands, serves to accentuate the really lamentable situation due to tuberculosis, causing deaths during a single year at the rate of 26 per 1,000.'

Passing to the western bands, one finds evidences of the influence of climatic conditions affecting the bands on the shores of Lake Winnipeg similar to the result in the eastern Laurentians, where the lands are unsuited for agriculture. The bands are generally hunters and fishers, living near the lakes, along the rivers in isolated bands difficult of access for medical officers, and except in the summer subject to all dangers due to almost complete isolation in winter.

Bands brought early under the influences of civilization are still the victims of their environment, and the medical officer's report from Norway House only emphasizes what has been said regarding tuberculosis elsewhere. The medical officer of St. Peter's reserve states that there were many cases of pneumonia with much scrofula and tuberculosis in this band; while measles, which occurred in over forty cases in January, produced fatal results owing to its leaving the patient subject to rapid tuberculosis when present.

Amongst the Plain Indians, there seems everywhere direct evidence of the benefits from surrounding multiplying settlements. Physicians are locating in towns and villages nearer the reserves, making closer medical care of the bands readily possible. In the bands of the Portage la Prairie agency the different medical officers show praiseworthy energy in coping with disease of every sort. Thus cases of puerperal insanity, of appendicitis, etc., are dealt with as well as advanced cases of tuberculosis; while in one case a tuberculous patient was sent to the provincial sanatorium of Manitoba at Ninette. The medical officer examining children waiting for admission to the boarding school of the district states optimistically, 'No symptoms of

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trouble in any pupil of ten examined for admission.' This difference is emphasized by a comparison with the report of the medical officer at Norway House, Lake Winnipeg. The report states that he made 177 visits in a single month, March, that there were deaths from tuberculosis and pneumonia, and two patients died in the hospital during this time. Erysipelas appeared in the hospital and as a precaution against infection all patients were removed for a week and the whole building disinfected. In February there were 14 in the hospital, but 38 in January, 2 dying, 27 recovering and 9 remaining over. In this fatal month the medical officer reports making 540 visits and having 374 office consultations. As there were 18 in the hospital at one time, it became crowded; but blankets were got and none turned away.

One of the medical officers of the Portage la Prairie agency states that he found two cases of chronic tuberculosis and prescribed for forty children at the local industrial school. Showing an unusual degree of thoroughness, the same officer states that he saw every family on the reserve, and found all healthy in the local day school, one only having tubercular glands; but he found one case of epilepsy on the reserve. In the same agency, active local interest in a proposed small hospital is being shown, one medical officer, a missionary, suggesting it be placed centrally between three reserves.

Similarly considerable activity is being shown in the Birtle agency, where in 1906, a small tent hospital was located on the Waywayseecappo's reserve, which did for a time admirable work under a capable and enthusiastic nurse. Owing to its distance from the agency headquarters, it was three years later removed to Birtle and placed under the supervision of the principal of the boarding school there. Its present status as an aid to the several bands of the agency is not satisfactory, it having in practice become merely the infirmary of the school. A permanent building is being urged, but, if established, its separate location off church property should be carefully considered. Though having its nurse, permanently paid by the department, the agent's report states that in March it had but one case of tuberculosis in fifteen patients.

Another monthly report gives thirteen patients in the hospital, of which three were curable patients with glands in school children; while the report also states that a school child had died at home of tuberculosis, thus not appearing in the monthly report of the school as dying there.

A steady progress marking the bands in keeping with their industrial development in agriculture is markedly illustrated in some instances. This is seen in the report on the Duck Lake bands and the Touchwood bands, now seriously engaged in agriculture. At the latter agency there has been in profitable use a tent hospital for a number of years, where especially scrofulous cases are successfully treated. Serious cases, nevertheless, occur even in progressive bands as is noticed in the report of the Round Lake boarding school, where cases of scrofula and conjunctivitis are reported; while in March a serious outbreak of measles occurred. Reports from Muskeg lake and Snake Plain bands show tubercular diseases to be practically the only ones demanding much medical attention. The agent of the Kamsack bands, however, reports steady progress in the general health as well as in agriculture, and further states that he is now able to get the bands interested in the discussion and adoption of public health by-laws for their own guidance.

Passing westward, reports of the Onion Lake agency indicate here also cases of tuberculosis, with regular visits being made by the medical officer to the different widely scattered bands. Beyond these is the Saddle Lake agency, under the charge of a medical officer who has for four years been steadily educating the band, through the agency of a local hospital. This central influence is effective to the degree that it continues under the supervision of a trained and sympathetic nurse.

The report from the Pas agency, in Saskatchewan, speaks of fatal cases of a diarrhoeal disease in January, similar in its physical effects apparently to the Lac Seul outbreak.

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A similar outbreak also occurred in the Chemawawin and Red Earth bands of the same agency. It is probable that some form of tainted meat or fish could have been found as the cause of these outbreaks. The medical officer of the band, speaking of tuberculosis, states, 'certainly all the bands are in much better condition than two years ago.' Speaking of the bands as being hunting Indians, he further says, 'In June they have emerged from their winter camp in better health than in past years. They go in winter and return the middle of May to the swamps.'

In the Rocky Mountain district the agent speaks of the prevalence continuing of tuberculosis in the Sarcee band, and the medical officer of the Blood agency reported several cases of tuberculosis in the hospital there in January from the boarding school; while in March there were likewise five cases in the hospital, tuberculosis being made more progressive by an outbreak of measles occurring in both the Roman Catholic boarding school and likewise in the children of St. Paul's.

The most serious situation in this district is, however, reported from the Stony reserve at Morley, Alta. Though having a very large reserve, this band of 665 in 1911 has only a few families who have undertaken seriously agriculture. The reserve is over 4,000 feet above sea level, and it is subject to the vicissitudes of great and sudden atmospheric changes, high winds, dryness and frost, making all agriculture, except cattle-raising difficult and uncertain. To this is added the fact that the Indians have in the mountains nearby their old hunting grounds, and most of them are still nomadic, going there for their winter hunt. Farming is thus made still more indifferent, while, if new stock is purchased, it is too often neglected. Hence it becomes evident that the process of evolution into a settled community of this band will be slow. Similarly these conditions account for the unusual difficulty of securing effective treatment even in this high altitude climate in such diseases as tuberculosis, they being essentially chronic. What its results are may be found in the report of the agent, who states that in a single month of the past spring there were deaths equalling two per cent of the total population of the band. Poverty and lack of proper food are given by the medical officer as potent agencies in this high death rate, and he urges that in supplying food a step forward in the improvement of their general condition will be made. Here as in so many other agencies it is plain that the improvement in health will be accurately measured by that in social condition, and no endeavour can be too great to encourage by irrigation and all other means the gradual entering upon systematized agriculture by the members of this band. It seems an anomaly that in a climate claimed to be the Highlands health resort of Canada, such conditions as have been referred to should be allowed to exist longer.

Passing to British Columbia, it is noted that in the dry belt of the East Kootenay, mild balmy weather existed during the past winter, and as commonly there is no great snow-fall, the Indians could remain in their hunting lodges in the mountains throughout the season. The medical officer speaks of the health of the pupils in the various schools as good. 'Scrofulous sores in the young are less than formerly, and cases of tuberculosis in young persons approaching adolescence are not increasing in number,' and that the influence of the wholesome training received by pupils passing through the mission school is gradually working an improvement in the health as well as the intelligence of the children now stepping into the places of their parents. The medical health officer of the band at Wilmer states, 'The general health is good. The Indians are getting to understand about tuberculosis. I have been successful in obtaining the co-operation of those living with tuberculous patients and of those affected by the disease, so that the danger of the spread of the disease is to a certain extent lessened. Many, however, still crowd the sleeping-room and keep windows closed.'

Agent Galbraith of the district refers to the Indians at Windermere Lake: 'There are few cases of tuberculosis due to not many in the district living in houses but in teepees. However, the smoke seems to develop cases of conjunctivitis.'

Passing west, the medical officer at Ashcroft reports no great amount of sickness except tuberculosis. The report of the inspector visiting the Lytton agency speaks of

the overcrowded house conditions resulting in the promiscuous living of the people, sleeping mostly on the floor of their rancheries, and urges that steps be taken to improve this.

Coming to the bands at the coast, the reports of the various medical officers are all marked by a notable change. Here there are not only the local bands of the Lower Fraser Valley, and Coasts of Puget Sound engaged in the fisheries and other local occupations, surrounding the populous towns and cities there, but there are also many members of the inland bands who go to the coast especially during the fishing season. Hence the monthly reports of the medical officers are filled with references to office visits and cases in the hospital, indicating much acute disease. This is illustrated by the contents of a single month's report, containing cases of tonsillitis, la grippe, rheumatism, hysteria, phthisis, injury, bronchitis, typhoid, sarcoma and appendicitis. However directly these diseases are related to the conditions usually associated with life in the larger centres of population, the experience of the medical officers throughout this agency points to the slow, if somewhat difficult, progress of evolution into a higher standard of social life, and individual endeavour. The results of such contact are common to all cases where rural or aboriginal communities come into contact with the energy and virtues as well as unfortunately the vices of civilization.

Similar, but less pronounced, conditions are found in the reports of medical officers in the upper coast bands of British Columbia. Thus the medical officer at Port Simpson indicates a large range in his activities, he having made 149 office consultations, 295 outside visits and 142 to hospital patients. In the single month of January were reported four deaths from tuberculosis. Whooping-cough had been present and fatal in the Nishka band; while measles had been introduced at Port Simpson by a young man from Tacoma, Washington, U.S. In this district, as on the Fraser, most of the Coast bands go to the Nass and Skeena rivers to the salmon fisheries in the summer. To the latter at Port Essington, the medical officer from Port Simpson goes for three months, keeping there a summer hospital, where tuberculous and venereal cases appear common.

The reports of the bands of the interior of upper British Columbia supply conditions similar to those of the interior to the south. Reports from the Hazelton hospital refer especially to cases of tuberculosis, while similar reports come from Queen Charlotte Islands and from the bands in the interior of Vancouver Island. That, however, other diseases are creeping into the interior is seen in the report of the medical officer at Telegraph Creek, where a monthly report includes gastric ulcer, arthritis, neurasthenia, and uterine disease.

A serious result from an outbreak of measles in the Bella Coola inland district occurred. It was reported that a serious outbreak of small-pox existed, resulting in several deaths. The great distance of the bands in these mountain valleys from agency headquarters often results in serious disadvantages. This is, perhaps, offset by the relative freedom of such isolated bands from the diseases of civilization. Here and there however, these interior Indians are blessed with the services of some self-denying doctor resident in the district, as at Fort Resolution, where was Dr. Ryme, whose untimely death occurred some months ago. Although but a few years from England amongst these northern bands, his self-denying efforts had already begun to reap the fruits of correct sanitary methods, developed for years from his experience as Medical Officer of Health, in England.

I have thus summarized in the preceding paragraphs the more notable items relating to the various Indian bands in the several provinces, as they appear in the files. It is unfortunate, however, that the lack of system in reporting by the medical officers at present does not enable a statistical monthly or quarterly tabulated statement to be prepared. Though statements of isolated facts are of much value to supplement statistics, yet no proper study of the several factors affecting the health of any community can be made unless such is carried out regularly and uniformly from month to month.

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There has been nothing, however, so far found in the more or less complete medical reports received which would indicate anything markedly unusual in the health of the Indians during the past year. It may be said with at least equal truth that no unusual step has been taken to deal with the special problems of disease as we already know them, and which I have referred to in past annual reports.

The progress of methods based upon definite and now well-established lines has been remarkable in Canada during the past several years. At its recent annual meeting the National Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis reported the affiliation of over 100 branch societies from the different provinces, all engaged in various practical schemes for preventing the spread of the disease and for lessening the mortality from cases already existing. In the summarized language of a resolution unanimously adopted at the Washington Tuberculosis Congress in 1908, 'while the association recognizes the value of all federal, state and municipal efforts to lessen tuberculosis, yet it wishes to assert the belief that not until the individual and family become the active agencies in its prevention, by better housing and habits of living, will any serious decline in the disease take place.' To this end it is now generally recognized that the complete fighting equipment against tuberculosis in any community includes the adoption of what may be called the Edinburgh methods of the dispensary as a centre where suspected cases may go for diagnosis, instruction and temporary treatment, and whence nurses will go to visit the families of cases thus discovered, investigating at the same time house and home conditions, the financial ability of the family, the number and age of its several members and their occupation, thereby enabling the authorities to determine afterwards the most expedient line of action to be adopted in every instance. The dispensary is supplemented next by the hospital for advanced cases, then by the sanatorium for early curable cases, while at other times the school authorities institute the open air school or preventorium for sick children or suspected cases, while finally there is the farm colony where those able to labour are aided in further regaining their health while maintaining themselves.

Provincial governments by Sanatorium Acts similar to that of Ontario passed in 1900 are aiding county and town authorities by grants for the construction of hospitals and sanatoria, while providing for the maintenance by a per diem government grant and at the same time requiring an equal amount to be supplied by the municipality. It is further being asked and expected that through the Commission of Conservation for Canada additional aid be extended for the maintenance of certain classes of cases not provided for municipally.

One naturally turns to our problem where as illustrated from year to year the death-rate from tuberculosis in the Indian bands has been double, and in many bands often ten times as great as amongst the white population, and asks himself, 'How is it possible to apply these now almost universally established and accepted county or district methods to the solution of the Indian problem?' The primary difficulty, doubtless, does lie in the wide distribution of the bands throughout the territory of every province with relatively few persons in any one centre.

Taking Ontario as having at once the most advanced as well as some of the largest bands, we find that only at one reserve, that of the Six Nations, is there a population of 4,000 or over. At this point, the department has attempted to apply the system already spoken of, partially by means of a tent hospital. There is the office of the resident physician nearby, which we may call the dispensary for primary examination and discovery of cases; then there is the hospital, having several double-walled tents, where cases in various stages of disease may be placed and treated; and finally, if we choose, there are areas of land which could be set apart where convalescent cases, able to work, could work and be under supervision,—which method indeed may be said to be now in effect, where an occasional improved case goes to his home and living in his tent, does in some sense go through the conditions of being in a farm colony. Thus equipment in a sense may be said to be fairly complete when here resides a medical officer, a nurse in hospital, a hospital board, appointed by the council to co-operate with the medical

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officer, and the superintendent of the band. In this case there is in addition a Victorian Order nurse, attached to a church, visiting in the houses of the people on the reserve.

In this instance the process of education, although slow, has gone on, taking advantage of the hospital facilities, and thereby teaching the people the advantages of attention to cases in the early stages of the disease, and of their isolation in the hospital in the later infectious period.

Though the actual number of persons treated in hospital during the few years of its existence has not been all that could have been desired, yet there is no doubt that the laws of hygiene and sanitary education generally have filtered gradually into the homes of the people largely perhaps through the frequent discussions of hospital matters at the monthly council meetings of the band.

Illustrating actual work done by the hospital, it may be stated that in spite of the change in physicians during the year as well as the change in the nurse, there were 30 cases in all under treatment, of whom 11 were tubercular.

Illustrating how social progress moves hand in hand with health progress, the Superintendent's report of the band states, 'Many new dwellings-houses (14), barns (7), and fences have been erected by the assistance of loans from the council. They had a Farmers' Institute meeting of the South Riding of Brant, which was well attended in February last. A Women's Institute, was also held at the same time, at 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 almost as successful in its attendance and exhibits as any of its predecessors, although rain interfered very much.'

The public roads are kept in good condition under the direction of 46 path-masters appointed annually.

Were the other bands of Ontario as well as the bands of other provinces, situated in groups, such as the several bands of the Six Nations are, it is apparent that the solution of the problem before us would appear to be easier, since larger methods of supervision could be more economically adopted. On the other hand, the mere fact that the smaller bands are surrounded by progressive white communities does make them all the more immediately influenced by the latter.

Remembering that in the view of very many specialists in the field of tuberculosis it is the small local hospital or sanatorium within a community which gets nearest the several members of the community, it is not unfair to say that even in the smaller bands if the sympathetic services of the agents and local school-masters and missionaries can be engaged, all the advantages at any rate in the early stage of the disease referred to as being operative elsewhere can be with little effort introduced even into these smaller areas.

How rapidly the social evolution of the Indian under favourable circumstances may become has been most admirably illustrated in the third annual report of the agent of the File Hills Colony in Saskatchewan. It will be remembered that these bands have been in a large measure hunting bands hitherto, their whole agricultural energies having been devoted to stock-raising, and that it is now just eleven years since the first young men were started on homesteads on the survey made at the southern portion of the reserve.

This report, after stating that the colony of 25 heads of families, having an average of six years' existence as colonists, has produced some 70,000 bushels of grain, has 1,000 acres in fallow, and 600 acres of newly broken prairie, that all settlers have fair and in some instances very good houses, that different individuals have over 200 acres under cultivation, and produced last year from 3,000 to over 5,000 bushels apiece, remarks that there is among the older residents a keen desire to bring their homes and surroundings up to the standard of the white man. I notice, as time passes, there is a marked improvement in the manner these young mothers care for their children. If a child is sick they send for the doctor. Little or no attention is ever given to the

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Indian doctor.' There has been remarkably little sickness in the colony during the year, and only three deaths. One young man died of tuberculosis, and two children died at the Elkhorn industrial school of meningitis. There were ten births. The population of the colony being 100, the increase for the year has therefore been at the rate of 70 per 1,000. The report goes on to state, 'the cottage hospital which the department is building, is about complete. This is a splendid building, and when the institution is in full operation it will be a blessing to the people. The cost of the colony has been reduced to a minimum. Outside the salaries for oversight and an occasional visit by the doctor, the department pays for nothing. These people provide very well for their homes, and there is not a single house where signs of poverty can be seen. All have a year's supply of flour ahead, and many of them bought their beef by the quarter last fall. They buy all kinds of household necessaries and live quite as well as the average farmer.'

From the quotations taken from this report it would appear as before remarked that we have within the work of the Indian Department itself a practical example of how its most difficult problem is to be solved. In this it has been shown that agricultural progress has gone hand in hand with social advancement and both along with a steadily increasing and high degree of health.

That the Indian problem is the same as that elsewhere in the matter of tuberculosis has recently been very well illustrated by a paper by A. W. Wakefield, M.A., M.D., who has been appointed by the government of Newfoundland to take charge of an organized campaign against this disease under the government. In 1906 an association of private citizens was formed, and its work so impressed the government that in 1911 a government commission was appointed to deal with the disease, and it has already undertaken very important work. Besides district inspection of schools and houses and the compulsory notification of cases and compulsory disinfection of houses where deaths have occurred, a number of district sanatoria are being erected in different settlements along the coast (owing to the munificence of private citizens) where patients will be maintained by government and municipal grants.

Dr. Wakefield in dealing especially with settlements on the Labrador coast, speaks of the poverty and inevitable suffering resulting from life on that bleak coast. He states that there are 4,000 'liveryers' who remain on the coast the year round, taking their families with them. Their houses are terribly overcrowded, being nearly always small with generally one room. 'I have slept with my two drivers and two fellow travellers in a one-roomed house, the regular occupants of which consisted of the father, mother, and ten children.' He further states that the tubercular death-rate in Newfoundland is between 3 and 4 per 1,000. A remarkable example, which I have seen too frequently illustrated amongst the Indian people, of infection is given. 'Several years ago there dwelt in one house a family consisting of the father and mother, both strong and well, and a family of eleven children. Some ten years ago tuberculosis occurred in this number, and one after another, until six in succession, died. Four of these died of pulmonary consumption.'

About this time Dr. Grenfell came along and advised as to sanitary measures of cleanliness, disinfected the house and made open windows the rule; and, as Dr. Wakefield says, "since that time there has been not only no further deaths, but the remaining members of the family have enjoyed good health."

But enough has been said once more to indicate the scope of the work to be done towards social progress and sanitary advancement amongst the Indian peoples; while the practical methods which have been found elsewhere available for this work have been fully illustrated. It cannot be too strongly recalled that the government and people of Canada now in possession of the fertile heritage of the aborigines of British North America owe to what may fairly be called the remnant of these people the performance of a duty towards them in matters relating to their personal health and happiness, and communal advancement, which no difficulties should prevent them from fully carrying out.

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It is sincerely to be hoped now that science has shown, whether in Europe or America, the solution of the problem of dealing with the common people in progressive communities or with the undeveloped social conditions of aboriginal tribes, that adequate and systematic measures will be adopted whereby the full realization of the highest hopes for the Indian people will be obtained when their place as members of organized society amongst the people of Canada shall have been accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

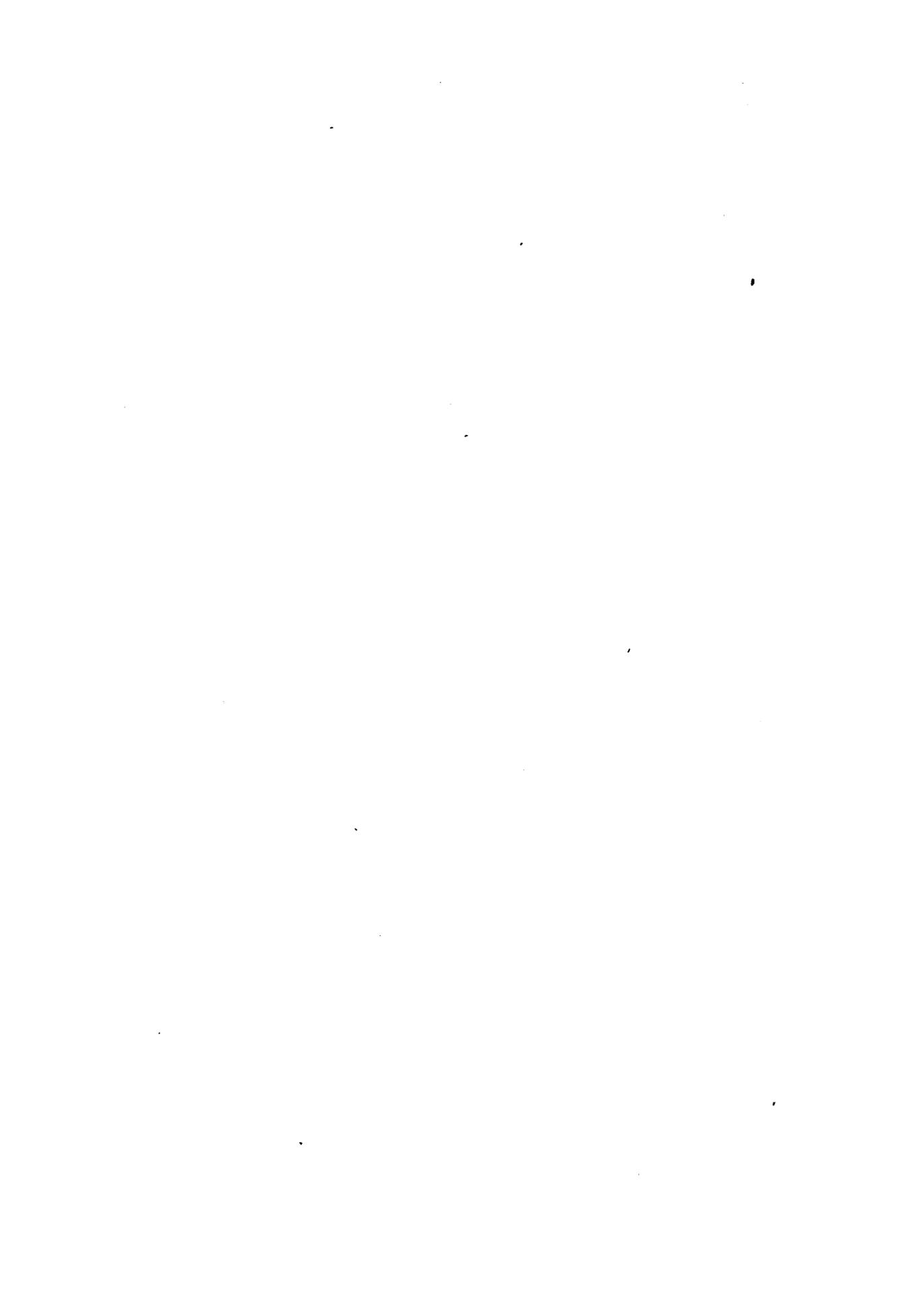
P. H. BRYCE, M.A., M.D.,

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 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 1912.



OTTAWA, June 1, 1912.

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, 1912.

The expenditure for the year from parliamentary appropriations has been as follows:—

Province.	Day Schools.		Boarding Schools.		Industrial Schools.		Assistance to Ex-pupils.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Nova Scotia.....	4,393	82							606	01	4,999	83
New Brunswick....	4,932	37							1,177	15	6,109	52
Prince Edward Island.....	420	28							115	80	536	08
Quebec.....	33,548	88							1,381	11	34,932	49
Ontario.....	17,486	92	16,876	54	43,262	94			467	30	78,093	70
Manitoba.....	17,426	35	38,601	85	46,970	62	813	05	532	85	104,344	72
Saskatchewan.....	34,957	05	71,625	17	33,372	31	6,615	93	815	46	147,385	92
Alberta.....	2,908	90	101,922	55	20,752	16	1,491	27	3,894	47	130,969	35
Northwest Territory.....			12,752	25							12,752	25
British Columbia.....	25,017	99	33,046	94	118,340	97	237	89	1,670	34	178,314	13
Yukon.....	2,269	06	44,682	60							46,951	66
Total.....	143,361	12	319,507	90	262,699	00	9,158	14	10,663	49	745,389	65

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, 1912, the amounts so provided have been as follows:—

Accounts.	Interest.		Capital.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1 Ojibbewas of Batchewana	615	62		
2 Chippewas of Beausoleil	453	88		
3 Chippewas of Nawash	1,811	64	1,683	00
4 Chippewas of Rama	300	53		
5 Chippewas of Sarnia	1,203	83		
6 Chippewas of Saugeen	2,465	05		
7 Chippewas of Snake Island	162	64		
8 Chippewas of Thames	1,270	43	1,500	00
9 Chippewas of Walpole Island	271	91		
10 Chippewas of Fort William	145	53		
12 Ojibbewas of Garden River	651	42		
13 Ojibbewas of Henvey Inlet	120	85		
14 Ojibbewas of Nipissing	1,002	68		
17 Mississaugas of Alnwick	660	74		
18 Mississaugas of Credit	457	74		
19 Mississaugas of Rice Lake	184	83		
20 Mississaugas of Mud Lake	330	89		
21 Mississaugas of Scugog	49	15		
22 Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	1,181	81		
23 Moravians of Thames	532	47		
24 Ojibbewas of Mississauga River	10	00		
30 Chippewas of Parry Sound	877	22		
31 Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	130	95		
32 Chippewas of Serpent River	77	98		
33 Six Nations	6,442	79	303	28
34 Chippewas of Shawanaga	87	11		
35 Ojibbewas of Spanish River	286	36		
36 Chippewas of Thessalon River	143	67		
44 Hurons of Lorette	6	00		
49 Chippewas of Temiscamingue	15	00		
50 Algonquins of River Desert	518	35		
82 Ojibbewas of Whitefish Lake	312	45		
246 Ojibbewas of Sheguiandah	363	75		
247 Ojibbewas of Shesheganing	452	21	4,421	60
248 Ojibbewas of South Bay	335	43		
249 Ojibbewas of Sucker Creek	56	25		
251 Ojibbewas of West Bay	539	79		
	24,528	95	7,907	88
Total			32,436	83

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 1911 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 Saugeen agency the number of children of school age is 75, and the number

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enrolled and in residence is 94; again in the Queen Charlotte agency the former number is 85, and the latter 95. 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.

DAY SCHOOLS.

References to the remarks on day schools scattered through the reports printed herewith will lead to the conclusion that these schools have had a successful year. In localities where the regular attendance of the children can be secured and their interest and attention fixed there is no doubt that the day school meets most of the necessary requirements but these are just the difficulties to be overcome and the best means to this end is found to be the conveyance of the children to the school and the provision of a mid-day meal. These inducements have been offered in many places throughout the year.

The teacher who is qualified to make the sessions of the school interesting to the pupils is also an important feature in obtaining the desired result and it is gratifying to report that there are a number of such teachers engaged in the work. In connection with several of the day schools gardens have been conducted. The date at which the holidays begin interferes somewhat with the full usefulness of the undertaking but the success has been sufficient to make it part of the settled policy to encourage these school gardens. The places at which these gardens have been most successfully conducted are as follows:—

Ontario.—Cape Croker, Wikwemikong, Bear Creek, South Bay, Nipissing, Stony Point.

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, Shesheganing, Sagamook, Wikwemikong, Garden Village, Cape Croker No. 1, Serpent River, Kettle Point, Thessalon, Stony Point, Scotch Settlement, South Bay, Goulais Bay, Kettle Point, Bear Creek.

Quebec.—Maniwaki, Congo Bridge, St. Regis, Cornwall Island, St. Regis Island, Restigouche, Ruperts House, Caughnawaga Girls.

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, South Fort à la Corne.

Alberta.—Whitefish Lake.

British Columbia.—Quamichan, Metlakatla, Hazelton, Nitinat.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS.

Reference was made in the report of last year to an arrangement which has been made between the churches interested in Indian schools and the government with refer-

ence to the administration and financial grants to the residential schools. I am pleased to report that this arrangement has been adhered to by both parties under the agreement.

It became necessary for the churches to spend considerable sums of money to so alter and improve the boarding school buildings owned by themselves that they should conform to the specifications laid down by the department. These changes are being made and before long the accommodation and sanitary arrangements at all the denominational boarding schools will be greatly improved. The department has also proceeded with the necessary changes in residential school buildings owned by the government. Architects in the employ of the department visited most of the schools in the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan during the summer of 1911. The changes which they recommended were as uniform as possible when the variety of the buildings which they were called upon to deal with is taken into consideration. In the end it will be found that the health of the inmates of these buildings has been benefited and that the whole work is on a higher plane of usefulness.

EX-PUPILS.

The important work of assisting ex-pupils has been continued throughout the year. The special reports from the agents dealing with 169 individuals who had received assistance show that the plan as an adjunct of the work of the school is most important and productive of good results. The percentage of cases in which the assistance has been wasted is extremely low and the reports range from a record of absolute failure in a few cases to a record of encouraging success.

It will be recalled that the practice is to allow a gift of oxen and implements to a certain amount and the granting of a loan which must be repaid within a certain time, and for which an agreement is signed by the pupil. These repayments have been made with commendable promptness in a large number of cases.

Where the department has the good fortune to possess agents and farming instructors who are interested in the progress of these ex-pupils, their future success may be looked forward to with confidence. The obligations thrown upon our officers by this system of aid has been in most cases cheerfully and successfully met.

NOVA SCOTIA.

BEAR RIVER, DIGBY COUNTY.

Number of children of school age..	18
Number of pupils enrolled..	16
Average attendance..	8

Mr. Purdy, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

‘On account of sickness Mrs. Howe had to give up teaching January 1, 1912, and could not get a teacher to take her place.

‘They have a fine building and well equipped. The pupils are doing splendidly. Indifference and migratory habits are the opposing factors in Indian education. Extra inducements have been made to create an interest in their work.’

Since Mr. Purdy’s report was written Miss Tebo has been engaged as successor to Mrs. Howe.

ESKASONI, CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age..	23
Number of children enrolled..	21
Average attendance..	9

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Mr. A. J. McKenzie resigned his position as teacher of this school owing to ill-health and Mr. James McNeill, a qualified teacher, was appointed as his successor and took charge on the first of September last. Mr. McNeill has had long experience and is reported as doing good work.

The buildings are in good condition.

INDIAN COVE, PICTOU COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	37
Number of pupils enrolled.	33
Average attendance.	20

Mr. J. D. MacLeod, the agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:— This school has, during the past year, been in charge of Miss Gertrude McGirr, who holds a grade B scholarship for the province. The number of pupils enrolled was thirty-three. The average attendance each month ranged from fifteen to twenty. During the winter months the attendance is better. The Indians move about during the warmer months of the year, and engage in out-of-door work. At these times the children don't attend school so well. The intelligence of the children seems to be up to the average. The Micmac language is the sole medium of conversation at home. The children when they go to school, know no other tongue and are at a great disadvantage and progress is necessarily retarded. They stop going to school also at an early age. Notwithstanding these disadvantages the school has made satisfactory progress.

KINGS COUNTY.

Mr. C. E. Beckwith, Indian agent, reports on this agency as follows: 'There are no Indian schools at this agency, Indian children attending the white schools. They seem to be fairly bright and quick to learn. The parents seem quite anxious to have them attend school. There are none that I know of but can read and write and have a knowledge of arithmetic. I think that education has a marked effect on them in their habits and methods of living; they are as mannerly and as well behaved as any of the white children.'

MALAGAWATCH, INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	14
Number of children enrolled.	6
Average attendance.	2

Owing to the unsatisfactory attendance here during the summer months, it has been decided to conduct this school only during five months of the year, viz., January, February, March, April and May. The Indians leave the reserve in the summer time, and it was found impossible to obtain an attendance such as would warrant keeping the school in operation.

During the past winter the night classes have been continued with fairly good results.

MIDDLE RIVER, VICTORIA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	20
Number of pupils enrolled.	22
Average attendance	10

A. J. Macdonald, Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:— There is a comfortable medium-sized frame school house on the reserve at Middle river in the county of Victoria, put in a good state of repair during July and August, 1910. The location is ideal, the schoolhouse being built on a hill overlooking the waters of Nyanza bay. It is about the centre of the settled part of the reserve.

The average attendance has been fairly good, and the progress made by the pupils satisfactory. More particularly is the progress noticeable in reading, arithmetic and drawing, whilst their progress in writing has been very good. They do not seem to have much if any aptitude for history, geography or English Grammar.

Mrs. Annie McNeil is the teacher still in charge, and has proven a splendid teacher and has the good will of both parents and pupils.

Prizes were awarded at the end of July and December, and the teacher reports that it materially aided in increasing the average attendance which latter was fifty per cent of the number of pupils enrolled.

Quite a number of the Indian population on this reserve under 30 years of age can read, write and have some knowledge of arithmetic, and the majority of parents are very anxious that their children should attain a common school education.

The Indians of this reserve are law-abiding, well advanced in civilization and anxious to improve their own and their children's condition.

NEW GERMANY, LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	11
Number of pupils enrolled.	13
Average attendance.	7

Mr. Charles Harlow, the agent, reporting on this school which is taught by Miss Mary A. Gillies, a qualified teacher, is as follows:—

'The work in the school room with the children who attend regularly is interesting and with all such pupils very satisfactory. The children are quick to learn and are quite docile and easy to manage. The great drawback to the progress of the work, particularly in higher standards is the irregular attendance. The fault here lies with the parents, for as soon as the children are able to do a little work, which is often as young as ten, eleven or twelve years old, they are allowed to leave school. Notwithstanding this, I can safely say that the pupils who attended fairly regularly, made very good progress.'

SALMON RIVER, RICHMOND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	32
Number of children enrolled.	31
Average attendance	13

Miss O'Toole, who conducted this school successfully for a number of years, resigned in December of last year, and Miss Devereaux was appointed as her successor.

Miss Devereaux is the holder of a second-class certificate, and is meeting with success in her work. She also teaches sewing to the girls.

SHUBENACADIE, HANTS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	32
Number of children enrolled.	9
Average attendance.	8

This school was closed in 1906 on account of poor attendance. As there are now sufficient children of school age to justify re-opening, Mr. Thomas Grumley was appointed teacher and took charge on March 12, last.

Mr. Grumley is a qualified teacher and good results are expected.

MILLBROOK, COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	16
Number of pupils enrolled.	14
Average attendance.	8

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The following is the report of the agent, Mr. Smith, on the Millbrook school, which is taught by Miss Jessie Scott, an experienced and successful teacher.

The school has been continuously in operation for the past ten years and the department has been most fortunate in the choice of teachers. The school building is a very comfortable one, conveniently located on the reserve, none of the children having more than three hundred yards to go to get to it.

Yet the attendance is not what it should be; lack of interest on the part of the parents is largely responsible for this and renders progress difficult.

It is perhaps too soon to judge the effect of education, on the ex-pupils. While education is a great force it cannot overcome the traditions of a race in one or two generations.

WHYCOCOMAGH, INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school-age.	33
Number of pupils enrolled.	31
Average attendance.	18

Mr. John A. Gillis continues in charge of this school and the public school inspector reports that the general management is good and the results, considering the indifference of the parents, very fair. Mr. Gillis is enthusiastic and earnest and gives a great deal of his time to the betterment of the condition of the Indians generally on the reserve.

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	35
Number of pupils enrolled.	30
Average attendance.	13

The report of D. K. McIntyre, M.D., Indian agent, on the Sydney school which has been in charge of Miss Edna Gough since October 1, 1911, is as follows:—

Sydney (Olsebookt) school on the Indian reserve, Sydney, is the only Indian school in this agency. During the year 1911, 30 pupils received instructions for some part of the year in this school, some for only a few days, others for the greater portion of the year. The usual number on the register for each quarter ranges from twenty to twenty-six and the daily average for the year was 13. The school house is a well constructed wooden building and is equipped with comfortable seats and desks graduated to suit the different ages of the children. It is also well provided with maps, blackboards and school apparatus. The progress since the school was opened, some eight or nine years ago, has been satisfactory.

The school has been in charge of lady teachers all along, and all the teachers who have had charge took a deep interest in the progress and welfare of the pupils. The year just closed has probably been the most satisfactory one since the school was opened. So far none of the pupils attending this school has advanced higher than Grade VI. By the time they get that far advanced they are usually twelve or fourteen years of age and they leave school or go at some work.

The effects of the school upon the whole reserve have been very marked. The boys who have got as far advanced as Grade VI and left school are giving a good account of themselves. They are ambitious and industrious and make good use of the money they earn. The influence of the school has greatly enhanced the tone of cleanliness, personal and otherwise, both in the houses and in the surroundings. For the last two quarters the farthest advanced pupils attending the school are only up to Grade IV, but they are making good progress and if they continue to attend for a year or two more, will easily attain to the 7th grade. The attendance is not as good as it should be. The reserve being so small the school is quite convenient to them all; but the parents, at least the older ones, do not take much interest in the school and will allow the children to absent themselves from school for very little excuse, but this is a matter which time will remedy.

The following report on the state of Indian education in Nova Scotia for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, is furnished by Mr. A. J. Boyd, Indian superintendent.

The school at Shubenacadie was closed for several years past on account of the apathy shown by the Indians of the place in the education of their children when the school was in operation in days gone by. But recently, their attitude in that respect seems to have changed. Nearly a year ago they began an agitation to have the school re-opened, and, as a result, it is again in operation, with Mr. Martin E. Grumley, of Indian Road, Hants county, N.S., in charge, as teacher. Mr. Grumley is a capable, conscientious young man, who, I believe, will give a good account of himself, and will faithfully endeavour to make the school a success. I may say that the re-organization of this school was conditional; that is, the Indians interested were given to understand distinctly in the beginning, that unless they should manifest a disposition to benefit by the advantages about to be given them for the education of their children by sending them regularly to school, it would be closed in due time indefinitely, as the department would not be justified in maintaining a school which could show no adequate results for the expenditure involved.

The re-establishment of the school at Shubenacadie brings the number of exclusively Indian schools in Nova Scotia up to eleven—one more than for several years past.

It is to be regretted that the Bear River school is closed temporarily. Mrs. Minnie A. Howe, who had conducted it for several terms with considerable success, was obliged to resign her charge at the beginning of the current quarter, owing to ill health; and, so far, the efforts of both Mr. Purdy, the agent, and myself, have failed to secure the services of another teacher for the position, although one was engaged to take the school, who, unfortunately, fell sick as he was about to enter upon his duties, and died within a week as the result of an acute attack of pneumonia.

It seems to be no easy matter to get a good teacher now for any school, whether Indian or white. At one time Indian schools were in favour with the majority of our teaching fraternity on account of the superior salaries attached to them; but at present there appears to be no particular desire among the successful class of our teachers to occupy such schools. This changed attitude is due, no doubt, to the fact that employment in most other occupations in this country to-day is more remunerative than teaching; and I think the inference is that the department will soon be obliged to advance its 'minimum wage' for teachers, if it wishes to continue in its employ those worth retaining, or to engage others whose services are worth having.

Experience forces me to the conclusion that females succeed better than males as Indian teachers. At any rate, there can be no doubt that the schools at Truro, Sydney, Bear River, New Germany, and New Glasgow, which have always been conducted, so far as I am aware, by ladies, are distinctly ahead, in the matter of education, of those that have always been conducted by men; and the most backward of the Indian schools is one that has always been in charge of a male teacher. The standing of the Middle River and Chapel Island schools, taught by Mrs. Annie McNeil, and Miss Charlotte M. Devereau, respectively, is equal to that of the best school taught by a male teacher; so that the evidence would seem to be very much in favour of the ladies as Indian teachers; and their superiority in that respect has impressed me from the beginning of my experience with Indian education. Therefore, in filling vacancies that will, no doubt, occur from time to time on the department's staff of teachers in Nova Scotia, I would strongly urge the selection of ladies, who possess the necessary qualifications.

Progress in the education of Indian children must necessarily be slow, not because they are void of talent, or are not apt pupils, but chiefly on account of their supreme ignorance, when they enter school first, of the language in which it is necessary to instruct them, and which they find very difficult to learn, owing, I dare say, to the great dissimilarity between the idiom of their own, and the English language. That

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disadvantage, coupled with irregular attendance, makes the Indian teacher's duties very arduous; and, therefore, it is surprising to observe, as I have done recently with much satisfaction, the proficiency in their studies displayed by pupils in several of our Micmac schools.

I do not wish it to be understood from any of the above statements that some of our Indian schools are of little or no service. I am simply stating my views of the situation as it presents itself to my judgment; and am pleased to be able to say, as the result of my recent tour of inspection, that even the most backward school of the lot is doing comparatively good work, and that the expenditure by the department for Indian education is money well spent in every case.

The number of children attending school during some period of the current year seems to be 208, with an average daily attendance of 132, or 63.5 per cent, which I consider very good. Last year the corresponding figures were 245, 106, 43.2 respectively. It may thus be seen that while the total number of pupils registered this year is less than last, there is a marked improvement in the average daily attendance, which, I think, may be regarded as a hopeful indication of stimulated interest in the subject of education.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LENNOX ISLAND.

Number of children of school age.	65
Number of pupils enrolled.	43
Average attendance.	20

Location.—This school is situated on the reserve of Lenuox island on a slight elevation about a quarter of a mile from the shores of Richmond bay.

The attendance during the year has been only fair.

The school building is a substantial frame structure, 24 x 18, has eight windows, can accommodate fifty pupils easily, it is well furnished with books, slates, paper and maps.

Ex-Pupils.—One of them, Mr. John J. Sark, is the present teacher of this school. He has attended the classes in St. Dunstan's College and obtained a third-class license. Another, Mr. Albert Bernard, is now taking a course in the same institution.

Some of them are married, living on the reserve. They are well conducted and industrious.

Mr. Joseph Bernard, chief, is one of the ex-pupils.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NORTHEASTERN DIVISION.

Mr. R. A. Irving, Indian Superintendent, has submitted the following interesting report on the schools of his superintendency.

There are three Indian day schools in this superintendency. One at Big Cove in the county of Kent, one at Eel Ground in the county of Northumberland and one at Burnt Church in the same county.

BIG COVE SCHOOL, KENT COUNTY, N.B.

Number of children of school age.	60
Number of pupils enrolled.	46
Average attendance.	18

The interior of this school-house was repaired last summer during the holidays, and is now quite comfortable. Two new outbuildings were also built. The Indians of this band last year built an addition to their hall, and two rooms in the upper flat were finished as apartments for the teacher. These apartments have been furnished and made quite comfortable. Heretofore, it was somewhat difficult to secure a qualified teacher for the reservation, owing to the difficulty of getting suitable accommodations. The present teacher, Miss Kathelyn E. M. Sutton, took charge after the summer holidays, and is occupying the new apartments. She is doing good work and seems to be taking a great interest in her pupils. The attendance, I am pleased to say, is somewhat better, although there is still perhaps room for improvement.

EEL GROUND SCHOOL, NORTHUMBERLAND CO., N.B.

Number of children of school age.	28
Number of pupils enrolled.	25
Average attendance.	14

This school building and the outbuildings are in good condition as well as the furniture of the school. The school is centrally located and beautifully situated on the high ground, close to the Miramichi river. The situation is ideal from a sanitary standpoint; the school obtaining nothing but the purest of air, and the drainage being perfect. The teacher is Miss Margaret Isaacs, a Micmac Indian girl who received her education in the province of Quebec. She is well trained and educated and has had considerable experience in teaching. The average attendance has improved. In addition to teaching the various subjects of study, she also teaches the children to sew and do fancy work, and great progress is being made. The pupils like the work and the parents take a deep interest in it.

BURNT CHURCH SCHOOL, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	36
Number of pupils enrolled.	30
Average attendance.	15

The school building is new only having been built in the year 1910 and has a fine location, overlooking the beautiful Miramichi bay. It is up-to-date in every respect. Last summer new furniture was procured for this school, and now it is well equipped with modern desks and appliances. Miss Laura C. Geraghty is in charge. She is a qualified teacher and is making favourable progress with her pupils. The average attendance is somewhat improved. In addition to the regular studies being taught, instructions are also given in sewing and fancy-work. The teacher is a favourite with her pupils and she greatly assists the Indians on the reserve by her kind words of advice and instructions.

There are no Indian day schools on the other Indian reserves, but the Indian children are permitted to attend the neighbouring white schools. The attendance is fair although not as large as it might be, as the Indian children do not care to attend these schools. Those that do attend make good progress and I think pick up the English language much more quickly than the Indian children who attend the regular Indian day schools. Their mixing with the white children seems to have a civilizing influence upon them. The results are certainly good.

The deportment of the children for the past year in the different schools, was exceptionally good, which is due of course to the careful training of the teachers who are disposed to do their very best for their pupils. I find the Indian children quick to learn and were it not for the difficulty they have in learning English and their irregular attendance, their progress would be much more advanced. There is however a notable improvement in attendance, although parents show little interest in education.

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and often keep their children home when they might be at school. The appointment of a truant officer for the different reserves that have day schools, whose duty it is to enforce the regulations regarding the education of Indian children, as well as the giving of prizes and treats, has done much to improve the average attendance. I find however, that the great draw back in this respect is the poverty of the parents and their inability to provide suitable clothing for their children as well as their indifference to education. The former however, has been considerably overcome by the issue of clothing, &c., to destitute children. I always at every meeting of the band at which I am present, address those that are in attendance, on the importance of having their children receive an education and impress upon them the necessity of having all children of school age attend school.

The Health of the pupils throughout the year has been moderately good. Coughs and colds being the most prevalent sickness. No epidemic of any serious nature has prevailed.

The progress of the Indians who have attended school in the past is quite noticeable, even though their education may be quite limited. There being a marked contrast between the older and younger generation in this respect.

Education upon reserve life, to my mind, not only makes the Indians more industrious and independent, but makes them better every way.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. Baxter reports in part on the Tobique and Edmundston schools as follows:—

TOBIQUE.

Number of children of school age.	47
Number of pupils enrolled.	63
Average attendance.	40

This school has been in operation during the year. The attendance of the children has been very good and their progress in the various branches of study has been very satisfactory. Miss Ethel Mc Grand, the present teacher, has shown much tact and good judgment in the management of Indian children, and very satisfactory results are being obtained. It was her intention during the summer vacation, to attend the summer school of Science at Fredericton with a view to taking a course of physical culture and other subjects, but owing to an attack of sickness she was not able to do so but the subjects of callisthenics and hygiene are receiving their proper attention in the school. There has been no epidemic of any kind among the children to interfere with the attendance at school. On the recommendation of the Rev. J. J. Ryan, inspector of Indian schools, a truant officer was appointed. Mr. Charles Bear was recommended by the Band for that position and since the summer vacation has been acting in that capacity. He is also caretaker of the school building and attends to the distribution of the vegetables from the school garden, which are stored in the school cellar. There are no large boys or girls attending this school this winter. When they arrive at the age of 16 years and upwards they either leave school or attend so irregularly that they make but little progress; hence the necessity of having them attend school regularly and get all the school education they can before they arrive at that restless age when attendance at school becomes a burden.

The school garden was looked after by Charles Bear and the school children. The cultivation was clean, and the yield very satisfactory, consisting of 41 barrels of potatoes, 15 barrels of turnips, 2 barrels carrots, 3 barrels beets, and two barrels of parsnips. Early in the spring the children are encouraged to plant a few of the different garden seeds in oyster cans, and care for them, and watch their growth, and oral instruction is given on their cultivation.

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The Domestic Science Association which has for its object the improvement of the home conditions, is this winter being held in the school room, instead of at the home, one evening in the week, and a more detailed course of instruction is given and so far very much better results are obtained, as they are required to be more thorough in their work, which consists of knitting, sewing, &c. A short talk on hygiene is also given each evening. Miss Mc Grand is having great success in this department of her work. The opportunity that the Indian children on this reserve have of acquiring a common school education is far better than many white children enjoy in the country districts of the province.

THE EDMUNDSTON SCHOOL.

Number of children of school age.	9
Number of pupils enrolled.	21
Average attendance.	14

This school has been in operation during the year and the attendance has been remarkably good. From an enrolment of 20 during the cold month of January, there was an average attendance of 18. The number of children to attend school has been increased from 12 to 20, on account of two families settling on the reserve, and the capacity of the temporary school-room is now fully occupied. The Indians on this reserve have appreciated this school so highly, as shown by the attendance made, and the results have been so satisfactory, that it should not be longer considered as an experiment. A suitable building should be erected this summer, and be ready for occupation when the lease of the present building expires.

Miss Dionne, the teacher, has taken a great interest in her work. During the summer vacation, she attended the summer school of science at Fredericton and took the course of physical culture and that subject is receiving attention. A small garden was also looked after by the children, and nature studies are practically taught. This little school is now a centre of order, refinement and hope to this reserve.

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

There are in this agency four schools, situated on the Kingsclear, Oromocto, St. Marys and Woodstock reserves.

KINGSCLEAR, YORK COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	32
Number of pupils enrolled.	19
Average attendance.	12

Miss Rene A. Donahoe continues in charge of this school. Good progress is reported. Sewing is taught the girls. The effect of the teaching given in the classroom is noted in the homes on the reserve.

ST. MARY'S, YORK COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.	25
Number of pupils enrolled.	34
Average attendance.	21

Miss Mary Hughes, a qualified teacher, took charge of this school on August 28, 1911. When Miss Hughes becomes accustomed to the work of an Indian school it is fully expected that good results will be obtained.

It is proposed to erect a new building of modern design on this reserve during the coming summer.

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OROMOCTO, SUNBURY COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	14
Number of pupils enrolled	17
Average attendance	8

Mrs. Blanche McCaffrey remains in charge of this school and is well liked by children and parents. Under Mrs. McCaffrey's direction a great improvement is evident in the conduct and bearing of the children. Sewing is taught and systematic instruction given in calisthenics.

The building, which is new and modern, is in good condition.

WOODSTOCK, CARLETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	14
Number of pupils enrolled	21
Average attendance	13

Miss Milmore resigned as teacher of this school and was succeeded by Miss Genevieve Brophy, who took charge after the summer holidays last year. This is Miss Brophy's first experience in an Indian school, and it is expected that when she becomes accustomed to the work the high standard obtained under her predecessor will be continued. Sewing lessons are given the girls and careful attention is paid to hygiene and calisthenics.

The building on this reserve is also new and modern in every respect.

In reporting on the work of the above four schools, the agent, Mr. White said in part as follows:—

'While I have worked among the Indians I have seen an improvement in the children, and we have but to look back into the pages of history to know how much the condition of the Indians has improved, which is all due to education, and the money expended for the improvement of these people is well invested, for only through education can we raise them from their present dependent state to one of independence.'

REPORT OF J. J. RYAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

At the present time we have nine Indian day schools in the province of New Brunswick, situated in the following counties: One in Madawaska, one in Victoria, one in Carleton, two in Northumberland, two in York, one in Sunbury, and one in Kent.

BIG COVE SCHOOL.

My first visit was paid to the school at Big Cove reserve, Kent county, on September 27 last, for the reason that I was somewhat anxious as to the arrangements made for the comfort and well-being of the new teacher, whose services we had secured for this school during the summer holidays.

I knew that unless such arrangements were made it would be a difficult matter to retain the services of a competent teacher any length of time, owing to the unfavourable location of this reserve from a teacher's point of view, and therefore I desired to see for myself what had been done towards this end, and also give whatever encouragement I could to the young lady who had assumed charge of the school.

I was pleased on entering the school to find a larger number of children present than I had expected—larger by far than on any of my previous visits—since Miss Isaacs, the Indian teacher had been in charge, and those present were neat in dress and clean.

The number of pupils of school age on this reserve is 50. The number enrolled is 46. The number present the day of my visit was 30—18 of whom were girls and 12 boys.

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On examining the pupils, I found but little progress manifested in any of the branches taught—such as reading, arithmetic, writing—since my last previous inspection; but this lack of progress is easily accounted for when it is remembered that since the visit in question the school had to be closed owing to the epidemic of smallpox on that reserve, and when re-opened the Indians objected to sending their children owing to a dislike they had taken to the young man who was then acting pro. tem., as teacher.

I have the promise of the chief, however, to do all he can to further a steady attendance at the school, and the assurance of the teacher that she too will do her utmost to promote the same; and if this is done, there can be no doubt but that much improvement in studies will result.

The young lady in charge of this school—Miss Kathleen Sutton, is twenty years old; holds a first-class provincial license and has taught with success in different schools for a couple of years before assuming her present position, so that she is not wanting in experience, and as she has seemingly entered into the work of this school with great earnestness, there is every reason to hope for good results, particularly as both parents and children like her very well so far.

In addition to the talks on hygienic and the calisthenic exercises prescribed by the department, Miss Sutton was prepared to give the girls of age the benefit of her experience in sewing and knitting, so that altogether the outlook for success with this school is bright.

With regard to school building itself, should the attendance continue good, it would be necessary to either enlarge the present building or erect a new one. It is not up to the standard of the other schools in my superintendency. The outhouses, too, are not up-to-date and may soon need to be replaced.

The building that was being prepared for the occupancy of the teacher was not quite completed though the rooms to be occupied by her were—but these rooms were not furnished as desired at that time and some inconvenience was in consequence experienced by the teacher. I presume, however, that everything is now satisfactory, for I have heard no complaints from the teacher on this head.

EEL GROUND SCHOOL.

I paid an inspectoral visit to this school on October 25, and found 12 present, 4 boys and 8 girls, although the number that should attend and the number enrolled is 22. The average attendance is 14. The teacher assigns as a reason for unsatisfactory attendance of some children the carelessness of parents, and of some others the necessity of helping their parents. There is a slight improvement, however, in this particular matter of school attendance and I trust with the continued perseverance of the teacher in visiting the careless ones, a better attendance will result.

Want of knowledge of English on the part of the children of this reservation is a handicap to them in their studies, and in consequence their reading is very indifferent. Their writing, however, was good and arithmetic fair.

The teacher, Miss Margaret Isaacs is herself of Indian extraction and holds an elementary diploma from the province of Quebec.

Owing to not being able to get a larger attendance in the past, she has grown somewhat disheartened, but she is determined if at all possible, to have a better average in this respect, and as there is a slight tendency on the part of the parents to do better, I trust she will succeed.

She has to translate her commands into the Indian tongue before the younger children understand her—a serious handicap to the success of any Indian school.

I am pleased, however, with the sewing and knitting of the girl pupils, having examined some specimens of their work. The work I saw was very creditable to them, particularly when one considers that the oldest pupil was not over 12 years old.

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Should they keep up their interest in this work for a few years, they would make excellent seamstresses, for the work is not done under compulsion but from pure liking for it.

Another pleasing feature was their cleanliness and neatness of dress, from which it was evident that the teacher was giving them lessons in hygiene, and that the parents, at least of those who attended school, were cultivating a taste for neatness.

The calisthenic exercises and the games ordered by the department are enjoyed by the children.

The school building and the outbuildings were in good condition, the former being scrupulously clean within. Exteriorly it also looks well, the paint still holding good. The outhouses were clean and so were the grounds surrounding the buildings, an improvement since my last visit.

BURNT CHURCH SCHOOL.

I visited the school at the Burnt Church reserve and found 12 children present, 6 boys and 6 girls, although the average for the month and a half of school work was 15, out of an enrolment of 29, 12 boys and 17 girls.

On asking the reason why so many were absent the teacher informed me that the absence of some was due to illness, and that were these children able to attend a better average would be maintained, but that again the absence of others was due to pure indifference on the part of the parents. In the teacher's words: 'It is a great task to influence some of the parents who seem to have been neglected too long and gone their own way without correction.' Notwithstanding this however, the teacher hopes to overcome these difficulties in a short time, and have a better attendance. Personally, I think too that the school attendance suffered owing to the unhappy faction feeling that existed on this reserve for a time. Each side not caring to send their children to school to meet the children of their opponents, but as this feeling is happily allayed, better results may be looked for.

The children who attend regularly are intelligent and take an interest in their work, and consequently I found an improvement in their reading and arithmetic, though they were all of tender years.

In appearance the pupils were clean, and the majority of those present neatly dressed.

The teacher, Miss Laura C. Geraghty, holds a Model School diploma from the province of Quebec, and is twenty-one years old.

I am much pleased with her method and manner of teaching, and hope for good results from same when she has all the requisites for the proper conduct of school.

There is already an improvement since my last visit, the bickerings amongst the tribe having ceased to a certain extent since the appointment of a new chief, and as he seems progressive and has promised to aid the teacher, much good may result.

In addition to teaching hygiene and physical drill, Miss Geraghty also teaches the girl pupils sewing and knitting, and some very nice samples of their work were on exhibition. Some of them are now able to cut out their own aprons, and as in the Eel Ground school, they seem to love the work. Both parents and children are much attached to the teacher.

The school house is new and adds greatly to the appearance of the reserve. There is ample room for playground and the children enjoy it to the full.

The outhouses are also new and up-to-date, and are clean

EDMUNDSTON SCHOOL.

On November 29, in company with the Rev. E. J. Conway, I visited the school on the Edmundston reserve.

There were 19 pupils present, 8 boys and 11 girls, out of a total of 20 that should attend and were enrolled.

The average attendance for school term thus far was 16.

There is no fault to be found with the attendance here, the only reason of absence given being sickness.

There are 14 in the first standard and 6 in the second.

As the children of this school learn both English and French, I examined them in both languages.

In French reading and spelling they were very proficient, their pronunciation being perfect. I had them also translate their lessons into English and they did very well.

In arithmetic they were also good, doing better in French than in English.

Their English reading was good, but not as perfect as French reading.

The teacher, Miss Virginie Dionne holds a third class provincial license, and is about 25 years old. She has been teaching since January, 1911, in this school, and is progressing favourably with the pupils. Teaching in the two languages of course makes the work more arduous, and as much progress cannot be made as in the schools wherein English only is taught.

The physical drill is taught and lessons in hygiene given, and the games prescribed by the department made use of.

The children were neat and clean in dress, and looked healthy and happy.

Owing to the fact of having to teach in English and French, Miss Dionne did not have a great deal of time to devote to sewing or knitting, but some work was done along these lines.

A garden was started for the boys in the spring, and was coming on very nicely when vacation intervening, it was neglected, and grew up into weeds.

The building in which the school is being conducted on this reserve, is rented from an Indian.

Since my previous visit to the school two new families have taken up their abode on the reserve with a consequent increase in the number of children attending the school, and now the room is somewhat crowded.

If the attendance keeps up there will soon be need of a newer and larger building.

The outhouses were well looked after, but there was scant room for playgrounds.

Tobique Point School.

On December 1, I paid my inspectorial visit to the school at Indian Point, and found 29 present, 17 boys and 12 girls. The number of pupils that should attend school is 38, the number enrolled 34, and the average attendance for three months, 28.

Some of the children of age to attend school live at a considerable distance from the school—upwards of two miles, and to this fact is attributed a lowering of the average for attendance, which notwithstanding this drawback is excellent.

The greatest trouble the teacher experiences here is the tardy attendance of pupils for the morning session, but in this better results are lately evident.

In examining the pupils in reading I found a marked improvement in all the grades. Some of the more advanced pupils having overcome their sing-song way, enunciating distinctly and with proper emphasis. The spelling of all was good. In arithmetic also the advanced grades were very good, and in geography and drawing equally so.

As to appearance, they were very neat and clean in dress and made a favourable impression.

The teacher, Miss McGrand, holds a second-class provincial license, is 30 years old, and has now been teaching over a year in this school.

It is pleasing to be able to state that the good work carried on by her predecessor, Miss Bradley, is being continued under her administration. In one particular she

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excels Miss Bradley, and that is in the matter of discipline. She has her pupils under excellent control, and in consequence better conduct is apparent in the school. Physical drill and hygiene are taught, and the games prescribed by the department made use of.

Sewing and knitting form part of the curriculum for the girl pupils, and good work is done; whereas for the boys a school garden was started by the agent with excellent results—the produce raised being sufficient to practically tide the winter over for many families.

The school building is new and in splendid condition, and being built on an eminence overlooking the reserve is a conspicuous ornament to the village.

There is also ample room for playgrounds. The outbuildings are in keeping with the school.

Oromocto Schools.

On January 29, 1912, I visited the school on the Oromocto reserve and found 14 present, 7 boys and 7 girls, the total number of school age on the reserve.

The average attendance was 12. The attendance at this school has been most satisfactory since the appointment of a truant officer.

There was marked progress in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography, in fact the maps drawn and the knowledge of geography displayed by the older pupils was remarkable.

Although the children of this reservation are among the poorest of the Indian children of the province, yet they were neat and clean in appearance. For this happy state of affairs, however, too much credit cannot be given Mrs. Blanche McCaffrey, the efficient teacher of the school, for since taking charge—that is since the opening of a school on this reserve a few years ago,—she has been insistent in season and out of season in the cleanliness of her pupils, and thanks to this kindly supervision, combined with tact and kindness of disposition,—a great improvement has taken place not only as regards cleanliness and neatness of attire, but in their conduct and bearing as well.

The physical drill prescribed by the department is taught, also hygiene and the manual of games made use of.

The girl pupils are also taught needlework, and here, as elsewhere, show a liking for it.

The schoolhouse is new and finely situated on an eminence overlooking the St. John river, and its tributary the Oromocto stream. It adds greatly to the appearance of the reservation, and in fact to the village of Oromocto itself, as it is only a short distance from it. There is ample room for a playground and the children make the most of it. The outhouses are in keeping with the school.

St. Mary's School.

On January 22nd last I officially visited the school on St. Mary's reserve. There were 27 enrolled on the register, of whom 25 were present: 10 boys and 15 girls; a very good average is maintained at this school.

Owing, however, to the proximity of this reserve to the city of Fredericton—the highway bridge only separating the two places, it is extremely difficult to maintain a fair attendance at school. The moving picture shows exercise a weird fascination over the Indian, and I have frequently turned the children back whom I found on the bridge, making their way alone to these shows. When I spoke to the parents about it they acknowledged they knew of the children going, and this during school hours, but made light of the matter.

The examination of the children was very satisfactory, particularly in view of the great loss of time last year through sickness. The only subject they were not up to the mark in was reading, but in spelling, arithmetic, drawing, geography, they were very good. They were exceptionally neat and clean in dress and appearance.

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The teacher, Miss Mary Hughes, is 38 years old and holds a second class provincial license. She has had considerable experience in teaching, having taught successfully in different parts of the province. In this connection I may mention that Miss Hughes' class at Grand Falls, N.B., where last she taught previous to taking up the Indian school at St. Mary's, won second prize for physical drill, in the county of Victoria. She is a capable teacher, a good disciplinarian, having the children well under control, yet she found her work as Indian teacher quite difficult and uphill at first. It is gratifying to state she is getting more in touch with her surroundings, and consequently getting to like her work more and more, so that it is reasonable to anticipate her work will prove satisfactory.

Physical drill is duly practised, and the manual of games made use of. Lessons in regard to personal and home cleanliness are given and sewing taught the girl pupils.

The school house is not large enough for the number of children attending, and the outhouses, while clean, are unsuitable under existing circumstances. Furthermore there is no playground for the children on present school site.

Woodstock School.

On January 26 I visited the school on the reserve at Woodstock. There were 14 present, 8 boys and 6 girls. The number that should attend was 20. The average attendance was 14. This is a very fair average indeed for the Woodstock school, but no doubt as some of the children were sick during the term the average suffered in consequence.

Regarding their dress and appearance I regret to say that I was not favourably impressed, as while clean they were with few exceptions slovenly in dress.

Some of the children did very well in reading and spelling, also in arithmetic, but I did not notice any progress since my previous visit.

The teacher Miss Genevieve Brophy is 19 years old, and holds a second class provincial license. She has had but little experience in teaching, having taught but one year before taking up her present work. It is only to be expected, however, that her work would suffer when compared with Miss Millmore's, the previous teacher, as the latter had more experience, and was recognized as a most efficient teacher. As Miss Brophy, however, has been teaching but a short time, it is too soon to judge of her ability in the matter of teaching the Indian children, for when she gets more in touch with her work better results may follow. Moreover, it is a hard school to manage, owing to the continual bickerings of the parents of children, although Father McMurray tells me they are improving of late.

Physical drill is practised and lessons in hygiene explained to pupils, and the manual of games made use of. Sewing is also taught the girl pupils.

The schoolhouse and outhouses being newly erected, are in very good condition, but owing to drainage being unfinished and grading of grounds not completed, the playground is not available for the use of pupils.

Kingsclear School.

I visited this school on the 7th of February, and found 16 present, 8 boys and 8 girls. The total number of those who should attend and those enrolled was 16. The average attendance for four months being 15.

During the winter months, when the parents are home, the school attendance is eminently satisfactory, as the reports prove, but unfortunately, though much has been done to keep the Indians of this reserve home during the summer months, they will roam, and in consequence, the school is then practically depleted of its scholars. Considering this drawback the pupils are making satisfactory progress.

The children did very well in reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography, also in drawing. In appearance they were clean and neat in dress.

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The teacher, Miss Rene Donohue, has a second class provincial license and is 28 years old. She is an earnest and painstaking teacher, having her pupils under good control. Sewing and fancy work are taught the girl pupils, and though young they take an interest in the work. Lessons in hygiene are also given the children, and games prescribed by the department made use of.

The schoolhouse, though an old one, is very comfortable and in good repair, but the outhouses, while clean, are in need of attention. It is to be regretted, however, that there is no room for a playground for the children except the public highway.

The clergyman who has spiritual charge of the reserve takes an active interest in the work of the school which increases its efficiency; in fact the clergymen in whose parishes the different reserves are situated are all interested in the schools of their reserves, and have given me much help on the occasion of my visits to these schools.

QUEBEC.

BERSIMIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	118
Number of pupils enrolled.	68
Average attendance.	32

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.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	393
Number of pupils enrolled.	403
Average attendance.	216
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute.	10
Number attending Wikwemikong.	39
Number attending Shingwauk Home.	1

Mr. L. Letourneau, Assistant Indian Agent, reported on the schools on this agency as follows:

There are five schools on the reserve, three in the village and two in the country on the east and on the west side of the reserve. A new school building having been erected last year to accommodate the children on the western portion of the reserve, was ready for occupation a little after the summer holidays; a new school building for the Indian boys has also been put up in the village and opened just before Christmas holidays.

There is a notable improvement in attendance. A truant officer has been appointed for the purpose of enforcing the regulations relating to the education of Indian children.

Boys' School (Roman Catholic).

Since my last report was issued a new brick building has been completed, thoroughly equipped and occupied. It is the girls building, a splendid school, with large, well lighted and ventilated class rooms. The spacious playgrounds will be a great attraction to the children. The school has two teachers, both educated Indians, conversant in the Iroquois, French and English languages; Mr. Delisle, the senior teacher, has had charge of the school for the past twelve years, and Mr. Peter Williams, teacher of the elementary classes, has been nine years in this school. The programme of studies followed provides for the course to be in English. The children are really anxious to advance in the subjects taught.

Girls' School (Roman Catholic).

This school is in charge of Miss Mary E. Burke a qualified teacher, with twelve years' experience and is assisted by her sister Miss Sara Burke. Most satisfactory results are being obtained. Most of the children are bright and intelligent and take a lively interest in their school work; their behaviour shows a steady and very decided improvement. Besides the regular course of studies, calisthenics, plain sewing, knitting and crocheting are taught. The examination held in June, 1911, shows that the children are well advanced in all the subjects. Many of the parents express a perfect satisfaction and pleasure in the progress their children are making.

Methodist Mission School.

Miss Nellie Stevens who is in charge of this school for the first year, gives satisfaction to the Indians, the discipline is very good. The new schoolhouse is well lighted, healthy and modern, but the playground is in a very poor condition.

St. Isidore Road School (Roman Catholic).

A new frame schoolhouse well equipped, is conveniently situated for the needs of the farming community living in the western section of the reserve, but a dwelling house for the teacher on the school lot is much needed, as it seems a very difficult matter to secure a competent teacher for this portion of the reserve, owing to the difficulty of securing suitable accommodation within a reasonable distance from the school. For this reason Miss MacDonnell, the teacher, left owing to ill-health, and the school was closed a month after its first opening last October.

Bush School (Roman Catholic).

This school is located about three miles from the village of Caughnawaga, Mrs. Anne Beauvais, who is a member of the band, has seventeen years' experience in Indian schools. She is interested in her work, and exerts a good influence over the children. This school is well situated and well attended.

With five new schools and better accommodations, education on the Caughnawaga Indian reserve is now certainly improving. The Indians are very interested in the advancement of their children, many of whom are attending the industrial schools at Wikwemikong and colleges in the province of Quebec.

LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	126
Number of pupils enrolled.	75
Average attendance.	50

Point Bleue School.

The number of children enrolled and the large average attendance at the Pointe Bleue school has necessitated the appointment of a second teacher in the person of Sister St. Raphael of Chicoutimi. Sister St. Raphael holds a diploma from the Board of Examiners of the province of Quebec, and has had several years' experience. The work performed at this school is exceptionally good, and it is expected that the appointment of this second teacher will insure even better results in the future.

Repairs were made to the building, as it was large enough to enable a portion of it to be laid off for a room for the second teacher.

A grant is also paid to the white school at Kiskissink calculated upon the average attendance.

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LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS RESERVE.

Number of children of school age	99
Number of children enrolled	43
Average attendance	25
Number of children in attendance at Shingwauk home	2

Jos. Perrillard, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Oka Village School.

From 22 to 25 children of both sexes attend this school. They are Iroquois. As a rule, they make fair progress, except when they do not attend well. Teaching is done in English. Hygiene is strictly observed, but as a rule these children are not much inclined to take advantage of the teaching given them.

Oka County School.

From 15 to 20 children of both sexes attend this school. They also are Iroquois. The progress made by these children is fairly good. They can read and write English very well. Hygiene and cleanliness are not as well observed as in the village school.

In the above statement only 43 Indian children are shown as being enrolled. This only takes into account the two Indian schools, but in addition to these there are four Indian children attending the Ste. Philomene school, seven the school conducted under the auspices of the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, and ten the school of the Christian Brothers. Reports from the principals of these institutions have been received, and without exception they speak very favourably of the progress being made by these Indians. Mrs. Legault, teacher of the Ste. Philomene school, reports that the Indian children surpass the white children in every respect.

LORETTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	102
Number of pupils enrolled	62
Average attendance	51

The Indian agent, Antoine O. Bastine, reports on the school in this agency, as follows:—

The school, which is under the control of the nuns, is in good order.

I again observe, as last year, that the children leave school while too young, and as a rule, this is done in order that they may work and help their parents. Nevertheless, I can say that there is perceptible improvement in the education of the children who attend assiduously.

The subjects taught are the same as last year.

The conduct as a rule is satisfactory.

Three children have left the school on the reserve in order to attend the one in the village, as the education is higher.

Reports are sent every month to the parents in order that they may see the progress made by their children.

MANIWAKI AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	77
Number of pupils enrolled	62
Average attendance	20

The Indian agent, W J. McCaffrey, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are two schools on the reserve, the Maniwaki and Congo Bridge schools

Maniwaki School.

The schoolhouse was built about eleven years ago and is situated about two miles south of the village on the main road. It is a frame building well equipped with desks, hyloplate black-boards, globes and maps, and is taught by Miss Margaret McCaffrey. The attendance was fairly good throughout the year.

The serving of a mid-day meal, distribution of clothing and Christmas gifts have done much to increase the attendance. The Christmas tree and entertainment are looked forward to with great enthusiasm by both parents and children.

The parents of the children attending this school with one or two exceptions show much interest in the education of their children. Of the ex-pupils of this school a number of them have met with fair success and among those who deserve special mention are, Leo Bernard, sub-chief, who is at present employed as lumber culler. He speaks the English language fluently with perfect accent and is fond of literature. William Otjick, who is employed as bush ranger during the winter months and fire ranger during the summer months for the Gillis Company, also speaks excellent English. One young girl, Minnie Wattogan, who resides on the reserve has a fair education and is a successful dressmaker for the white inhabitants of the neighbouring village. A number of girls work in the city, some of whom are employed as waitresses and others as house maids in private families. One exceptionally clever young girl, Philomen Brascoupie, an attendant of the Maniwaki school until last year when she was obliged to leave school owing to ill health, is now in the last stages of consumption, which she contracted from a relative.

Congo Bridge School.

This school was built about seven years ago and is situated about five miles from the village of Maniwaki. It is well equipped and furnished with all necessary school appliances and is at present in charge of Miss Helen Jane White, who took charge of the school on October 1, in the place of Miss Rose H. Gilhooly, the former teacher. Miss White has worked energetically since she took charge of the school, notwithstanding that she encounters great difficulties, owing to some of the parents taking their children with them to their hunting grounds, and perhaps the greatest difficulty she meets with is the disinterestedness in matters of education of the newly elected chief who lives in the vicinity of the school. He does not send his own children to school nor does he encourage the others to do so. However, I expect this obstacle will soon be overcome, owing to the efforts of the teacher who is doing every thing in her power to encourage the parents in that vicinity to educate their children. A mid-day meal is served, also distribution of clothing and Christmas gifts.

Without doubt the Indians are gradually but surely casting aside the old habits and mode of living and adopting the more modern ways of their white neighbours. There is a marked improvement in their dress and they are more ambitious and self-reliant. That this is due to the effect of education is quite evident as it is more noticeable among the educated and those who have children attending school.

MARIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	29
Number of pupils enrolled	30
Average attendance	17

The Indian agent, J. D. Morin, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

The school on the Maria reserve is situated on a promontory with an aspect towards Chaleur bay, and at the mouth of the Grand Caspédia. The site is healthful and the grounds for recreation very suitable.

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This is an elementary school and has been in existence for more than thirty years, but until two years ago the education of the little Indians was almost nil. Few children attended the school, an average of only 6 or 7 out of 28 or 30 of school age. With- in the last two years the teacher, Miss J. Audet, by her efforts and energy, has attracted all the little children, and at the present time the average is from 20 to 22 out of 28. The children have great esteem for their teacher, who teaches them English, French and Micmac, with which she is very familiar. Miss Audet does more than she is asked as she does not content herself with the class hours only, but keeps the most advanced ones for some time beyond the regular hours. All the little children attending school are now able to speak English; formerly it was Greek to them. Under these condi- tions and with the assistance of the department, it is to be hoped that in the future sufficient restraint with good results will be maintained, and who knows whether we may not obtain a model school, if progress increases in the present proportion.

PIERREVILLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	75
Number of pupils enrolled.	84
Average attendance.	58

The Indian agent reports as follows:

The education of the children is very carefully attended to; all the Indians can read, write and count, and several of them have made a full course of study.

There are two schools on the reserve, one Protestant, taught by Mr. H. L. Masta, and the other, Roman Catholic, taught by the members of the order of Grey Nuns; the latter is one of the most successful Indian day schools in the country.

Teaching is given in French and English in the two schools, and the progress of the children is very satisfactory.

The Abenakis desire education, and the children are very assiduous in following their studies. They are very intelligent, and several of them are endowed with much talent.

RESTIGOUCHE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	105
Number of pupils enrolled.	78
Average attendance.	48

The Indian agent, J. A. Pitre, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

We have on this reserve one day school taught by the Sisters of the Holy Rosary. The Sisters Mary and St. Joseph have charge of the school. They are much devoted to their scholars, and are well aided by the Capuchin Fathers and by the agent.

These children are all Roman Catholics. The register is well kept and the programme of studies closely followed. The discipline is good and the rooms and pupils are clean.

The following industries are taught, viz: knitting, sewing, cooking, &c. Among the other industries taught our young Indian, I must mention gardening, which was very satisfactory last summer. Several of the young girls had each a small piece of land which they cultivated with much delight. I must say that there is a great improvement in every branch of these industries.

The new school, erected by the Indian Department in 1909, is a splendid building, well furnished. There are two class rooms down stairs, well equipped with maps, blackboards, &c. The upstairs is occupied in the teaching of the industries above mentioned.

The pupils who attend school regularly are making good progress, but unfortunately some parents are yet indolent and do not appreciate the value of a good education.

ST. REGIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	304
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	209
Average attendance.	95
Number of children enrolled at Shingwauk Home.	1
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute.	12

The report from the Indian Agent Francis E. Taillon is as follows:—

St. Regis Village.

Since making the last report an acre of land has been secured in the central part of the village and a new modern school, well ventilated has been erected there, one which fills a long felt want. It is well equipped with all the necessary school appliances and has a seating capacity of about 50.

The attendance has improved greatly owing to the regulations regarding the education of children being rigidly enforced. It has been uphill work, but it is considered that the parents seeing it is useless to resist will fall in line and assist in compelling their children to attend.

The school is in charge of Miss E. E. Gallagher who is a very earnest worker and is meeting with very good success.

The chief drawback is that owing to work being very scarce here, many families secure employment elsewhere and take their children with them, greatly retarding the school work.

It is understood that the department intends this next spring to have a garden in the school lot, same to be operated by the pupils themselves, in order to teach them the elements of gardening. This is considered to be a capital idea.

The effects of education are beginning to show amongst the younger and it has an influence on the whole band.

St. Regis Island.

The interior of the Island school has been repaired, the ceiling being raised, thus giving a much larger air space, thereby making it much more healthy.

Miss Minnie White, an educated Indian, is in charge of the school and has been quite successful.

Sewing is taught the girls and they are making good progress.

The parents, here, take more interest in the education of their children, compelling them to attend regularly.

Chenial School.

Mrs. Sarah Back, who has taught this school for several years, is again in charge and is doing her best to advance her pupils. She is meeting with much success.

The children are conveyed to and from the school during the winter months and it makes the attendance much larger, as otherwise many who live at a distance could not attend. Prizes are distributed at the end of the school term; this causes considerable competition amongst the children.

The parents, as well as the children, are beginning to see the benefit of education which makes the future look bright for not only this school but all the others in the agency.

Cornwall Island.

This school has been in charge of Miss Kate Roundpoint, who is a member of the band. She takes much interest in her work, with telling efforts.

The pupils, as in the Chenial school, are conveyed to and from the school during the winter months.

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The chief difficulty encountered here, as in the rest of the schools of the agency, is the great lack of interest shown by the parents towards education, many not sending their children and in some cases, when the children are punished for some misdemeanour, they fail to return to school and are upheld by their parents. However, since a truant officer has been appointed in the village, it has caused the children in the other schools to attend more regularly.

Education begins to show itself, especially amongst the younger people, that is those of about 35 years of age, they seem to have grasped the necessity of knowledge and are sending their children to school and they themselves show the benefit derived by the manner in which they do their work on their farms, many comparing very favourably with their white brothers.

TIMISKAMING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	55
Number of pupils enrolled	82
Average attendance	43

Mr. J. A. Renaud, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

The school of the Timiskaming Indian reserve is located about one mile north of the village of North Timiskaming, and about half a mile from Quinze river.

This school has been built three years, and is a very comfortable one; there is plenty of room for fifty pupils.

This 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 consequently the attendance is not very regular; but the majority of those who attend school regularly are polite and obedient and making fair progress, and have much respect for the teacher and for one another.

Education on the Timiskaming reserve is a great advantage for the welfare of the Indians, and the majority of the ex-pupils can read and write fairly well, but in general the children are taken away from school at too early an age to derive the full benefit of the teaching this school affords.

Summer Schools.

During the past, summer schools were conducted for a few months at Wolfe lake and Longue Pointe. At Wolfe lake there was an enrolment of twenty with a full average attendance of that number. The school was open two months and was taught by Mrs. Agnes Robinson.

The school at Longue Pointe was taught by Mrs. J. D. McLaren, and was also open during the months of July and August. The average attendance here was twenty-six.

ONTARIO.

ALNWICK AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	50
Number of pupils enrolled	42
Average attendance	19
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Industrial Institute	6
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Industrial Institute	1

The pupils of this school under the instruction of Mr. F. J. Jobein continue to make good progress, and the building and premises are in a satisfactory condition.

The agent, Mr. Walton McLean, referring to the progress of ex-pupils on the reserve, writes as follows:—

‘With regard to the progress of ex-pupils, any who have passed out of the school in recent years are making a creditable showing. I would not say that they are making a reputation along educational lines, as most of them have settled at or near home, but they are making good citizens, able to enter intelligently into the social and intellectual life of the community, and in this way prove the benefit of school training.

‘Speaking of the general effect of education on the reserve life it might further be added that the excesses of former years in the way of the use of intoxicants and other unwise practices are falling into disfavour as better ways are shown to be advisable and profitable.’

CAPE CROKER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	69
Number of pupils enrolled	66
Average attendance	42
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Industrial Institute.	2

Cape Croker School.

Miss Moffit is an energetic and successful teacher. The public school inspector, Mr. J. McCool, in his last report to the department, dated October 3, 1911, writes as follows: ‘Miss Moffit excels as a teacher in the regular branches of study, and in school gardening, and domestic science. Her course at Guelph Agricultural College last summer has qualified her to teach manual training, which should be a great boon to the Indian boys. The inspector had the pleasure of tasting citron preserves from the school garden, and was shown peanuts taken out of the earth in the garden.’

Sidney Bay.

A new building on modern plans was erected in this section last summer. The public school inspector states that it is one of the best in his inspectorate. Miss Isabella McIver continues in charge and the reports on the class room work are very favourable.

Port Elgin.

Mr. George Jones, an Indian of the band, is teacher of the school and Mr. McCool reports that his management and teaching work are satisfactory.

The Indians of this reserve show an interest in the education of their children and are liberal in the expenditure of their funds, for not only the maintenance of day schools, but in assisting worthy people to continue their studies in the high schools and colleges.

CARADOC AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	234
Number of pupils enrolled	161
Average attendance	74
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin Industrial Institute	48
Number enrolled at Mohawk Industrial Institute	7

Mr. S. Sutherland, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency, as follows:—

There are six schools in this agency: two on the reserve of the Oneidas of the Thames, three on the Chippewa reserve, and one on the Muncey reserve; the latter school has been closed during the past six months owing to lack of attendance.

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ONEIDA RESERVE.

The No. 2 Oneida school is a frame building conveniently situated and in good repair.

A new woodshed has been built at this school and the grounds gravelled.

Stephen Williams, the teacher, is a native of this reserve, and is doing good work. A grant of \$10 which was given by the department for prizes being distributed by him for regular attendance, good conduct and general advancement.

There are about 33 pupils who attend this school.

The No. 3 Oneida school is a new brick building, with basement, furnace, and teachers' room, and is as good a building as any rural school in this section of the country.

The teacher, Miss Clark, has been in charge of this school for the past year and a half and is doing good work. There are about 30 scholars who attend this school.

The pupils of these two schools keep excellent order.

CHIPPEWA RESERVE.

On the reserve of the Chippewas of the Thames there are three schools: The River Settlement school is situated on the banks of the River Thames. It is a frame building in good repair. This school is taught by Miss Vining, a qualified teacher, who is doing good work. She has been teaching the girls needlework and is trying to interest the pupils more in school life. There are about 30 pupils who attend this school.

The Back Settlement school, which was destroyed by fire on January 20, 1911, has been replaced by a new frame building of fair size. This school is taught by Lyman W. Fisher, a Chippewa Indian. There are about 35 scholars who should attend this school. They are good pupils and take an interest in their work.

The Bear Creek school, taught by Miss McDougall, is situated on the edge of the reserve, on the town line between the reserve and the township of Ekfrid, and is convenient to the families living near the white lands. This school is now in good repair, having been re-sided and painted during the past summer, also a porch and woodshed erected. This school has a small attendance, there being only 24 pupils who should attend. Miss McDougall has been teaching this school for the past three years and is doing good work. During the past summer a garden was made on the school grounds and a variety of vegetables grown, as well as flowers.

MUNSEY RESERVE.

On the Munsey reserve there is one school known as the Munsey school. This school was taught by John L. Case until summer holidays when it was closed owing to lack of attendance.

The schools on the reserve are well kept on the inside, being clean and neat. It is hard to keep the grounds or outbuildings clean or have the pupils take care of trees or plants. The parents of the Indian children are now taking more interest in having their children attend the schools as they realize the benefit received.

CHAPLEAU AGENCY.

Mr. H. A. West, the agent, reports on this agency as follows:—

The Chapleau boarding school is situated or located on lot 2 section 6, township of Chapleau in the District of Algoma, and is half a mile from the limits of the town, from which it is separated by lake and river. The area of the land connected with the school is 165 acres, of which about 15 are cleared and under cultivation; the balance consists of rocky hillocks alternating with low and marshy ground, having here and there clumps mostly of pine and spruce. A considerable portion of the lot would make fair pasture.

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There are two buildings, a large woodshed, a store-room and boat-house. The main building consists of three dormitories, two small bedrooms, or rather a double room used for the care of the sick, a double room for the staff; down-stairs there are the kitchen, dining-room, wash-room, pantry and office. The attic is used as a clothes and linen room. This building besides being built on a rock, was poorly planned and is cold and draughty; not at all suitable for the housing of a number of children.

The other building is about 100 yards away and is used as a general class-room, for which it is admirably adapted, and, moreover, it has the additional advantage of giving the opportunity of thoroughly airing the main building during the session of the school.

According to the new regulations which came into force on April 1, last, there is only room in the dormitories for 13 pupils. The quarters available for the staff are very cramped, consisting really of only two small rooms. There is no provision for a resident male principal, unless a married couple without children could be secured for the position of matron and principal.

During the first quarter under the new regulations, that is April, May and June of 1911, there were 23 pupils in attendance, 12 girls and 11 boys, as it was impossible for obvious reasons to reduce the number before the summer vacation. The September quarter was disastrous in regard to attendance, as on August 1, when the re-opening should have taken place there was no staff to take charge. Rev. and Mrs. Ferris, who had accepted the position of principal and matron, were compelled under doctor's orders to recall their acceptance at the eleventh hour, and this caused a serious delay and it was the beginning of September before the school could be commenced. The result was that the pupils were scattered, and it was October before the full number of 13 under the new regulation were attained. One pupil has since been discharged, or rather ran away, and was allowed to remain away as her influence in the school was bad; so there are at present only 12 in attendance, 6 boys and 6 girls.

The general progress of the children is very encouraging as those who have been in attendance at the school for several years read, write and speak English very creditably, and their arithmetic is done very accurately and neatly. Four new pupils, 2 boys and 2 girls, who when admitted to the school last autumn, could not speak a word of English, are doing splendidly, and rapidly acquiring the English language.

Miss Sutherland is matron and teacher. Miss Richards is general assistant, having charge chiefly of the kitchen and sewing department. Rev. P. R. Soanes acts as principal.

In addition to the regular class-room work, the matron conducts a service of prayer and Bible study morning and evening. On Sunday the staff and pupils attend service in St. Johns church, Chapleau, in the morning. A Sunday school session is held in the afternoon and a service in the school in the evening. The progress of the pupils in Bible study is good.

The health of the children this year has been good, with the exception of a mild attack of whooping cough in the autumn and colds in the winter. The sanitary arrangements of the school are poor, being of a primitive nature, and, with a larger attendance better provisions would be necessary.

The water supply is abundant, there being a good well 150 yards from the main building and 50 yards from the class room.

Fire protection.—Beyond the supply of water in barrels, fire protection is practically nil. The services of the town brigade, even if willing could not render the timely assistance needed in such an emergency.

Wood stoves are used for heating, and ordinary oil lamps and lanterns for lighting. Wood is obtained on the lot.

Pupils are encouraged to engage in all kinds of sports, inside and outside. There is a proposal to introduce Scout drill and practice.

Both the oat and potato crops were a failure. It was a most unusual season, there being no less than three frosts during the growing season, one in July which was the

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most damaging. The soil is poor and needs generous manuring and manure is not easily obtained and last spring none at all could be secured.

The boys are instructed to attend to the outside needs, such as providing wood and water and assisting in the farming and garden. They also act as messengers to the post office and town. The girls do the inside work under the direction of the matron and her assistant, and are also taught needle work, bread-making and other branches of domestic economy.

CHRISTIAN ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	48
Number of pupils enrolled.	40
Average attendance.	14

It is regretted that Mr. James Oliver, M.A., who has taught this school for three years, has sent in his resignation to take effect on June 30. Mr. Oliver was a successful teacher and children who attended regularly made good progress. Irregularity in attendance was the great drawback.

The buildings are reported to be in good condition.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	203
Number of pupils enrolled.	33
Average attendance.	15
Number of children attending Fort Frances Boarding School. .	59

Mr. J. P. Wright, Indian agent, reports on educational work in the agency as follows:—

Day Schools.

The schools on the Long Sault and Seine River reserves were closed on June 30 last, as the attendance was very irregular and the progress unsatisfactory, owing chiefly to the nomadic habits of the Indians, and, although I have endeavoured to have some of the children on these reserves sent to some boarding or industrial school, I have as yet been unable to get the parents' consent to do so, as they do not wish their children sent away from their reserve.

Manitou Rapids (non-sectarian).

This school house is an old log building of very little value. There are 18 children of school age belonging to this reserve, and during the last quarter there was 13 children on the roll; 9 boys and 4 girls, who were classified as follows, viz.:—

Standard I.	12 pupils.
“ II.	1 “

The average attendance during the year was 5, and the progress very unsatisfactory, owing to the irregular attendance. I informed the band at my last visit, that if they did not send their children more regularly to school I would recommend that their school be also closed. A few weeks after, the chief and councillors came to my office and requested me not to close the school, as they would see that the attendance would be more regular in future.

In my opinion day schools on the Rainy river, will never be a success until we can amalgamate all the bands in one, and have a good school with a qualified teacher.

Fort Frances Boarding School.

This school is situated on the northeast end of the agency reserve and adjoining the Couchiching reserve on Rainy lake.

The staff consists of the principal, Rev. Ph. Vales, O.M.I., an Oblate Brother and five Sisters.

The school building is a well constructed frame edifice, on a splendid stone foundation. It is a three-storied structure, 40 x 70 feet, its height from the ground to the top of the mansard roof being 59 feet. I understand that the department proposes to build an additional 31 feet to the length of this building, in order to increase the accommodation.

There has been one death, from consumption and three admissions and seven discharges from this school during the year.

Of those discharged, one is married to Pierre Manville, of the Couchiching band, and is doing very well; the other six are living with their parents on the reserves.

No assistance was given the pupils discharged during the past year, as there was no necessity for it, but during the previous year assistance was given to two ex-pupils, which was of great help to them, and they are making good use of the articles given them.

Although there are not many ex-pupils in this agency, as the boarding school here has only been in operation for the past six years, yet from what I have seen, I consider the effect of education on the reserve life very good, as they live better, dress better, and are cleaner and healthier.

At present there are 56 pupils attending this school, 25 boys and 31 girls, but they have not all been admitted as yet, some are too young, but they are all in good health, and are making good progress in their studies.

The pupils are classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	11
"	II.	14
"	III.	13
"	IV.	18

The two subjects, calisthenics and hygiene, that have lately been added to the course of studies, are taught here with very good results.

GEORGINA ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	11
Number of pupils enrolled.	26
Average attendance.	16

There is one day school on this reserve which has been kept open for a great many years, and mostly all the Indians can read and write; some of them are clever penmen, notably the Big Canoe family. The school is in charge of Mr. George Cork, who has a first-class certificate and is doing splendid work, as he is a proficient, painstaking teacher, looks after the moral training of the pupils and is also very zealous in teaching the English language.

The school building on the reserve is a frame one and was extensively repaired last summer, and is comfortable and ample in size.

The effect of education in this band is very marked in their business ability as well as the fairly good English they speak and write. Several of them are proficient in music; some of them have taught music. Albert Big Canoe has a mate's certificate entitling him to sail on all the great lakes of Ontario, and he has sailed as master on some of the smaller lakes. Two others are engaged on telephone gangs repairing and contracting lines; others as farm hands by the year, where they have more or less business to transact for their employers, and are giving good satisfaction. Many of the ex-pupils of this school have done work and occupied positions that they could not obtain if they were unable to read and write cleverly. The effect of education on the reserve life is readily seen in the general deportment of the Indians.

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GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	40
Number of pupils enrolled.	33
Average attendance.	17

Mr. Martin Mullin, the late Indian agent, reports on this school as follows: ' This school is in charge of Miss Leona M. Shruder. She has taught four years and has given good satisfaction. The attendance has improved since last year and the pupils are progressing rapidly. They are given prizes twice a year and this is quite an encouragement to keep them in school. Calisthenics is taught and hygiene has been commenced. They are also making good progress in sewing, singing, recitations and marches. The teacher has discontinued the sewing lessons as the school is rather cold this winter. Some of them are very good with the needle. Some of the boys, as soon as they are able, leave school to work in the mill in the summer and in the camps in winter, but if they are at home any length of time they go to school.

GORE BAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	106
Number of pupils enrolled.	72
Average attendance.	36
Number of children attending Wikwemikong Industrial School.	6

A number of children from this agency attend public schools.
The Indian agent reports on the schools in this agency, as follows:—

In this agency there are four reserves: Cockburn Island, Obidgewong, Sheshegwaning and West Bay. Neither Cockburn Island nor Obidgewong have sufficient population to warrant the erection of a school, and provision is made for these children at Wikwemikong industrial school.

On the other two reserves the department cannot but feel gratified at the appreciation shown by the Indians of the efforts being made by the department to improve and modernize the school system. Their willing response in contributing funds for the erection of modern structures with suitable grounds and the suggestions as to how children may be educated, who accompany their parents off the reserves, to follow their different avocations, shows their awakened interest in these matters.

SHESHEGWANING.

This school 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 and hygiene are being introduced.

Supplies have been furnished for cooking, sewing, knitting and fancy work, and members of the band, as well as pupils, are 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 the course of erection a fine cement school and dwelling combined with spacious grounds suitable for gardening and horticulture.

One of the ex-pupils, Noel Domenic, is postmaster for the band, and seems to be performing his work satisfactorily.

West Bay School.

This school is one of the best on Manitoulin Island; there is a good building erected with spacious grounds; in the rear is a small park thinned out of the natural second growth, on each side and to the front of the building are the boys' and girls' playgrounds, and directly in front of all is a plot for gardening and horticulture.

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The teacher is eminently fitted for this branch of the work, having taken a special course in the Guelph agricultural college.

The courses of an ordinary day school are taught, calisthenics and hygiene are being introduced, supplies have been furnished for cooking, sewing, knitting and fancy work. The girls are taught cooking, sewing, knitting, fancy work and 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, and the parents of others take them away when they leave the reserve to work in the timber and milling industries.

One of the ex-pupils, Henry L. Corbier, has been postmaster for the band for years, and has a well-stocked general store on the reserve, and is doing well.

The teacher is qualified, and has proved herself to be thoroughly proficient in the various duties required of her, and is maintaining the high standard of the school.

KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES.

Number of children of school age.	523
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	44
Average attendance.	22
Number enrolled at Kenora Boarding School.	39
Number enrolled at Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School.	43
Number enrolled at Elkhorn Industrial School.	18
Number enrolled at Pine Creek Boarding School.	2
Number enrolled at Fort Frances Boarding School.	1

Mr. R. S. McKenzie, the agent, reports on these schools in part as follows:—

Kenora Boarding School.

This school is situated on the Lake of the Woods, about two miles from the town of Kenora. It is conducted by the Sisters of the Roman Catholic Church, under the supervision of the Rev. Father Bousquet, O.M.I., principal. Forty-nine pupils are enrolled, all appear healthy, bright and happy.

The building is frame, brick veneered; quite an addition has been put to this school during the past season, and it is now three stories high, and is fitted up with all modern and up-to-date conveniences. All rooms, dormitories, class-rooms, kitchen, dining-rooms and basement are fitted with electric light. There is hot and cold water throughout the building. Bath rooms and closets are provided and it is heated by furnaces in the basement, the floor of which is laid with cement, making the whole very safe. There are fire escapes from all parts of the building; extinguishers, axes and pails are also in evidence and fire drill is regularly practised.

The class rooms are under the charge of Sisters Audette and McAvoy, who are qualified teachers, earnest and devoted to their work. The progress made during the year was excellent, in all branches of the studies, as prescribed by the department, including calisthenics and games. Good practical instruction is given the boys in farming and care of stock, and the girls in domestic house-work. They have a fine hockey team and skating rink where the pupils enjoy themselves during recess and evenings, which is of much benefit to their health. All rooms and premises are kept scrupulously clean and well ventilated. The management of this institution is first class in every respect.

Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School.

This school is situated on Shoal lake, a tributary to Lake of the Woods, about forty-five miles from the town of Kenora. It is conducted by the Presbyterian Church; the Rev. F. T. Dodds being principal. Forty-one children are enrolled, all appear bright, healthy and contented.

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The building is frame on a stone foundation, with a large basement, and is heated with wood furnaces. Fire-escapes are attached to the building, and fire pails and extinguishers are placed in all rooms ready for use. Fire drill is also frequently practised, in every detail.

Practical instruction is given the boys in farm work and the girls in domestic and general house-work. The progress made during the year has been good in all branches, particularly in the class rooms.

The management of this institution is first class in every respect, every apartment being in proper order, kept scrupulously clean and all well ventilated, and excellent work is being done by this school.

Assabaska Day School.

This school is situated on the Assabaska reserve No. 35 C., Assabaskong bay, Lake of the Woods, and is under the auspices of the Baptist Church. The teacher is Mrs. Julia L. Harber, wife of the resident missionary. The teacher finds it difficult to induce the children of school age to attend regularly, even if they are on the reserve, which is seldom.

Mrs. Harber is a very good teacher, and is doing all she possibly can to make her school a success, but is at times very much discouraged, as she cannot get a regular attendance.

Islington Day School.

This school is located on the Islington reserve, Winnipeg river, and was opened in June, 1911, by Mr. George C. Smith as teacher, under the auspices of the Church of England, with 29 pupils on the roll, which gradually fell off to 19. Owing to the unsatisfactory attendance and poor progress which the children were making, the teacher got discouraged and his health failed him, so he resigned and closed the school again on August 5, 1911.

Lac Seul Day School.

This school is located at the mouth of Canoe river on the Lac Seul reserve, and was under the management of the Church of England, Mr. Frank H. Aldous, teacher, 26 children were enrolled, with an average attendance of 14, but as the attendance was so irregular, the teacher felt he could not make any progress with his school, and owing to poor health he resigned and closed this school on March 31, 1911, and it is still closed.

The education and training the ex-pupils have received at the schools is having a beneficial effect on the members of the bands both morally and physically.

There are a number of graduates who have not returned to their reserves, some are living in this town. They have good houses which are kept clean and well furnished. One is now a nun at St. Boniface, another, who is a first-class carpenter, is working at his trade in Winnipeg, where he commands the best wages going, and has a good bank account, and on the whole I think our ex-pupils are all doing fairly well and making fair progress.

The education of Indian children, either at industrial, boarding or day schools, is of much greater benefit to them both physically and morally than would at first appear possible, when one takes into consideration the nomadic life they led before going to school, and the conditions they return to when discharged from school, and it most certainly elevates them not only in their own estimation, but in that of their parents, brothers and sisters, as well as the whole band.

MANITOWANING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	434
Number of pupils enrolled.	149
Average attendance.	72
Number of children enrolled at Shingwauk Home.	13
Number of children enrolled at Wikwemikong Industrial School	56

The Indian agent reports on the Indian schools in this agency as follows:

There are seven day schools in this agency as follows. Wikwemikong, Boys, teacher, Mr. Chas. J. Kelly. Wikwemikong, Girls, teacher, Miss Mary E. Cushing. Wikwemikongsing, teacher, Miss Emily Frawley. South Bay, teacher, Miss Zoe St. James. Sheguiandah, teacher, Mr. Harry Cartlidge. Sucker Creek, teacher Mr. F. Lyle Sims. Whitefish Lake, no teacher at present. It is unfortunate that the last-mentioned school is at present without a teacher, but it is hoped that a competent person will soon be found to fill the vacancy. It has always been a difficult matter to engage the services of good teachers for this school and keep them for any length of time owing to the isolated location. The teacher at this place is cut off from all intercourse with the outside world, and this, coupled with the quarters for the accommodation of the teacher, as well as the environment, has not been a very tempting proposition for any one to undertake unless the applicant happens to be animated with a great zeal for the good of the Indians; unfortunately in some instances, the right people have not come to the front as teachers, yet in the main fair results have been obtained. The Indians of this band have shown their appreciation of the interest taken by the department for the education of their children, by passing unanimously, a resolution in council asking the department to erect a new school on the reserve and also provide adequate accommodation for a resident teacher, the expense of same to be defrayed from the funds of the band. This in itself is commendable and will, I am sure, lessen to a marked degree the difficulty heretofore experienced in securing teachers for this school.

The rest of the schools in this agency are in charge of well qualified teachers, some of whom have had years of practical and successful experience as Indian school teachers. The location of a good day-school in the midst of Indian homes is a living example of cleanliness and industry, and if the day-school teacher takes a living interest in his or her school he or she can gradually arouse interest among the older Indians. What the child is taught at school is very often carried home at night. Considering the fact that the attendance of the pupils is voluntary, the average attendance, in most cases is very good. No attempt, so far, at coercion has been made, although, in one or two instances the regulations have been threatened, with good results. The scope of the day school while limited, is broad. It seeks to prepare the pupil for life on the reserve. It is a model home where industry, thrift, cleanliness and English speaking are taught, and at Wikwemikongsing and South Bay the girls are taught to make and mend their own clothing, prepare a simple meal and keep the house neat and in order. The question of establishing school gardens at these schools has been under consideration during the past year and it is expected these will be in operation the coming season.

Besides the day schools referred to, there is also in this agency, situated at Wikwemikong, the Wikwemikong Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools. The several departments of these institutions are managed and conducted by the best corps of employees obtainable, and every effort is made to inculcate habits of industry, thrift, economy and right living and in general to strengthen the character to meet the difficulties and temptations that are sure to come to them. The per cent of failures among the ex-pupils is not lower perhaps than among white people with similar education and it would be unreasonable to look for greater returns than can be looked for from children of other races and nationalities under similar conditions. At the close of the year ten pupils were granted diplomas indicating that they had completed in a satisfactory manner the literary and industrial courses of the school.

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MORAVIANTOWN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	62
Number of pupils enrolled	61
Average attendance	25
Number of children attending the Mohawk Institute	5
Number of children attending the Mount Elgin Institute	3

Mr. Isaac B. Pengelly took charge of this school after the holidays of last year, and there has been a marked improvement in the class room work and general management of the school.

The attendance is fairly satisfactory, due largely to the influence of the teacher. The building, which is almost new, and the premises, are in good condition.

MISSISSAUGAS OF THE CREDIT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	37
Number of pupils enrolled	23
Average attendance	14
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute	4

Mr. W. C. Van Loon, Indian agent, reports on this school as follows:—

There is but one school building upon this reserve, brick veneered, well equipped with slate blackboards and individual desks, all in good condition. The building is situated near the centre of the reserve on 15 acres of land reserved for school and public purposes.

This school is taught by Clarence A. Beigal, an energetic and painstaking teacher. Calisthenics and hygiene are taught regularly.

Children that attend regularly make good progress. There are but a few young people on this reserve who cannot read and write.

The council is assisting the trustees and everything possible will be done during the coming year to secure regular and increased attendance.

One young man is attending the institution for the deaf and dumb at Belleville.

MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTÉ.

Number of children of school age	266
Number of pupils enrolled	139
Average attendance	48
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Institute	19
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute	1

Mr. Stainton, the agent, reports on this agency, as follows:—

There are four school buildings on the reserve, one brick and three frame. The eastern brick is a one-roomed school in fairly good condition, well equipped with seats, seating two scholars per seat comfortably. It is heated by a coal stove, and it is well and suitably equipped with maps and other supplies as per requirement of Provincial School Act.

The Central School, a frame building, is in very fair condition. The floor is being replaced by a new oak floor which, when completed, will place this school in good condition; it being amply supplied with maps and other equipments and having an ample seating capacity.

The western school was moved about two years ago, being frame to a better location and was placed on a new stone foundation. Having had some needed repairs made it is now very comfortable, having sufficient seats and being well equipped with school material.

The Mission School will need some repairs during the coming summer which the chiefs have signified their intention of having done during the summer holidays,

and which when completed will place this school in good condition. The seats are in good condition and there is an ample supply of maps and other requirements.

Teachers.—Of the four teachers, one is an Indian, a member of this band, who has done successful work in the Mission school for three years. The other three schools are taught by whites. We experienced great difficulty in securing teachers, more especially those who are qualified, owing to the scarcity of teachers in the province and the small salaries paid on the reservation, as also enforced residence on the reservation; therefore we necessarily must be content with teachers who only have a permit and at times cannot be secured even with a permit. It would be difficult to see our way out of the dilemma as very few young Indians have a desire for education higher than simply the public school. The cost of High school or Normal school is almost prohibitive.

Pupils and Parents.—The pupils attend school at the age of five or six years and terminate their school days at from twelve to fourteen years, during which time their attendance is very irregular owing to their parents not realizing the necessity of education. During the berry and fruit season the schools are nearly deserted by families moving away, the children being able to earn as much money as their parents. During the winter months inability of the parents to supply suitable clothing is another cause of irregularity. Therefore the teachers cannot show the progress they otherwise would if the attendance were regular. Some parents who are poorly educated are lax in insisting on the attendance of their children at school and have been notified by letter and have promised to obey and send their children to school. Other parents who are in some instances educated and wealthy object to compulsion claiming that their treaty rights gave them the privilege of using their own judgment as to the education of their children. Some of the more ignorant and indolent have no desire to have their children educated and do not see the necessity of their children attending school.

Ex-pupils.—Some of the ex-pupils have advanced to higher education. Some are attending the High school at Deseronto; others are teaching in the United States; two young men are attending the Medical school in the United States; two are nurses in the United States and I am creditably informed that the students at the Medical school compare very favourably with any of the white students.

General.—The council mostly appear to be in sympathy with higher education preferring experienced teachers which we are unable to procure as above stated and seem to be willing to keep the schools in proper repair and comfortable. The effect of education is readily seen. You will scarcely find any of the younger generation who are unable to read and write, which is due to the untiring zeal manifested by the department in insisting on higher education of the Indians. These schools are regularly inspected by J. J. Clark, Public School Inspector for the County of Hastings, who has taken a deep interest in them.

On account of the higher education of the young men and women a large number of daily and weekly papers are taken and many who are engaged in farming take an agricultural paper which they take pride in. These daily and weekly papers are eagerly read which cannot but elevate and broaden their mental vision. This gives them an idea of how people live in the outside world and how to act under surrounding circumstances. The moral standard is raised which cannot but be helpful and beneficial.

Parry Sound Superintendency.

Number of Children of school age.	125
Number of pupils at day schools.	100
Average attendance at day schools.	54
Number enrolled at the Wikwemikong industrial school.	4
Number enrolled at the Mount Elgin industrial school.	3

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The Indian Superintendent reports on this superintendency as follows:—

There are seven reserves in this agency. The Parry Island Band has two schools known as the Ryerson and Skene. There are also schools on the Shawanaga and Henry Inlet reserves, undenominational. The school on the Gibson reserve is under the superintendence of the Methodist Missionary Society. The majority of the Maganetawan Indians reside on Manitoulin island and their children attend the West Bay school. The children of those who reside on the reserve, on the Maganetawan river attend the Byng Inlet public school. The Lower French River reserve Indians have no school, as some of the Indians reside on the island portion of the reserve and others reside on the mainland portion. The Aiscootyong reserve has no school, as the Indians, who claim to belong to that band or reserve, are residing on the Shawanaga reserve and are contemplating moving back to Naiscootyong in order to catch the tourist work at Point au Baril during the summer months. The parents have no ambition to encourage their children to attend school for a continuous term excepting in the winter months.

The Ryerson School.

This school has been in charge of Miss I. E. Armour for eight years. She resigned at the close of the year, and Mrs. M. L. Yarwood, a qualified teacher holding a third-class certificate, succeeded her. The school building is in good repair and located in a healthy locality.

The Skene School.

This school has been in charge of Miss I. E. Armour for eight years. She was forced to resign at the close of the year, owing to impaired health. The school was opened early in the month of January in charge of Miss Forrest, who was obliged to return home, on account of serious illness in her family, and the school has been closed up to date. The school building is a neat and comfortable and warm structure since it was repaired last autumn.

The Shawanaga School.

This school has been closed from June 30, 1911, until January, 1912. The school is in charge of Mr. Lawrence Keshick, a native Indian, who is doing good work so far. The school building should be supported on a stone or concrete foundation, and the structure would fill its requirements for years to come.

The Gibson Reserve School.

This school made great progress under the charge of Mrs. Yarwood during her teaching term.

The school at present is in charge of Miss Dewasha, a member of the band, waiting for the engagement of a qualified teacher.

The school building is substantial and commodious and furnished with the latest style of school desks and seats.

The Henvey Inlet school is in charge of Mr. Joseph Partridge, a native Indian. The pupils under his care have made excellent progress considering the difficulties he has been obliged to contend with in keeping the children in regular attendance.

PORT ARTHUR AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	311
Number of pupils enrolled	91
Average attendance	40
Number in attendance at Fort William orphanage	15
Number in attendance at Shingwauk Home	3

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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.

No report from the agent was received on these schools. The Separate School Inspector, Mr. M. O'Brien, visited the Mountain and Lake Helen schools and reported fairly satisfactory work. The attendance at all these schools is only fair.

RAMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	60
Number of pupils enrolled..	68
Average attendance..	29

Mr. Murdock Mackenzie, Indian agent, in reporting on his agency, writes as follows:—

The school is held in the lower story of the council-house, which is a large frame building, 45 x 25 feet, two stories high, built in 1890. The school-room is 34 x 25. The ceiling is somewhat low, the distance from floor to ceiling being 8 feet 4 inches. The school is situated in the most convenient place on the reserve for the majority of the children to attend. It is in charge of Miss Eva McBain, who is doing good work, under difficult circumstances, as many of the children are not able to speak a word of English when commencing, which seems strange, as the majority of the parents speak good English.

The Indians in this agency are becoming more alive to the benefits to be derived from education, as there are some children attending school now between the ages of ten and twelve who never attended before.

In regard to the ex-pupils, I am unable to say very much about them. Some of them are very good writers, but none that I know of have gone any farther than the public school, except one girl, who at present is taking a commercial course in one of the graded schools in Orillia.

RICE AND MUD LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	57
Number of pupils enrolled..	43
Average attendance..	23

Mr. William McFarlane, Indian Agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

RICE LAKE RESERVE.

Here the school is built in a pretty shady corner, near the shore of Rice lake. It is a frame building, painted white on the outside, and nicely furnished inside. It was built a few years ago by white people of S.S. No. 11, Otonabee, on a portion of land surrendered by the Indians for the purpose of having a school built thereon. This has been a great advantage to the Indian children, for by paying about one-third of the teacher's salary the children have the privilege of attending this school with the white children and receiving a good public school education. As a first-class teacher is always engaged.

There are now about fourteen Indian children on the school roll, and they are attending fairly well. Some are very bright and making splendid progress in their studies. They have also one boy at school at the Institute in Muncey and I believe he is very bright and doing good work.

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MUD LAKE RESERVE.

The school-room here is a part of a large brick building built about the centre of the village. The room is nicely furnished, well ventilated and heated from a wood furnace.

There is not the same chance here to secure a first-class teacher, the reserve being in rather an out-of-the-way place. They are at present paying a salary of \$400 per annum with free house. There are some exceptionally bright children in this band and it is a very great pity they cannot have a better education.

The number on the school roll is 27, but attendance is very irregular.

SARNIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	85
Number of pupils enrolled.	68
Average attendance.	32
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home.	3
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute.	17

There are three schools in this agency, the St. Clair, taught by Miss Alice Matthews, the Kettle Point by Mrs. Angus George, and the Stony Point by Miss Agnes A. Weaver.

Mr. R. C. Palmer, Indian agent, submits the following interesting report:—

In presenting this annual report I beg to say the year shows some marked evidences of improvement in many respects. The teachers at the three schools, St. Clair, Kettle Point and Stony Point have introduced several little branches besides the regular course of study, such as sewing; the older girls spending a portion of their time in making under garments for winter and summer wear, also aprons &c., while the younger girls make blocks for quilts. The pupils also do fancy work which is exhibited at the fall fair. The compositions, penmanship and drawings of all pupils are exhibited at the fair also. While the girls are sewing the boys have 'Busy Work' such as building with coloured sticks, blocks, puzzles, picture cutting and pasting on cardboard or in a scrap book, &c. This has a tendency to make school hours less monotonous, besides being a practical education along useful lines. The teachers at all the schools are faithful, so far as I can learn and anxious to do all in their power to advance their pupils. They have many disadvantages, such as irregular attendance, arising from several sources; carelessness on the part of parents in sending their children; bad roads, deep snow, &c., at certain seasons of the year, but these are growing less and the Indians are beginning to realize more and more the advantages of education. It is quite evident that they are capable of receiving such training as will qualify them to take a place in the various callings of life and I anticipate that another generation will develop many fairly strong and mentally vigorous minds among them. The teachers are planning for gardens next summer with a view of teaching their pupils and cultivating in them a taste for flowers and the art of cultivating them. The school grounds, especially at St. Clair and Stony Point have been greatly improved recently and so are fitted for the purposes above mentioned.

Useful and helpful as the industrial institutes are, I am of opinion that it is not a wise thing to send young children to them, except under special circumstances, where they cannot or do not receive anything like proper care at their homes. Far better make the reserve schools as attractive and efficient as possible and keep the children home where their influence will be felt in the family as their minds develop through proper training. It is very gratifying to know that ample school accommodation is provided on each of the reserves, there being good buildings well equipped, the one at St. Clair being of red brick, those at Kettle Point and Stony Point are frame. The grounds too, are large, being from an acre to two acres, so if the children are not educated the fault rests with themselves or their parents.

SAUGEEN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	75
Number of pupils enrolled.	94
Average attendance.	66
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute	6

Mr. John Scofield, Indian agent, has submitted the following interesting report on the work of the three schools in his agency:

There are three brick school-houses in this agency, and two teachers' dwellings. Each school is well equipped and in charge of a qualified teacher.

Indian Village School.

This is an exceptionally good building. It has a stone basement the full size of the building, used as a play-room and furnace-room. The school-room is seated for fifty pupils with individual desks. Miss Isabell Ruxton has been teaching here since 1909, and appears more successful each year with the Indian children.

Scotch Settlement School.

This building is in good repair and well equipped. It was improved during the summer holidays by new seats of the latest improved style, for 36 pupils. Mrs. B. Robb has been teaching this school since the beginning of 1911, and, although she never had any experience with Indians or Indian children, she has proved her ability to handle the children successfully. Her pupils have made good progress. In addition to the general routine of studies the girls are taught sewing.

French Bay School.

The school in this section of the reserve was greatly improved last summer by re-seating with individual seats and a good system of ventilation. Mr. T. J. Wallace continues to preside in the school, as he has done for the last 14 years, and by his active enthusiasm keeps up the interest in the education of the children. Under the circumstances, I think he has been more successful this year than in previous years.

My observation in regard to ex-pupils of this band is that they have no ambition for a higher education than that obtained in our day-schools on the reserve. Those who have secured a fairly good education in the schools on the reserve are noticeably benefited, as the males generally secure the highest places on the reserve. It is also quite evident when they are doing business with whites and members of other bands. The females are much better housekeepers, and take a greater interest in the education of their children.

It is rather difficult for me to make an estimate for the general effect of education upon the reserve life. However, I am sure that it is beneficial, as it leads the child to a higher standard of life than is generally taught in the home. It is not unusual for Indians on this reserve to take weekly papers which improves the general intelligence and enables them to understand the laws of our country, and so increases respect for authority and better fits them to compete with the white man in the battle of life.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Number of children of school age.	166
Number of pupils enrolled.	129
Average attendance	60
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home.	5
Number enrolled at Fort William Orphanage.	1
Number enrolled at Wikwemikong Industrial School.	14

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The Indian agent, reports on this agency as follows:—

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL, GARDEN RIVER RESERVE.

This school is situated on the east side of the Garden river, about one mile from the St. Mary's river, and just south of the Trunk road.

It is in charge of Lucius F. Hardyman, who resides on the premises. There are 40 pupils on the roll, with an average attendance of about 17.

On my visit I found the school clean, orderly, and well kept. The subjects are those ordinarily taken up in the public schools in Ontario. Hygienic drill and calisthenics are taught here regularly, with good results. I have found that the teacher has taken a keen interest in getting the school grounds improved by the planting of trees, flowers, etc., and in which the pupils have become much interested. The teacher has succeeded in holding a number of public entertainments in which the pupils take part and are thus being fitted to take positions among the whites. I find that the training they are getting is having a marked improvement on the reserve life.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL, GARDEN RIVER RESERVE.

The school is built on the west bank of the Garden river about one-half mile up from the St. Mary's river, at the edge of a beautiful white pine grove, and on a sandy plain, it being an ideal site for the school.

It is in charge of the Rev. V. Renaud, S.J., who employs two lady teachers who occupy separate class-rooms with good results.

There are 48 pupils on the roll, with an average attendance of about 18.

On my visit in the fall I found the rooms very well kept, with the pupils interested in their work, which is similar to that usually taken up in the public schools in Ontario. The discipline was very good, showing the benefit of educational training among the Indians of this locality.

The Shingwauk Home.

This school is situated just east of the town of Saulte Ste. Marie, on the north bank of the St. Mary's river, the site being a very beautiful one.

The Shingwauk Home is now in charge of Rev. Ben. P. Fuller. They have 43 pupils on the roll, all of whom reside in the Home, and are instructed in the subjects usually taught in the Public schools in Ontario. The discipline in the Home is very good indeed and will compare favourably with many of the white schools. The clean and sanitary condition of all departments of the Home is very commendable, and will be of lasting benefit to the pupils that are being trained here. There is a farm of about 93 acres in connection which is partly cleared and under the practical supervision of Mr. Fuller, who is instructing the pupils in all branches of farming. The grounds are being put into a profitable condition and they have this season grown a fair crop of hay, oats and vegetables, &c., the surplus of which they can dispose of at good prices in the town. There is a shoe repairing shop also where the repairing of the Home is done by the pupils under the instructions of Mr. Fuller, and a small sawing and planing outfit where the pupils are trained in carpentry, boat building and painting and in many other branches which will be of lasting benefit to them in whatever occupation they make up their minds to follow.

I have learned that many ex-pupils have taken important positions in Ontario and have filled them creditably, which is certainly encouraging considering the short time that these pupils have had the advantages of the training required and it is now showing a marked improvement on the reserve life, where the pupils who are being taught are being looked up to by their connections and thus bringing good results.

The Goulais Bay Mission.

The Roman Catholic school under the charge of Miss Mary E. Gallagher has been re-opened during the latter part of 1911.

There are 21 pupils on the roll with an average attendance of about 17.

They are given instruction in the subjects generally taught in the Public schools of Ontario and during my visit I found the school well kept and very clean, with the discipline good and the pupils interested in the work.

The Michipicoten River School.

A Roman Catholic school is under the charge of Miss Annie O'Connor.

There are 15 pupils on the roll with an average attendance of 11. They are taught the subjects usually taught in the Public schools in Ontario. This is the only school in the agency that I have not yet had the opportunity to visit.

SCUGOG AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	9
Number of pupils enrolled..	16
Average attendance..	6

Mr. A. W. Williams, 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. Fortunately good teachers are secured and the same attention is accorded the Indian children as the whites. 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..	798
Number of pupils enrolled..	578
Average attendance..	217
Number enrolled at Mohawk Institute..	93

Mr. Gordon J. Smith, the Indian Superintendent, has submitted a full report on the Six Nations reserve which is as follows:—

Buildings.—There are ten school buildings on the reserve, three brick and seven frame. The Council has awarded contracts for the erection of three new buildings to replace No's. 1, 3 and 7 schools, which are old frame buildings. It is possible that one of the old buildings will be moved to the neighbourhood of Sour Springs, repaired and a new school section created. All the schools are provided with individual desks of the latest pattern.

Trustees.—The school board is composed of three whites, representing the New England Company and the Methodist and Anglican Missions, and five Indians nominated by the Council and the Superintendent. Regular meetings were held during the year and in May a special committee visited each school and presented its report to Council. As a result the three new buildings above named are to be built, besides extensive repairs to the remaining buildings.

Teachers.—Of the 12 teachers employed, 6 are Indians and 6 whites. The difficulty of securing qualified teachers is even greater than it was last year, owing to the great scarcity of qualified teachers in the province.

With lower salaries and absence of congenial white society it cannot be expected that whites will accept positions in our schools. The cost of a Normal school educa-

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tion is too great to permit of the Indians qualifying, hence the desire of both the Council and School Board to have none but qualified teachers on the reserve, cannot be gratified at present nor until such time as the supply of teachers is greater and salaries are increased.

The Six Nations teachers did not hold a convention last spring but in the fall they united with the other county teachers in a Convention in Brantford. Under the direction of Mr. Clark, principal of the Ohsweken school, a monthly meeting of such teachers as could attend has been held at Ohsweken in the evening, for the discussion of matters affecting the reserve schools. The idea is a good one but has not worked out satisfactorily because of the difficulty the female teachers have in travelling long distances to Ohsweken at night, and especially so when no allowance is made for their expenses. Mr. T. W. Standing, Public School Inspector for Brant County has as usual carefully inspected all the schools at least twice in the year.

Pupils and Parents.—The fruit season at Niagara still continues to depopulate many of our schools, as also does the harvest season. The periodical Deist feasts or dances at the various long houses have a most detrimental effect upon the attendance at schools Nos. 6, 10, and 11. At these schools many children cannot speak English when they begin school, thus making the teacher's task particularly difficult. A truant officer appointed by the board does effective service; many parents have been warned and cited to appear before the superintendent with good results. Carelessness of some parents and poverty of others are other reasons for irregular attendance.

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 four are now attending the Caledonia High school, one is at the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, one at the Brantford Conservatory of Music, one is in third year at McMaster University, one graduated in medicine at Queen's University last spring, two are at Brantford Business College, three are in hospitals training for nurses, five are teachers on the reserve, one is clerk in the Indian office Brantford, two have graduated as nurses from John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, and two from Greenwich Hospital, and two are practising medicine in the United States.

General.—The council has as usual been sympathetic towards education, has authorized the erection of three new school buildings, and increased the grant to \$6,000 per annum, but only on condition that present teachers get no increase in salaries unless they are properly qualified. They also decided again this year to open a night school at Ohsweken, under the tuition of Mr. John Clark, and the department has signified its intention of paying the salary \$50 out of the Education Vote. This school is intended for children past school age and for adults who desire elementary commercial instruction.

The vexed Onondaga school question has been settled. The school section will admit Indian pupils living in Onondaga township at the rate of the average cost of the education of county pupils. This amount is to be paid by the department half yearly.

Speaking generally I consider the day schools of the reserve are doing fairly good work, but much better work could be done if the teachers' salaries could be increased and qualified teachers obtained.

STURGEON FALLS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	86
Number of pupils enrolled.	132
Average attendance.	75

Mr. George P. Cockburn, Indian agent, has prepared a report dealing with the educational work in this agency, which is as follows:

Nipissing School.

This building is of large size, furnishing ample accommodation for the pupils in attendance besides providing comfortable living quarters for the teacher. The grounds in connection with the school are large and well kept. Miss Tackney is in charge and has taken an active interest in the routine of work during the past year. The department made considerable necessary improvements to the building besides fencing the grounds.

The attendance at this school has not been as good as formerly owing to a number of families removing from the vicinity of the school to follow hunting.

The children in attendance are progressing in their studies and show a desire to learn. In addition to the general routine of work the children are taught sewing and during the past season a small garden was under cultivation at the school and in addition to the usual course of study, calisthenics has been added and hygienic instruction is being introduced.

Garden Village.

The buildings at this place are of good size, with suitable grounds adjoining furnishing ample 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 has had considerable experience in connection with Indian schools and takes an active interest in the children.

The parents at this place have always taken great interest in their school which greatly assists in keeping a good attendance.

During the past season considerable improvements were made to the inside of the building, which makes the school very comfortable. In addition to the general routine of study calisthenics has been added and hygienic instruction is being introduced. The girls are taught sewing.

BEAR ISLAND, TEMAGAMI.

This school is kept open for the summer months only, owing to the Indian families leaving for the woods each fall and not returning until the following spring. Miss Mary Honan, who has a second class certificate, has been in charge for the past season and took a very active interest in the children, especially their regular attendance at school. The general routine of study is followed at this school. The children of the Temagami band are very bright and appear to learn readily.

In addition to the schools above stated a grant of \$250 is paid by the Department to the Mattawa Separate school. At this place a number of Indian families belonging to the Nipissing band reside and their children attend this school. The attendance is good and the pupils are making excellent progress in their studies.

The children in attendance at the schools in this Agency on the whole are making progress in their studies and show a desire to learn. A very noticeable feature is that only a few years ago none of the children on the reserve could understand the English language, while to-day a number can speak it quite readily. This progress has been made only by the attendance of the children at the Indian schools. The children are bright, clean and show marked intelligence and in reading, writing and arithmetic show considerable efficiency.

In reviewing the progress of ex-pupils of the schools, in most cases education has proven beneficial to them in a marked degree in cleanliness and care of the house and a desire to improve their surroundings and living. Boys who previously attended school are making progress not only in their manner of living but from a financial source.

The Indians are beginning to understand that as their former vocations, hunting and fishing, are being depleted they will have to seek other sources of employment from white men and in which a little education would be beneficial to them.

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While there are always a few exceptions, there is not any doubt but that the Indian schools have a very beneficial effect not only on the children but on the Indians and in their manner of living, as in this they are showing improvement.

THESSALON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	83
Number of pupils enrolled.	112
Average attendance.	52
Number of children attending Wikwemikong Industrial school.	11
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home.	1

There are in this agency five schools, the Mississaga at present without a teacher, the Spanish River, taught by Miss Cadotte, the Serpent River by Mrs. McKay, the Sagamook by Miss Fagan and the Thessalon by Miss Shaddeau.

Mississaga.

Miss Kehoe, teacher of the Mississaga school resigned at the end of the year 1911. A successor has not yet been appointed, but there are some applications before the department and it is hoped that the vacancy will be filled at an early date.

Spanish River.

Miss Cadotte continues in charge of this school and the reports of the Public School Inspector Mr. McLaughlin, on the class-room work are very favourable. The building is in good condition.

Serpent River.

Mrs. McKay, the teacher of this school, has had a long experience and is a faithful worker and meets with a fair measure of success in the class-room. The building is frame in good repair.

Sagamook.

This is one of our most successful Indian schools and is taught by Miss Rose Fagan, who has had eight years' experience in Indian work.

In addition to the usual studies of the class-room, in which the pupils are proficient, instruction is given the girls in sewing, knitting, &c., and samples of the work done have been sent to the department for inspection and were much appreciated.

Thessalon.

This school was re-opened in charge of Miss Shaddeau in the latter part of the year 1910. The progress in the class-room work has of necessity been slow, but good results are confidently expected.

Miss Shaddeau is an enthusiastic worker and gives regular instruction in domestic science.

The buildings and grounds are neat and in good condition.

Treaty No. 9 District.

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,

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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 shores of James bay, one at Albany under the charge of the Roman Catholic mission, the other at Moose Factory, 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, Rupert's House, Fort George and French Post. Rupert's House, although it is within the boundaries of the province of Quebec, is here referred to, as it properly belongs to the James bay district. A summer school is also conducted at Abitibi under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church, and a fair degree of success, both in attendance and the general interest awakened, has been achieved at these different points.

Both institutions are under excellent management, and the inspector who visits them annually on the occasion of the annuity payments, speaks in a highly commendatory manner of the work 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 a 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.

The Chapleau Boarding School is reported on fully by Mr. H. A. West, the Indian agent, under Chapleau agency.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	120
Number of pupils enrolled	79
Average attendance	40
Number of children attending Mount Elgin institute	6
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home	5

Mr. J. B. McDougall, the agent, reports on this agency as follows:—
There are two day schools in this agency and both are well attended.

No. 1 School.

This school is situated on the west side of the reserve near the River St. Clair. Miss E. Bissell, a qualified teacher, was secured for this school on September 1, 1911, and there has been a marked improvement both in the attendance and progress of the pupils.

No. 2 School.

This school is situated on the southern portion of the reserve, and is taught by Joseph Sampson, an Indian of this band. The attendance is good and the pupils are making fair progress.

Both school-houses are in good repair.

The ex-pupils of the schools on the reserve make better citizens as a whole than the ex-pupils of the industrial schools. The pupils of the industrial schools when discharged have no means and when they arrive home, generally associate with the Indians that work away from the reserve. It seems that as long as they are well dressed and have enough to eat they are satisfied.

There are quite a number of the children from this reserve that are attending the Shingwauk home and the Mount Elgin institute and an Indian school at Mount Pleasant, Michigan. Two of the children on the east side of the reserve attend a white

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school and are making good progress in their studies. This has a tendency to improve their mode of living and make them better citizens.

MANITOBA.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	106
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	16
Average attendance.	8
Number enrolled at Birtle boarding school.	47
Number enrolled at Sandy Bay boarding school	1
Number enrolled at Cowessess boarding school.	6
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school.	2

Mr. G. H. Wheatley, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Birtle Boarding School.

This 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. Under the new agreement with the department and the Presbyterian Church authorities, the school building is to be remodelled, so as to accommodate 75 pupils. All the necessary sanitary improvements, lavatories and steam-heating plants are to be installed, and a new addition erected for school-room and gymnasium. The water supply for the school is now taken from the Canadian Pacific Railway's pumping station, the necessary connections having been made, and the school is now assured of a good supply of water for all purposes, as it will do away with the continual hauling from the Birdtail creek. The pupils who attend this school are drafted from the following reserves, viz.: Waywayseecappo's, 24; Rolling River, 4, Birdtail Sioux, 4; Keeseekoowenin's, 10; total, 42. Birtle agency, Valley River, 3; Pelly agency, Sturgeon lake, 1; Carleton agency, Maple Creek, 1; Qu'Appelle agency, grand total, 47.

The teacher, Miss McGregor, who held a second-class certificate, resigned during the summer, and Mrs. McLaren, the wife of the principal, has taken over the duties, until such time, as a qualified teacher is appointed. The pupils have been well grounded under Miss McGregor, and if her successor proves as efficient, the quality of the work in the school room will be assured. Progress has been made by the pupils, during the year, in all their studies. There were six of the older girls, who graduated in December, and have been honourably discharged, and I trust to be able to make good reports of their conduct, and work during the coming year. The principal, Rev. W. W. McLaren, B.A., has the supervision of the institution, also the Cottage hospital attached to the school, and with his efficient staff, who all take an interest in their work the training received by the pupils, will be a force for good, on the reserves in the future.

The routine of school studies is as follows: pupils who attend in the school-room half a day, are employed the other half, the girls in domestic work, in the sewing room, kitchen, &c., and the larger boys doing chores, in the care of stock, and general work required on the farm.

The training received by the boys and girls at the school, prepares them, for their future work on their reserves, and except in a very few cases, is a great and helpful factor, and has a good moral influence upon the older people of the reserves; and this is more marked each year.

The ex-pupils on the Waywayseecappo's reserve, are making steady progress along farming lines. Basil Tanner, jr., of the Qu'Appelle Industrial school, had this year, in crop 37 acres of oats, in partnership with his father, which yielded when threshed, 3,092 bushels, and was of good grade, and the amount sold to date netted 29c. per

bushel. The young man is a good provider, and keeps his family comfortable, and keeps fairly well out of debt. His wife is an ex-pupil of the Birtle Boarding School, but is one of the exceptions, as she does not show any ambition to improve, on the training she received at school. They have five children, one of them is a pupil of the Birtle Boarding School. Both these ex-pupils are in good health, and conduct good.

Frank and Willie Seaton of the Regina Industrial and Birtle Boarding schools, are making a steady advance each year. They had in crop between them, 62 acres of oats, and half an acre garden. Oats, when threshed, yielded 2,535 bushels, they also put up 45 tons of hay, and broke 14 acres of new land. Both are good providers, and make extra money working out during the threshing season, and selling firewood during the winter months. Both are married, and their wives are good housekeepers. Bake yeast bread regularly, and wash their soiled clothing every week. Both made a record during the time their crop was being threshed, in the bountiful tables spread for the threshers, with its clean linen table cloth, and excellently cooked food, consisting of meat, potatoes, home-made pickles, biscuits, pies and iced cakes, fruit, tea, &c., all the baking being done by themselves. All are in good health. Both wives attended the Birtle Boarding School. Conduct excellent.

Walter Longclaws, Birtle Boarding school, is still keeping to the farm, and had in crop this year 23 acres of oats, besides assisting his father in putting in 50 acres. He put up 8 tons of hay for himself, and 30 tons for his father. His crop when threshed yielded 1,055 bushels. Walter was laid up two months during the summer, suffering from indigestion, and was unable to break new land, on this account. He is now quite well again, and intends to make up for lost time next season. He is now negotiating for the purchase of a team of work horses from Mr. Boyer, of the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, who raises excellent stock, and he will be able to pay on them \$250 in cash, which he has saved during the year, and the balance next season. He is still unmarried, and lives with his parents, one of the best families on the reserve. This young man has a good influence on the reserve, as he is steady, and reliable, and takes an interest in farming, which leads others to follow his example.

Joseph H. Mecas, Birtle Boarding school, is another young man, who is making an effort to improve himself, and make his living on the land. He had 6 acres in wheat, and 22 acres in oats in crop, which threshed, wheat 198 bushels, and oats 700 bushels. Cattle caused a loss in his oat crop, otherwise the returns would have been larger. He put up 40 tons of hay, and broke 4 acres of new land, and finished a new log dwelling house, with shingled roof, and good lumber floor, roomy and comfortable. He is a good provider, but was handicapped this year, on account of the serious illness of his wife, who has been ill since September last, and is only now convalescing. He has got behind, and has more debts than he can pay, but he is not disheartened, and will make an effort to clear himself. This he should be able to do, as he has no children to provide for. His wife is an ex-pupil of the Regina Industrial School, and when in good health bakes yeast bread every week while living in their house, and is not extravagant, very clean and tidy about her home. He is in excellent health and his wife is improving gradually, but not yet strong enough to do her own work. One of the school pupils, her sister-in-law, Rosie Mecas, has been attending her during her convalescence.

Flossie Longclaws, Birtle Boarding school, mentioned in my last report, has married a French half-breed, named Ambrose Ledoux, and is now living off the reserve at St. Lazare, Manitoba. As far as I can learn, the young man is a good worker, sober and steady, and they should get along very well together. Both are in good health, and were married by the missionary, Rev. Robert Bailey, Waywayseecappo's reserve.

Ethel Clearsky, Birtle Boarding school, has kept up her record as a first-class domestic, and is still in the employ of Mr. William Patterson, Birtle, Manitoba. She is giving good satisfaction to her employers. Her conduct has been splendid, and she is well thought of by the people who know her. She is in excellent health.

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Jared Bunn, Birtle Boarding school, has not turned out as expected. He got the roving notion during the summer, and left for the United States, sold his horses to enable him to return, which he did later. He is now married, and there is hope that he will settle down and do better in the future. He had 15 acres of wheat and 5 acres of oats in crop, not yet threshed. He put up 8 tons of hay and summer-fallowed 15 acres. He has managed, through his friends, to secure another team of horses, and should make a better showing next year. His wife is an ex-pupil from the Sisseton agency, Dakota, and was formerly the wife of the late Andrew Ben, Bird Tail Sioux reserve. She is rather inclined to be indolent, and seems to take very little interest in her home life, but may improve as she grows older. Both are in good health.

Evan Bird, Regina Industrial school, is progressing steadily. His influence on the general conditions of the reserve is very noticeable, particularly in the matter of keeping the houses clean, in the care of stock and in the farming operations on the reserve. He had in crop 6 acres of oats and 18 of barley, which threshed out: oats, 336 bushels, barley, 226 bushels. Barley was touched by frost and was a poor crop. He put up 40 tons of hay, scrubbed and broke 7 acres, and ploughed 10 acres of summer-fallow. He makes considerable money during the threshing season, and during the winter, selling firewood. He is married, his wife being an ex-pupil of the Birtle Boarding school. She is a good housekeeper and mother, and has two children, both in good health.

McKay and Alexander Flett, Regina Industrial school. These young men are industrious and make an excellent living farming on the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, and working out during slack times for farmers in the vicinity of their reserve. They support their widowed mother and two sisters. Their home is kept in excellent order. The sisters are pupils of the Okanase day school, and are good housekeepers, and do all the knitting and sewing for the house.

They had in crop 44 acres of oats, which threshed out 1,640 bushels, put up 20 tons of hay, and scrubbed and broke 11 acres of new land, and their industry and conduct is good proof that the education and training received at the Indian school has brought forth good results.

Lydia Cook, Okanase day school, is one of the best young women in this agency, or any other. She received her training in the above school. She is an expert dress-maker and housekeeper. She is unmarried and lives with her mother. They have a number of cattle and horses which they care for themselves. During the summer months they make butter and sell to local merchants. They own a cream separator. They make a good living from the sale of stock and butter, and Lydia has all the work she can possibly do in sewing and dressmaking. They set a good table, which I can vouch for, having had a number of meals with them. Mrs. Cook and her daughter have a good influence on all the people of the reserve. Both are in good health.

From the results of the past year I believe that there should be no doubt of the influence for good the ex-pupils of the industrial and boarding schools have on their respective reserves, and this will be more marked in the future, notwithstanding, of course, that there will always be a few who are great disappointments, but when it is considered that on leaving school, after ten years of training in good living, they return to the reserve life where the conditions are so different, the matter for wonder is that so few go back to the ways of their parents.

The Indians on the whole are in favour of having their children educated.

Okanase Day School.

This school is located on the Keeseekoowenin's reserve No. 61, and is about one and a half miles from the village of Elphinstone, Manitoba, on the line of the Canadian Northern railway. There are thirty-four children of school age in the band, 10 are enrolled in the Birtle boarding school, 16 on the roll of the day school, 1 on the roll of the Pine Creek boarding school, and 7 not attending school,

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formerly pupils of the Clearwater day school, now closed. The parents are in favour of having their children educated, but in some cases, keep them at home for very trifling excuses, made by the children. This irregular attendance retards progress, and makes it doubly hard on the teacher, as she feels of course responsible for the progress made. To offset this the department has allowed provisions to the teacher who prepares a mid-day meal for the pupils, which has improved the attendance, but still, it is not as good as it should be. The teacher, Miss Maggie E. Murray, has no certificate.

The children are bright and anxious to learn, and are making a little progress in speaking English, reading, writing and number work. Breathing exercises are taught regularly, and the girls are taught knitting and sewing, also the making of undergarments for themselves, and show marked improvement at this work. They are also taught gardening. The annual Christmas tree entertainment was held this year in the new church building, erected on the reserve by the Indians themselves. The children of the school took part in the entertainment programme, giving recitations, speeches and songs, and I was informed that these rendered their pieces very well indeed, and were a credit to the school and teacher.

Religious services, Presbyterian, are held regularly each Sunday in the new church building on the reserve.

Clearwater Lake Day School.

This school has been closed. The teacher, Miss Mary Neshotah, a graduate of the Pine Creek boarding school, having sent in her resignation, as she was about to be married. Efforts were made to engage the services of another teacher by myself and the Rev. Father Chaumont, but owing to the reserve being so far from any village or post office, it was impossible to get a qualified one. It was decided to close the school, and if possible, have the few children who were attending enter the Pine Creek boarding school. This will be to the advantage of the children, who will receive a better education and training.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	322
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	181
Average attendance	78
Number of children enrolled at Fort Alexander boarding school	60
Number of children enrolled at Kenora boarding school	7
Number of children enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	26
Number of children enrolled at Brandon industrial school	5

There are in this agency one boarding school on the Fort Alexander reserve and eight day schools.

Further information concerning a number of these schools may be had from the report of Inspector Semmens.

The agent, Mr. Watson, writes as follows:—

I must begin by saying that I had little time to dispose of at the time of treaty, hampered as I was with the taking of the census, to visit the schools and it is only recently that I could in a measure attend to this part of my work.

On January 16, I visited the three schools on the St. Peters reserve, south, north and east. The attendance is fair, and the work I consider only fair. There are several reasons for this, the teachers are not qualified up to a desirable standard, and probably the uncertain state of things which has obtained since the surrender has much to do with the gradual falling down of these schools, which at one time were giving, I understand, fairly good results. If anything there has been a slight improvement of late.

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The buildings are in need of some repairs but I will report on these later when I have had more time to go into it thoroughly.

Since visiting St. Peters, I went to Brokenhead and Fort Alexander.

At Brokenhead the work was fair considering the class of children the teacher had to work with. The building is in poor shape and I am inclined to think a new building will have to be built, as the walls are badly bulged and I am afraid will not stand straightening, I would therefore recommend that a new building be provided.

I have reported Miss Monkman's resignation and have written the Church authorities asking them to submit the name of a new teacher.

At Fort Alexander I found the North school closed for want of a teacher, but as Miss Isbester is now in charge I expect the work will progress.

The South school was in working order and the work commendable. The building is in need of some repairs, otherwise I found everything satisfactory.

It was a great pleasure to look over the work at the Fort Alexander Boarding school. I could not see all the classes, but those that I did see their work was of a high order and the general deportment of the children was good in every respect. The children seem very happy in their surroundings. The staff has been happily selected, of the principal himself nothing too good can be said.

I visited the two schools on the new reserve at Peguis on the 6th inst. There is a good attendance and the work is going on splendidly. The buildings are warm and comfortable and everything in good shape.

At the old Fisher River reserve Miss Nash is doing good work and everything is satisfactory.

Of the other schools in this agency I may say that I only saw them at treaty time and as most of them were closed, it was impossible to judge of the educational standing. As you are aware this agency is somewhat large, taking in Clandeboye and Fisher River agencies, and frequent visits are out of question. I therefore trust that this will have covered the ground as well as can be done under the circumstances.

GRISWOLD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	99
Number attending Brandon industrial school..	5
Number attending Elkhorn industrial school..	16
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial school..	3

There are two reserves in this agency, Oak Lake and Oak River, but there is no school in operation on either reserve. The Department contemplated the re-opening of the Oak River day school last year, but the services of a qualified teacher were not available.

It will be noted that there is a slight increase in the number of pupils from this reserve enrolled at the industrial schools.

PAS AGENCY.

There are seven day schools in the agency.

Number of children of school age	166
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools..	163
Average attendance..	79
Number enrolled Elkhorn school..	1
Number enrolled Battleford school..	2

The agent, Mr. Fred Fischer, reports on the school of this agency as follows:

MOOSE LAKE.

The teacher of this school is Mr. C. T. Mitchell. The progress of the pupils is fair and permanent and the teacher is very much interested in his work, but owing to the Indians taking their children with them when hunting, the attendance is very irregular.

Chemawawin.

Reverend M. Leffler, teacher. The pupils of this school are doing fairly well and while Mr. Leffler takes great interest in the advancement of the children, his work is greatly offset by the irregularity of the attendance of the pupils caused by the nomadic habits of the Indians.

The Pas.

One of the day schools on this reserve has been closed for the reason that a suitable house could not be found in which to hold school, the other situated at the Big Eddy, had been closed on account of non-attendance, but was re-opened in August last with Mr. David A. Cook as teacher, an ex-pupil of the Elkhorn industrial school. The children are doing well but as Mr. Cook has been teaching but a short time the progress made, while satisfactory, can hardly be commented upon.

Shoal Lake.

This school is under the charge of Mr. F. J. Daniels, a non-treaty ex-pupil of the Elkhorn industrial school.

The pupils in this school are advancing slowly and fair progress can be noticed, compared with last year. The attendance is good.

Red Earth.

Mr. J. G. Kennedy, the teacher, is attentive to his work but the progress is only fair owing to the irregularity of the attendance on account of the parents keeping their children at home to work as soon as they are able to do so, consequently only the smaller children attend.

Cumberland.

Mr. J. A. Keddie is the teacher here and takes faithful interest in his work, the progress is fair but the attendance poor, as few children live on the reserve; the majority live at Pine Bluff from September to May, leaving but little time for the children to attend school.

Ex-Pupils.

I regret to say that since my report last year Daniel Cooke, an ex-pupil who gave promise of being a good and industrious man, died of consumption. With regard to the others, they are all doing very well and without one exception are all good workers and are always anxious to get work. It was noticed at first when returned from the industrial schools, these boys seemed discouraged and out of place, the work taught them there being mostly along the line of farming (which is impossible here) but their knowledge of English stood them in good stead, and they soon picked up the manner in which they would have to make their living, that is by hunting furs, fishing, working on steamboats and survey parties. They now make as good a living as their elders, with the additional advantage of their knowledge of the English language.

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NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	710
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	220
Average attendance.	85
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school.	5
Number enrolled at Brandon industrial school.	70
Number enrolled at Fort Alexander industrial school.	1
Number enrolled at Norway House boarding school.	51

Mr. Calverley, Indian agent, reports as follows:—

This district lies to the north, far removed from the advantages and disadvantages of civilization.

To ride the swift waters of the rivers in their canoes or net the fish in the lakes in summer, to trap the fur, shoot the moose and deer, and chase the scurrying dog train in winter occupies the time of the Indians in this district. All of these have a direct result on the success or failure of the school, and the education of the Indian child.

How can children attend school when they are absent with their parents fishing on the lakes, or trapping perhaps 100 miles away in the woods? And how can the child be educated if it does not attend school?

There are about 850 children of school age in this agency and an attendance of 53 on an average at the 7 different day schools.

At Island Lake there are about 180 school children at school but no teacher.

At God's Lake there are about 80 school children and a school has been started this winter. I cannot report progress as yet.

At Oxford there are about 75 school children with an average of 11.66 in attendance, a good teacher, but no school building, school is held in the church. Good progress is made by those who attend regularly.

At Split Lake there are about 90 school children. Here the resident missionary closed the school as he could not get attendance or make progress.

At Nelson House there are about 125 school children, a missionary teacher who keeps school in his house and an average attendance of 5 pupils for the one quarter reported.

All these bands have no reserve set apart for them yet, therefore no government school has been erected on the different reserves.

At Cross Lake there are about 125 school children, a Roman Catholic and a Methodist day school, with an average attendance of 8 at each.

The Methodist day school house is in bad repair but logs for a new building are on the ground, and lumber and other material is at Norway House to be forwarded at first opportunity.

The teacher is fully qualified and is trying to accomplish something.

The Catholic day school is a good building but there should be a good teacher supplied.

At Norway House there are about 180 school children and three day schools with an average attendance of 20.75, or an average for each school of nearly 7.

The Roman Catholic school is in charge of the Sisters and is a semi-boarding school. They keep some of the children in the school. The staff is fully qualified. Average 8.

The Anglican school (Jack River) is taught by Mrs. Marshall, wife of the missionary, who was drawing \$1,000 in Toronto as a teacher. Average 7.50.

The Rossville mission school is in charge of Mr. Bolster, who taught in Ontario for a number of years. Average 5.25.

From the foregoing statements it must be evident that under circumstances such as exist in this agency, the day school is not a success. It is not the teachers' fault.

They are qualified and in earnest and anxious to do something worth while. What is the solution to the problem?

To successfully educate the child regular attendance is necessary. To train the child constant supervision is necessary. To obtain these conditions it is necessary to be prepared to feed, lodge, and clothe the pupil.

This brings the subject to the Boarding or Industrial school.

When the child is taken from home, people, and surroundings which are natural to his childhood and will be his surroundings if he returns to his people, for a number of years, to entirely different conditions, and then returned to his people a stranger, to customs, habits and pursuits, the result is as a rule in this district a failure.

Take the child, train and teach him, keeping him in touch with his people, customs and pursuits which will be his when he leaves school and the result is, as a rule, good.

At Norway House there is a boarding school. From this school graduates are being discharged and the result is gratifying.

At the agency a girl graduate has been employed for the last six months, and it has not been necessary to give any orders re meals or housework. When visitors were expected that information was all that was necessary. The house would be clean and neat, dinner well cooked and daintily presented on a well set table, all her own work, and she would be neat and clean, and well mannered.

We have had a number of ex-school girls but cannot keep them. They get married.

There is another girl who delights in sewing. She does all our work in that line and I am of the opinion that her work could not be unsatisfactorily compared with goods bought in any retail store in the city.

There are a number of such girls and women on this reserve and the result shows most clearly what can be accomplished by a resident boarding school.

The result is seen on the reserve in cleaner houses, neater and cleaner persons and broader ideas since these ex-pupils do not hesitate to ask for advice, apply for medical help when necessary, and in general profit by the teaching and training of their school life.

There is not the same chance to judge of the boys. Their life and work is so similar to other men that the contrast is not so easily seen, but so far as I can remember at the present time I can place only one failure from the Norway House Boarding school.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES.

Number of children of school age..	406
Number of pupils enrolled..	263
Average attendance..	117
Number enrolled at Portage la Prairie boarding school..	33
Number enrolled at Sandy Bay boarding school..	1
Number enrolled at Kenora boarding school..	3
Number enrolled at Brandon industrial school..	2

Mr. R. Logan, the agent, reports on these agencies in part as follows:—

Lake Manitoba Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Lake Manitoba reserve, about half a mile from the landing place, which is on the Dog Creek river. It is some sixteen miles from the new extension of the Canadian Northern railway running from Winnipeg to Gypsumville. Its situation will improve when a good wagon road is built from the railway to the reserve, but even then it will be a very backward and undesirable place for a teacher to live.

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The building is of logs and is twenty-two feet by sixteen feet, with a seating capacity of sixteen pupils. The school was in fair condition and was clean.

Mr. L. E. Martel, the teacher, has been in this school for ten years, and has been in the teaching profession for thirty-five years. He is a man nearing sixty years of age.

At the time of my visit to the school on June 19, there were eight children present, six boys and two girls. The children were very backward. They were not able to read so as to be understood and had no idea of number work.

Ebb and Flow Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated about a quarter of a mile from the shore of Ebb and Flow lake on a reserve of the same name. When the Canadian Northern railway is extended to Rose Du Lac, it will pass within eight miles of the school. It will no longer be an isolated reserve.

The building is of logs and is twenty-two feet by fifteen feet, with a seating capacity of twenty children. The condition of the school was poor at the time of our visit as we reached the reserve a day ahead of our scheduled time and the annual cleaning up for annuity payments had not been completed.

Miss Nora Shannon, the teacher, has been in this school for three years. She was educated at the St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, but has no professional training.

The school was visited on June 20. There were fourteen pupils present, five boys and nine girls. The children were all in the two first grades, but were very backward in their work. This was due, in part, to the school being closed from July 1 to November 22, 1910. Miss Shannon resigned, but resumed her work in November.

Upper Fairford Indian Day School (Anglican).

This school is situated on Fairford reserve at the upper end of the Fairford river. It is about two miles from the mouth of the river and on the newly surveyed townsite of Fairford. The situation is a very desirable one and is no longer isolated as there are a number of white settlers near by and a railway service twice a week over the new branch of the Canadian Northern railway which runs from Winnipeg to Gypsumville. The school is not more than twenty rods from the railway station.

The school is of frame with a seating capacity of twenty-four pupils. The building was in good condition and is the best structure for the work in the agency.

Mr. Rupert Bruce, the teacher, has been in this school for two years. He has never taught elsewhere and has no professional training.

The school was visited on June 28. There were seven pupils present, three boys and four girls. The children were all in the first four grades and were unable to do any of their work accurately. The lack of regular attendance makes the work very discouraging.

Lower Fairfield Indian Day School (Anglican).

This school is situated at the lower end of the Fairford river and is six miles from the Canadian Northern station at Fairford. It is no longer an isolated place.

The school is built of logs and has a seating capacity for thirty pupils. When the building was put up the logs were green and were plastered outside and inside before they were dry. Consequently they decayed in a very short time and now the school is useless.

Mr. Colin Sanderson, the teacher, has been nine years in the Indian work and three years in the present school. He has no professional training.

The school was visited on June 27. There were twenty-seven pupils present, twelve boys and fifteen girls, but a large number of these were not regular attendants. Nearly all the children were in the first two grades and were not making any progress.

Little Saskatchewan Indian Day School (Anglican.)

This school is situated on the Little Saskatchewan reserve and is a few rods from the landing place. The reserve is about six miles from Gypsumville, the terminus of the Canadian Northern railway, and can no longer be regarded as isolated.

The school is built of logs and has a seating capacity of some twenty pupils. The building is not in bad condition.

The teacher, Peter Anderson, has no qualifications.

The school was visited on the 27th of June and there were ten pupils present, three boys and seven girls.

Lake St. Martin Indian Day School (Anglican.)

This school is situated on the Lake St. Martin reserve, about half a mile from the landing place. It is some ten miles from Gypsumville, the terminus of the Canadian Northern railway, and when the road from the town to the reserve is in good condition this reserve will no longer be isolated.

The school is built of logs and has a seating capacity of twenty-five pupils. It has been built for a number of years and is not in very good condition. None of the school buildings in this agency are modern and when changes are made they should be in the direction of improved day schools, especially where the locality lends itself to such an outlook.

Mr. John Favel, the teacher, has been twenty-six years in the Indian work and two years in the present school. He has not a teacher's qualification either literary or professional, but he is anxious to do his best. During the last year he has done faithful work and the progress of the children is much more marked than that of any other school in the agency. Mr. Favel has taught the required hours and the evidence of his faithfulness in this respect is to be seen in the progress of the children. I might add that Mr. Favel received considerable help from Dr. Clark, who is a graduate of Acadia university and belongs to a family of born teachers. Personal help received from this source has given Mr. Favel a new interest in his work.

The school was visited on June 24. There were present thirty-five pupils, sixteen boys and nineteen girls. The children were classed in the first four grades, and I found a very great improvement in their work. They had a thorough knowledge of the work covered and I was agreeably surprised to find them accurate in their exercises. A worthy effort was being made to approach the child from a practical point of view and make him feel that knowledge gained was a real power. I must say that Dr. Clark outlined the year's work and helped Mr. Favel in the practical work.

Water Hen Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

The school is situated on the Water Hen reserve, about a quarter of a mile from the landing place. It will always be a very isolated place and not suitable for a lady teacher.

The school is built of logs with a seating capacity of twenty pupils. It is a very poor building, and will have to be replaced in the near future.

Miss Adams, the teacher, has no qualifications.

The school was visited on July 3, and we found fourteen pupils present, seven boys and seven girls. They were all in the first two grades and were making little progress. They were clean and well dressed and credit is coming to the teacher for her efforts along this line.

Pine Creek Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Pine Creek reserve, and is conducted in one of the class-rooms of the Pine Creek boarding school. It is taught by one of the nuns on

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the staff of the boarding school. The class-room was not in session during the time of our visit, as it was a religious holiday, and so the school was not inspected.

Shoal River Indian School (Anglican).

The school is situated on the Shoal River reserve, about a mile from the mouth of the Shoal river. The reserve is very isolated, being forty miles from the railway and can only be reached by boat in the summer and by ice in winter. During the spring and late autumn it is impossible to reach the reserve.

The building is of logs and has a seating capacity of some sixteen children. It is in very poor condition and is situated about forty feet from the bank of the river, which is gradually washing away. At the rate the bank is wearing away the school will be undermined in five or six years.

Rev. T. H. Dobbs, the teacher, has been eighteen years in the Indian work and seven years in the present school. He has no professional training, but is well equipped in his literary qualifications. He is a very tactful and helpful man and manages the Indians well.

The school was visited on July 13, and we found twenty-six pupils present, fifteen boys and eleven girls. They were all in the first two grades, but were not as well up in their work as I found them last year. Owing to sickness in the family, Mr. Dobbs has not been able to give the school the attention it would otherwise have received. Last year the progress of the pupils in this school was the most marked in the agency, but this year the honour comes to Mr. John Favel, of Lake St. Martin reserve.

GENERAL REMARKS.

After examining the schools of this agency in 1910 and again in 1911, I do not see that there is much improvement. There were no changes in the personnel of the teachers, and as the condition of the schools was the same, one could not look for much improvement. In one school only, Lake St. Martin, was marked progress made.

A great change has taken place in this agency due to the extension of the Canadian Northern railway on the east and west side of Lake Manitoba. On the east side it runs from Winnipeg to Gypsumville and goes within sixteen miles of the Lake Manitoba reserve. It also cuts through the Fairford reserve, bringing this once isolated place on the line of the railway. Lake St. Martin is ten miles and Little Saskatchewan is six miles from Gypsumville, the terminus of the railroad. Improved day schools should meet with success on Lake St. Martin and Fairford reserves, as the homes are not scattered and there are a large number of children to take advantage of such a school. The reserves are not isolated and there should be no difficulty in getting capable people to take charge. On the west side of the lake the railway cuts through the south-west corner of Sandy Bay reserve and when extended will be within eight miles of Ebb and Flow reserve. This brings six formerly isolated reserves, with a population of 1,032 Indians, within easy reach of the railway. It makes the question of the improvement of the schools a much less difficult problem and a much more necessary undertaking.

SASKATCHEWAN.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	26
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	23
Average attendance	13
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial school	4

The Indian agent reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Assiniboine Day School.

The children of all denominations attend this school. The curriculum of studies followed is the same as that used in the public schools in Saskatchewan. The pupils attending this school are making progress considering the difficulties that the Indian children have to contend with in comparison with white children who understand English. The majority of these children when they first entered the school, could not speak or understand the English language. I am pleased to say that by persistent efforts of the teacher the language has been taught with some success. The most of the pupils show facility in forming simple sentences of their own construction.

A start was made at gardening on a small scale last year by the late Agent Grant, with the view of interesting the children, and through them the parents, in the cultivation of the land. It is always through the children that the best work is to be done for any race of people. He also had the school grounds levelled and seeded with grass seed. During the summer a fence was erected around the lawn and garden, giving it a very neat appearance.

EX-PUPILS.

On this reserve there are a number of graduates from industrial schools. The progress of these ex-pupils varies very widely, according to their surrounding environment and associations, and especially if they are ambitious. The majority of the boy graduates start farming in preference to other occupations. The most of those who have commenced the farming industry are making rapid advancement considering the many discouragements they have to contend with. Some of them become more zealous each year to improve their farms; others again do well for a couple of years, then they become indifferent or careless. Great patience is needed with some of them. I think that if an ex-pupil is doing anything at all with any degree of consistent interest in his work, no matter how small his effort, he is worthy of encouragement, as he is better occupied on the land than he would be following a life of a wanderer without an occupation. The great difficulty with the majority of the ex-pupils is the lack of constancy in their work.

There are only a few girl graduates of industrial schools belonging to this reserve living. The girl graduates are a credit to this reserve. They have made good use of their educational privileges as their homes present a neat and clean appearance. Their children are taught to converse in English as well as their native tongue. The girls working for white people as general housekeepers are well thought of, steady, with excellent characters.

EFFECT OF EDUCATION.

The general effect of education is without doubt for good, not only to the ex-pupils themselves, but also has its effect on the reserve life. The older Indians are in favour of educating their children. They also realize that without an education it is difficult to transact business with white people satisfactorily. The mode of dress of the older Indians is like that of the white man. The ex-pupils are quite competent and qualified to build better houses, being handy with carpenter's tools, and some good houses have been built by them. A number of graduates take weekly papers.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is the teacher that makes the school, especially an Indian school. The successful teacher is an important factor among the elements operating at present for the improvement of the Indian's position in the social scale as well as for the

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advancement of her or his material interests. If the pupils like their teacher and are kept interested in their work, with good discipline, it is easier to keep up an attendance.

Most of the parents of the children are interested in sending their children to school. I consider this half of the battle.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	148
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	52
Average attendance.	22
Number of pupils enrolled at Battleford industrial school.	32
Number of pupils enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school.	2
Number of pupils enrolled at Thunderchild's boarding school.	22
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Josephs industrial school	1

Red Pheasant Day School.

The Indian agent reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

This day school, which is conducted under the patronage of the Church of England, is located on the bank of a very picturesque lake, and is about a quarter of a mile distant from the Farm House; it is situated within convenient distance from the dwellings of the Indians. The building is constructed of logs, Red River frame, on a stone foundation, and is very substantial, and suitable for its purpose. The outside is plastered with mortar, the inside lathed, plastered and wainscotted. The ceiling is composed of matched lumber and the roof is of lumber, and well shingled, the whole being well painted, inside and out. There is ample accommodation for at least 24 scholars, and, as their parents all reside within a radius of one mile, there are no difficulties in the way of the children attending this school. The small average attendance for the year (3.74) is accounted for by the fact that the parents do not stay at home all the time; also there are at the present time not many children available; and of these quite a number are at Battleford industrial school.

Mrs. Jefferson, who has been the teacher at this school for the past sixteen years, resigned at the end of 1911. She has done good faithful work and, in consequence, very beneficial results have been attained in the general improvement of the children. The new teacher is the Rev. D. McDonald late of the Stony day school. As there are a number of young children who will soon be of school age, the attendance should show a considerable increase during the coming year.

A good, substantial noon meal was prepared for these children on every school day, and it has been fully appreciated by them.

Stony Day School.

This school is under the management of the Church of England authorities. The teacher, during the past year, was the Rev. D. McDonald who is also an Indian missionary. I am sorry to say that the progress shown by these children is practically nil, and the attendance was small (2.95).

A new teacher, an Indian graduate of the Battleford industrial school, has recently been installed here; and I trust that now there will be an improvement noticeable in both the progress and attendance.

The building is still in very poor condition, and although it is habitable, it is neither comfortable nor hygienic. I consider that at the present time there are not enough children, of school age, on this reserve to warrant the department putting up a new schoolhouse. A good mid-day meal has been provided regularly for these children.

Little Pine Day School.

This school is also conducted under the control of the Church of England authorities. It is conveniently located, adjacent to the Indian village. The accommodation is at present sufficient for the number of pupils who attend; but the school-house is in a very dilapidated condition; and a new and larger one is much needed on this reserve. This school was closed for one quarter during the past year; but the attendance for the other three quarters averaged 10.5. The Rev. Mr. Butcher had charge of this school during the greater part of the year; and the energetic manner and interest he displayed in the running of the work resulted in a very encouraging advancement by the pupils.

In addition to the ordinary studies, sewing, knitting, hygiene and calisthenics were also taught to these children. The new teacher is an Indian graduate of the Battleford industrial school. A good dinner was provided for these scholars on every school day.

Poundmaker Day School.

This schoolhouse is in a very tumble-down condition, and a new building is an absolute necessity, as the present one is neither safe nor healthy.

The school was closed for one quarter during the year, on account of there being no teacher procurable. The present teacher is an Indian graduate of the Duck Lake boarding school. The average attendance was 4 for the three quarters the school was in operation.

I cannot say that much progress is noticeable in the children attending this school; but I think that this has been partly caused by the change of teachers, and the lack of interest displayed by the parents of the children. There are a large number of children on this reserve; and if we had a good school building with a teacher who was qualified, and who would take a live interest in the work, an enormous amount of benefit might thus be rendered to the children of this band.

The school is conducted under the patronage of the Roman Catholic church.

A noon-meal, consisting of soup and biscuit, was given to the attending scholars every day.

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. The attendance, 1.67, is miserably low, and is accounted for by the fact that the Indians were absent hunting. The school house is built of logs, and is attached to the overseer's dwelling. It will require some repairs during the coming summer.

I am unable to say anything about the advancement of these children, as the school was closed for holidays when I was on this reserve at treaty time.

Thunderchild Boarding School.

This school is located at Delmas, and is adjacent to the old Thunderchild reserve, from whence it derives its name. The building is of modern construction, and well equipped in every manner for the accommodation of 40 pupils. The average attendance during the past year was 22. The school is conducted by the Sisters of the Assumption. They have a full staff, and are very competent, systematic and interested in their work.

In addition to the ordinary course of studies, hygiene and calisthenics are taught. The boys also learn the care of stock, milking, farming and gardening, while the girls are instructed in the arts of housekeeping, cooking, breadmaking, milking, buttermaking, sewing, knitting; also the cutting out and making of their own garments. When these pupils leave school, they are in a position to become really useful men and women, and are beginning to have a very beneficial influence upon the other Indians.

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EX-PUPILS.

Red Pheasant reserve.—There are seven young men and 13 young women, who are graduates of industrial schools, on this reserve. Since my last report, I am glad to say that there is a noticeable improvement in the efforts of these young men towards making a livelihood for themselves. In this direction they have been given every encouragement, by advice, assistance and example. The young women are nearly all married, and are doing well, and the knowledge they have acquired at school has made a very appreciable difference in their mode of living, and has also materially benefited the other Indians of the reserve.

Two of the young men belonging to this band are temporarily employed as school teachers on other reserves of this agency.

STONY RESERVE.

There are two male and three female ex-pupils here. They are making a little better progress than formerly, and I trust that they will eventually develop into a more thrifty and provident class of Indian; but I must say that the constant association with their pagan brethren has a very deterrent effect upon these young people.

SWEET GRASS RESERVE.

There are four young men and two young women here. With the exception of one young man, they are all making a satisfactory advancement, and I have every hope that they will continue doing so.

POUNDMAKER RESERVE.

Seven males, 4 females. These are all ex-pupils of boarding schools; they still continue to keep up their good record for progress; the young men are becoming good practical farmers; and the young women are turning out to be successful house-keepers.

One of the young men is teaching the day school on this reserve.

LITTLE PINE RESERVE.

Four males, 3 females. The advancement is slow and steady; and while it may not be entirely satisfactory, yet they are growing more industrious and domesticated and are travelling on the right road towards success.

THUNDERCHILD RESERVE.

Eight males, 6 females.—These young people do not appear to be making as much progress as might be expected from them. There are one or two individual case where they apparently try to get out of the retrogressive habits they have formed, but I am afraid that it will be some little time yet and take a great deal of effort on the part of the department's officials before any substantial improvement is established amongst them. I may say, however, that no means are spared to bring about this desired change, and possibly next year a more favourable report may be the result.

MOOSOMIN RESERVE.

Six males, 9 females.—The outlook here is far more hopeful. These young folks are endeavouring to become self supporting. They are industrious and ambitious. They have now got a good start, and I have every confidence in their future progressiveness.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are several absentee ex-pupils, who although belonging to this agency, are working at distant points all the time, and it is only through their relatives, who occasionally have a letter from them, that we hear of their whereabouts.

I am glad to say that none of our ex-pupils were in trouble through intoxicating liquor, during the past year. Two ex-pupils died through the year, both deaths were from tuberculosis—the others all enjoyed splendid health.

In my opinion, the key to the problem of Indian education is, that it should be compulsory for every child of school age, to attend some school, but I very much deprecate keeping any of these young folks at boarding and industrial schools after they have attained the age of sixteen years, as they attain maturity much earlier than white children and cannot stand the confinement so well. They do not appear to make any progress with their studies after they have reached that age, and are much inclined to become fractious, and retrogressive. They are continually longing for the free open-air life of the reserve.

CARLETON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	481
Number of pupils enrolled.	121
Average attendance.	56
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school.	2
Number enrolled at Battleford industrial school.	11
Number enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school.	49
Number enrolled at File Hills boarding school.	4
Number enrolled at Lac la Ronge boarding school.	54

Mr. Borthwick, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

The Sturgeon Lake Day School, Reserve No. 101.

This school is under the control of the Church of England. The appointment of Mr. H. Hutchinson as teacher marked a long step in advance of previous selections. He commenced his duties in April, and proved successful from the start. He seemed also to gain the appreciation of the Indians, as the average attendance materially increased.

Mr. Hutchinson's appointment to this reserve was only temporary, his ultimate destination being the school on Ahtahkakoop's reserve, to which he moved in the middle of November. His successor is Mr. Wm. Godfrey, who comes well recommended, and is expected to continue the good work so well begun.

The Mistawasis Day School, Reserve No. 103.

This school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian church, whose esteemed missionary, the Rev. C. W. Bryden, an arts graduate of Dalhousie University, possessing a first-class professional teacher's certificate, is also the teacher of the school. The progress of the pupils testifies to his exceptional ability in imparting knowledge. The number of pupils on the register is 23, and the average attendance during the past year 14.45.

The system of transport for the pupils introduced by the department last year has justified its employment, and is being continued. A mid-day meal is supplied, and the girls trained in housekeeping under the excellent supervision of Mrs. Bryden.

Ahtahkakoop's Day School, Reserve No. 104.

This day school, for which the Anglican church is responsible, and which for a long period has been taught by a native teacher, Mr. Louis Ahenakew, a councillor of

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the band, has now been accorded the services of Mr. Hutchinson, an experienced modern teacher of ability. After he assumed the duties on November 27, the average attendance rose from about 9 to 12.86. The number of pupils enrolled is 15.

The extension to this reserve of the system of conveying the pupils to and from the school is under consideration, and, if introduced, will very largely increase the attendance.

Kenemotayao's Day School, Reserve No. 118.

This school was discontinued after the close of the quarter ended June 30, 1911, through the removal of the farming instructor, whose wife had been its teacher, to a reserve on the Duck Lake agency. The majority of the children are bright; but the average attendance, through the opposition of pagan parents, has been less than 5, with the exception of a winter season during which the pupils were conveyed to the school, when the attendance for that period averaged over 11.

The Montreal Lake Day School, Reserve No. 106.

The management of this school is directed by the Church of England, and the teacher, John R. Settee, is an educated native. The attendance at the school has varied from an average of 6.01 to 16.35, largely influenced by the migration of those families who depend upon hunting and fishing for a livelihood.

The names of twenty-five children are found upon the school register.

The Wahpaton Sioux Day School, Reserve No. 94A.

This reserve is under the care in religious and educational matters of the Presbyterian church, whose missionary, Jonathan Beverly, is also the teacher of the school. There are seven pupils enrolled. The average attendance for the year was 4.47. The domestic classes in which sewing and knitting were skilfully taught by Mrs. Beverly, were unfortunately interrupted by the serious illness of the teacher; but have been resumed with considerable success.

Many of the ex-pupils of the industrial and boarding schools are making excellent progress, and some of those who have never left their own homes, and have received no further educational advantages than those provided by the reserve day school, are amongst our best workers, and most creditable as to progress made.

As to the general effect of education upon the reserve life, it is difficult to form a clear judgment. Where the parents, as in some instances, are steady, respectable, and industrious, the children seem naturally to fall in line, and to show commendable ambition to succeed, and where the opposite is the case, the ex-pupils seem with greater ease to sink to the family level. The general uplift of the reserve life seems to be a matter requiring several generations to accomplish.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	123
Number of pupils enrolled at Cowessess boarding school	35
Number of children enrolled at Round Lake boarding school	51
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	18

Mr. Millar, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Schools.

Two boarding schools are located adjacent to the reserves in this agency from which most of their pupils are recruited. One of these schools is under the direction of the Roman Catholic Church and the other of the Presbyterian Church, also some 20 Indian children from this agency are enrolled as pupils at the Qu'Appelle industrial school, which is situated in the valley of the Qu'Appelle about 60 miles west of here.

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The Indians in this agency (with the exception of Sakimay band) have been for a number of years willing to place their children in one of the schools, with the result that most of those children who have been found physically fit, attend school. The Indians of Sakimay band in respect to education have been backward, owing, in part, I think, to the fact that the management of the schools have been rather remiss in looking after the recruiting from that reserve. It is pleasing to note, however, that within the last few months a change has come over the Indians of this band and that lately a number of children have been voluntarily placed in school by the parents.

Health of pupils during the year has been satisfactory; some cases of scrofulous glands have been operated on by the medical officers. These cases have been successfully nursed at the schools by the regular staff.

The subject of hygiene has been regularly and intelligently taught in both of our boarding schools. In visiting these schools I find that there is nothing about which I can talk to the children that seems to interest them so much as a talk on this subject. Consistent instruction on this important matter cannot fail to have its effect on the adult life of the Indian of the future. Calisthenic exercises are also taught and enjoyed by the pupils.

Round Lake, Presbyterian Boarding School.

Since my last report the veteran principal, Rev. Hugh McKay, D.D., and Mrs. McKay have retired from the school and have been succeeded by the Rev. P. Ledingham and Mrs. Ledingham as principal and matron. The new management are full of zeal, as their predecessors were likewise, but until better buildings and equipment are provided at this school the work must be carried on under great disadvantages and cannot come up to the fulfilment of what should reasonably be expected. It is understood that plans for the erection of new buildings are in progress of preparation; when these have been provided, I see no reason why the Round Lake school should not take a high place in the list of Indian schools.

Cowessess Roman Catholic Boarding School.

At this school the management is the same as last report, Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I., principal, where satisfactory work has been carried on. The school building is well appointed and comfortable throughout, but with a view to larger accommodation an addition to the present building is contemplated which will afford still better possibilities for extending their work.

Ex-pupils.

Last spring three ex-pupils received some special assistance, such as oxen, harness and plough to commence work. While none of these young men, as a result of their summer's work came up to expectations, one did a fair amount of work and did it well, the other two did not do as much as they should have done and the class of work in the condition which they left it is unsatisfactory. The difficulty found in each of these three cases is the proximity to, and influence of, family connections, which I noted in my report of last year.

General.

During the year many of the ex-pupils on all of the reserves have received the assistance of the agency to provide them with seed grain and to procure for them such useful things as they actually require to do their work. In these cases repayment is expected from the season's operations and it is gratifying to report that in the majority of cases the young men were able to settle for these advances.

With a few exceptions the moral conduct and habits of the ex-pupils has been exceptionally good, and the general effect of education upon the reserve life is very noticeable to be of great advantage, provided the length of time the pupil attended

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school and regularity of attendance was such as to give a thorough knowledge of the English language and grounding in the rudiments of an elementary education.

Ex-pupils of Cowessess school and the Qu'Appelle industrial school living in this agency organized a brass band under the patronage of the principal of Cowessess school. The funds were subscribed by friends of the boys and a very good set of instruments purchased, although only a short time since the organization they play very creditably.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	207
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	86
Average attendance.	53
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school.	8
Number of pupils enrolled at Battleford industrial school.	3
Number of pupils enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school.	46

Mr. MacArthur, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Duck Lake Boarding School.

This admirably conducted institution continued its good work during the year, although that good man, Principal Charlebois, was removed and raised to the Episcopate. He has been succeeded by the Rev. Father Delmas, who is successfully carrying on the work. By the introduction of a waterworks and sewerage system, a very great improvement is being made in the sanitary condition of the school building, and by the erection of a separate building for hospital purposes, this establishment will be made as perfect as the nature of the building will allow. But where Indian children, who so very easily become infected with tuberculosis are housed in numbers, the building they occupy should be so constructed that a tuberculous germ cannot find a lodgement.

The ex-pupils of this school, on the whole, are doing very well. One of them, in this his second season, had a yield of 775 bushels of wheat and 275 of oats; and one in his first season, 325 bushels of wheat and 200 of oats.

John Smith's Day School.

The Rev. Mr. Macdougall took charge of this school in January, 1911. For years the school was not justifying its existence, but with the advent of Mr. Macdougall things have entirely changed. For the year ending December, 1910, the average attendance out of 35 children on the reserve was 5-16, while for the year ending December, 1911, the average attendance was 26-50. No doubt the conveying of the children to school in winter, and the mid-day meal has had a great deal to do with the wonderful increase, but all that would not avail if the teacher was not interested in his work. Indeed, I think the results obtained by Mr. Macdougall, while not beyond what should be aimed at, are as good as the most sanguine could hope for.

La Corne North Day School.

The attendance at this school, while fair, was not as good as one would expect, from the number of children of school age on the reserve. I attribute this to a great deal of sickness among the children during the cold weather of January and February, and there being a number of fatal cases among the very young had an unsettled effect upon the parents, who lose heart and in the spring move for a time off the reserve. In the summer and fall berries were very plentiful and the parents took their children berry-picking; an excellent market for the berries being found in the neighbouring towns. When winter came the hunting Indians went north, many of them taking their families with them. All of this makes the number on the roll and the average attendance very misleading, whereas, if the number of children of school age on the

reserve from time to time was taken and compared with the average attendance, the result would show much more favourable to the teacher. This condition is only temporary, and with the return of the hunting Indians, I have no doubt but that the attendance will greatly increase.

A handsome new school has been built, the lighting, heating and ventilation of which is all that could be wished for; also a commodious and most comfortable residence has been built for the teacher's use, so that, with a full attendance, I expect that this school will show a decided advance before my next report.

La Corne South Day School.

This school since first opened in 1903 has been very well attended. Of course there are seasons when all of the Indians leave the reserve, and here again comes the misleading 'number on roll' and 'average attendance.' If the number of children of school age on the reserve from time to time was compared, I venture to say that no Indian school in Saskatchewan will show a higher average attendance. Mrs. Godfrey is a bright, intelligent woman, who is deeply interested in her work, not only in the school room, but in the homes of her pupils, where her efforts are very much appreciated by both parents and children.

The general effect of education upon reserve life has all been for good. The work is quiet, silent, but you have not to stop to observe the results. For instance, a few years ago on this reserve (Beardy's) the sound of the Indian drum could be heard almost any evening. I did not interfere with the dancing. I did not approve of it, beyond that I ignored it. To-day the drum and the Indian dance is a thing of the past, dead from the effects of education. Of course the young people of the reserve dance, but it is not the give-away dance of their fathers, but the ordinary country dance of their white neighbours. The effect of education on reserve life comes to notice in the desire for better homes and more privacy. Beds, tables, chairs and other furniture is now common. The old time trials of the agent and farmer in getting the Indian to have a garden are disappearing. The Indian ex-pupils who farm, in many instances have also a garden, and in his case it is not the old-time garden choked with weeds, but the white man's garden, well put in and well kept. I know that I, like many of my brother agents, have often been sorely discouraged with the ex-pupils, and have said many hard things about them, but in looking back over a number of years, I am inclined to the belief that we were much too impatient, because I find that, with very few exceptions, the ex-pupils are all doing well, and are immeasurably ahead of what their fathers were twenty years ago.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	36
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	28
Average attendance.	19
Number of children in attendance at Qu'Appelle Industrial school.	5

Mr. Thomas Cory, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:

For some years a day school has been in operation on this reserve under the auspices of the Presbyterian church. When the school was first opened it was attended by several lads well on in their teens who spent a short time in the school, but still it made a great deal of difference in them for the better. We have six male graduates of industrial schools, four of whom are doing fairly well. The other two are not trying to do anything. There are seven female graduates of industrial schools and seven girls who attended the day school until they were 15 years of age, all married and living on this reserve.

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Good work has been done in this school since my last report was sent in and no pains has been spared to make the school a success, the attendance has been very good and has averaged about 20 in spite of the fact that several of the children had to walk over three miles to get to school. A good warm meal has been provided at mid-day, and they certainly look a clean, happy and contented lot of children. I am sorry to say that tuberculosis has carried away three of our most attentive and best behaved pupils; two out of one family, a brother and sister. Nothing seems to have any effect on it once it gets the least hold on an Indian child.

We had for two or three winters a house kept by an Indian and his wife near the school, in which were lodged a number of children who lived a long distance away from the school, and rations were issued to the man and his wife and eight children. This has been discontinued, and no rations issued except for the mid-day meal, and the average has not suffered.

We were most unfortunate in losing our teacher, Miss Armstrong, but failing health and strength made it imperative that she should quit the work; but she left it in good shape for her successor.

We had a very good supply of vegetables grown in the school garden and the domestic science part of the work has been very ably presided over by Miss Innes, with very good results. Between the Presbyterian Church and the department the school children are very comfortable and well clothed.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	268
Number of children enrolled at Onion Lake C.E. boarding school.	12
Number of children enrolled at Onion Lake R. C. boarding school.	48
Number of children enrolled at Battleford industrial school.	1
Number of children enrolled at St. Josephs industrial school.	3

Mr. W. Sibbald, Indian agent reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

The good work done by the two boarding schools connected with this agency is to be met with at every turn, and is becoming more and more evident every year. In the ex-pupils the usefulness of the education imparted to them, is not so much to be seen in progress made in farming or raising cattle on the reserve, as in obtaining employment from the settlers who are now almost encircling our reserves; at the same time I can point out some who, as well as earning wages from settlers, are also successful in cattle raising. The influence of education is also seen in the tidiness of the homes of ex-pupils, especially where the wife is the one that has been to school, for in cases where the husband only has been, it is not so noticeable.

The larger of the two schools above mentioned is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The present attendance of Indian children is 38, comprised of 14 boys and 24 girls. The institution is admirably conducted by a staff of ten Sisters of the Assumption, the principal being the Rev. E. J. Cunningham. Proper discipline is maintained throughout and the two class-rooms are well ordered by two efficient teachers, who take much interest in their work and are consequently having satisfactory results for their efforts. The children are always well clothed, and by their appearance show that they are well fed and happy.

The smaller boarding school is conducted by the Rev. J. R. Matheson, in connection with the Church of England Mission. The present attendance of Indian children is 10, viz., 5 boys and 5 girls; the conditions for attendance not being so good as for the other school, the number of Roman Catholics in the Cree bands of this agency being three times greater than that of the Protestants; the Chipewyan band being entirely Roman Catholic. In addition to the lessons they receive in the class-room, the male pupils acquire a knowledge of handling live stock.

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Besides the pupils attending these two local schools, 3 boys are pupils at St. Joseph's Industrial School at Davisburg.

It is noticeable that the members of Keeheewin's band, No. 123, have recently been averse to sending their children to the boarding schools here; this is to be accounted for by the fact that they fully expect a day school to be established on their reserve, and are withholding their children until the matter is definitely settled. Formerly this band was the source from which the majority of the boarding school pupils was drawn.

With regard to the Chipewyan band. The members of this band have an objection to sending their children to the same school as the Crees; not that there is any rivalry between the bands, but they say that in a community of children of different breeds, it is sure to grow, and, as the Crees outnumber the Chipewyans their children would feel inferior. This band occupies two reserves situated about 12 miles apart, so that if the thought of instituting a day school was entertained, it would be necessary to have two, one on each reserve. This is a case where a boarding school on one or other of the reserves would be preferred to a day school on each; the southern reserve on which a Roman Catholic Mission has been long established having the first claim.

PELLY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	144
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	11
Average attendance.	9
Number of pupils enrolled at Keeseekoose boarding school.	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Crowstand boarding school.	48
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	4
Number of pupils enrolled at Gordons boarding school.	1
Number of pupils enrolled at File Hills boarding school.	1
Number of pupils enrolled at Birtle boarding school.	14

Mr. Blewett, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:--

Crowstand Boarding School.

This school is situated south of Coté reserve and about three miles from the town of Kamsack. The pupils are all Indian children from the adjacent reserves. The staff consists of Rev. Wm. McWhinney, principal; Miss Gilmour, matron; Miss Dunbar, assistant matron; Miss McLaren, teacher; Miss Hill was seamstress till last fall when she resigned and was replaced by Miss Windel; Mr. Conrad was farmer till last month when he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Brebner, who was formerly farmer at the school.

The matron, assistant matron and teacher here are all experienced in this class of work, having served many years in this school and good sterling progress has been made under their direction. The farm in connection with the school has been gradually added to each year and improved, so that it has become a source of considerable revenue to the school, as well as being a field of practical training for the boys at school. The live-stock kept at the school are also a source of revenue and are increasing under the better conditions which now exist. There has been a very fine barn built during the past year, or rather completed, as it was started some time ago. It is built on a large cement wall making ample room for all live-stock to be stabled in the basement, which is divided into double, single and box stalls, besides harness and oat rooms. The upper part is used for storing hay and fodder, crusher, chopper and such necessary things. A fine room for roots was made under the approach which had to be graded up for a bridge to get into the second story, it is roofed and walled with cement and as it has only one door which opens into the stable it is safe from frost.

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The school in all its different branches of work has made a good showing and the children appear to be happy and contented, and as they are well fed, clothed and cared for there is no reason for complaint. Mr. McWhinney, the principal, is to be congratulated on the good work done in his school, especially as he always has a credit balance instead of a deficit as is so often found in some schools. There are 48 pupils enrolled in this school.

St. Phillips Boarding School.

This school is located on the east of Keeseekoose reserve and about 11 miles north of the town of Kamsack.

During the past year Rev. Father De Corby, the former principal was transferred to Manitoba and Rev. Father Ruelle is now the principal in charge. He is assisted by one of the Oblate fathers and four sisters, Sister St. Phillip being the teacher.

The general conditions in and around this school have been very much improved this year. Much better progress has been made in the school work as well as in the industrial branches. The farm is as yet small but it is being increased as fast as the scrub can be cut and cleared away. The land is so rough and covered with small bush that it is a very difficult task to get much under cultivation although every effort is being used to do so. The stables for the live-stock have also been improved and made better and more convenient for housing the cattle and horses. One very noticeable feature of the school work is that the children speak up clearly and plainly without any hesitation which is a marked improvement over past years. Rev. Father Ruelle is a manager and disciplinarian second to none and we look for steady improvement in this school. There are 30 pupils in attendance.

Valley River Day School

This school is centrally located in the Valley River reserve, or Gambler's reserve, and is about 16 miles west of the town of Grandview, Manitoba.

No certified teacher could be found for this school and Annie Clair Rattlesnake, a graduate of Birlte boarding school was employed to teach. She has done remarkably well and real good progress has been made by her pupils. The school has been kept clean and tidy, the children also have on all my visits been neatly dressed and neat and clean about their persons, showing that their teacher was doing a practical work among them. The children have kept up a very regular attendance and all appear to be bright and intelligent at their lessons, and it was a pleasant surprise to me to hear them speak up aloud with no sign of fear or shyness, so usually found. Eleven children attend here.

General.

While there is no doubt that the training received in the several schools has a great influence for good on the pupils who leave the schools at graduation, yet as among white pupils there are some who use these privileges to no good purpose. However we must consider that these Indians in Pelly agency are still a hunting band and not much interested in education, therefore do not care to have their children change too rapidly to the ways of white people. This condition naturally makes it very uphill work for graduates and ex-pupils to get settled in farming, as well as adding to the difficulties to be overcome by those in charge of the work on these reserves. There is much satisfaction, however, in the fact that each year lessens the hold that the old hunter has on the young farmer and it is hoped that in the near future the spirit of advancement and independence will entirely overcome that of superstition and racial habit.

Perhaps the greatest evil which overthrows the graduate here is the drink habit. He being able to talk good English and being unknown in the towns, to pass for a half-breed, is tempted by the older Indians to act as middleman in the illicit liquor traffic, for which he is usually well paid. Still in the face of all those difficulties much good

is derived from educating these people. They are able to transact any business without being cheated, they can also read of the doings of the world over, and thus get nearer to their white brother. The girls also make much better wives and keep themselves and their houses in better condition. Both boys and girls also take more interest in their work and better care of their implements and household goods. Therefore, while there is much room for improvement, when we consider that these people are still in the transition stage, there is much for which great credit is due them.

TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	138
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	26
Average attendance	16
Number of children attending Muscowequans boarding school	36
Number of children attending Gordon's boarding school	29
Number of children attending Qu'Appelle industrial school	10
Number of children attending Elkhorn industrial school	5

Mr. Murison, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Muscowequan's Boarding School.

This school is situated in a central position adjoined to the reserve from which it takes its name. During the year considerable improvements have been made in the interior of the building, and it can now be classed as an up-to-date institution.

The dormitories and class-room have been enlarged, an acetylene gas plant for lighting the buildings installed, as well as a septic tank for the disposal of sewerage.

The health of the pupils has been very good and they are making good progress in the class room studies under the supervision of Sister Gilbert, their teacher. The girls are carefully looked after and receive training in general housekeeping and needlework which if taken advantage of would fit them to be capable house-wives.

There is a well-kept garden and farms in connection as well as a number of cattle, pigs, and poultry, the produce from which is used for the benefit of the school.

A capable farm instructor has charge of the farms and stock, and the boys are given training in general farm-work.

The pupils are recruited from the Muscowequan, Gordon and Poormans' reserves.

The present principal, Father Dugas, O.M.I., is energetic and capable.

The ex-pupils from this school have taken up farming as their occupation, and a number of them are making fair progress.

Gordons' Boarding School.

This school is situated in a central position on the Gordon reserve. The attendance is obtained from the Gordon and Poormans' reserves.

On April 1, Mr. Williams resigned his position as principal and was succeeded by Mr. Dudley Ward, who was in charge until August 1, when he had to leave owing to ill-health. Mr. W. A. Monck succeeded Mr. Ward, and is now in charge of the school, his wife acts as matron and his daughter as assistant. Mr. R. G. V. Cooper is the teacher. I have noted an improvement in the class-room work, more especially in reading, the pupils speak up better; but there is still room for improvement in this respect.

Mr. Monck has installed a home-like feeling in the school, and appears to have gained the confidence of the girls.

There is no farm in connection with this school. The garden which has been a feature at this school in the past, was a failure owing to the illness of Mr. Ward.

The ex-pupils from this school have with a few exceptions turned out very well, especially the girls, who as a rule are clean and tidy housekeepers.

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Day Star Day School.

This school is situated on the Day Star reserve in a location convenient to the winter habitation of the Indians.

The school-house and teacher's dwelling are both frame buildings. They are nicely painted and have an attractive appearance.

The water supply is obtained from a well in the near vicinity of the school-house.

There are 13 pupils enrolled. They are very regular in their attendance. The Indians take a great deal of interest in their school and the best of feeling exists between them and their teacher. Mrs. Smythe has taught at this school for about 14 years. The pupils are making progress at reading, writing and arithmetic. They are very bright and not at all backward in speaking up in the presence of strangers.

There is a small garden in connection, in which vegetables are grown, each child having charge of a special plot, the produce being used during the winter months for making vegetable soup which is served as a mid-day meal in addition to the biscuit supplied by the department.

The children attending this school are all pure Indians. There is a deep-rooted objection on the part of the parents to having their childrens' hair cut, and this has not been insisted on.

The ex-pupils are obedient and respectful and are putting the knowledge obtained in the school to practical use. I consider that Mrs. Smythe is doing good work and the school is a real benefit to this band.

Fishing Lake Day School.

This school is situated on the Fishing Lake reserve. The school and dwelling house are both log buildings.

There are at present 12 pupils enrolled. The attendance during the year has been very irregular, and the pupils have in consequence made very little progress.

The present teacher, Mr. James Clare, is the third during the year who has had charge. The attendance has improved under his management.

When this school was built the Indians had not made a start at farming, and the building was then located near the centre of population. The Indians are now making their homes near their farms, which are located near the west end of the reserve. It would, therefore, in my opinion, be advisable to erect a new school near the farmhouse which is now the centre. This would enable the farm instructor to have supervision over the attendance.

General Remarks.—Regarding the effect of education upon reserve life I can say without hesitation that it has had beneficial effect. The extent of that influence has varied according to the location of the reserve.

On reserves whose population consisted of pure pagan Indians the first ex-pupils who returned to their homes had a very discouraging time of it, their civilized habits were laughed at, they were taunted with trying to ape the white man and in fact their lives were not worth living until they took to the blanket and went back to their old customs.

This influence has been removed to a large extent during the past few years, the turning point has been reached and the future welfare of the ex-pupil will largely depend upon his own ambition and progressiveness.

Very gratifying results have already in many instances been obtained. The policy of the department in advancing loans to ex-pupils to enable them to purchase oxen, &c., with which to make a start for themselves, has already had very marked results, it gives the boys a feeling of independence and responsibility.

In the past when the ex-pupils had to depend on their parents or their own efforts for a start they became discouraged and gave up before they accomplished anything.

ALBERTA.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	118
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	17
Average attendance at day school.	6
Number of pupils enrolled at Crowfoot (R.C.) boarding school.	41
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school.	5

Mr. Gooderham, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Old Sun's Day School.

The temporary day school held at Old Sun's Mission, pending the erection of the new boarding school building, has been carried on during the year but was not very successful, the attendance being very poor and irregular.

One reason, no doubt, being that the dwellings of the Indians are not as one might say centralized, but scattered over the reserve. Notwithstanding the inducement of a good dinner being provided every day for the pupils, the children either did not attend at all or came very irregularly. This day school was closed at the end of December.

The new boarding school building is now fast approaching completion and is a splendid building for the purpose, being built and fitted up with every regard for the health of the inmates. It stands on a good high location, within view of the town of Gleichen, and about one mile distant from the railway station.

Crowstand (R.C.) Boarding School.

The Crowstand (R.C.) boarding school is about two miles south of Cluny station and is doing good work.

The various ex-pupils of the reserve have got along very fairly during the year.

I have not had any serious complaints against them. Most of them make a good living by working for white settlers, hay making, coal mining and hauling coal, gravel, &c., for sale in the adjacent towns.

Our farming operations have not yet commenced, but we hope to make a thorough good start this coming spring and to get some of the Indians settled in the new houses to be built for them out of their band funds. They will be settled on their individual farms and will be started in this, to them, new enterprise, in a much better shape than many of the immigrants who settle in this country are able to do. The ex-pupils will then be able to show what they can do.

I hope to be able to make a favourable report of the ex-pupils' progress in this branch next year.

The ex-pupils make use of the English language in doing business with the white people, and they no doubt find it a great convenience in being able to do so without the aid of an interpreter.

Two or three of them who were taught carpenter work at the Industrial schools can make good wages during the summer working in the towns, their work being fully equal to that of the average white carpenter of this country.

It is, and will be, a matter of time to wean them from some of their old tribal customs and habits, but I have no doubt but that it will be done in the future.

Some of the female pupils, indeed the majority of them, make very good house wives, and their training in household duties at the boarding schools materially helps them when they are married and adds to the comfort of their husbands and families.

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Schools.

In my last annual report we had one boarding school and one day school, the former under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and the other the Church of England. The day school was an experiment, but on account of the distance from the various camps and the nature of their occupations, which necessitated their continually moving about from place to place, sometimes nearer, sometimes completely out of range, it did not prove a success and the department decided to close operations and on December 31, 1911, this school was closed.

The Crowfoot boarding school under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church is doing a good work and the staff are striving in every way to advance and improve on what they heretofore have been doing. A few years ago they only worked a small garden and kept two or three cows. Now they have a number of milch cows, pigs and poultry, a large plot of ground for a garden, in which they grow all kinds of vegetables and about fifteen acres of ground in which they grow grain and oats, principally oats. In this way the pupils gain a knowledge and become familiar with the different kinds of work and how it should be done. These remarks apply quite as much to the girls as the boys, as the girls in addition to sewing, knitting, baking, in fact ordinary housework, are taught how to make butter, work in the garden and the care of fowls.

The new Church of England boarding school is completed with the exception of a few details, and I expect will be in a position to receive pupils very shortly. This is a fine building, modern and up-to-date in every respect.

BLOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	248
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood (C.E.) boarding school. .	42
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood (R.C.) boarding school . .	49
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school. .	11

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 on St. Joseph's industrial school. This report will be found in the appendix.

Mr. Hyde, the agent, reports on the boarding schools as follows:

Blood Church of England Boarding School.

The Church of England boarding school of the Blood reserve has for principal the Rev. S. Middleton, who being a graduate of an agricultural college in England, is specially well fitted for the position.

They have accommodation at this school for 50 pupils and have 42 on the roll. The buildings are well kept, clean and home-like, and there is now being built a boys' home 24 by 55 feet, which will give them all the accommodation necessary.

In addition to the usual class-room work, two nights a week are devoted to reading, lectures on farming, stock raising, hygiene, and articles from the 'Canadian Century' are read, and explained, of which the pupils take notes, and are afterwards examined. Two nights are devoted to drills, calisthenics, exercises and other amusements, and the other evenings of the week they are left to amuse themselves as best they can, when numerous games are provided for their entertainment. All kinds of outdoor sports are encouraged in their seasons.

I witnessed the other evening the class being put through their drills and exercises, in which they were very proficient, also in their rendering of patriotic songs. If they could only get a gymnasium added to their equipment it would not only be a great attraction to the pupils but a great physical benefit as well.

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The farm and garden are models of their kind; they raised 14 tons of potatoes, 1,000 cabbages and other vegetables, such as carrots, onions, turnips, beets, and parsnips, more than they require for their own use; also 1,500 bushels of oats and some hay, off their own land. They also made more butter than was required at the mission.

The neat, tidy and clean way they kept their stables is well worthy of mention.

The ex-pupils, as a rule, are encouraged to look on the mission as their home, of which very many take advantage. The girls on being discharged from school with very few exceptions marry at once, in fact for the last year or two of school life they are looking forward to that end to their school existence, and envy the girls who have not attended school, and who generally marry at an earlier age than 18. A notable exception to this is Minnie Acres, who is making a good living dressmaking on the reserve.

The boys to begin with are not very steady workers, and as long as they can earn enough to supply their current wants, are satisfied, but after a year or two out of school, you can see a marked improvement in some of them. One of the greatest benefits of school life is the improved conditions of living over the whole reserve. The ex-pupils naturally object to returning to the old ways once having had a comfortable place to live in, with the effect that they influence their elders so that there are now many home-like, well-furnished houses on the reserve and any one visiting them would be surprised at the up-to-date condition now existing, and as one good home begets another it will only be a matter of a few years until all the Indians on the reserve are comfortably housed and without overcrowding.

Blood Roman Catholic Boarding School.

The Roman Catholic boarding school, Blood reserve, is presided over by the Rev. E. Rioux, O.M.I., and a competent staff of 8 Sisters, they have accommodation for 50 pupils, and have 22 boys and 22 girls on the roll. During the year they have added 12 boys and 4 girls to their school roll. 1 girl and 5 boys have been discharged, 1 died and 3 transferred to Dunbow industrial school.

The usual studies in school are consistently taught, the pupils showing particularly well in drawing, geography, arithmetic and writing, also the girls in knitting, needlework, &c., the pupils taking, at the fair at McLeod, no less than 23 prizes. The health of the pupils has been excellent.

The pupils are encouraged in all outdoor and indoor games and are as happy, fat and contented a lot of youngsters as you would find anywhere.

They have a brass band recently established, which is making great progress.

The Sisters are actuated with one idea, the betterment and uplifting of the children under their charge.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	124
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Albert boarding school..	65
Number of pupils enrolled at Ermineskins boarding school..	6
Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake boarding school..	3
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer industrial school..	17
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Josephs industrial school.. . .	6

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, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

In connection with this school I beg to say that here is carried on quite an extensive system of mixed farming. The boys who are old enough are given instruc-

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tion in the proper cultivation of the land and trained in the handling of horses and the care of live stock generally. The girls are taught house-keeping in all its branches, *i.e.* to cook, to make dresses, and to care for a house and keep it orderly and clean.

I would make especial mention of the girls from the Michel reserve, the most of whom marry white men and make good housewives and are a credit to the school and its training.

The effect of education on the Indian children 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 leave when they enter school and the conditions they return to on their discharge.

Their school life has been imbued with self respect; so consequently, the boys who are married, take care of the 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, and 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 had not the advantages of education, or been subjected to discipline.

In the matter of farming and the 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	168
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	28
Average attendance	17
Number of pupils enrolled at Ermineskins boarding school	45
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer industrial school	11
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school	2
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Alberts boarding school	2

Mr. Mann, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency, as follows:—

Ermineskin's Boarding School.

This institution is located on Ermineskin's reserve, and about a mile from Hobbema Siding, on the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. It is conducted by the Rev. Sisters of the Assumption under the Rev. Father Dauphin, O.M.I., as principal. The buildings are all frame and heated by stoves. In the way of fire protection the school has two fire-escapes, extinguishers, pails and axes, and the pupils are carefully exercised in the practice of the fire-drill.

Fifty children are enrolled as resident pupils, twenty-two boys and twenty-eight girls. They are of healthy appearance and are cleanly and neatly attired. There is a senior and junior division under different teachers and in separate rooms. The teaching is excellent, and the pupils are making good progress in all grades. They read distinctly, and the work in arithmetic shows an intelligent grasp; the other subjects of the programme of studies have received due attention. Instrumental and vocal music is taught; the girls of the mandolin club play very nicely, and during the year gave several interesting entertainments. Good practical instruction is given in domestic work, sewing, knitting and gardening. This institution is well managed and the most rigid cleanliness is observed throughout.

Five pupils were discharged from this school during the year, but only two belonged to Hobbema reserves, Jane Natuwasis, who has since married an Indian of the reserve, is doing well, and Johnny Oldpan, also living on the reserve and working with his father. There were two deaths in the school resulting from pneumonia.

Several young men, ex-pupils of this school, are engaged in farming on the reserve and are doing fairly well.

Samson's Day School.

This school is situated about the centre of Samson's reserve, Mrs. Watters, teacher.

The attendance at this school has been steadily increasing during the year.

For March quarter, 1911, average daily attendance.. . . .	13
For June quarter, 1911, average daily attendance.. . . .	14
For September quarter, 1911, average daily attendance.. . . .	25
For December, quarter, 1911, average daily attendance	19

The above increase is due to the department's plan of having the children conveyed to school from the remote parts of the reserve, and the mid-day meal, both of which have been in force over a year.

In different branches of studies fair progress has been made. Mrs. Watters is a very energetic teacher, and in addition to the class-room work, instructs the pupils in sewing and knitting, the material for which is supplied by the department.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	80
Number of pupils enrolled at Peigan (C.E.) boarding school	25
Number of pupils enrolled at Peigan (R.C.) boarding school	25
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school	10

Mr. Yeomans, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency, as follows:—

There are two boarding schools in connection with this agency.

The Roman Catholic, conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church, has enrolled, boys 13; girls 12=25. The pupils of this school show good progress, school building, outbuildings and yards are well kept, clean and tidy, the boys work in the garden, care for the stock, and chore generally. The girls assist in general house work, bread-making and sewing.

The C. of E., or Victoria boarding school, conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, has enrolled 17 boys, 8 girls=25. Owing to the retirement of the former principal and other frequent changes in the membership of the staff, progress has not been as satisfactory as formerly. Gardening is quite extensively gone into, vegetables more than sufficient to supply the needs of the school are grown. Besides gardening the boys look after the stock and assist with the house work and bread-making. The girls also take lessons in sewing and general house work.

A closer and more direct connection between the school life of the boarding school pupil and his future occupation on the reserve would be of great benefit; the difference between the limited garden operations under the direction of the principal or supervisor of the school and the responsibility of independent effort in connection with his farm operations rather nonplusses the average boarding school pupil. If, therefore, agriculture were more extensively gone into in connection with the schools, and which could be done with advantage to the school, or if as was formerly noted, the senior pupils could during the proper seasons operate locations for two years previous to their discharge, the gap would be filled and the pupil would on leaving school go direct to his farm with the prospect of an almost immediate return from his previous efforts, and with a better knowledge of farm work generally to help him along. As is the case

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with the majority of the Indians, hard work done with a year to wait for results does not appeal to the Indian mind. Yet once the gap is bridged I find that the majority, especially the ex-pupils, are eager to advance and become independent.

It would also be to advantage if the pupils were allowed to assist in the operation of the farming outfits and become familiar with machinery and implements. I have where practicable, engaged ex-pupils as assistants in working the outfits here and find that under proper instruction they readily acquire practical ability, several are now almost capable of operating the plough-engine and other machinery unassisted.

During the past season the ex-pupils who have taken up farming made a good showing, and the results of their efforts were encouraging. Assistance is granted in the way of teams and outfits; breaking is done and seed supplied, also building material and house furnishings; the only restriction being that the applicant must first practically demonstrate his intentions.

Working outfits consisting of team, harness and wagon were supplied to the following ex-pupils during the past season:—

C. of E. Bdg' sch'.—Herbert White Owl, Tom Little Plume, Hartwell Big Bull. Dunbow Ind'.—Geo. Bastine, Chas. Grier, Jno. Crow Eagle, Ben White Bull.

This outfit is a conditional loan, payable in five yearly instalments, breaking up to 40 acres and seed for this is free grant.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	171
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	23
Average attendance.	8
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer industrial school.	34
Number of pupils enrolled at Blue Quills boarding school.	47

Mr. Batty, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are now only two schools in active operation situated on this agency, a boarding school and a day school.

Blue Quills Boarding School.

This school is situated on the west side of Saddle Lake reserve. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church, and is managed by a reverend principal, assisted by several Sisters of Charity. The total number of pupils at present is 54, 29 boys and 25 girls. Satisfactory progress has been made by the pupils in the different classes, during the year. In addition to an education, the girls are taught cooking, sewing and other household work, while the boys assist at gardening and other light and useful work. The dormitories, dining room, class room and other apartments are commodious, well furnished, ventilated and kept in a clean and tidy condition. Outside fire escapes, fire drill and other precautions are taken to safeguard the lives of the children from the danger of fire, but owing to the lack of an adequate supply of water, there would be no hope of saving the buildings or their contents, should a fire occur. The general health of the pupils during the year has been good. There were 11 pupils admitted to and 9 discharged from the school during the year.

Goodfish Lake Day School.

This school is situated on the south portion of the Whitefish Lake reserve, and is under the management of the Methodist church, Mrs. Allbritt is the teacher; she shows a commendable interest in her work. There are 22 children at present on the roll, 16 boys and 6 girls. The average attendance during the year has been high and the progress made by the pupils very satisfactory.

Whitefish Lake and Saddle Lake Day Schools.

These schools were not opened during the year, owing to most of the children at both places having been sent to Blue Quills boarding and Red Deer industrial schools. There are 34 children from this agency at present attending the latter.

Ex-Industrial and Boarding School Pupils

During the year 1910 five boys were given assistance by the department to enable them to start farming on their own account, but I regret to say that with one exception they have shown no inclination to settle down to steady work so far. However, I am of the opinion that they were too young to settle down to the hum-drum life of a farmer, and I look forward to their making good in a year or two. Two of Red Deer industrial ex-pupils are at present attending the Alberta college, with a view to fitting themselves for the church, or some other profession, and several of the ex-girl pupils are at present engaged as domestic servants with families at Vegreville, and are giving excellent satisfaction. As an offset to the foregoing unfavourable report, I beg to respectfully add that there are a number of the older ex-pupils, belonging to this agency, who have shown the advantage obtained by a school education and training. James Steinhauer, an ex-pupil of Red Deer, has been engaged as interpreter and carpenter at this agency for over five years, and is paid a salary of \$40 per month; he also owns about 30 head of good cattle and a number of horses. Joshua Apow, also of Red Deer school, is at present engaged by the department at the Morley agency, as interpreter. Harrison Steinhauer, another ex-pupil of the same school, was teacher of the Whitefish Lake day school during the year 1910, and gave first class satisfaction, he has gone back to farming and is doing well, having the largest area under cultivation of any individual Indian of this agency; besides owning a number of good cattle, he owns a team of driving mares worth \$500, which he raised himself. Edward Redcrow, an ex-pupil of Blue Quills boarding school, is also doing well; he refused the sum of \$575 this year, for a team of heavy mares which he raised himself.

SARCEE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	26
Number of pupils enrolled at Sarcee boarding school.	18

The Indian agent reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There are on this agency 35 children of school age; of these 18 are in attendance at the Sarcee boarding school; 2 are enrolled at Dunbow industrial school, but are home on sick leave, while 3 attend the public school at High River for the greater part of the year. One of the healthy ones was formerly a pupil of the McDougall Orphanage at Morley, and is now about 16 years of age.

Situation of School.—The Sarcee boarding school is situated on the Sarcee reserve near the southeast corner, and quite close to Fish Creek, and also the agency headquarters.

Building and Lands.—It is an old frame building now quit unfit for the purpose for which it is used, being unsanitary and very cold in winter. It is much regretted by the staff, children, Indians, and all concerned, that the new school planned to be built during the past summer was not proceeded with.

Recreation grounds, pasture and garden, include in all about 10 acres.

The assistant principal, who is the teacher and has entire supervision of the boys, is an enthusiastic and energetic worker, and has had a good effect on the boys. During the year two different matrons have been in charge, both of whom have done good work. The wife of the assistant principal also assists in the work of the school, and being a trained nurse is able to care for the health of the pupils in a practical manner. The building is kept neat and clean; the girls are taught household duties,

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sewing, and beadwork, while the boys care for the horses, cattle, garden and wood supply of the institution.

The school staff consists of the principal, who is also the missionary for the reserve, the assistant principal, the matron, besides the wife of the assistant principal, who also assists in the work of the school.

Ex-Pupils.—Altogether there are, of different schools, 23 graduates on this reserve, besides two who were for a time in the McDougall Orphanage at Morley, and some others who attended day-school here some years ago for a short time, but who, as a consequence, have been able to pick up some knowledge of English. Ex-pupils who have graduated number almost 20 per cent of the adult members of the band. As to the progress of these ex-pupils it is very disappointing with, however, a few exceptions. This, however, can for the most part be readily counted for when we consider the opportunities for retrogression.

The influence of the schools can be readily seen in added intelligence, greater neatness and cleanliness, and more thrifty habits. Some two or three of the boys are doing well, notably John Onespot and Jim Starlight, the former of whom is in the employ of the department as chief stockman, at a salary of \$50 per month. Jim Starlight and one or two others desire to start farming next season, and with a little help, judicious oversight, tact and sympathy will, I believe, have good success. Should these have success, others will later follow their example, as I know a number of the boys are now dissatisfied with the lives they have been living since leaving the schools, and desire to do better, if shown the way under wise and sympathetic leadership.

TREATY NO. 8.

Dr. W. B. L. Donald's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.) boarding school.	42
Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.) boarding school.	13
Number of pupils enrolled at Sturgeon Lake (R.C.) boarding school.	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Whitefish Lake (C.E.) boarding school.	9
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw (R.C.) boarding school	21
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw (C.E.) boarding school	18
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Vermilion boarding school. .	16

Inspector H. A. Conroy's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Chipewyan boarding school.	41
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Resolution boarding school	32
Number of pupils enrolled at Hay River boarding school. . .	42

The large district under the heading of Treaty No. 8 is divided into three agencies, Lesser Slave Lake, Fort Smith and Fort Simpson. The Lesser Slave Lake agency is under the charge of Dr. W. B. L. Donald, and the educational matters under this wide area are dealt with in reports from him and Inspector H. A. Conroy.

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.

The reports of Dr. Donald and Inspector Conroy are given below.

*Report of Dr. Donald.**St. Bernard Mission, Boarding School, Lesser Slave Lake, Alberta.*

This school, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, is situated in the village of Grouard, on a hill overlooking Buffalo lake. This is the largest school in the district, having forty pupils enrolled. The main building, a three story structure, is 72 by 28 feet, and contains the girls' dormitories, dining and recreation rooms, kitchen and the quarters of the staff. This building is heated by a hot-air furnace.

The boys' building, 61 by 25 feet, contains the boys' dormitory, dining and recreation rooms and one class-room.

A third building contains two dormitories, 27 by 16½ feet. A fourth building is occupied by two more class-rooms each 30½ by 24½ feet. There is a hospital in connection with this mission where the children can be placed if necessary. Coal oil lamps are used for lighting purposes in all these buildings. Two wells and Buffalo lake furnish water for all purposes.

There is a small farm and an excellent garden surrounding this mission where the children get some useful instruction.

In the class-room the pupils are taught reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic and spelling.

The girls are also taught to cook and sew.

St. Henry's Mission Boarding School, Fort Vermilion, Alberta.

This school is situated at Fort Vermilion on the Peace river, and is the most northerly school in this district. The building is a frame structure, 80 by 35 feet, built on the banks of the Peace river, and is surrounded by a farm and garden of 80 acres. On this farm the boys are taught gardening, farming and the care of stock. Instruction is given in reading, writing, spelling, grammar, history, arithmetic and geography. The girls are taught to sew and care for the house.

This building is heated by a furnace. Coal oil is used for lighting purposes. The water supply is obtained from the Peace river.

St. Andrew's Mission Boarding School, Whitefish Lake, Alberta.

This school, under the auspices of the Church of England, is situated on the shores of Whitefish lake. The main building is two stories high and is 28 x 24 feet, with a wing 16 x 14 feet. There is a carpenter shop and store-houses besides the mission buildings. All these buildings are built of logs.

Wood stoves and coal oil lamps furnish the heating and lighting. Buckets and barrels are kept filled with water in case of fire. The children are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography.

The girls are also instructed in sewing, knitting and the art of housekeeping, while the boys work in the garden and take care of stock. The lake furnishes an excellent water supply.

St. François Xavier Roman Catholic Mission Boarding School, Sturgeon Lake, Alberta.

This school is built on the high, well drained ground overlooking Sturgeon lake. It is surrounded by a large tract of land 30 or 40 acres of which are under cultivation. This land again is surrounded by Indian reserve.

The main building is 27 x 40 feet, three stories high, with an annex 27 x 20 feet, containing the apartments of the staff, children's dormitories, dining rooms and kitchen.

Another building 30 x 25 feet, two stories high, contains the class-room and the recreation rooms.

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The buildings are heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.

Sturgeon lake furnishes a good supply of water for all purposes.

The children are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography, and seem to be making good progress in these studies.

The boys work in the garden and help in the care of the stock.

The girls learn sewing, knitting and housekeeping.

St. Martin's Boarding School, Roman Catholic Mission, Wabiscaw, Alta.

This school is built on a point running out into the smaller Wabiscaw lake, about 2½ miles from the Hudson's Bay Company's post.

The main building is three stories high, 42 x 32 feet, with a wing 24 x 20 feet. The class-room is on the ground floor of the wing. The dining-room, dormitories, kitchen and recreation rooms being in the main building.

The children are instructed in reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic and geography.

There is a large garden on this point in which the children are taught to work.

St. Peter's Mission School, Lesser Slave Lake, Alberta.

This school, under the auspices of the Church of England, is situated on the north shore of Buffalo lake at the mouth of Hart river.

This school receives a grant of \$500 per annum for the tuition of Indian children.

These children are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, history, spelling, grammar and geography.

The boys work in the garden and farm surrounding the school. The girls learn sewing and cooking.

St. John's Boarding School, Church of England, Wabiscaw, Alberta.

This school is built on a hill overlooking the larger Wabiscaw lake, and is surrounded by about 40 acres of land.

The building is 1½ stories high and 24 x 33 feet with a wing 22 x 16 feet. It is heated by wood stoves and lighted with coal oil lamps. The situation of this school is a very good one, open and dry.

The children are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar and geography.

An excellent garden furnishes recreation and instruction for the boys, while the girls receive a domestic training.

Christ Church Mission, Peace River Crossing, Alberta.

This school, under the auspices of the Church of England, receives a grant of \$300 per annum for the tuition of Indian children. The school is situated on the north bank of the Peace river, about 18 miles from the Crossing and 3 or 4 miles from the Indian reserve.

The children are taught the ordinary branches, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography.

An excellent farm surrounds this mission and affords a training ground for the children.

The pupils of all these schools are intelligent and industrious and are making good progress in their studies, especially in reading and writing. I think the children are getting a better grasp of the English language than they did a few years ago. This will have an effect on reserve life as most of the fathers are anxious that their children learn to speak English. This desire is primarily more the result of immigration than of education.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR CONROY.

I beg to submit my report on the boarding schools I visited during 1911, in Treaty 8 and Mackenzie district.

The Roman Catholic Missions have established schools at Forts Chipewyan, Resolution and Providence, and the Church of England Mission at Hay river. The latter Mission has also day schools at Fort Chipewyan, Simon and Macpherson. The Roman Catholic Mission is building a boarding school at Fort Smith, which is expected to be in operation next fall.

It is not to be expected that in so northerly a district the school building should come up to the standard set for the organized provinces; nevertheless, the accommodation is good, and the actual work done above reproach.

Chipewyan.

The boarding school at Chipewyan, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Mission, is one main building with two wings. Its length, fronting on the lake, is 105 feet. The school is well situated on high ground, protected on three sides by rising ground and timber and is only exposed to a south wind from the lake.

The foundations are of stone, 18 inches thick. The walls are logs, sheathed both outside and inside with planks. Galleries opening from the ground and second floors, run the entire frontage of the building.

The building is economically planned, the rooms are all exceptionally well lighted, and the ventilation is very fair.

There are four dormitories, two for boys and two for girls. Their measurements are 37 x 32 x 8; 32 x 66 x 8; 31 x 22 x 8 and 37 x 32 x 8.

These give accommodation, according to departmental regulation, for 51 pupils. The class-rooms are two in number: one 52 x 23 x 7-6, accommodating with regard to floor space 75 pupils, and cubic space, 32 pupils; the other is 37 x 20 x 7-6, accommodating, floor space, 46 pupils, and cubic space, 22 pupils. The total accommodation is for 54 pupils. The average attendance is about 45. There is no hospital, but a special room is kept for cases of sickness. There are two fire escapes from the dormitories.

Two hot air furnaces give every satisfaction, stoves are also placed in the larger dormitories and classrooms.

The water supply is obtained from a force pump from the lake to the kitchen, where the reservoirs are placed. An independent pump is kept ready in case of fire. There is also a well in the rear of the building.

The class work follows pretty closely the regulations of the department. The girls are taught sewing and cooking, and the boys are taught elementary carpentering and farming. The boys help in the general work around the mission. The girls take turns in the kitchen, and are given enough practical experience to stand them in good stead when they leave school.

The mission has drained a little lake in the rear to provide a garden. There they raise enough vegetables for use in the school, and about 800 bushels of potatoes.

The mission owns 8 cows, a bull, and 4 heifers,

Fort Resolution.

At Resolution the Roman Catholic Mission erected a new school building, which has only been occupied a year. An addition is shortly to be added, which will make it the largest building north of Edmonton in Treaty 8 district.

At present it is three stories high, a main building measuring 40 x 30, and two wings of 20 x 40 each. It is an exceedingly well-built frame structure, with a good stone foundation.

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The ground floors of both wings are used as class-rooms; the second floor of one wing is the chapel, with the dome obliterating the third floor. The second floor of the other wing is the recreation room, and the third floor the girls' dormitories. The boys' dormitory is the third floor of the main building.

The building is, on the whole, well divided though the staircases are a little dark, and pretty narrow and steep. However, there are outside staircases descending from the dormitories and recreation rooms, so there is practically no danger of accident in case of fire.

The ventilation of dormitories and class-rooms has been well attended to. The windows open at both top and bottom, and are so arranged that a good current of air can be obtained at any time. Doors open on to spacious galleries from dormitories, class-rooms and recreation rooms. Eight large windows in each of the above rooms give ample light, coal-oil lamps, of course, are used at night.

The class-rooms are equipped with two black-boards, two maps. Three long desks accommodate 24 pupils; the rest sit at long tables.

The department last year sent in 25 iron bedsteads and springs but no mattresses. Each child now has four good blankets and a feather pillow. They have, of course, their individual towel, comb and basin.

Water is supplied from a well under the kitchen, and is pumped to the kitchen and the girls' dormitory. I understand that when the new wing is built, a system of pumps will be extended to the rest of the main rooms.

Two rooms are reserved as infirmaries, one for the boys, one for the girls. They were not used this year, as there was not a single case of illness.

Two cellars, 40 x 16, 18 x 16, both 8 feet high and joined by a passage 22 x 4, keep the building from dampness. These are neither floored nor walled as yet, but that will be attended to later on. The cellars are used as store rooms, and contain also two large hot-air furnaces which give every satisfaction.

Besides the school building there are two ice-houses, two store-houses, one barn, two closets, a large house for the priests, and one now used as a store-house, formerly the old school.

The stock comprises 5 milch cows, 4 oxen and 2 spring calves.

The garden is good. The soil seems to be exceptionally fertile, and under systematic cultivation yields a surprising crop of vegetables. About 4 acres are under garden at present, but this area is steadily being added to. This year's crop of vegetables included beans, peas, turnips, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, and tomatoes, which latter, however, did not ripen on the vine, though they grew to a fair size. Cucumbers and squash were tried without success, but last autumn saw close on to four hundred bushels of potatoes in the store-houses.

The grounds around the school building are kept clean and tidy. The building itself is on high ground; and the hundred yards between it and the lake have been cleared, so that the school is the most prominent landmark at Resolution. The accommodation will be greatly increased by the erection of the new wing, to be occupied next autumn. This wing is to be 22 x 50, three stories high, and will contain three large class-rooms. This will necessitate purchasing blackboards, desks, maps, a globe, &c. The present rooms are not too extravagantly equipped in these respects, to say nothing of providing equipment for three more rooms.

The dormitories measure as follows:—

Girls' dormitory, 8,268 cubic feet accommodation.. . . .	16
Boys' " 11,890 " "	23
Small boys' dormitory, 6,270 cubic feet accommodation.. . . .	12
<hr/>	
Total accommodation for..	51

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Regular fire and military drill vary a curriculum which follows strictly along the lines set down by the department. The boys help in the garden, and with the wood and furnaces; the girls do all the sewing and knitting for the school. Each girl over twelve takes her turn in the kitchen for a month, and at the end of that time they have learned to do all the cooking for the children's refectory. The food is as good and as plentiful as could be desired anywhere in civilization.

For fire protection, as stated before, there are outside stairways from the dormitories, class-rooms and recreation rooms. There are also two chemical engines provided by the department, and pails of water are always ready and filled in convenient places.

Hay River Boarding School.

The only boarding school controlled by the Church of England in my district is at Hay River.

The mission is situated on the east bank of the Hay river, about a quarter of a mile from its mouth. It is far enough back from Great Slave lake to escape the sweep of wind and is further sheltered by a varied growth of fair-sized timber.

The school is an old building, the original log house has been added to from time to time to meet the steady increase of attendance. The result is not all that might be desired. The ceilings of the first two stories are low, the lighting is insufficient and the ventilation poor. The third story, however, is very much higher, having for ceiling the gable roof, and the lighting and ventilation are extremely good. The ground floor of the original building consists of a large class-room 22 x 17.7 x 8.5, a bedroom, study and rather dark stairs leading to the upper floor.

There have been several additions to the main building. The numerous additions, however, do not tend to make a convenient boarding school. I understand that Bishop Holmes intends tearing away the additions next summer, and erecting a new building adjoining the main one. When the new building is finished it will afford greatly increased accommodation, and I think the school will be entitled to a materially increased grant as soon as the wing is in operation. The present buildings will accommodate, in the class-rooms floor space, 785—49 pupils; cubic space, 6,478—25 pupils; and in the dormitories, 1,375 feet floor space, and cubic space 12,000 feet—24 pupils. The present average attendance is 32.

There are four cellars, one 10 x 10 x 5.6, floored and walled in planks, one 8 x 8 x 5.6, walled in logs; one 9 x 9 x 5 walls and floors of planks; and one 10 x 10 x 6 also walled and floored with planks. These serve as store-rooms for vegetables, &c

The foundations of the buildings are wooden blocks. The walls are of substantial logs, lime plastered. The main building has a plank roof, but the additions boast metallic shingles.

Five stoves are used for heating during the winter, oil lamps for the staff and candles for the pupils.

The water supply is obtained from the river; a pump is used in summer, but two large holes are dug through the ice in winter. Barrels for storing water are conveniently situated.

There are no fire extinguishers, but pails are always kept filled and ready, and axes for emergencies are placed near the doors. In summer the garden hose is kept attached to the pump; a fire bell is so situated that it can be rung from either outside or inside the building, and can be heard as far as the Hudson's Bay Company store. Fire drill is regularly practised, and an excellent record has been established. In summer every pupil is outside the building in less than a minute. In winter the pupils, attired in sufficient clothing, are outside the building in less than three minutes. The older children are trained to assist the younger ones.

The class work follows pretty closely the regulations laid down by the department. Besides this, there is considerable attention paid to the general practical knowledge so essential to the Indian boy or girl. The boys are taught the use of saw, axe and

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plane, and are kept at work until they are capable of erecting a house. They learn to haul and square logs, and set them in place. They learn general farm work; are proficient at breaking ground, and tending it, and learn to milk and tend cattle. The mission deserves to be highly commended for its practical and efficient work.

The latrines, three in number, are all outside. New holes are dug every year. The outbuildings include a house for cleaning fish, for storing fish, with a cellar for ice; a shop, a tool house, stable, warehouse, a new building 2½ stories high; two woodsheds; staff's dwelling, church, 2 sled stores, and an interpreter's house. The stables are well away from the dwelling houses. All the outbuildings are in good repair.

There are nine or ten acres of land under cultivation as garden. This year the crop of potatoes amounted to over 1,000 bushels.

The mission owns two milk cows, one bull, three calves. Young heifers are to be sent in in the spring. A horse formerly used for ploughing and hauling wood has strayed into the woods and has failed to be located.

Providence Mission Boarding School.

The most northerly school in the Mackenzie District is the one under the Roman Catholic church at Providence. The foundations are blocks of wood, the walls are logs, covered on the outside with tar paper and planks. Their thickness is about ten inches.

There is a new wing under construction which will add greatly to the school. It will be a three-story addition, 30 by 30 feet, and will contain several class-rooms and dormitories.

The accommodation at present is just about sufficient for the grant from the department. There are five large dormitories, whose cubic space is 27,246 cubic feet, sufficient for 64 pupils. The class-rooms are three in number, whose floor space is sufficient for over a hundred pupils, but whose cubic space, 15,375 feet, accommodates only 61.

A small dormitory is kept ready for cases of sickness.

The foundations of the main building are blocks of wood; the walls are logs covered outside with tar paper and planks, bringing them up to 10 inches in thickness. The lighting and ventilation are good.

From both the boys' and girls' dormitories there are outside staircases in case of fire. In almost all the missions economy of space has been determined to the inside stairways, and there should be at least a ladder from dormitory windows in case of emergency. There are no fire extinguishers at Providence, but pails are kept ready.

The water supply is obtained from the river. The mission is situated some 80 or 90 feet above the water. A small tramway is built to the water's edge to overcome the difficulty of hauling pails of water up a very steep bank. A force pump is also in use during the summer. The water is stored in barrels near the kitchen, and distributed throughout the building in pails.

There is no furnace; 6 stoves are used which seem to give satisfaction.

The class-work follows the requirements of the department. Besides this, the boys are taught the use of axe and saw, and the girls receive instruction in cooking and sewing. General manual training has been found unpractical in the district. General use of ordinary tools, however, is essential, and is dealt with in every boarding school.

The mission owns 28 head of cattle. They are in danger, however, of becoming inbred.

The garden, for so northerly a district, is exceptionally fine. Experiments are being carried on with different seeds and flowers. The Mission raises from 1,000 to 1,500 barrels of potatoes every year, besides vegetables of various kinds, and some grain used for the cattle.

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General Remarks.—There remains to say but one word, which applies to all the schools in my district. The schools are well worth visiting. I was surprised to find in such a far-away district, the comfort and ample accommodation offered the Indian children. The nuns and missionaries are to be very highly commended for the success of their great labours. Things are far from perfect yet. At such a distance from civilization it takes a whole year to obtain supplies from outside, and the freight rates are ruinous. But with reasonable assistance from the department, these schools should continue to bear very favourable comparison with any boarding school in Southern Alberta. The highest of praise is due these men and women who, through their untiring efforts, have sown the seed of Christianity and learning among the Indians and marked in a splendid manner the progress of civilization through the far North Land.

Outside Treaty.

A day school is in operation at Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River District. There is also a boarding school at Fort Providence, Mackenzie river, for which a grant for 65 pupils is provided. This school is outside the limits of Treaty No. 8, but is visited annually by Inspector Conroy.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BABINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	372
Number of pupils enrolled.	252
Average attendance.	107
Number enrolled at Port Simpson.	1
Number enrolled at Coqualeetza.	1
Number enrolled at Williams Lake.	5

Mr. R. E. Loring, the agent, reports on the schools in the agency as follows:—

Kitselas School.

This school is situated fairly centrally in the village of New Town, on the right bank of the Skeena, and about four miles below the Kitselas canyon. Its teacher is Mr. Louis Edgar. The attendance is yet somewhat irregular for the reason that the children's parents absent themselves at intervals, especially during the summer months.

Meanskinisht School.

This school is located fairly centrally in the village. The teacher is Miss A. L. Tomlinson. It is making good progress, and its elevating effect on the community is apparent.

Kitwanga School.

This school, centrally located in the village, is making good progress. The teacher is Miss F. B. Kemp. This school has usually a large and regular attendance. The teaching is good on every point, and the results are most gratifying.

Andimaul School.

This school is fairly centrally located in the village. It has usually a large attendance. The new teacher is Mr. John M. Hardy. This school is doing good work, and is productive of general progress.

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Kitsegukla School.

The teacher of this school is Miss Susan Edgar. Here the school work had been somewhat backward on account of the people of the old village being dilatory in joining the new settlement. But it is hoped that ere long the community will have enough children of school age to afford an increased attendance.

Hazelton School.

This school is located on the north end of the Hazelton townsite, and thus about centrally placed in 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 excellent in every respect, and the results derived are highly satisfactory. The girl pupils are being likewise taught sewing, knitting, and in ways of other domestic science, and the progress made is very encouraging.

Glen Vowel School.

This school is located in the centre of the Sikedack reserve. The teacher is Miss Agnes Law. This school is making steady and well sustained progress, and the general results are productive of good.

Kispiaz School.

For the use of this school the department erected, painted and equipped a large and commodious building. It is well lighted and perfect in all its appointments, inclusive of fittings. From a hygienic respect it is most adequate for the large attendance obtained here. It is situated on an eminence of ground, which affords area enough for gardening and a playground for the pupils. In this building, school has been taught since November 15, 1910. The teacher is Rev. R. W. Lee, and the general progress made is very satisfactory.

Kisegegas School.

This school is the most northerly in this district, and has a very good native teacher named Joshua J. Harvey. The school building is centrally located in the new village, of late years laid off, and is making fair progress. The teacher, assisted by his wife, are effecting good general results. The girls are taught to sew, knit, cook, &c., &c.

Rocher Deboulé School.

This school is located on the Tsitsk reserve, on the Bulkley river, and about 4 miles to the southeast of here. The teacher is Rev. Father A. Godfrey, O.M.I. On account of the children's parents being frequently away—a condition fast changing under present developments—this school is not as regularly attended as one would wish, but the progress made is encouraging.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In review of the schools herein referred to, it is to be stated that under the fast approaching conditions, and the modes of travel rendering them readier in touch, the results will be greatly augmented.

In regard to the progress of ex-pupils of the schools of the different classes, and the general effect of education upon the reserve life, the instances of such are yet too isolated in this district to express a ready opinion. But the people of the respective reserves become readily infused with the spirit of observing manners and deportment, taught in the schools, and the instruction imparted on matters of hygiene as prescribed, and in that respect a great amount of good is steadily being effected.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	257
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools..	202
Average attendance..	98
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza institute..	20
Number of pupils enrolled at Port Simpson G. and B. home....	1

Mr. Iver Fougner, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows: Since Mr. Fougner's report was compiled the Bella Bella school has been re-opened in charge of Miss Trantor, an experienced teacher.

The educational system of the Bella Coola agency is composed of six day schools and one boarding school. The first named are situated at: Kitkatla, Hartley Bay, Kitamat, China Hat, Bella Bella, and Bella Coola; the boarding school is situated at Kitamat, and has received aid from the government since April 1, 1911. All these schools are under the supervision of the Methodist church, with the exception of the one at Kitkatla, which is Anglican.

The day schools are all kept in well-built houses; these compare favourably with country school houses in white communities. A new school house was, last summer, built by the department at Hartley bay.

The furniture in these schools is modern and ample; the school material is also good, though more might well be supplied. I think that more kindergarten material should be used; the secret of maintaining order and discipline in the school room is the ability of the teacher to keep the children usefully employed at their desks; to do this without any material is an impossibility in Indian schools.

Whether the day school is successful or not, will, in a great measure, depend upon the teacher. As the teacher, so is the school. The attitude of the Indian toward the school is, speaking generally, that of indifference; but this will change when he sees that education is of value to his child, and the irregular attendance of to-day will not be so marked.

Unfortunately, two of the largest schools in this agency, namely those at Bella Bella and Kitkatla, have not been open after the summer holidays on account of the inability to secure teachers.

The other day schools are in operation and doing good work, though greatly hampered by the irregular attendance. At Hartley Bay and China Hat are male teachers, at Kitamat and Bella Coola female teachers.

The boarding school at Kitamat has about 30 pupils, mostly girls. The principal is Miss Donogh; she is assisted by two female teachers. The children at this school are carefully taught, with better results than can be expected at any day school.

At China Hat, Mrs. Read, the wife of the missionary, is doing work as field-nurse in attending the sick, and giving the women useful instruction in the things that a woman ought to know.

There are, in this agency, some ex-pupils of the Coqualeetza industrial school; what they learned at school is not thrown away on the return to their villages; they are benefited themselves, and their influence is felt by the kinsfolk.

There is a gradual, though sometimes slow, change in most of the villages; better houses are being built and the inhabitants show improvement in dress and manners. The educational system has a right to claim a share, as an important factor, in effecting this change.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	309
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools..	110
Average attendance at day schools..	42
Number of children enrolled at Kuper Island industrial school.	64
Number of children enrolled at the Coqualeetza industrial school.	11

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There are in this agency, in addition to the Kuper Island industrial school, where there is an attendance of about 65 pupils, seven day schools.

Songhees.

This school was closed when the Indians moved to their new reserve and no returns have been received since June 30, 1911. The question of the erection of a modern school building on the new Songhees reserve is at present receiving consideration and it is hoped that during the coming season a new building will be put up.

Saanich.

No improvement in the matter of attendance at this school can be reported. It is proposed to obtain the services of a female teacher. Under existing conditions the Indians do not send their children to school.

Tsartlip.

This school is in charge of Miss Helen Hagen, who is a successful teacher and much interested in her work. The building and premises are in good condition.

Koksilah.

Mr. Dokstader continues in charge of this school and is doing good work although, owing to the location of the building, the attendance is not what it should be.

Nanaimo.

Rev. Mr. Knott continues to give excellent services both in the school-room and on the reserve, but is handicapped by the irregular attendance. The building and premises are in good order.

Quamichan (Roman Catholic).

Miss Douglas resigned her position during the past year and Mr. Archie Alexander, an ex-pupil of Kuper Island school, who has had no experience as a teacher, was placed in charge. An effort will be made to obtain the services of a competent teacher.

Quamichan (Methodist).

Mr. Bowden continues in charge of this school. He is well qualified for his work but, owing to poor attendance, very little progress can be reported. The matter of changing the location of the school is at present under consideration.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	129
Number enrolled at Kootenay industrial school	60

Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith, the agent, reports on educational work in this agency as follows:—

The school buildings are located at St. Eugene Indian village, where there is a reserve of 33 acres of good agricultural land which is well cultivated by the pupils, and upon which is grown hay, grain, roots and fruit for the use of the institution.

In an interview with Mr. Tom Wilson, the Fruit Inspector, gave to the *Cranbrook Herald* reporter on Sept. 30 last, he said, that the orchard at the schools was the only one that he had seen that he could call a full crop in all his travels through

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British Columbia. He also noted with interest, the zeal displayed by the Indian boys in looking after the fruit, and a decided improvement over their former skill in their work. He also added that the orchards generally were extremely free from any pests. There was also an entire absence of fungus, except what could be kept under control by ordinary methods, and undoubtedly the Indian children were profiting to a marked extent by the instruction they were receiving in horticulture.'

This shows the progress they are making in fruit culture and must be considered extremely gratifying.

The educational work at the school has been kept up to the standard required by the department, and Sister Justian and those who assist her have discharged their very trying duties in a manner that is highly satisfactory. At the close of the summer vacation Sister Mary Benedicta, who has had many years experience in teaching, with Mr. Smith were added to the staff and both have shown themselves well fitted for the work they are engaged in.

The ex-pupils throughout the agency are proving themselves invaluable to their people by their progressiveness and industry, and I find when visiting the reserves where an ex-pupil, (either boy or girl) is residing, the farming is done intelligently and the stock well looked after, the houses neat and clean and the surroundings much improved. Very great care is now exercised in admitting none but healthy pupils to the schools, with the result that during the year there has been very little sickness amongst them.

No difficulty is found in securing attendance, but on the contrary, pupils have to be refused, on account of the lack of accommodation, which will be obviated when the building now well under construction is finished, and which I hope to see occupied during the fall. The building is of concrete and brick, and special attention has been given to secure abundance of light and plenty of fresh air, and the sanitary conveniences will be of the most modern kind.

The parents of the children continue to take a deep interest in the work of the school, and visit it frequently.

The teachers and staff are alive to the responsibilities of their position, and give close attention to the requirements of the pupils.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	188
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	71
Average attendance.	23
Number of pupils enrolled at Alert Bay Industrial school. . .	33
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza Industrial school	2

Mr. W. M. Halliday, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:

In my last report I drew your attention to the fact that the Indians in this agency were so wrapped up in the potlatch customs and system, that they looked with the greatest indifference upon education. Education has a tendency to break up the old customs, and the young men who received more or less education at the industrial or day schools look upon the potlatch as an evil. At present they are in the minority, and there is not one of them strong enough mentally to come out and take the leadership against the potlatch and be able to put up with the opposition of the older men, and the ostracism that would necessarily fall on him until he had made the battle result in a victory. If one such should arise and throw down the gauntlet, and have the necessary eloquence and leadership, victory would be assured and would be followed by an air of prosperity on the part of all the Indians that they would regret to the end of their lives that they had not adopted it sooner. They would then see the benefits arising from education and would make an effort to see that their own children and all the rest of the children should attend school.

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There are only three day schools in this agency. The best attended and most progressive is at Alert Bay. During the first half of the year the teacher was Miss Louisa Harris, and since then Mr. William Brotchie. Miss Harris did very good work in imparting knowledge but somewhat lacked controlling power, but on the whole a great improvement was shown. Mr. Brotchie has for many years been the official interpreter for the supreme court where any Indians from this neighbourhood were concerned in these cases, and has had years of experience in that line, and also taught school at various times but has no official certificate. The average attendance has not been quite as high as in the last year, but has been fair.

The Gwayasdums day school, which is held part of the year at Kingcome Inlet, and part of the year at the winter village of the Tsawataineuks on Gilford island, called Gwayasdums, has not made as good a showing as during the past year. This can in no manner be charged to indifference or want of effort on the part of the teacher, Mr. Herbert Pearson, as he is most painstaking and earnest over his work; the chief reasons being the larger boys are anxious to go to work at some of the camps, and the smaller number of children of school age in the tribe. Added to this there is the apathy of the parents towards education, coupled with the nomadic habits and frequent absences from home. It was told to the Indians there about the beginning of November that if they did not see that better use was made of the chances given them the department would be recommended to close the school.

The third day school is at Cape Mudge, and is presided over by Mr. J. E. Rendle, Methodist missionary to the Indians. There has been an improvement in this school during the past year, but there is still room for more. A larger number of the parents here take a certain amount of interest in the education of the children and the chief, Jim Chikite, often calls in to see that the children are present and are giving no bother to the teacher.

The new girls' home at Alert Bay is now fully completed and the furnishings ordered, but many unfortunate delays prevented it being in active operation before this time. When the building was about half completed the contractor took ill and after a time died, causing much delay in the completion of the building. Rev. A. J. Hall, B.D., the Anglican missionary for many years at Alert Bay, resigned his pastorate on account of poor health, and though he has been gone nearly nine months his successor has not yet been appointed by the Church Missionary Society with whom he was affiliated. The management of these industrial homes is appointed by the churches through the bishops in the case of an Anglican church. Bishop Perrin resigned his work and took another bishoprick in England, and his successor has not yet been consecrated. These three factors have caused the delay in the opening of the home. The building is a very handsome structure and well equipped in every way. Two acres of ground have been cleared and a fence is being built. The soil will never be of much use for gardening purposes, being too dry and gravelly.

The Alert Bay industrial school for boys is also situated at Alert bay. The average attendance during the year has been about 33. The full complement is 35, but two boys did not return after the summer holidays, and the principal kept their places for them. An application has been made for a grant to enlarge this institution as many applications are refused on account of want of space. The industrial or boarding school is the most profitable school for this agency, as the pupils are always in attendance, and are not kept at home on account of outside influences such as the parents getting up too late, or going out to a party, or such excuses as are made by the children attending day schools. The pupils are more or less always under the eye and influence of the teachers, and very much greater progress is made by them than is shown at any of the day schools. The school is under the control of the Anglican church, and they appoint the staff. At this school, Mr. A. W. Corker, missionary of the Church Missionary Society, is the principal, and is assisted by George M. Luther, an ex-pupil of the school. The school is well managed, and the boys seem happy and contented while in residence.

The stumping machine and horse given by the department have been used somewhat and more land is being cleared and it is to be hoped that the institution will soon be in a position to supply themselves with all their own vegetables, milk and butter. The buildings are situated on a gravel knoll near the salt water and a new sewerage system is being installed carrying all the waste water to some distance below high water mark.

The influence of education, as stated in the opening paragraph, is not what it might be, owing to the opposing force of the potlatch. Many of the ex-pupils are above the average of the Indians in intelligence and ability, but they do not make the most use of their intelligence and ability, owing to the handicap imposed by the potlatch. Those who have modern houses keep them comparatively comfortable and neat, but the Indian nature does not tend to prolonged effort, consequently they do not work as long and as regularly as their white brethren. I feel hopeful that in a few years' time the potlatch will be eliminated and the young men will take their place as full citizens of this Dominion and not as wards, as they are at present. Education is the only thing that will accomplish this, but the results are slow in appearing.

LYTTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	360
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	34
Average attendance.	15
Number of pupils enrolled at Lytton industrial school	20

There are two day schools within the limits of this agency, one at Lytton and one at Sholus, and there is an industrial school at Lytton and a boarding school, All Hallows, at Yale. School Inspector Green and the Agency Inspector, Mr. Ditchburn, have reported on the residential schools, and I would refer you to the reports of these officers.

Sholus.

Mr. Reginald C. Morris took charge of this school on January 15 last, and is well qualified to teach. Mr. Morris is much interested in the Indian work and there is no doubt that he will be a useful man on the reserve.

Lytton.

Miss Blatchford remains in charge of this school. She is a very good teacher and takes interest in her work. The attendance, however, is comparatively low. The children that attend regularly are making good progress.

NAAS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	438
Number of children enrolled at day schools.	283
Average attendance.	83
Number of pupils enrolled at Port Simpson Boys' and Girls' Homes.	57

Mr. C. C. Perry, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency, as follows:—

At the villages of Gitladamiks and Aiyansh, the school work is at a standstill owing to the unrest among the Indians on account of their land claims. There was

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a proposal to erect a new school building at the former place but at the request of the Indians it has been held in abeyance. In the latter village Mr. Priestly, the teacher, has resigned during the year, and the village is at present without a teacher.

Gwinoha is the next village. About two years since a Mr. W. A. Myers, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, came to Gwinoha from Port Simpson, where he had been taking an interest in the revival services going on at the local church. His original intention was to edit a new paper in the then booming city of Stewart.

Influenced by the services at Port Simpson Mr. Myers decided to accompany the Indians to their home village, and to settle down with them. This he did, living the Indian mode of life at Gwinoha, endeavouring to enjoy their primitive foods and untutored company, in this manner ambitious of exerting an influence for good among them and lift them up to the white man's standard of living. Such a method was certainly unique, if not unprecedented. Mr. Myers hopes that his mission will be successful, and results will be awaited with interest.

On the recommendation of Rev. A. E. Green, Inspector of Indian Schools, Mr. Myers was appointed by the department, as teacher, at an annual remuneration of four hundred dollars.

An attempt is being made to conduct school at this place. The school consists of a one-roomed cabin in which Mr. Myers has now decided to reside and teach school instead of living with the Indians. I visited this cabin recently, and found a few children present to receive tuition. Mr. Myers informed me that he has an average attendance of about fifteen pupils. A sum of five dollars was recently spent by the department on prize books for the best reading, writing, attendance, &c., at the suggestion of Mr. Myers.

I regret to have to report the apparent indifference of the Indians of the village of Lak-kalzap, east of Gwinoha, toward teachers and others sent to them from time to time to take charge of the mission or school. Last year I reported the fact that Mr. Smeath, a former teacher and catechist, had left the village in consequence of the apathy of the Indians. I then expressed a hope for better conditions through the advent of an efficient worker as medical missionary and teacher among them. Dr. Sylvester Hone was sent to Lak-kalzap as successor to Mr. Smeath, by the Lord Bishop of Caledonia. He has not been with them many months when the Oulachon fishing was about to commence on the river at Fishery bay, and the doctor removed some of his furniture and provisions to Fishery bay in order that he might be with the children and teach them whilst their parents were engaged in fishing, &c.

The department has placed a new school at this village, but the Indians will have to change their tactics if their best interests are to be maintained. There seems to be a determined and combined endeavour among all the Indians of the river to obstruct in every way possible the advances of the government and the churches in their behalf. Were they thrown more on their own resources they would probably learn to appreciate what has been and is being done for them. I am informed by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Caledonia, that a new teacher has been sent to Lak-kalzap to succeed Dr. Hone, who has left the river in disgust. It is hoped that he will meet with success in his undertaking.

Kincolith, at the mouth of the river, is the last of the Naas villages. Here is a new and well-kept school under the care of Miss Elsie Collison, daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Collison.

The attendance at this school is fairly good. While on an official visit to this school in the spring the inspector of schools expressed his pleasure in marking the progress being made by the scholars.

Port Simpson, on the Tsimpshian Peninsula, has a good school building which is only fairly well attended. New concrete foundations were put in place of the old cedar posts which for many years had supported the building. In addition a few minor repairs have been effected, making the building more comfortable. With good

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facilities for the conduct of the school, and a good teacher in the person of Mr. L. M. Richardson, better progress at this school is looked for during the present year. A too frequent change of teachers does not help this school. I believe, however, that the church authorities are doing their best to keep the school supplied with a competent teacher. A new hyloplate blackboard, furnished by the department, will be much appreciated by both teacher and scholars.

Metlakatla, also on the Tsimpshian Peninsula, has a well furnished building for school purposes on the reserve. Miss Helena Jackson is in charge and is a devoted teacher. She has taught here for many years, and, I understand, will shortly be leaving Metlakatla for a well-earned furlough. Miss Jackson graduated at a College of Preceptors in London, England. In addition to her high qualification for the position of teacher she has ardently laboured as a painstaking and zealous missionary for whose work the Indians should be very grateful.

Last of the Indian day schools of this agency to be reported on is that situated at Port Essington. Rev. W. H. Pierce is doing his best to meet the educational requirements of the children of this fishing camp. I describe this place a fishing camp on account of its being used principally for that purpose.

The Port Essington people have gradually moved up-river where the men can find employment at freighting and other work along the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. Others have made their homes in the villages from whence they came, viz.: Kitsumkalum and Kitselas.

Last year a school building was erected at this place, but it will not likely be very well attended. I expect to see the average attendance at this school about ten pupils. But in view of the fact that the provincial government will build schools in settlements where there are found ten pupils, and provide a teacher for the same who is qualified, the sum spent for the Indian school at Port Essington appears to be amply justified.

The return of Miss Kate Tranter, a former teacher who is on furlough, is awaited, when a more regular attendance may be expected. Rev. Mr. Pierce, the present teacher, is a highly respected native pastor of the Methodist church. Miss Tranter has worked many years among the Indians of the Skeena river, is a clever linguist and highly prized by the children of this settlement.

In addition to the Indian day schools referred to in this report, mention must also be made of the two boarding schools at Port Simpson, viz.: The Boys' Home and Crosby Girls' Home. There seems to be no difficulty in securing a big roll of pupils at these institutions.

Whilst the Boys' Home building has become old and cheerless, an effort has been made to maintain the number of pupils for whom accommodation can be provided. The boys of the Home attend the Indian day school.

As regard the progress being made by ex-pupils of all classes I would say that steady progress has been made by the boys. There are to be found a few exceptions. These are inveterate thieves and will take anything that comes within their reach.

With the girls the case is slightly different. I reported at length in this connection last year. It is only too sadly true that, while every effort is being made by the most devoted types of missionaries, missionaries who are very poorly paid indeed, and who impoverish themselves by their unselfish devotion to the uplift of the Indian girls, many of the female ex-pupils disappoint those who are interested in their welfare. A few, however, have done well.

I am of the opinion that the present method of advancing the interests of the Indian girls should be changed, although for the present I am not prepared to say what form that change should take.

I believe the effect of education on the reserve life to be decidedly beneficial where practically applied.

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NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	475
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	54
Average attendance	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza Institute (Methodist)	24
Number of pupils enrolled at Squamish Mission R.C. board- ing school	50
Number of people enrolled at St. Mary's R.C. boarding school	19
Number of pupils enrolled at Sechelt R. C. boarding school.	41

Mr. Peter Byrne, the agent, reports on this agency as follows:—

The Church of England boarding school, Yale, B.C., has been transferred to the Lytton Agency during the last year.

There are only two day schools in this agency, one situated at Homalco and the other at Sliammon. A large industrial school, under Methodist auspices in the Chilliwack valley, together with the three boarding schools form the educational strength of this agency.

Coqualeetza Industrial School.

This school is situated in the Chilliwack valley.

The pupils of this institution receive a good common school education; there is a farm connected with this school and the boys are given a practical training in the growing of fruit, grain, and vegetables, and also in the care and management of stock. They are in this way given the practical experience which fits them to become good farmers when they decide to take up this occupation in after life, on their own farms on the reserve.

The girls are taught all the various branches of housework, as cooking, sewing, mending, washing, scrubbing and general housekeeping.

Mr. R. H. Cairns and a competent staff are in charge of this institution, and doing good work.

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School.

This school includes two buildings about three hundred feet apart, one for the boys and the other for the girls, and is situated on a beautiful elevated plateau, about one mile east of Mission City, and commands a magnificent view of the Fraser river and the surrounding country. There is a large farm connected with this school.

The Principal, Rev. Bro. P. J. Collins, O.M.I., and his devoted assistants, are giving the pupils a good school education. The boys receive practical training in general farming, and fruit growing; and the girls are instructed in housekeeping and all its branches, besides being taught how to make and mend their own clothes.

Squamish Mission Boarding School.

This school is situated in the city of North Vancouver, near the Squamish Mission Indian Reserve.

Besides the excellent training the pupils receive in all branches authorized by the department, the boys are taught gardening, and how to care for and milk the cows which are kept at the institution.

The girls are instructed in all kinds of housework, under the supervision of the Rev. Sister Mary Amy and her competent staff; every care possible is bestowed on the children.

Sechelt Boarding School.

This school is situated in an elevated position, on the Sechelt reserve, a short distance from the sea-shore of Trail bay, and overlooking the same.

The pupils have made good progress in the usual studies authorized by the department. The boys are taught gardening, and how to care for the stock kept at the institution. Some of them are very handy with carpenters' tools, while others are capable of mending their own and the other pupils' shoes. This seems to be a natural bent, as some of their parents living on the reserve are experts in making large canoes and building and repairing their houses.

The girls are taught housekeeping in all its branches, besides butter-making. Some of them are expert needle-women; they cut and make their own garments, and those of the other pupils.

This school is in charge of the Rev. Sister Mary Theresine, and a competent staff, who not only attend to the duties connected therewith, but also visit the residents in the village from time to time, and assist and educate the mothers in looking after their houses, and in the care of their children.

Homalco Day School.

This school is situated on the Aupe reserve, near the mouth of Bute Inlet.

The parents of these children are obliged to be away from their village, engaged at various occupations for the greater part of the year, and during their absence the children reside in the school building; the parents providing the necessary food and clothing for them while there. Through this arrangement a better average attendance was maintained than could otherwise have been accomplished.

Mr. William Thompson is the teacher, and is assisted by Mrs. Thompson.

As there is no land available for cultivation on this reserve, the pupils have not been instructed in a practical manner in any of the branches of farming.

Sliammon Day School.

This school is situated on the Sliammon reserve, close to the village. The pupils are making good progress considering the fact that the institution has been in operation only a little over two years, and that none of them had ever attended any other school before.

Mr. J. W. L. Browne, the late teacher, has been very successful in educating the children in all the branches authorized by the department. He resigned his position on January 1 last, since which time the school has been closed.

Every effort is now being made to secure a teacher, and it is hoped that this school will be opened in the near future.

The department has made arrangements for a day school to be erected at the Pemberton Meadows reserve where there is at present a population of 273. Of this number, there are thirty children of school age, besides those who attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school. The lumber for the new school is now on the ground, and it is hoped that the building will be erected by the Indians in time to be ready for occupation after the summer holidays.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Although my term of office as Indian agent dates only from April 23 last, yet having had twenty-eight years' residence in this province, and having had considerable intercourse with the Indians, I am pleased to say that they continue to give evidence of increased self-reliance and industry.

Ex-pupils generally, possess a more progressive spirit than others, and as a rule do very well; and by their thrift and energy, afford a wholesome object lesson to those who have not had a chance to go to school. There are many of the young men who have been educated at an Indian school occupying responsible positions, such as mechanical engineers, stokers, plumbers, etc.

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Young native women trained in these institutions go out to service, and generally give great satisfaction to their employers. In their own homes, it is noticeable that many of those who have had the advantage of such, seem much more comfortably off, approaching closely the standard, regulating the domestic arrangements obtainable in the houses of respectable white people of the labouring class.

Owing to my short tenure of office, it is difficult for me to make any comparison as to the merits of the day as compared with the industrial or boarding schools.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	137
Number of children enrolled at Kamloops industrial school . .	51

There are no Indian schools in this agency, but Mr. Robert Brown, the agent, reports on educational matters as follows:—

Location of Agency.—This agency is situated in the valleys of the Spallumcheen, Okanagan and Similkameen rivers and contains approximately 147,000 acres.

Natural subdivisions.—The land in this agency lies largely in the valleys of the above mentioned rivers.

I regret to say that we have no schools in this agency, although an attempt was made recently to open a public school at Enderby in the Spallumcheen valley, the department having provided the equipment, but the Indians were opposed to the opening of the school. I have also endeavoured to open a school in the old church on the Penticton Indian reserve in the Okanagan valley, and at a recent meeting of the band obtained the signatures of 12 members of the band who have large families, but there was still considerable opposition to the project by the majority of the members present. I am of the opinion that the only way out of the difficulty will be to have compulsory education. I may say that we have three children from the Penticton band attending the Penticton public school, but have recently received notice from the secretary of the school that, owing to lack of accommodation, they will be unable to permit them to attend any longer. It has been very gratifying to learn from the principal of the school that these children were making excellent progress. I may also state that at a recent visit to the Skemeosquamkin reserve in the south Similkameen, several parents of large families expressed a desire to have a school established on that reserve. There have also been until recently Indian children attending the Similkameen and Hedley public schools, and I find that one boy, the son of Isaac Harris, of the head of the Okanagan Indian reserve, is attending the high school at Armstrong. There is also a boy, Andrew Pierre, attending the Summerland public school. I find that there are Indian children belonging to my agency who have attended the Kamloops industrial school and they have made remarkable progress.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	85
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	95
Average attendance.	31

Mr. Thomas Deasy, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

The school, the Church, and the Sunday school, raised the Indians of the Haida nation from ignorance and idolatry to communities, that are credited with being the most intelligent and law-abiding on the Pacific coast, and all within the past half-century. 'Onward and upward,' has been the watchword of their pastors and tutors, and we have, to-day—in the two towns occupied by the Massett and Skidegate bands—evidence of the untiring efforts, not only of those working for the advancement of the Indian, but of those who appreciate more and more that Church and State are interested in their welfare. On each of the two reserves, where all of the Indians have their homes, are the churches and schoolhouses; pastors live permanently with the Indians, and the

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school teachers reside on the reserves. The school buildings are large and well kept; the teachers are men who give their undivided attention to the duties they are called upon to perform. I can go even further: The present teachers introduced many improvements for the betterment of Indian children in the way of teaching hygiene and calisthenics.

It is at times usual to point out individuals, and show how they have advanced. The Indian has always been a problem, and instances are rare where even the individual can be pointed to and held up as an example. We have two towns; peopled by six hundred Indians; inhabited solely by men, women and children whose forefathers were ignorant, and who looted and burned a vessel in the year 1852, the captain and crew barely escaping with their lives. These Indians were never restricted to their reserves, and any improvement made by them was voluntary. Missionaries visited them periodically for some years, and the gentlemen are living to-day, who first undertook the task of living among the Indians and teaching them. The natives were brought to two central locations; churches, schoolhouses and residences were erected, and the result of their labours can be seen on all sides. They are not perfect; but where can we find six hundred people more law-abiding, more eager to advance, than the Haida nation of Indians? It must be remembered that the Indian is still a 'ward' of the government, and the question that is asked, is 'the incentive for progress on their part?' We have men among the Haidas who preach and teach, business men and tradesmen, men who associate with the whites at their meetings and entertainments, but they are classed with what are called 'the blanket Indian,' and have no privileges enjoyed, even by foreigners, who come to the country and are allowed to take up land and to vote. With education there should be certain privileges granted to the Indian, and none of our progressive Indians have any more rights than those who are still living in a primitive state along the waterways. We have men, who were raised in the boarding schools, and some who had only a day school education, who are as shrewd as any white. Their children are growing up with the understanding that they will take their places, as wards of the government, and only in this way will they retain their land and home associations. Education should lead to citizenship and away from the old ideas and ideals that have done so much to retard civilization. The Haidas were fortunate enough to have men teaching them that took a great interest in their welfare. They have the same kind of men preaching to them and teaching them to-day. Unfortunately, there are no boarding or industrial schools within a reasonable distance of the Queen Charlotte islands. The Indians take a great deal of interest in the well-being of their children, and will not send them away from home, where they cannot learn of their health, and where they are not in touch with them.

We are endeavouring to wean the Indians from leaving their homes, and to remain on their land and improve it. They are boatmen, and it is difficult to take them from the water, where they always made their living, and have them take to the ways of agriculturists. Some of the older men are gardening; but the young will go where wages are high and where they, and where men and women, and even children, are employed, and where they learn nothing to their advantage. As I stated, in a former report, the children return home with sickness among them, and, last year, we were compelled to close the Massett school through an epidemic of whooping cough and influenza, which carried off a number of the children. They returned home with sickness among them, and the death rate was higher than it has been for years. There is the possibility of the erection of canneries in the neighbourhood of the reserves, and this will be a means to keep the school open during the summer.

The year 1911 proved that the men entrusted with the educational advancement of the Haida bands were faithful, going far out of their way to keep the children interested and at their studies. They are doing all that men can do to bring the boys and girls to a standard that will prove all that is expected from Indian day schools.

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The parents appear willing to have their children educated and are working in harmony with the school teachers. Object lessons, cleanliness, hygiene, discipline and morality are taught, in connection with the regular branches. The pupils are taking an interest in the work and assisting the teachers in keeping the school-rooms clean. The attendance is better than formerly and the example of the Indians, who have the advantage of a good education, tends to prove to the young members that it is to their credit when they improve. The pastors, teachers and your agent live on the reserves, showing the Indians that an interest is taken in their welfare. Everything is being done in this agency to co-operate and show the natives that their advancement is the sole desire of those associated with them. The teachers are submitting their yearly reports, which will show the attendance and other particulars, and the department is to be congratulated on having good teachers and good pupils in this agency.

There is a lesson to be learned from the manner in which the Haida Indians have advanced in the past. Far away from the influences of evil, and outside the pale of so-called civilization, the missionaries and teachers brought them nearer perfection than any other Indians in this province. They still retain some of their old harmless customs, and made the subject of comment by those who find nothing of interest in them. The children are now showing that hygiene will bring health, and there are fewer cases of tuberculosis among them than ever before. The fact that the parents are almost subject to the whims of the children, is a drawback to the teachers. They will not correct the children, and the new pupils endeavour to do as they like, even in the schoolroom. This makes the work of the teacher harder, and patience becomes a virtue with him. This is offset by the manner in which a few months' training will bring the pupil under the full control of the teacher, and the change noticeable in a short time in the dress and cleanliness of those attending school. During the holidays, it is my opinion the government should provide prizes for all advanced pupils. They look for some consideration, and, where only two or three whites live among them, it is hardly possible to supply presents from private funds. We find that the children are eager to capture prizes and give more attention to their lessons, when there is some incentive to study.

In conclusion, I must give great credit to the clergymen attached to the Massett and Skidegate bands, for their unfailing willingness to aid the teachers, and their endeavours to bring the pupils to a realization of their duty to those over them. The officials of the Department of Indian Affairs were always prompt in carrying out any recommendation for the betterment of the schools, and in impressing on agents and teachers the necessity of doing their duty faithfully. When we are made aware that all are working for the welfare of the people, who depend on our efforts for their advancement, it gives us that confidence, so necessary in places where we are working almost alone, and where encouragement is needed by all concerned.

STICKINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	51
Number enrolled at day schools	44
Average attendance	17

Mr. W. Scott Simpson, the agent, reports on the educational work of this agency in part as follows:—

There are four distinct bands of Indians enumerated in this agency, viz.:—

- 1st. The Tahltan tribe, numbering 220, residing at Tahltan.
- 2nd. The Cascas, numbering 49, residing at McDames.
- 3rd. The Frances, Lake Thicketies, numbering 60, residing at Liard and Frances.
- 4th. The Atlin band (Tackoos), numbering 80 or 90, residing at Atlin.

Formerly the Atlin band sent their children to an assisted school in Atlin, which has since been closed or at least the grant has been withdrawn by the government.

The Tahltan reserve covering 415 acres, is situated at the junction of the Tahltan with the Stikine rivers. The land is unfit for agricultural purposes and the village was built up at this point simply because the Indians have always been in the habit of spending the summer months in this locality catching and drying salmon for winter use. On this reserve the school is under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Thorman, of the Church of England, and when these Indians are gathered for that purpose, the attendance at the Anglican Mission school is very satisfactory. The principal means by which these Indians obtain a living is by trapping fur-bearing animals. When on these hunting and trapping expeditions the parents take the children with them, there being no boarding school in the district, so that it is not an uncommon state of affairs to find on one visit as many as twenty children in attendance at school, while on the next visit one may find but five or six. This irregularity in the attendance of the children is certainly detrimental to their advancement and very discouraging to the teachers who in my experience are heartily interested in the advancement of their class, and it is gratifying to be able to report that even under these conditions they are all advancing, and those of them that have been fortunate enough to be in regular attendance are fully up to the standard of white children under similar conditions. The same remarks apply to the assisted school at Telegraph. Shortly ago an entertainment was given at Telegraph Creek in aid of the General Hospital, in which several of the Indian children took part, giving recitations and singing in solos and chorus, and giving an exhibition in musical drill to the surprise of many strangers, and acquitting themselves with much honour.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	372
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	120
Average attendance	50
Number of children enrolled at Clayoquot industrial school	59
Number of children enrolled at Ahousaht boarding school	32
Number of children enrolled at Alberni boarding school	50

Mr. A. W. Neill, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are twelve schools authorized by the department in this agency, although several of them are conducted only intermittently. Of these the most important are the industrial and boarding schools.

The industrial school in this agency is situated at Kakawis, near Clayoquot, and is maintained by the Roman Catholic church, aided by the usual departmental grant. The Rev. Father Maurus, O.S.B., who has been principal of the school since its inception some eleven years ago, resigned during the year, and his place has been taken by the Rev. Frowin Epper, O.S.B. Father Maurus was a particularly suitable man for the position, being very well qualified as a teacher and having administrative abilities of a high order. Under his care the school has done excellent work among the Indians, and I have no doubt will be equally successful under the present incumbent. He is assisted by a manual instructor and four Sisters with long training in their respective departments.

Boarding schools.—These are two in number, situated at Alberni and Ahoussat, both conducted by the Presbyterian church. The Alberni staff consists of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Currie, principal and matron respectively, Mrs. Stevens, assistant matron, and Miss M. Grant, teacher. Mr. Currie has proved a most energetic principal, and a number of improvements are noticeable on the premises. During the year the old school room was discarded and a new one built on modern lines, very much to the convenience and comfort of the pupils. At Ahoussat Mr. and Mrs. Ross continue as principal and matron respectively, Miss Hall, assistant matron, and Miss G. McIvor replaces Miss Whiting as teacher. The Alberni school receives the per capita grant

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from the department for fifty pupils and the Ahoussat for twenty-five. Since the department raised the grant to boarding schools from \$60 to \$100 per pupil per annum, the principals have been able to make income and expenditure balance, which it was very difficult to do before owing to the largely increased cost of food and clothing on the coast.

Day schools.—The day schools are located as follows: Kyuquot, Nootka, Clayoquot (2), Ucluelet, Dodgers Cove, Claoose and Wyah.

The Kyuquot school is taught by the Rev. E. Sobry, but the only report rendered during the past year was for the first quarter, and since then this school has practically been closed.

The Nootka school was taught by the Rev. A. S. Stern for a number of years, who by untiring exertion succeeded in maintaining an excellent attendance, but unfortunately he left early in the year, and his place was taken by the Rev. E. Sobry, from Kyuquot, who was put in charge of both schools. There is now no school being conducted at either place. At Clayoquot the Roman Catholic school is conducted by the Rev. J. Schindler, O.S.B. Mr. H. VanderVeen is the Presbyterian missionary and teacher at Ucluelet. The school at Dodger's Cove has been closed for over three years with the exception of a few months last fall, when it was opened by an Indian ex-pupil of the Ahoussat boarding school. He gave promise of being rather successful in his work as teacher, but resigned owing to personal reasons.

The Methodists have charge of the schools at Clayoquot, Claoose and Wyah. The Clayoquot has been closed for some time past. The other two schools have been conducted more regularly, perhaps, than any other of the day schools. The school has just been built at Wyah by the Indian Department, in response to the application of the Indians at that place, who claimed they wished to see their children educated, and the results have justified the action of the department, there being an enrolment of twenty-eight, and the average attendance last month was almost twenty.

Taken as a whole, the day school system can hardly be considered a success in this agency, and that from various reasons. The Indians are very nomadic in their habits moving about from place to place at different seasons of the year in search of work, or to obtain a supply of their principal food, salmon, or at other seasons to attend festivities among other bands. The Indian has no authority whatever over his children in regard to school matters, although he will, if stirred up, sign his child into a boarding or industrial school, which ensures the compulsory attendance over a certain period. An Indian will take no trouble whatever to see that his child attends day by day, a day school, though it were situated at his door. Another reason is that some of the churches do not pay an adequate salary and trained teachers prefer to go to white schools, where social surroundings are always preferable to the isolated location among the Indians. In some cases I have noticed that there is a disposition to devote too much time to imparting religious instruction to the children as compared with the imparting of secular knowledge, which is perhaps not unnatural when the teachers are employed and selected by the various churches. Better results would be obtained were the department to separate the two branches and furnish a plain secular education entirely under its own authority, setting free the various missionaries now on the ground to devote their whole energies to missionary work only.

Nothing startling has been observed in the progress made by ex-pupils on account of their education. When they go back to their reserves they are still so largely in the minority that the tendency is naturally that they return to a certain degree at least to Indian modes of life and thought, but throughout the entire agency the white population is increasing so rapidly, and the Indian finds it so much to his advantage to be able to speak English in his intercourse and negotiating with, or obtaining employment from white men, that he is increasingly anxious that his children be taught the English language. The children of the present ex-pupils are in a much better position to receive and appreciate the advantages of education.

WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	287
Number of children enrolled at Williams Lake industrial school	46

The Williams Lake industrial school, which receives a grant for 50 pupils, is the only school in this agency.

Mr. Isaac Ogden, the agent, reports as follows upon the work of the school and the results upon the reserves:—

This school is situated in a valley along the San José creek, about four miles from the Sugar Cane or Williams Lake reserve, and about four miles from the Cariboo wagon road. It is conducted by the Rev. H. Boening, principal, and seven Sisters of the Holy Orders. They have between 70 and 80 pupils attending school, but the names of only 50 appear in their quarterly reports.

I examined the pupils in the prescribed subjects and found them very good, especially in reading, spelling and writing; the reading was loud and distinct, and they know the meaning of the words. They are taught different trades and seem to pick up very quickly in carpentry and blacksmithing. Some of the boys take great interest in farming and gardening. I noticed the garden, especially how clean it was kept by them last summer. They attended to the dairying also, milking, churning, &c. The girls take great interest in their work. Besides the class-work they do housework, cook, &c., and are doing splendidly in darning and sewing. Their moral and religious training is well attended to and great interest is taken by the teachers to make them become obedient, truthful and honest.

The discipline of the school is excellent. The health of the children has been very good. The dormitories and school rooms are well ventilated and kept very clean. The children are very well dressed.

They have replaced small stoves by furnaces of hot air, which is a great improvement.

The ex-pupils who have been discharged a few years ago have not turned out very badly; a few who have associated with the whites have taken to a little drinking, but all are good workers; some work on farms, and a good many of them do a great deal of teaming. They dress better than those who have not attended school.

Those who have been discharged last July have promised me to follow the trade they were taught as much as possible, and when I visit the reserves I generally encourage them that way. I am very glad that the department is assisting them in purchasing tools, which gives them great encouragement.

I will make it a point that they make good use of these articles.

YUKON.

Number of children of school age.	256
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	98
Number of pupils enrolled at Carcross boarding school.	29

During the summer day schools have been conducted in the Yukon, regularly or at intervals, at Whitehorse, Champagne Landing, Selkirk and Moosehide.

The new boarding school building at Carcross is completed and during the year the enrolment was as high as 34. This is a modern building and it is expected that the school, under the guidance of Mr. E. D. Evans, who has been appointed principal, will perform good work among these Indians. Mr. Evans is an experienced man and is highly recommended.

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It is hoped that the foregoing report will prove of interest and profit to those engaged in Indian educational work.

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..	James Macneil.....	" ..
Sydney.....	Sydney.....	" ..	Miss Edna F. Gough	" ..
*Halfway River.....	Franklin Manor...	Cumberland Co....	Sydney B. Fullerton	" ..
Indian Cove.....	Fisher's Grant....	Pictou County....	Miss Gertrude Mc-Girr.....	" ..
Middle River.....	Middle River.....	Victoria ..	Mrs. Annie Macneil.	" ..
Millbrook.....	Millbrook.....	Colchester ..	Miss Jessie Scott....	" ..
New Germany.....	Lunenburg.....	Lunenburg ..	Miss Mary A. Gillis.	" ..
Salmon River.....	Salmon River.....	Richmond ..	Miss Charlotte M. Devereaux.....	" ..
Malagawatch.....	Malagawatch.....	Inverness ..	Arsene Burns.....	" ..
Whycocomagh.....	Whycocomagh.....	" ..	John A. Gillis.....	" ..
†Shubenacadie.....	Indian Brook.....	Hants ..	Martin E. Grunley.	" ..
Total, Nova Scotia.....				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island.....	Lennox Island.....	P. E. I. Superintendency.....	John J. Sark.....	Roman Catholic..
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church.....	Church Point.....	Northeastern.....	Miss Laura C. Geraghty.....	Roman Catholic..
Big Cove.....	Big Cove.....	" ..	Miss K. E. M. Sutton	" ..
Eel Ground.....	Eel Ground.....	" ..	Miss Margaret Isaac	" ..
*Summerside.....	S. S. District No. 7	" ..	Miss Eliza Miller...	" ..
Kingsclear.....	Kingsclear.....	Southwestern.....	Miss R. A. Donahoe	" ..
Oromocto.....	Oromocto.....	" ..	Mrs. Blanche J. McCaffrey.....	" ..
St. Mary's.....	St. Mary's.....	" ..	Miss Mary T. Hughes	" ..
Woodstock.....	Woodstock.....	" ..	Miss Genevieve Brophy.....	" ..
Edmundston.....	Edmundston.....	Northern.....	Miss Virginie Dionne	" ..
Tobique.....	Tobique.....	" ..	Miss Ethel F. McGrand.....	" ..
Total, New Brunswick.....				

*White school attended by Indian children.

†Re-opened March 12, 1912, having been closed since June 30, 1906.

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STATEMENT.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

and, therefore, shows the degree of general advancement in all the studies prescribed by the

Standard IV.....Third Reader
 " V.....Fourth "
 " VI.....Fifth "

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
NOVA SCOTIA.										
11	5	16	8	3	3	2	2	5	1	Bear River.
12	9	21	9	7	10	1	3	.....	.....	Eskasoni.
20	10	30	13	19	1	.....	8	2	.....	Sydney.
1	4	5	2	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	*Halfway River.
22	11	33	20	10	6	5	6	3	3	Indian Cove.
14	8	22	10	15	5	2	.....	.....	.....	Middle River.
7	7	14	8	3	.....	3	3	2	3	Millbrook.
8	5	13	7	3	1	2	3	3	1	New Germany.
14	17	31	13	18	10	3	.....	.....	.....	Salmon River.
4	2	6	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	Malagawatch.
11	20	31	18	21	5	1	.....	3	1	Whycocomagh.
3	6	9	8	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	†Shubenacadie.
127	104	231	118	112	43	22	27	19	9	Total, Nova Scotia.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.										
17	26	43	20	20	14	6	2	1	.....	Lennox Island.
NEW BRUNSWICK.										
12	18	30	15	14	3	7	5	.....	1	Burnt Church.
24	22	46	18	26	11	5	4	.....	.....	Big Cove.
11	14	25	14	14	8	2	.....	1	.....	Eel Ground.
3	2	5	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	*Summerside.
11	8	19	12	3	4	4	6	2	.....	Kingsclear.
7	10	17	8	5	7	5	.....	.....	.....	Oromocto.
14	20	34	21	8	15	4	5	2	.....	St. Mary's.
13	8	21	13	2	3	13	3	.....	.....	Woodstock.
9	11	20	14	12	5	3	.....	.....	.....	Edmundston.
21	22	43	26	19	6	3	8	7	.....	Tobique.
125	135	260	143	106	63	47	31	12	1	Total, New Brunswick.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Caughnawaga (boys).....	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga.....	Peter J. Delisle (Princ).....	Roman Catholic.
" (girls)	"	"	P't'r Williams (Asst Miss Mary E. Burke (Princ).....	
" (Bush)	"	"	Miss Sadie Burke (Asst).....	
* " (St. Isidore)	"	"	Mrs. A. Beauvais	
" (Mission)	"	"	Miss Margaret T. Gallagher.....	"
Bersimis	Bersimis.....	Bersimis.....	Miss Nellie M. Ste- vens.....	Methodist.....
†Escoumains.....	Escoumains.....	"	Sr. St. Francois Xav'r Joseph L. Otis	Roman Catholic..
Pointe Bleue.....	Pointe Bleue.....	Pointe Bleue.....	{ Sr. M. du Sacie Couer (Princ)	"
			{ Sr. St. Raphael (Asst).....	
Restigouche.....	Restigouche	Restigouche	{ Sr. Mary of the Holy Rosary (Princ)....	"
			{ Sr. M. St. Joseph Asst.....	
St. Francis (Prot.).....	Pierreville.....	Pierreville.....	Henry L. Ma-ta.....	Church of England
" (R.C.).....	"	"	Rev. Sister Woods	Roman Catholic ..
St. Regis (Island).....	St. Regis.....	St. Regis.....	Miss Minnie P. White	Undenominational
† " (Village).....	"	"	Miss E. E. Gallagher	"
Chenail	"	"	Mrs. Sarah Back	"
Cornwall Island.....	"	"	Miss Katie Round- point.....	"
Oka (Country).....	Oka.....	Oka.....	Miss Lillie R. White	Methodist.....
" (Village).....	"	"	Mrs. L. L. Smith.....	"
Congo Bridge.....	Maniwaki.....	Maniwaki.....	Miss Helen J. White	Undenominational
Maniwaki.....	"	"	" Mrgt. McCaffrey	Roman Catholic ..
Maria.....	Maria.....	Maria.....	" Josephine Audet	"
Lorette.....	Lorette	Lorette	{ Sr. St. Jean Baptiste (Princ).....	"
			{ Sr. St. Mathilde (Asst).....	
†St. Lucie	Doncaster		Miss Maria Couter..	"
§Long Point	At Long Point.....	Timiskaming	Mrs. J. D. McLaren	"
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	"	Sister Monica.....	"
§Wolf Lake.....	At Wolf Lake.....	"	Miss Agnes Robin- son	"
Fort George.....	At Fort George..	James Bay District	Rev. W. G. Walton.	Church of England
Ruperts House.....	At Ruperts House	"	Rev. J. E. Woodall.	"
Total, Quebec.....				

* New school, opened October, 1911. † White school attended by Indian children. ‡ Closed during the September quarter 1911; no teacher. § Open during the summer only.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
QUEBEC.										
156		156	85	94	39	18	5			Caughnawaga (boys).
	135	135	74	79	23	17	8	6	2	" (girls).
22	20	42	29	8	10	9	11	4		" (Bush.)
13	10	23	14	23						" (St. Isidore).
18	29	47	14	37	5	5				" (mission).
22	30	52	19	18	17	17				Bersimis.
6	10	16	13	3	4	6	3			+Escoumains.
33	42	75	50	56	7	12				Pointe Bleue.
36	42	78	48	27	33	11	7			Restigouche.
7	5	12	7	7		4				1 St. Francis (Prot.).
37	35	72	51	20	14	10	15	4	9	" (R.C.).
23	12	35	15	21	4	5	3	2		St. Regis (Island).
31	21	52	30	21	17	8	6			+ " (Village).
30	35	65	24	38	23	4				Chenail.
30	27	57	26	44	7	3	3			Cornwall Island.
15	10	25	14	11	8	1	2	2	1	Oka (Country).
9	9	18	11	8	4	2	3		1	" (Village).
8	18	26	8	9	9	4	1	3		Congo Bridge.
11	25	36	12	20	8	4	4			Maniwaki.
9	21	30	17	9	7	2	8	4		Maria.
27	35	62	51	32	8	14	8			Lorette.
	3	3	2	3						+Ste. Lucie.
13	13	26	17	26						Long Point.
15	21	36	23	11	3	7	8	7		Timiskaming.
8	12	20	20	14	3	3				Wolf Lake.
51	46	97	29	97						Fort George.
12	17	29	16	17	12					Ruperts House.
642	683	1,325	719	753	265	166	95	32	14	Total, Quebec.

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.....	" ".....	" ".....	Miss 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.....	" ".....	Miss Mary E. Vining..	Undenominational
Georgina Island.....	Georgina Island..	Georgina Island..	George Cork.....	Methodist.....
Golden Lake.....	Golden Lake.....	Golden Lake.....	Miss L. M. Schruder..	Roman Catholic..
Shesheganwaning.....	Shesheganwaning..	Gore Bay.....	Miss Adèle Duhamel..	"
West Bay.....	West Bay.....	" ".....	Miss Clot. Laferriere	"
Sheguindah.....	Sheguindah.....	Manitowaning.....	Harry Cartlidge....	Church of England
South Bay.....	South Bay.....	" ".....	Miss E. C. Lensch....	Roman Catholic..
Sucker Creek.....	Sucker Creek.....	" ".....	F. Lyle Sims.....	Church of England
†Whitefish Lake.....	Whitefish Lake....	" ".....	Mrs. Lucy Labranche	Roman Catholic..
Wikwemikong (boys)....	Manitoulin Island (unceded).....	"	Charles Kelly.....	"
Wikwemikong (girls)....	Manitoulin Island (unceded).....	"	Miss M. E. Cushing..	"
Wikwemikongsing	Wikwemikongsing ..	"	Miss Emily Frawley..	"
Moraviantown.....	Moravian.....	Moravian.....	Isaac B. Pengelley..	Undenominational
New Credit.....	New Credit.....	New Credit.....	Clarence A. Veigel..	"
Gibson.....	Watha.....	Parry Sound.....	Mrs. Jas. Sahanatien	Methodist.....
Henvey Inlet.....	Henvey Inlet.....	"	Joseph Partridge....	Undenominational
Ryerson.....	Parry Island.....	"	Mrs. M. L. Garwood..	"
‡Shawanaga.....	Shawanaga.....	"	Lawrence A. Keeshig..	"
Skene.....	Parry Island.....	"	Mrs. A. E. McKelvie..	"
Christian Island.....	Christian Island..	Penetanguishene..	James Oliver M. A....	Methodist.....
¶Jackfish Island.....	Jackfish Island....	Port Arthur.....	J. A. Blais.....	Roman Catholic..
Lake Helen.....	Red Rock.....	"	Miss C. Harrison....	"
Mission Bay (Squaw Bay)	Fort William.....	"	Dominick Ducharme..	"
Mountain Village.....	" ".....	"	Miss Isabelle Peltier.	"
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.....	"	Miss A. A. Weaver....	"
St. Clair.....	Sarnia.....	"	Miss A. M. Matthews..	Methodist.....
French Bay.....	Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	T. J. Wallace.....	Undenominational
Saugeen.....	"	"	Miss Isabella Ruxton..	"
Scotch Settlement.....	"	"	Mrs. B. Robb.....	"

* This school closed from June 30, 1911. † Closed during September quarter 1911, March quarter, 1912; no teacher. ‡ Closed during September and December quarters 1911, no teacher. ¶ Re-opened April 1, 1911, having been closed since March 31, 1907. ¶ White school attended by Indian children.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27
STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	IV	
ONTARIO.										
24	20	44	19	23	9	6	6			Alnwick.
19	13	32	21	11		5	10	6		Cape Croker.
14	7	21	15	9	4	3	4	1		Port Elgin.
8	5	13	6	5	2	1	3	2		Sidney Bay.
21	20	41	11	18	7		13	3		Back Settlement.
12	12	24	11	11	4	3	6			Bear Creek.
5	6	11	6	4	2	1	3	1		*Muncey.
15	17	32	17	22	4	4	2			Oneida No. 2.
17	8	25	15	14	5	2	2	2		Oneida No. 3.
11	17	28	14	12		12	3	1		River Settlement.
17	9	26	16	12	6	5	3			Georgina Island.
18	15	33	17	18	6	4	5			Golden Lake.
15	15	30	18	12	11		6	1		Sheshegwaning.
19	23	42	18	24	9	5	4			West Bay.
7	10	17	4	13	2	1	1			Sheguiandah.
15	13	28	18	13	1	8	4	2		South Bay.
5	6	11	3	9		1	1			Sucker Creek.
8	10	18	10	11	3	4				†Whitefish Lake.
37		37	17	33	2	2				Wikwemikong (boys).
	21	21	8	19	1	1				Wikwemikong (girls).
6	11	17	12	7	6	2	2			Wikwemikongsing.
39	22	61	25	28	8	3	15	7		Moraviantown.
12	11	23	14	8	4	3	3	5		New Credit.
8	15	23	9	12	2	5	2	2		Gibson.
16	9	25	12	12	2	7	4			Henvey Inlet.
11	13	24	10	11	3	1	8	1		Ryerson.
9	10	19	8	8	2	3	4	2		†Shawanaga.
4	5	9	5	3	1	3	1	1		Skene.
14	26	40	14	11	7	15	6	1		Christian Island.
19	4	23	7	23						Jackfish Island.
11	11	22	8	13	4	3	1	1		Lake Helen.
14	4	18	10	10		4	3	1		Mission Bay (Squaw Bay).
9	19	28	15	13	7	5	3			Mountain Village.
34	34	68	29	38	14	14	2			Rama.
6	10	16	9	5	2	3	5	1		†Hiawatha.
13	14	27	14	13	7	4	3			Mud Lake (Chemong).
12	6	18	11	11	3	3		1		Kettle Point.
3	12	15	6	7	5	3				Stony Point.
17	18	35	15	24	4	5	2			St. Clair.
19	14	33	24	16	5		8	4		French Bay.
14	9	23	15	13	7	1	2			Saugeen.
17	21	38	28	25	5	7	1			Scotch Settlement.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
<i>ONTARIO—Concluded</i>				
Garden River (R. C.).....	Garden River.....	Sault Ste. Marie..	Rev. V. Renaud, S. J.	Roman Catholic...
" " (C. E.).....	"	" "	L. F. Hardyman	Church of England
Goulais Bay.....	Goulais Bay	" "	Miss M. E. Gallaher	Roman Catholic...
Michipicoten.....	Michipicoten.....	" "	Miss Annie O'Connor	"
*Scugog S. S. No. 3.....	Scugog Island.....	Scugog.....	J. C. Johnston.....	Udenominational
Six Nations No. 1.....	Six Nations.....	Six Nations.....	L. Roy Hill.....	"
" 2.....	"	"	John Clark (Princ.)..	"
" 3.....	"	"	Miss Julia L. Jamieson (Asst.).....	"
" 4.....	"	"	Miss Daisy Masters.....	"
" 5.....	"	"	S. A. Anderson.....	"
" 6.....	"	"	O. J. Blakely.....	"
" 7.....	"	"	Jno. R. Lickers.....	"
" 9.....	"	"	H. C. Knox (Princ.)..	"
" 10.....	"	"	Miss J. Van every (Asst.).....	"
" 11.....	"	"	Alvin J. Scott	"
Garden Village.....	Nipissing.....	Sturgeon Falls.....	Festus Johnson.....	"
*Mattawa.....	At Mattawa.....	" "	Thos. W. Draper.....	"
Nipissing.....	Nipissing.....	" "	Miss J. McDermott.....	Roman Catholic...
†Temogami.....	On Bear Island.....	" "	Sr. St. Adeltrude.....	"
Mississagi River.....	Mississagi River.....	Thessalon.....	Miss Katie Tackney.....	Udenominational
Sagamook.....	Spanish River.....	"	Miss Mary G. Honan	Roman Catholic...
Serpent River.....	Serpent River.....	"	Miss Lillian McGoey	"
Spanish River.....	Spanish River.....	"	Miss Rose Fagan.....	"
Thessalon.....	Thessalon.....	"	Mrs. J. H. McKay.....	Church of England
†Abitibi.....	At Abitibi.....	Treaty No. 9.....	Miss Marg. Cadotte.....	Roman Catholic...
Albany Mission (C. E.).....	At Fort Albany.....	" "	Miss L. C. Shaddeau	"
French Post.....	At Moose River.....	" "	Mrs. J. S. Simpson.....	Church of England
Moose Fort.....	At Moose Fort.....	" "	Rev. E. Richards.....	"
Tyendinaga (Eastern).....	Tyendinaga.....	Tyendinaga.....	Fred Marks.....	"
" (Western).....	"	"	Miss Lucy J. Barker	Udenominational
" (Central).....	"	"	Irvine Brant.....	"
" (Mission).....	"	"	Miss Eva Oliver.....	"
Walpole Island No. 1.....	Walpole Island.....	Walpole Island.....	Miss A. V. Martin.....	"
" 2.....	"	"	Alexander Leween.....	Church of England
*Biscotasing.....	At Biscotasing.....	Chapleau.....	Miss Electa Bissell.....	Methodist.....
†Long Sault.....	Long Sault.....	Fort Frances.....	Joseph Sampson.....	Udenominational
Manitou Rapids.....	Manitou Rapids.....	"	T. Sullivan.....	Church of England
Seine River.....	Seine River.....	"	Walter Blackbird.....	"
Assabasca.....	Assabasca.....	Kenora.....	Robert R. Gill.....	Udenominational
†Islington.....	Islington.....	"	Peter Spence.....	"
			Mrs. J. L. Harber.....	Church of England
			George C. Smith.....	"
Total, Ontario.....				

*White school attended by Indian children.

† Open during the summer only.

‡ Closed from June 30, 1911. No teacher.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27
STATEMENT—Continued.

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
<i>ONTARIO—Concluded.</i>										
31	32	65	22	30	15	15	3	...	...	Garden River (R.C.).
21	9	30	15	18	7	4	1	...	...	" (C.E.).
6	15	21	12	11	2	5	3	...	...	Goulais Bay.
6	9	15	11	4	5	2	3	1	...	Michipicoten.
12	4	16	6	3	9	4	...	...	...	*Scugog S. S. No. 3.
31	41	72	28	34	14	7	11	6	...	Six Nations No. 1.
42	37	79	33	29	7	22	5	12	4	" 2.
43	43	86	25	52	18	11	4	1	...	" 3.
18	15	33	19	14	2	5	5	7	...	" 4.
33	8	41	19	11	20	4	2	3	1	" 5.
23	10	33	11	12	5	9	4	3	...	" 6.
50	50	100	39	65	15	12	4	4	...	" 7.
15	17	32	12	16	6	6	6	4	...	" 9.
26	26	52	12	24	13	11	3	1	...	" 10.
26	24	50	19	22	6	16	3	3	...	" 11.
17	13	30	12	19	1	10	...	...	...	Garden Village.
17	31	48	31	28	12	5	2	1	...	*Mattawa.
9	9	18	7	8	6	1	...	3	...	Nipissing.
21	15	36	25	22	12	2	...	...	...	†Temogami.
19	14	33	11	21	3	5	4	...	...	Mississauga River.
11	12	23	16	7	6	7	1	2	...	Sagamook.
12	14	26	14	15	5	6	...	...	...	Serpent River.
6	7	13	4	8	3	...	2	...	...	Spanish River.
10	7	17	7	14	3	...	...	...	...	Thessalon.
39	25	64	34	59	5	...	...	...	...	†Abitibi.
47	41	88	25	74	8	4	2	...	...	Albany River (C.E.).
12	8	20	11	16	3	1	...	...	...	French Post.
18	20	38	14	22	5	4	6	1	...	Moose Fort.
19	23	42	17	28	3	7	3	1	...	Tyendinaga. (Eastern).
5	13	18	5	5	2	5	3	3	...	" (Western).
21	16	37	13	21	4	10	2	...	...	" (Central).
19	23	42	13	15	4	14	8	1	...	" (Mission).
24	26	50	20	37	7	5	...	1	...	Walpole Island No. 1.
13	16	29	20	22	4	3	...	...	...	" 2.
2	3	5	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	*Biscotasing.
7	2	9	4	8	1	...	...	...	...	†Long Sault.
11	4	15	5	14	1	...	...	...	...	Manitou Rapids.
4	5	9	6	4	3	2	...	...	...	Seine River.
7	8	15	6	10	4	1	...	...	...	Assabasca.
16	13	29	16	29	...	...	...	...	...	†Islington.
1,363	1,253	2,616	1,186	1,455	428	389	239	100	5	..... Total, Ontario.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
Okanase.....	Okanase	Birtle	Miss Maggie E. Murray	Presbyterian.
Black River.....	Black River	Clandeboye.....	George Slater.....	Church of England
Brokenhead.....	Brokenhead.....	"	Miss Belle Monkman	"
Fort Alexander (Upper).....	Fort Alexander.....	"	Rev. Chas. H. Fryer.....	"
" (Lower).....	"	"	Miss Edith C. Isbister	"
Hollowwater River.....	Hollowwater River	"	Arthur Santimier	"
St. Peters (North).....	St. Peters	"	Peter Harper.....	"
" (South).....	"	"	Miss Marg't Isbister	"
" (Peguis).....	"	"	Miss Myrtle Pruder	"
Berens River.....	Berens River	Fisher River.....	Mrs. J. H. Lowes	Methodist.
*Fisher River.....	Fisher River	"	Miss Nellie J. Nash	"
Grand River.....	Grand Rapids.....	"	Charles Morris	Church of England
†Peguis (North).....	Peguis	"	Angus Prince	"
† " (South).....	"	"	Henry J. Francis.....	"
Poplar River.....	Poplar River	"	P. E. Jones	Methodist.
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.....	"
φPine Creek.....	Pine Creek.....	"	Rev. A. Chaumont.....	Roman Catholic.
Shoal River.....	Shoal River.....	"	Rev. T. H. Dobbs.....	Church of England
Waterhen River.....	Waterhen River	"	Miss Marie L. Adam.....	Roman Catholic.
Cross Lake (Prot.).....	Cross Lake.....	Norway House.....	Miss Ada M. Golding	Methodist.
† " (R.C.).....	"	"	Rev. E. Bonauld, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic.
¶God's Lake.....	God's Lake.....	"	H. F. Wildgoose	Methodist.
Jack River.....	Jack River	"	Rev. J. F. J. Marshall	Church of England
‡Nelson House.....	At Nelson House.....	"	Rev. Henry T. Wright	Methodist.
Norway House (R.C.).....	Norway House.....	"	Sister Marg. Mary	Roman Catholic.
Oxford House.....	At Oxford House.....	"	John W. Niddrie	Methodist.
Rossville.....	Norway House.....	"	Thomas Bolster	"
*Big Eddy.....	Pas.....	Pas.....	D. A. Cook	Church of England
Chemawawin.....	Chemawawin	"	Rev. M. Leffler	"
Cumberland.....	Cumberland	"	John A. Keddie.....	"
Moose Lake.....	Moose Lake	"	C. T. Mitchell	"
¶Pas.....	Pas.....	"	M. E. Coates	"
Red Earth.....	Red Earth.....	"	John G. Kennedy	"
Shoal Lake.....	Pas Mountain.....	"	Francis J. Daniels	"
Roseau Rapids.....	Roseau Rapids.....	Portage la Prairie.....	Miss Rose Godon	Undenominational
Swan Lake.....	Swan Lake	"	Miss Jessie G. Bruce.....	Presbyterian.
Total, Manitoba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No return received for the June quarter 1911. † New school opened during November 1911.
 ‡ Only one quarterly return received. ¶ Open during the summer only. φ Day pupils attend classes
 in the boarding school. † Closed since June 30, 1911.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
MANITOBA.										
7	9	16	8	11	3	1	1			Okanase.
7	12	19	7	3	11	5				Black River.
11	10	21	7	13	4	3	1			Brokenhead.
19	11	30	19	20	5	3		2		Fort Alexander (Upper.)
9	6	15	5	10	4	1				" (Lower.)
8	12	20	8	15	3	2				Hollowwater River.
12	14	26	12	19	1	3	1	1	1	St. Peters (North.)
15	12	27	11	8	6	5	4	4		" (South.)
15	8	23	9	10	8	1	4			" (Peguis.)
30	22	52	16	47	3	1	1			Berens River.
32	30	62	23	54	7		1			*Fisher River.
13	14	27	14	17	9	1				Grand Rapids.
19	11	30	19	27	3					+Peguis (North.)
12	16	28	14	14	9	4		1		+ " (South.)
20	13	33	12	32	1					Poplar River.
5	10	15	7	11	4					Ebb and Flow Lake.
8	12	20	10	7	6	5	2			Fairford (Upper.)
15	17	32	8	17	6	6	3			" (Lower.)
8	4	12	6	5	4	2	1			Lake Manitoba.
14	21	35	21	18	11	1	4	1		Lake St. Martin.
7	15	22	9	9	5	7	1			Little Saskatchewan.
9	11	20	17	11	3	4	2			øPine Creek.
16	13	29	16	20	5	4				Shoal River.
6	9	15	6	11	4					Waterhen River.
14	12	26	7	23		3				Cross Lake (Prot.).
13	10	23	8	15	3	3	2			+ " (R.C.).
6	20	26	9	26						*God's Lake.
18	4	22	8	11	6	5				Jack River.
20	26	46	25	46						*Nelson House.
9	7	16	8	12	2	2				Norway House (R.C.)
18	19	37	13	33	4					Oxford House.
12	12	24	7	21	3					Rossville.
17	5	22	10	14	5	2	1			*Big Eddy.
16	13	29	14	28	1					Chemawawin.
8	17	25	6	17	3	5				Cumberland.
5	12	17	8	17						Moose Lake.
16	11	27	16	15	7	5				øPas.
13	9	22	11	12	5	5				Red Earth.
12	9	21	14	14	7					Shoal Lake.
10	7	17	4	6	5	6				Roseau Rapids.
10	10	20	6	11	8	1				Swan Lake.
534	515	1,049	458	790	184	96	29	9	1	Total, Manitoba.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Assiniboine.	Assiniboine.	Assiniboine.	Miss Gertrude Lawrence.	Presbyterian.
Little Pines.	Little Pines.	Battleford.	James Wuttunee.	Church of England.
*Poundmaker's.	Poundmaker's.	"	Thomas Favel.	Roman Catholic.
Red Pheasant's.	Red Pheasant's.	"	Rev. D. Macdonald.	Church of England.
Stony (Eagle Hills).	Stony.	"	Peter Wuttunee.	"
Ahtahkakoops.	Ahtahkakoops.	Carlton.	{ H. Hutchinson (teach.), Mrs. H. Hutchinson (matron).	"
†Big River.	Kenemotayoos.	"	Louis Ahenakew.	"
Meadow Lake.	Meadow Lake.	"	J. U. Paquet.	Roman Catholic.
Mistawasis.	Mistawasis.	"	C. W. Bryden.	Presbyterian.
Montreal Lake.	Montreal Lake.	"	John R. Settee.	Church of England.
Sioux Mission.	Wahspaton.	"	Miss Bella Walker.	Presbyterian.
Sturgeon Lake.	Wm. Twatt's.	"	{ Wm. Godfrey (teacher), Mrs. Wm. Godfrey (matron).	Ch. of England
Fort à la Corne (South).	James Smith's.	Duck Lake.	{ P. H. Gentleman (teach.), Grace C. Gentleman (matron).	"
James Smith's.	"	"	Miss Anna A. Hawley.	"
John Smith's.	John Smith's.	"	{ Rev. R. F. Macdougall (teach.), Mrs. R. F. Macdougall (matron).	"
White Bears.	White Bears.	Moose Mountain.	{ A. M. McKay (teacher), Miss A. Innis (nurse and matron).	Presbyte
Valley River.	Valley River.	Pelly.	Miss Annie C. Rattlesnake.	Roman Catholic.
Day Star's.	Day Stars.	Touchwood Hills.	Miss Sophia E. Smythe.	Church of England.
Fishing Lake.	Fishing Lake.	"	James Clare.	"
Total Saskatchewan.				
ALBERTA.				
Old Sun's.	Blackfoot.	Blackfoot.	Robert C. Glaze.	Church of England.
Samson's.	Samson's.	Hobbema.	{ Mrs. Florence Waters, (teach.), Miss Abbie Aylwin, (matron).	Methodist.
Goodfish Lake.	Pakan.	Saddle Lake.	Mrs. L. F. Aldritt.	"
Lesser Slave Lake (C. E.).	Lesser Slave Lake.	Lesser Slave Lake.	W. E. Kent.	Church of England.
Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission).	At Shaftsbury, Upper Peace River.	" " "	Miss L. Millen.	"
Total, Alberta.				

*Closed during September quarter, 1911; no teacher.

†Closed during September and December quarters, 1911; no teacher.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
SASKATCHEWAN.										
10	13	23	13	12	11					Assiniboine.
15	10	25	10	22	2	1				Little Pines.
7	2	9	5	7	2					*Poundmakers.
4	5	9	4	4	2	3				Red Pheasants.
6	3	9	3	7	2					Stony (Eagle Hills).
9	8	17	12	9	1	1	3			Ahtahkakoops.
10	9	19	4	16	2	1				†Big River.
9	2	11	2	11						Meadow Lake
12	13	25	14	16	4	5	1			Mistawasis.
12	13	25	11	18	6	1				Montreal Lake.
2	5	7	4	5	1	1				Sioux Mission.
10	7	17	9	9	5	2	1			Sturgeon Lake.
10	9	19	12	11	4	2	2			Fort à la Corne (South).
12	15	27	13	17	2	4	4			James Smith's.
15	25	40	28	11	12	5	6	6		John Smith's.
13	15	28	19	18	5	5				White Bears.
2	9	11	9	11						Valley River.
6	7	13	11	3	2	3	5			Day Star's.
9	4	13	5	6	7					Fishing Lake.
173	174	347	188	212	73	34	22	6		Total Saskatchewan.
ALBERTA.										
8	9	17	6	10	6	1				Old Sun's.
10	18	28	17	17	10	1				Samson's.
15	8	23	8	18	3	2				Goodfish Lake.
8	5	13	7	5		4		4		Lesser Slave Lake (C. E.)
2	3	5	4	3	1		1			Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission).
43	43	86	42	53	20	8	1	4		Total Alberta.

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 F. B. Kemp.....	Church of England
Glen Vowell.....	Sicedach.....	".....	Miss Agnes Law.....	Salvation Army...
Hazelton.....	Gitamaksh.....	".....	Miss E. J. Soal.....	Church of England
Kitsegukla.....	Kitsegukla.....	".....	Miss Susan Edgar.....	Methodist.....
Kitaelas (New Town).....	Kitaelas.....	".....	Louis Edgar.....	".....
Kishfiak.....	Kishfiak.....	".....	Rev. Robert W. Lee.....	".....
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...
†Bella Bella.....	Bella Bella.....	Bella Coola.....	Miss Kate Tranter.....	Methodist.....
Bella Coola.....	Bella Coola.....	".....	Miss Eveline Gibson.....	".....
China Hat.....	China Hat.....	".....	Rev. G. Read, teacher Miss Harriet Read, field matron.....	".....
*Hartley Bay.....	Hartley Bay.....	".....	Peter R. Kelly.....	".....
Kitamaat.....	Kitamaat.....	".....	Miss M. J. Armstrong.....	".....
Kitkahtla.....	Kitkahtla.....	".....	Miss M. T. Gurd.....	Church of England
†Port Essington.....	Skeena.....	".....	Ernest H. Pierce.....	Methodist.....
Koksilah.....	Koksilah.....	Cowichan.....	C. A. Dockstader.....	".....
Nanaimo.....	Nanaimo.....	".....	Rev. W. J. Knott.....	".....
Quamichan (Prot.).....	Quamichan.....	".....	Ernest J. Bowden.....	".....
" (R. C.).....	".....	".....	Rev. W. Lemmens.....	Roman Catholic...
Saanich.....	Saanich.....	".....	Daniel Dick.....	".....
‡Songhees.....	Songhees.....	".....	Sr. Mary Berchmans.....	".....
Tsartlip.....	Tsartlip.....	".....	Miss L. H. Hagan.....	".....
Alert Bay.....	Nimkish.....	Kwakwewlth.....	William Brothie.....	Church of England
Cape Mudge.....	Cape Mudge.....	".....	Rev. J. E. Rendle.....	Methodist.....
Gwayasdums.....	Gwayasdums.....	".....	Herbert Pearson.....	Church of England
Lytton.....	Lytton.....	Lytton.....	Miss L. Blachford.....	".....
Sholus.....	Nicola Mameet.....	".....	J. Thompson.....	".....
‡Aiyansh.....	Kitladamicks.....	Nass.....	A. F. Priestly.....	".....
†Gwinoha.....	Kilwilsulyn.....	".....	Rev. W. A. Myers.....	".....
Kincolith.....	Kincolith.....	".....	Miss E. M. Collison.....	".....
*Lakalsap.....	Lakalsap.....	".....	R. Bruce Bousfield.....	".....
Metlakatla.....	Metlakatla.....	".....	Miss Helena Jackson.....	".....
Port Simpson.....	At Port Simpson.....	".....	L. M. Richardson, B. A.....	Methodist.....
Homalco.....	Atpe.....	New Westminster.....	William Thompson, teacher.....	Roman Catholic.
Shiammon.....	Shiammon.....	".....	Miss Annie Moses, field matron.....	".....
§Larkin.....	At Armstrong.....	Okanagan.....	J. W. L. Brown.....	".....
§Pentiction.....	At Pentiction.....	".....	Miss B. J. Bowell.....	Undenominational
Massett.....	Massett.....	".....	Miss Etta J. Yuill.....	".....
Skidegate.....	Skidegate.....	Queen Charlotte.....	Chas. A. McConkey.....	Church of England
		".....	J. C. Spencer.....	Methodist.....

*Only one quarterly return received. †Closed during September and December quarters, 1911.
 ‡Closed from June 30, 1911. ‡Closed during June and September quarters, 1911. New school being
 built. †New school opened April 1, 1911. §White school attended by Indian children.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.										
8	5	13	10	10	2	1				Andimaul.
11	20	31	10	12	16	2	1			Gitwingak.
12	19	31	10	20	8	3				Glen Vowell.
18	22	40	13	15	12	9	3	1		Hazelton.
5	7	12	8	4	8					Kitsegukla.
10	9	19	10	10	8	1				Kitselas (New Town).
15	28	43	18	18	14	7	4			Kishfax.
16	23	39	8	19	11	5	1	3		Kisgegas.
8	8	16	7	3	8	4	1			Meanskinisht.
15	12	27	23	10	17					*Rocher Déboulé.
19	22	41	8	31	8	1	1			+Bella Bella.
16	15	31	6	22	6	3				Bella Coola.
11	13	24	7	14	5	5				China Hat.
8	9	17	14	12	3	1	1			*Hartley Bay.
11	28	39	27	8	19	5	7			Kitamaat.
16	15	31	14	6	11	12	2			Kitkahla.
6	13	19	12	16	2	1				+Port Essington.
16	4	20	7	16	1	3				Koksilah.
11	15	26	9	18	7	1				Nanaimo.
8	4	12	5	10	2					Quamichan (Prot.) (R.C.)
11	7	18	4	11	7					"
10	1	11	5	9	1	1				Saanich.
5	7	12	7	5	4	1	2			+Songhees.
4	7	11	5	7	4					Tsartlip.
21	18	39	10	31	6	2				Alert Bay.
5	9	14	8	7	4	3				Cape Mudge.
13	5	18	5	12	3	3				Gwayasdums.
10	10	20	7	11	5	4				Lytton.
7	7	14	8	14						Sholus.
16	13	29	7	17	6	4	2			Aiyansh.
13	11	24	10	21	3					*Gwinoha.
23	17	40	18	16	12	7	5			Kincolith.
21	26	47	12	30	17					*Lakalsap.
21	16	37	13	17	10	4	5	1		Metlakatla.
46	60	106	23	94	4	8				Port Simpson.
14	11	25	12	7	5	5	8			Homalco.
17	12	29	15	9	3	13	4			Sliammon.
1	2	3	2	1			1			\$Larkin.
1	2	3	2		2	1				\$Penticton.
29	30	59	19	29	15	7	6	2		Massett.
16	20	36	12	11	20	4	1			Skidegate.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH-COLUMBIA.—Con.				
Tahltan	Tahltan	Stikine.....	Rev. T. P. Thorman.	Ch. of England....
Telegraph Creek	At Telegraph Creek	"	Angus McInnes.....	Undenominational.
Clayoquot (R.C.)	Opitsat.....	West Coast.....	Rev. Jos. Schindler, O. S. B.	Roman Catholic...
Nitinat	Clayoquot	"	Miss S. E. Whitehead	Methodist
Ucluelet	Itadse	"	H. W. Vanderveen..	Presbyterian.....
*Wyah	Nitinat	"	John Gibson.....	Methodist.....
†Yuquot.....	Yuquot.....	"	Rev. E. Sorby.....	Roman Catholic...
Total, British Columbia.....				
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.				
St. David's Mission	At Fort Simpson..	Fort Simpson.....	Rev. Jas. R. Lucas..	Ch. of England....
York Factory.....	At York Factory..	Hudson Bay Dist..	Rev. R. Faries.....	"
Total, Northwest Territories.....				
YUKON.				
Champagne Landing.....	At Champagne La.	Yukon Territory.	Rev. Chas. C. Brett.	Ch. of England....
Moosehide.....	At Moosehide.....	"	John Hawksley.....	"
Selkirk	At Selkirk	"	A. C. Field	"
Whitehorse.....	At Whitehorse....	"	Wm. G. Blackwell..	"
Total, Yukon.....				

* New school, opened December 1, 1911.

† Only one quarterly received.

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.....	" ".....	Rev. W. Haythorn thwaite.....	Church of England
Chapleau.....	At Chapleau, Ont.	Chapleau.....	Miss G. M. Suther- land.....	"
Fort William Orphanage.	At Fort William, Ont.....	Port Arthur.....	Sister M. F. Clare..	Roman Catholic..
Fort Frances.....	On Agency re- serve.....	Fort Frances.....	Rev. Ph. Vales, O. M.I.....	"
Cecilia Jeffrey.....	East of Shoal Lake reserve, No. 40..	Kenora.....	Rev. F. T. Dodds...	Presbyterian.....
Kenora.....	Near Kenora, Ont.	".....	Rev. P. Bousquet, O. M.I.....	Roman Catholic..
Total, Ontario.....				
MANITOBA.				
Birtle.....	At Birtle, Man....	Birtle.....	Rev. W. W. McLaren	Presbyterian.....
Fort Alexander.....	On Fort Alexander reserve.....	Clandeboye.....	Rev. H. M. Brassard, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic..
Pine Creek.....	West side Lake Winnipegosis, adjoining Pine Creek reserve...	Manitowapah.....	Rev. A. Chaumont..	"
Sandy Bay.....	On Sandy Bay re- serve.....	".....	Rev. G. Leonard, O. M.I.....	"
Norway House.....	At Rosville Vil- lage, Norway House reserve...	Norway House...	Rev. J. A. Lousley..	Methodist.....
Portage la Prairie.....	½ mile east of Por- tage la Prairie, Man.....	Portage la Prairie.	W. A. Hendry.....	Presbyterian.....
Total, Manitoba.....				
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Thunderchild's.....	Adjoining Thun- derchild's reser- ve, S.E. ¼, sec. 6, tp. 46, r. 18, W. 3rd M.....	Battleford.....	Rev. A. Watelle....	Roman Catholic..
Cowessess.....	On Cowessess re- serve.....	Crooked Lakes...	Rev. S. Perrault, O. M.I.....	"
Round Lake.....	On north side Round Lake, sec. 23, tp. 18, r. 3, W. 2nd M.....	".....	Rev. R. B. Leding- ham.....	Presbyterian.....
Duck Lake.....	3 miles from Duck Lake reserve....	Duck Lake.....	Rev. H. Delmas, O. M.I.....	Roman Catholic..
File Hills.....	Adjoining File Hills reserve, sec. 32, tp. 22, r. 11, W. 2nd M.....	File Hills.....	Rev. H. C. Sweet...	Presbyterian.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO.										
14	19	33	24	23	9	1				Albany Mission.
19	7	26	22	14	7	2	2	1		Moose Fort.
11	13	24	13	16	8					Chapleau.
11	15	26	20	9	1	5	8	3		Fort William Orphanage.
25	30	55	46	14	14	13	14			Fort Frances.
21	22	43	38	14	2	4	16	3		4 Cecilia Jeffrey.
26	26	52	45	11	7	13	14	7		Kenora.
127	132	259	208	101	48	38	54	14		4 Total, Ontario.
MANITOBA.										
27	29	56	49	5	12	13	13	13		Birtle.
37	41	78	60	24	16	19	11	9		Fort Alexander.
24	54	78	70	26	11	15	19	7		Pine Creek.
27	21	48	42	15	7	12	14			Sandy Bay.
26	29	55	48	17	10	12	8	7		1 Norway House.
16	19	35	31	8	1	14	4	7		1 Portage la Prairie.
157	193	350	300	95	57	85	69	42		2 Total, Manitoba.
SASKATCHEWAN.										
10	15	25	21	13	4	4	3			1 Thunderchild's.
22	24	46	45	15	12	10	9			Cowessess.
27	25	52	35	26	8	8	6	3		1 Round Lake.
53	52	105	97	43	13	15	17	8		9 Duck Lake.
22	24	46	38	20	8	6	9	3		File Hills.

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
Onion Lake (R.C.).....	On Seekaskootch reserve.....	Onion Lake.....	Rev. E. J. Cunningham.....	Roman Catholic ..
Onion Lake (C.E.).....	On Makaoo's reserve.....	"	Rev. J. R. Matheson.....	Church of England
Crowstand	On Côte's reserve, 3½ miles from Kamsack	Pelly.....	Rev. W. McWhinney.....	Presbyterian.....
Keeseekouse.....	Adjoining Keeseekouse reserve, S. W. ¼, sec. 22 tp. 32, r. 32, W. 1st M.....	"	Rev. N. A. Ruelle, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic ..
Gordon's	On Geo. Gordon's reserve.....	Touchwood Hills..	William A. Monck..	Church of England
Muscowequan's.....	Adjoining Muscowequan's reserve, N.W. ¼ sec. 14, tp. 27, r. 15, W. 2nd M.....	"	Rev. A. J. A. Dugas, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic ..
Lac la Plonge	On la Plonge river.	Treaty No. 10.....	Rev. François Ancel, O.M.I.....	"
Lac la Ronge.....	On west shore of Lac la Ronge...	"	Rev. M. B. Edwards	Church of England
Total, Saskatchewan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ALBERTA.				
Blood (C.E.).....	Off Blood reserve, across Belly river from Agency headquarters.....	Blood	Rev. S. Middleton..	Church of England
" (R.C.).....	On Blood reserve, upper agency.....	"	Rev. E. Ruaux, 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. Diguere	"
Ermineskins	On Ermineekin's reserve.....	Hobbema	Rev. R. L. Dauphin, O.M.I.....	"
Peigan (C.E.).....	On Peigan reserve.	Peigan	Arthur R. Collins..	Church of England
" (R.C.).....	"	"	Rev. J. M. Salaun..	Roman Catholic..
Blue Quill's	On "Blue Quill's reserve.....	Saddle Lake.....	Rev. Cyprian Boulene, O.M.I.....	"
Sarcee.....	On Sarcee reserve.	Sarcee.....	Arch'dn. J. W. Tims	Church of England
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels).....	At Fort Chipewyan	Fort Smith.....	Sister Laverty.....	Roman Catholic ..
Lesser Slave Lake.....	On Northwest side Lesser Slave Lake	Lesser Slave Lake.	Rev. C. Jousard, O.M.I.....	"
Sturgeon Lake	On East shore of Sturgeon Lake..	"	Rev. J. Calais, O.M.I.	"
Vermilion (St. Henri) ..	At Vermilion, on the Peace River.	"	Rev. J. Le Treste, O.M.I.....	"
Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.) ..	At St. John's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake	"	Rev. Chas. R. Weaver	Church of England

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
17 7	32 8	49 15	35 11	25 11	12 2	7	2 1	3 1	.....	Onion Lake (R.C.) Onion Lake (C.E.)
22	26	48	47	14	5	14	6	9	.....	Crowstand.
16 16	14 19	30 35	23 30	9 15	3 8	12 6	5 6	1 .....	.....	Keeseekouse. Gordon's.
13	25	38	33	13	5	6	11	3	.....	Muscowequan's.
17 20	34 35	51 55	46 49	29 25	9 10	7 12	6 8	..... .....	.....	Lac la Plonge. Lac la Ronge.
262	333	595	510	258	99	107	89	31	11	Total, Saskatchewan.
ALBERTA.										
28	15	43	39	10	9	8	8	5	3	Blood (C. E.)
25	24	49	40	20	9	14	4	2	.....	Blood (R.C.)
30 37	16 33	46 70	43 61	18 26	9 16	8 11	6 4	5 5	..... .....	Crowfoot. St. Albert.
23 18 14	28 8 12	51 26 26	50 23 24	24 16 7	3 5 5	7 3 11	7 3	7 2 .....	..... ..... .....	3 Ermineskins. Peigan (C.E.) Peigan (R.C.)
29 12	25 8	54 20	37 19	22 9	7 2	9 6	3 3	9 .....	.....	4 Blue Quill's. Sarcee.
15	26	41	32	24	7	4	5	1	.....	Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels).
23 20	21 12	44 32	37 28	20 6	16 11	8 6	..... 9	..... .....	.....	Lesser Slave Lake. Sturgeon Lake.
13	9	22	17	13	3	5	1	.....	.....	Vermilion (St. Henri).
10	8	18	15	8	6	2	.....	2	.....	Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ALBERTA—Con.				
Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)...	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake.....	Lesser Slave Lake.	Sister Catherine Aurelie.....	Roman Catholic...
Whitefish Lake	At St. Andrew's Mission, Whitefish Lake.....	" "	Rev. C. D. White...	Church of England
Total, Alberta				
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.				
Fort Resolution	At Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake	Fort Smith.....	Sister McQuillan...	Roman Catholic ..
Hay River	At Hay River, Great Slave Lake.	"	F. Penrose Warren..	Church of England
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).....	At Fort Providence on the Mackenzie River.....	Fort Simpson.....	Sister St. Elzéar...	Roman Catholic ..
Total, N. W. T.....				
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Yale (All Hallows)	At Yale, on the Fraser river.....	Lytton	Constance, Sister Superior.....	Church of England
Port Simpson Boys' Home	At Port Simpson, on Tsimpsean reserve	Naas.....	Rev. Geo. H. Raley..	Methodist
Port Simpson Girls' Home	At Port Simpson, outside limits of Tsimpsean reserve.....	"	Miss Frances E. Hudson.....	" ..
Sechelt.....	On Sechelt reserve	New Westminster.	Sister Thérésine....	Roman Catholic ..
Squamish.....	North side of Burrard Inlet, opposite city of Vancouver.....	" "	Sister Mary Amy....	" ..
St. Mary's.....	At St. Mary's Mission, on the Fraser river.....	" "	Rev. P. J. Collins. O.M.I.	" ..
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.....	" ..
Kitamaat.....	At Kitamaat, on Douglas Channel	Bella Coola.....	Miss E. J. Donogh..	Methodist.....
Total, British Columbia				
YUKON.				
Carcross.....	At Carcross.....	Yukon	E. D. Evans	Church of England

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Concluded.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
12	14	26	21	10	10	3	3			Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)
3	7	10	6	3	4	3				Whitefish Lake.
312	266	578	492	236	122	108	55	39	18	Total, Alberta.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.										
13	19	32	26	17	8	3	4			Fort Resolution.
20	22	42	34	19	11	3	3	6		Hay River.
24	43	67	66	21	15	18	13			Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).
57	84	141	126	57	34	24	20	6		Total, N. W. T.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.										
.....	27	27	22	8	4	1	6	3	5	Yale (All Hallows).
27	.....	27	21	11	6	5	3	2	.....	Port Simpson Boys' Home.
.....	40	40	38	3	7	3	12	10	5	Port Simpson Girls' Home.
23	25	48	45	8	16	.....	15	3	6	Sechelt.
25	25	50	49	11	8	7	12	6	6	Squamish.
35	31	66	65	3	12	17	12	14	8	St. Mary's.
21	15	36	30	6	8	7	3	12	.....	Ahousaht.
24	28	52	47	10	5	18	3	8	.....	Alberni
7	25	32	26	9	13	4	6	.....	.....	Kitamaat.
162	216	378	343	77	79	62	72	58	30	Total, British Columbia.
YUKON.										
16	18	34	25	23	4	1	3	3	.....	Carcross.

STATEMENT of Indian Industrial Schools in the

School	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Mohawk Institute.	At Brantford.....	A. Nelles Ashton	Undenominational
Mount Elgin Institute..	At Muncey.....	Rev. S. R. McVitty..	Methodist.....
Shingwauk Home.	At Sault Ste. Marie.....	Rev. B. P. Fuller....	Church of England....
Wikwemikong (boys)....	At Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island.....	Rev. C. Belanger, S.J.	Roman Catholic.
" (girls).....	" " " ".....	" " " ".....	" " " ".....
Total, Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....
MANITOBA.			
Brandon.....	At Brandon.....	Rev. T. Ferrier.....	Methodist.....
Elkhorn.....	At Elkhorn.....	A. E. Wilson.....	Undenominational....
Total, Manitoba.....	.....	.....	.....
SASKATCHEWAN.			
Battleford.....	At Battleford.....	Rev. E. Matheson....	Church of England....
Qu'Appelle.....	At Lebreton.....	Rev. J. Hugonard....	Roman Catholic.....
Total Saskatchewan.....	.....	.....	.....
ALBERTA.			
Red Deer.....	At Red Deer.....	Rev. Arthur Barner..	Methodist.....
St. Joseph's.....	At Davisburg.....	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic.....
Total, Alberta.....	.....	.....	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Kootenay.....	At St. Eugene, five miles from Cranbrook, Kootenay agency..	Rev. F. Beck, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic.....
Kamloops.....	At Kamloops, in the Kamloops agency.....	Rev. A. M. Carion...	".....
Lytton.....	2½ miles from Lytton, Lytton agency.....	Rev. Leonard Dawson	Church of England....
Coqualeetza.....	3 miles from Chilliwack, New Westminster agency.....	Rev. R. H. Cairns....	Methodist.....
Kuper Island.....	On Kuper Island, Cowichan agen- cy.....	Rev. D. Claessen....	Roman Catholic.....
Alert Bay.....	At Alert Bay, Kwawkwalth agen- cy.....	A. W. Corker.....	Church of England....
Clayoquot.....	On Clayoquot Sound, West Coast Vancouver Island, West Coast agency.....	Rev. Froben Epper..	Roman Catholic.....
Williams Lake.....	At Williams Lake, 4 miles from Sugar Cane reserve, Williams Lake agency.....	Rev. H. Boening.....	".....
Total, British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls sewing, knitting and general

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27
STATEMENT—Continued.

Domiuion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

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	73	129	122	10	16	16	19	24	44									Mohawk Institute.
61	67	128	110	32	23	32	24	12	5									Mount Elgin Institute.
25	18	43	38	19	9	6	9				1							2 Shingwauk Home.
75	72	147	122	23	22	16	10	4		6	3			2				Wikwemikong (boys).
																		" (girls).
217	230	447	410	106	76	80	75	52	49	6	4			2				2 Total, Ontario.
MANITOBA.																		
51	50	101	90	20	11	12	23	18	8									Brandon.
42	42	84	67	38	10	12	15	2	7	7				1				Elkhorn.
93	92	185	157	67	21	24	38	20	15	7				1				Total, Manitoba.
SASKATCHEWAN.																		
29	36	65	45	22	12	11	12	6	2									Battleford.
108	133	241	227	115	19	44	35	28		2	6			1				1 Qu'Appelle.
137	169	306	272	137	31	55	47	34	2	2	6			1				1 Total, Saskatchewan.
ALBERTA.																		
52	30	82	65	46	16	2	16	2										Red Deer.
52	29	81	65	15	5	14	14	14	19	2				1				St. Joseph's.
104	59	163	130	61	21	16	30	16	19	2				1				Total, Alberta.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
30	39	69	60	15	11	13	17	4										Kootenay.
29	39	68	64	23	10	9	10	3	13	17	6							Kamloops.
22		22	10	3	2	4	11		2	7		3						Lytton.
51	39	90	86	21	24	12	8	14	11	4				1				Coqualeetza.
40	35	75	64	10	12	4	20	17	12	13	5			3				Kuper Island.
35		35	33	1	8	12	9	1	4	16								17 Alert Bay.
35	31	66	60	10	12	17	9	8	10	13	6							4 Clayoquot.
19	33	52	50	3		9	2	24	14	3								Williams Lake.
261	207	468	427	86	79	80	86	71	66	73	17		3	4				21 Total, Brit. Columbia.

household duties.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

STATEMENT showing the Total Enrolment, by Provinces, in the Different
DAY

Province.	Number of Schools.	DENOMINATION.					NUMRER ON ROLL.			
		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of Eng-land.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Nova Scotia.....	12		12				127	104	231	
Prince Edward Island.....	1		1				17	26	43	
New Brunswick.....	10		10				125	135	260	
Quebec.....	27	5	16	3	3		642	683	1,325	
Ontario.....	82	38	23	13	8		1,363	1,253	2,616	
Manitoba.....	41	1	6	24	8	2	534	515	1,049	
Saskatchewan.....	19		3	12		4	173	174	347	
Alberta.....	5			3	2	4	43	43	86	
Northwest Territories.....	2			2			21	33	54	
British Columbia.....	48	3	9	16	17	1	635	655	1,290	
Yukon.....	4			4			63	35	98	
Total, Day Schools.....	251	47	80	77	38	7	2	3,743	3,656	7,399

BOARDING

Nova Scotia.....									
Prince Edward Island.....									
New Brunswick.....									
Quebec.....									
Ontario.....	7		4	2		1	127	132	259
Manitoba.....	6		3		1	2	157	193	350
Saskatchewan.....	13		7	3		3	262	333	595
Alberta.....	16		11	5			312	266	578
Northwest Territories.....	3		2	1			57	84	141
British Columbia.....	9		3	1	3	2	162	216	378
Yukon.....	1			1			16	18	34
Total, Boarding Schools.....	55		30	13	4	8	1,093	1,242	2,335

INDUSTRIAL

Nova Scotia.....									
Prince Edward Island.....									
New Brunswick.....									
Quebec.....									
Ontario.....	5	1	2	1	1		217	230	447
Manitoba.....	2	1			1		93	92	185
Saskatchewan.....	2		1	1			137	169	306
Alberta.....	2		1		1		104	59	163
Northwest Territories.....									
British Columbia.....	8		5	2	1		261	207	468
Yukon.....									
Total, Industrial Schools.....	19	2	9	4	4		812	757	1,569

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Classes of Schools during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

SCHOOLS.

Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	STANDARD.						Province.
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
118	51.08	111	42	22	27	19	9	Nova Scotia
20	46.51	20	14	6	2	1	1	Prince Edward Island.
143	55.00	106	63	47	31	12	1	New Brunswick.
719	54.26	753	265	166	95	32	14	Quebec.
1,186	45.33	1,455	428	389	239	100	5	Ontario.
458	43.66	730	184	96	29	9	1	Manitoba.
188	54.18	212	73	34	22	6	4	Saskatchewan.
42	48.83	53	20	8	1	4	1	Alberta.
27	50.00	40	11	3	.....	.....	.....	Northwest Territories.
497	38.52	732	343	144	58	12	1	British Columbia.
40	40.82	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yukon.
3,438	46.46	4,310	1,444	915	504	195	31	Total, Day Schools.

SCHOOLS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
208	80.31	101	48	38	54	14	4	Ontario.
300	85.71	95	57	85	69	42	2	Manitoba.
510	85.71	258	99	107	89	31	11	Saskatchewan.
492	85.12	236	122	108	55	39	18	Alberta.
126	89.36	57	34	24	20	6	.....	Northwest Territories.
343	90.74	77	79	62	72	58	30	British Columbia.
25	73.53	23	4	1	3	3	.....	Yukon.
2,004	85.82	847	443	425	362	193	65	Total, Boarding Schools.

SCHOOLS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
410	91.72	106	76	89	75	52	49	Ontario.
157	84.86	67	21	24	38	20	15	Manitoba.
272	88.89	137	31	55	47	34	2	Saskatchewan.
130	79.75	61	21	16	30	16	19	Alberta.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Northwest Territories.
427	91.24	86	79	80	86	71	66	British Columbia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yukon.
1,396	88.97	457	228	264	276	193	151	Total, Industrial Schools.

3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

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.....	12			12		12					127	104	231	118
Prince Edward Island.....	1			1		1					17	26	43	20
New Brunswick.....	10			10		10					125	135	260	143
Quebec.....	27			27	5	16	3	3			642	683	1,325	719
Ontario.....	82	7	5	94	39	29	16	9	1		1,707	1,615	3,322	1,804
Manitoba.....	41	6	2	49	2	9	24	10	4		784	800	1,584	915
Saskatchewan.....	19	13	2	34		11	16		7		572	676	1,248	970
Alberta.....	5	16	2	23		12	8	3			459	368	827	664
Northwest Territories.....	2	3		5		2	3				78	117	195	153
British Columbia.....	48	9	8	65	3	17	19	21	3	2	1,058	1,078	2,136	1,267
Yukon.....	4	1		5			5				79	53	132	65
Total.....	251	55	19	325	49	119	94	46	15	2	5,648	5,655	11,303	6,838

* All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27
SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Percentage of Attendance.	STANDARD.						*INDUSTRIES TAUGHT							Province.		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.		Painter.	Total.
51.08	111	43	22	27	19	9										Nova Scotia.
46.51	20	14	6	2	1											Prince Edward Island.
55.00	106	63	47	31	12	1										New Brunswick.
54.26	753	265	166	95	32	14										Quebec.
54.30	1,662	552	516	368	166	58	6	4			2			2	14	Ontario.
57.76	892	262	205	136	71	18	7					1			8	Manitoba.
77.72	607	203	196	158	71	13	2	6			1			1	10	Saskatchewan.
80.29	350	163	132	86	59	37	2				1				3	Alberta.
78.46	97	45	27	20	6											Northwest Territories.
59.32	895	501	286	216	141	97	73	17		3	4			21	118	British Columbia.
49.24	121	4	1	3	3											Yukon.
60.49	5,614	2,115	1,604	1,142	581	247	90	27		3	8	1		24	153	Total.

sewing, knitting and general household duties.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Mohawk Institute.	In township Brantford, some 1½ miles from city of Brantford. <i>P.O. Brantford, Ont.</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, Ont.</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 and piped to all parts of the building.	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 electricity.
Shingwauk Home.	Located 1½ miles east of business part of Sault Ste. Marie, but within town limits. <i>P.O. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.</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 2-story frame building 60 x 30, drill hall and playroom and upper story a school room; a chapel, hospital; farmer's cottage; carpenter's cottage; factory and stables.	A 3 inch 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, on Smith bay, in the Indian village of Wikwemikong. P. O. Wikwemikong, Ont.	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 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. P. O. Moose Fort, James Bay, via Cochrane, Ont.	Land 10 acres is leased from Hudson's Bay Co. Produces hay and potatoes.	Boarding school building of 10 rooms and attic, day school, principal's house, cottage hospital, servant house; also stables, wash-house, sheds, store-room, and necessary outbuildings.	All water used is obtained from river 100 yards distant from school.	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 mile from town and across lake. P. O. Chapleau, Ont.	165 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.	Water obtained from lake.	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 street, Fort William. P. O. Fort William, Ont.	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.	Situated on Albany Island, at mouth of Albany river, 6 miles from the sea. P. O. Fort Albany, James Bay, via Cochrane, Ont.	Belongs to the Hudson's Bay Co., a perpetual grant given.	Main building, 3 story, 65 x 40 feet; a barn, carpenter-shop, laundry and a store house.	Water taken to buildings in buckets from river.	Two ladders fixed at each end of building are only means of protection.	Heated throughout by wood furnaces. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Elkhorn Industrial	About ¼ mile from town of Elkhorn, Man. P. O. 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 gasoline 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.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—Continued.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Brandon Industrial	Is 3 miles northwest of Brandon. <i>P. O. Brandon, Man.</i>	320 acres, being east half of section 28, township 10, range 19; about 240 acres of this is in the valley; also 640 acres being section 23 township 10, range 19, west of Principal Meridian.	Main building of brick veneer, 97 feet frontage, 3 stories high, with a 2 story addition across rear; principal's residence, assit. principal's residence, ice-house, root-houses (2), barn, stables, piggery and other out-buildings, 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.
Birtle Boarding...	On north bank of Bird Tail river ravine, within limits of town of Birtle. <i>P. O. Birtle, Man.</i>	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 story structure in good repair, also barn, stables, (concrete), root house, hen house and ice house. School building to be raised and a large wing added during 1912.	School is connected with new pumping plant of C.P.R. in Birtle; 45 lbs. pressure through buildings.	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 of building. Escapes and extension ladder.	Three large wood furnaces and a coal hot water heater. Acetylene from the Birtle plant.
Fort Alexander Boarding.	On south bank of Winnipeg river, a mile from its mouth, and on the Fort Alexander reserve. <i>P. O. Fort Alexander, Man.</i>	Land comprises 8 chains frontage and runs back of survey road 9 chains, 1st lot No. 60.	School building is 70 x 40 feet 3 stories and basement; also a workshop, stable, log barn, implement-shed, engine house, and pig-pen.	A pump, run by a gasoline engine, draws the water from the Winnipeg River to a large tank in attic.	On third floor are 3 tanks each containing 600 gallons; pumped full by gasoline engine. Fire escapes from every floor.	Steam heated throughout. Main buildings lighted by gas; other buildings by coal oil lamps.
Fort Frances Boarding.	On agency reserve, southwest of Rainy Lake. <i>P. O. Fort Frances, Ont.</i>	63 acres, 43 of which is under cultivation.	Main building of 3 stories 40 x 70 feet. Principal's office, icehouse and a workshop.	Water pumped by gasoline 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. <i>P. O. Camperville, Man.</i>	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 stories. Also a stable, saw mill, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop and ice-house.	Water drawn from river by windmill and a gasoline engine.	Two iron stairs outside leading from floors. Two axes on each floor. Some pails and hose.	

Sandy Bay Boarding.	Centre of Sandy Bay reserve on west shore of Lake Manitoba. <i>P.O. Sandy Bay, Man.</i>	100 acres, part of section 16, township 18, range 9, set aside from the Sandy Bay reserve for the purpose of the school.	Building is a 3 story frame, 70 x 40, on stone foundation, with an annex 20 x 50 containing gasoline engine and plant. Icehouse, stable, piggery, hennery and implement shed.	A good well and soft water cistern.	Two fire escapes from dormitories. Hose on each floor connected with tanks in attic. Also 15 fire extinguishers.	Heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.
Norway House Boarding.	Situated at Rossville, Mission, close to the edge of Norway House reserve on Little Playgreen lake. <i>P.O. Norway House via, Selkirk, Man.</i>	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, icehouse, etc., built of logs.	Obtained from Little Playgreen Lake.	Four tubes of Eclipse extinguishing dust hung in convenient spots. Three barrels kept full in kitchen, and one in each play room; also buckets and axes.	Two furnaces and box stoves heat building. Lighted by oil lamps.
Portage la Prairie Boarding.	At the eastern side of the town of Portage la Prairie. <i>P.O., Portage la Prairie, Man.</i>	Has 2 acres owned by the Presbyterian Church inside town limits.	Main building frame with a wing, a stable and poultry house.	Good supply from a pump in basement, 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. <i>P.O., Kenora, Ont.</i>	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, stone henhouse and store-house combined.	Good water supplied from lake. Pumped by windmill into 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. <i>P.O., Kenora, Ont.</i>	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 two box stoves. The new addition heated by steam furnace. Lighted by electric light.
Battleford Industrial.	On high south bank of Battle river, 2 miles south of town of Battleford. <i>P.O., Battleford, Sask.</i>	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 wood stoves used as fuel. 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.
Qu'Appelle Industrial.	In the Qu'Appelle valley on the Melville-Regina branch of the G.T.P. Ry. P.O., Lebrét, Sask.	Some 1,300 acres consisting of various parts of sections all in township 21, range 13, west 2nd meridian of which about $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 shop buildings, stables, storehouse and barn.	Drinking water from wells; water for domestic use and fire protection brought from lake into two, 1,500-gallon air pressure 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 school buildings and coal-oil for the shops.
Cowessess Boarding.	South of Crooked Lake, on Cowessess reserve, Qu'Appelle Valley. P.O., Marieval, via Grayson, Sask.	Land consists of 323 acres, lying adjacent to the school. It was bought from the band.	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.	Gasoline engine and power pump of 100 gallons per minute, connected with a stand pipe from a tank in attic and connections on each floor; also fire-escapes and buckets.	Main building heated by steam from a 30 horse power boiler. Other buildings by stoves. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Round Lake Boarding.	At east end of Round Lake, close to Crooked Lakes reserves in Qu'Appelle Valley. P.O., Whitewood, Sask.	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.	Abundant supply of water from lake and from a well.	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.
owstand Boarding.	On Cote's reserve, 34 miles from town of Kamsack, on C.N. railway. P.O., Kamsack, Sask.	Consists of fractional south half of section 19, township 29, rge. 31, west 1st meridian and fractional south-east $\frac{1}{4}$ 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, 90 x 30 feet.	.....	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.

Keeseekoose Boarding.	Adjoining Keeseekoose reserve, Pelly agency. <i>P.O., St. Phillip's, Sask.</i>	Homestead by Father DeCorby, 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. <i>P.O., Duck Lake, Sask.</i>	100 acres composed of subdivisions 4 and 3 and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of subdivision 2, of section 4, in tp. 44, R. 2 W. of 3rd meridian; also $\frac{1}{2}$ sec., northeast section 33, township 43, range 3, west 3rd meridian; all land belongs to the Rev. Oblate fathers.	Main building with two wings; other buildings include stables, bakery, farmer's house, work-shop, storehouse, laundry, milk house, hen house, ice house and granary.	Three artesian wells.	A tank and force pump; 4 Stempel, 1 Victor and 3 Patton fire extinguishers; pails, axes, tank and force pump.	Steam heated and lighted by acetylene.
File Hills Boarding.	Adjoins File Hills reserve. <i>P.O., Balcarres, Sask.</i>	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 brick, 3 story, 76 x 45 feet; class room frame, on cement foundation; two stables, granary, two root houses, shed; also residence for principal, stone, and a 5 roomed cottage for farm instructor.	Water is supplied from the lake close by.	Fire pails, axes, extinguishers and ladders; also barrels kept full of water.	Main building heated by steam, other buildings by stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Gordon's Boarding.	On west side of Gordon's reserve, 12 miles from agency headquarters. <i>P.O., Punnichy, Sask.</i>	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's Boarding.	About 12 miles from the Touchwood agency. Adjacent to Muscowequan's reserve. <i>P.O., Leacock, Sask.</i>	Comprises 160 acres, being the northwest quarter section 14, township 27, range 15, west 2nd meridian. Belongs to Oblate order.	Main building, three stories on stone foundation, with annex 42 x 52 feet and an addition 17 x 20 feet. Outbuildings.	Two large tanks, pumped full by a windmill and water is supplied through-out building.	Two Babcocks, fire extinguishers and axes; hose attached to the tanks.	A furnace, steam heats building and it is lighted by acetylene gas.
Lac la Plonge Boarding.	North of Junction of the Castor and La Plonge rivers. <i>P.O., Lac la Plonge, via Mistawasis, Sask.</i>	Land not yet surveyed, but said to be on limits of the 71st and 72nd townships, range 2, west 3rd meridian.	Main building 3 story, frame, 100 x 33 feet; a presbytery 3 stories high, 26 x 36 feet; a laundry, carpenter shop, storehouse, new stable, 36 x 25 feet, and various other outbuildings, also a saw and planing mill.	From Lac la Plonge river.	Two outside stairs and 6 doors opening outward.	Heated by a large hot air furnace, lighted by electricity.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—Continued.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Lac la Ronge Boarding.	On west shore of Lac la Ronge, 1½ miles from mouth of Big Stone river. <i>P.O., Lac la Ronge, via Prince Albert, Sask.</i>	Is mission property, belonging to Church of England. Land has a frontage of ¼ mile and extends back ¼ mile.	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.	Two fire escapes; one 8 feet wide from girl's dormitory, and one 6 feet wide from boy's dormitory.	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. <i>P.O., Onion Lake, Sask.</i>	About 20 acres, part of the reserve, set apart for school purposes and fenced.	Main building 45 x 35 feet, 3 stories high. A second building, 36 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; also fire drills regularly.	Wood stoves used to heat buildings. Coal oil lamps light the rooms.
Onion Lake C. E. Boarding.	On northeast corner Makao's reserve, some 300 yards southwest of agency headquarters. <i>P.O., Onion Lake, Sask.</i>	Some 30 acres, part of reserve.	Main building, 3 story, frame, 30 x 40 feet; also a hospital, 3 story, another building 20 x 22 feet, the Mission house, 60 feet square, 2 stories, for use of staff; also various outbuildings.	From two wells. . . .	Two small chemical and 1 dozen Eclipse extinguishers; a good water supply. All doors opening outwards.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by lamps.
Thunderchild Boarding.	On R. C. Mission land, ¼ mile north of Delmas Station. <i>P.O., Delmas, Sask.</i>	Southeast quarter 6, township 46, range 18, west 3rd meridian, patented.	School is frame, on stone foundation, 36 x 26, 2½ stories, with annex at south end 36 x 28, 3 stories.	A good well close to buildings.	Exists from dormitories, doors opening outwards. Barrels kept full of water; a few axes and pails.	Heated by two hot air furnaces, using wood. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Red Deer Industrial.	On north bank of Red Deer river, 3 miles from town of Red Deer. Is 40 miles from nearest reserve. <i>P.O., Red Deer, Alta.</i>	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 greystone, a 3 story brick building, principal's residence, 3 cottages for married members of staff, stables, granary, cow stable, workshops and other outbuildings.	Good supply pure water pumped from a spring well through the two main buildings by steam power, and stored in tanks; also a second well, worked by hand pump.	Large tanks and 36 dry dust extinguishers; 2 modern 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 used to light the girl's building.

St. Joseph's Industrial.	Situating on High river, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from its mouth. Nearest railway station is Dewinton. 11 miles away. P. O., <i>Davisbury, Alta.</i>	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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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. Water is filtered into a well and then pumped into tanks in main buildings.	Well supplied with stairs and escapes. Two tanks in boy's building and one in girl's building, each with a capacity of 1,400 gallons; hose connections from tanks on each flat; 18 extinguishers, 48 hand grenades, 40 pails, 8 fire axes and 36 fire extinguishers.	The two main buildings heated by steam each with its own plant. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Blood C. E. Boarding.	Across the Belly river from agency headquarters. Is 15 miles southeast of Macleod. P. O., <i>Macleod, Alta.</i>	Comprises 160 acres, bordering on Belly river.	Are arranged in a square; comprise girls' home, the old boys' home and a rectory, the hospital now used as the boy's home, a new wing added 21 x 55 feet; chapel, rectory, now used as a hospital, 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 south of Macleod; 1 mile from upper agency. P. O., <i>Standoff, Alta.</i>	Comprises 5 acres; a part of the Blood reserve; also 3 acres leased land.	Main building, 36 x 36 feet, 3 stories also a 3 story building behind main building; a laundry, stables, 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 south of Cluny Station, near Bow river on Blackfoot reserve. P. O., <i>Cluny, Alta.</i>	Comprises 40 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 by means of a gasoline engine.	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.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—Continued.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
St. Albert Boarding.	Located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of C.N.R. Station, town of St. Albert, P.O., <i>St. Albert, Alta.</i>	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 Hobbena Station, P.O., <i>Hobbena, Alta.</i>	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. A good sewerage system installed.	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, on Blue Quill's reserve, P.O., <i>Sacred Heart, Alta.</i>	The land comprises a portion of the reserve.	Is a frame building, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ story, 90 x 30 feet, divided into necessary departments.	A well. Poor supply.	A fire escape leading from top story to ground.	Heated by wood stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels) Boarding.	Located at Fort Chipewyan, P.O., <i>Fort Chipewyan, Via Athabaska Landing, Alta.</i>	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 northwest bank of Lesser Slave lake, P.O., <i>Grouard, Alta.</i>	Land in connection with school is the property of the Sisters of Providence.	Main building, 72 x 28 feet, 3 stories. Boys house, 60 x 25 feet, 2 story, and a school building, 35 x 25 feet with class rooms only. All frame. Laundry, dairy, fish and ice-house.	From a well, augmented by a small river.	2 fire extinguishers, 6 axes, buckets, ladders and outside stairs comprise the 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, P.O., Fort Chipewyan, Via Athabaska Landing, Alta.	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 P.O., Fort Vermilion, Via Athabaska Landing, Alta.	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.	A well in school, also water from Peace river for laundry purposes.	A supply of water and ladders. Stairs, galleries and exits from all parts of building form only means of protection.	Heated by two hot air furnaces; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Lake Wabasca C.E. Boarding.	On Wabasca lake, P.O., Wabasca, Via Athabaska Landing, Alta.	Has never been surveyed or measured. Comprises about 45 acres and runs back $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from lake being a narrow strip lying between Hudson's Bay Co., and Revillon Bros. posts.	Main building is 32 x 25 feet with kitchen 22 x 16 feet, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Church 17 x 22 feet. Mission house, 2 stories, 24 feet square, building 20 feet square for hospital; storehouse, stables and workshop.	Well; also water from lake for laundry purposes.	Ladders and a supply of water only means.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by oil and candles.
Lake Wabasca R. C. Boarding.	On northern shore of Wabasca lake, P.O., Wabasca, Via Athabaska Landing, Alta.	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 new wing added 18 x 24 feet.	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 and candles.
Whitefish Lake Boarding.	Whitefish lake not on a reserve, P.O., Whitefish Lake, Via Athabaska Landing, Alta.	Not surveyed about 18 acres fenced and cleared.	A number of outbuildings. Main buildings, log, 28 x 24 feet; with wing, 16x14 feet, a carpenter-shop and small stable.	From lake or river..	Ladders, axes and pails . . .	Heated by wood stoves lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart) Boarding.	At Fort Providence, on the McKenzie River, P.O., Fort Providence, N. W. T., Via Athabaska Landing, Alta.	About 2 acres, the property of the Oblates.	Main building, 60 x 30 feet, 3 stories with wing 30x30 feet. The walls are logs. A second building 30 x 20 feet and a laundry 30 x 20 feet.	Obtained from the river and brought to the school by means of tramway.	Outside stairways from dormitories and pails filled with water.	Heated by stoves, lighted by lamps and candles.
Peigan C.E. Boarding.	On bank of Pincher creek, 2 miles from Brocket. P. O., Brocket, Alta.	Comprises entire $\frac{1}{4}$ section, being northeast quarter section 12, township 7, range 29, west 4th meridian, belongs to the school.	Main building, 2 story, frame, stone foundation, 78 x 32 feet. Also laundry, stable, workshop and other necessary buildings.	A drive-well in house	There are 12 fire tubes hung in the main rooms.	Heated by 2 large Pease furnaces; 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.
Peigan R. C. Boarding.	About centre of Peigan reserve, just north of Oldman river. <i>P. O., Brocket, Alta.</i>	Is a part of the reserve, some 51 acres, all fenced.	Main building, 30 x 30 feet, 3 stories with two wings, east wing, 30 x 26 feet; west wing, 48 x 26 feet, two additions, 16 x 22 feet, used as playrooms and fresh air dormitories. Also a laundry, 30 x 20 feet; stable, 28 x 30 feet.	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, agency headquarters. <i>P. O., Calgary, Alta.</i>	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.	Barrels of water, dry dust fire-extinguishers and doors opening outwards.	Heated by coal and wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Fort Resolution Boarding.	On south bank of Great Slave lake. <i>P. O., Fort Resolution, N. W. T.</i>	5 acres, very fertile.	3 story frame building, a clergy house, fish house and ice houses.	A good well in basement.	Two chemical engines; outside stairs from dormitories and recreation rooms and buckets and ladders.	Heated by two hot-air furnaces; lighted by coal-oil lamps and candles.
Hay River Boarding.	At mouth of Hay River, in Treaty No. 8. <i>P. O., Hay River,, Great Slave Lake, N. W. T.</i>	Some 9 acres of Crown land.	Main building 2½ stories, contains 18 rooms; adwelling-house, 2½ stories, 25 x 30 and various outbuildings, also new log warehouse.	From the Hay river.	Barrels of water, ladders and axes kept handy. Fire-drill taught regularly.	Ten stoves, burning spruce, used to heat all buildings. Lighted with candles and lamps.
Kuper Island Industrial.	On Telegraph bay southwest side of Kuper Island, 5 miles from Chemainus station. <i>P. O., Kuper Island, B. C.</i>	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 for drinking and kitchen uses. For other purposes, water from the bay, water supplied by hydraulic ram system.	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. <i>P. O., Sardis, B. C.</i>	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 outward. 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. <i>P. O., Kamloops, B.C.</i>	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 obtained from South Thompson river by means of a bull-dozer pump and gasolene engine.	Numerous chemical and dry dust extinguishers. A large reservoir tank and pump. Rubber hose; ladders, buckets and 3 hydrants.	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. <i>P. O., Lytton, B.C.</i>	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, bucket and hose.	Heated by hot air furnaces; lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Kootenay Industrial.	Situated five miles northeast of Cranbrook. <i>P. O. St. Eugene, B.C.</i>	An area of 30 acres belong to the school, on which buildings are; there are 120 acres belonging to Sisters of Charity cultivated by boys.	Comprises 3 frame buildings occupied by staff and pupils. A bakery, laundry, shoeshop and other outbuildings. A new modern building under course of construction.	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. <i>P. O., Alert Bay, B.C.</i>	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. <i>P. O., Kakawis via Victoria, B.C.</i>	175 acres heavily timbered, the 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, hen house and a cottage for instructor.	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. <i>P. O., William Lake, B.C.</i>	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. Fire axes, fire pails and fire drill.	Three McClary hot air furnaces heat all occupied buildings. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Sechelt Boarding.	Behind Indian village of Sechelt. <i>P. O., Sechelt, B.C.</i>	Belongs to the band and consists of 3½ acres.	Main building, 83 x 36 feet, with wing, 30 x 28 feet, a second building, 65 x 25 feet, with workshop; also a stable and chicken house, 30 x 22 feet.	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 gasolene lamps.
Squamish Mission.	On north shore of Burrard Inlet, opposite and 4 miles from Vancouver. <i>P. O., North Vancouver, B.C.</i>	Some 10 acres belonging to the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus; Only 4 acres are cleared.	Main building, an older building recently improved, a cottage for hospital purposes, 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.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Concluded.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
St. Mary's Boarding.	On north bank of Fraser river, 40 miles east of Vancouver. <i>P.O., Mission City, C.C.</i>	About 310 acres, the property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, over half uncleared.	Boys' and girls' schools, each 75 x 35 feet, 3 stories, 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. Fire drill imparted to pupils.	Heated by wood stoves throughout and lighted by electricity.
All Hallows Boarding.	½ mile west of Yale station, on Fraser river. <i>P.O., Yale, B.C.</i>	About 4 acres in township of Yale, bought by friends, aided by department.	Consist of main building, a chapel, house for staff and outbuildings.	School owns water rights on 2 mountain streams. High pressure water system installed which supplies an abundance of water throughout the school building.	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, northeast of Indian village, on the Tsimpsean reserve. <i>P.O., Port Simpson, B.C.</i>	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 plentiful supply, furnished by well and tank.	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 Tsimpsean reserve. <i>P.O., Port Simpson, B.C.</i>	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.
Ahoushat Boarding.	Adjoins Maktosis reserve or Flores island, west coast of Vancouver Island. <i>P.O., Ahousah, B.C.</i>	Some 140 acres belonging to Presbyterian Church, only a small portion cleared.	Main building 68 x 46 feet, 2 story, frame, with wide verandahs; also an outside playground for girls, 12 x 30 feet, a workshop, barn, woodshed and other outbuildings, and new launch house and smoke house for drying salmon.	Chiefly dependent on the rainfall. A well supplements this for laundry purposes.	A number of extinguishers; ladders at each end of building. 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.

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Alberni Boarding.	2½ miles from Alberni on the Soamas river and adjoining the Shekahl reserve P.O., Alberni, B.C.	Some 156 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; a new class-room, frame, 23 x 30 feet; a new, combined, carpenter-shop, laundry, and bake-shop, 50 x 18 feet, 2 story, also root-house, wood and driving sheds, barn and hen-house.	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.
Carcross Boarding.	2 miles from town of Carcross, P.O., Carcross, Y.T.	160 acres	Main building, 64 x 48 feet; frame, 2 story.	From a creek and a well.	Tank, stand pipe and hose connection on each floor.	Heated by a steam furnace; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Kitimaat Boarding	At Kitimaat, on Douglas Channel, P.O., Kitimaat, B.C.	.....	The house, a new building, 70 x 40 feet; play-house, 24 x 30 feet; dry shed, root-cellar and stable.	.....	Fire-escapes	.....